

## 1: Augusto Pinochet

*Augusto José Ramón Pinochet Ugarte* ( / ɛ̃ˈ p i ɛ̃ˈ n ɛ̃ˈ t ɛ̃ˈ f e ɛ̃ˈ a /; Spanish: [au̞ˈɛ̞usto pinoˈ(t)ɛ̞fe, -ɛ̞ˈ(t)ɛ̞fet]; 25 November - 10 December ) was a Chilean general, politician and the dictator of Chile between and who remained the Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean Army until and was also President of the Government Junta.

The Chilean economy was still faltering in the months following the coup. As the military junta itself was not particularly skilled in remedying the persistent economic difficulties, it appointed a group of Chilean economists who had been educated in the United States at the University of Chicago. Given financial and ideological support from Pinochet, the U. The first, from to , corresponds to the period when most of the reforms were implemented. The period ended with the international debt crisis and the collapse of the Chilean economy. At that point, unemployment was extremely high, above 20 percent, and a large proportion of the banking sector had become bankrupt. The following period was characterized by new reforms and economic recovery. At the same time, a series of massive protests were organized, trying to cause the fall of the regime, which were efficiently repressed. Crisis of In Chile witnessed a severe economic crises with a surge in unemployment and a meltdown of the financial sector. In another five banks were nationalized and two banks had to be put under government supervision. Critics ridiculed the economic policy of the Chicago Boys as "Chicago way to socialism". He allowed the peso to float and reinstated restrictions on the movement of capital in and out of the country. He deleted some bank regulations , and simplified and reduced the corporate tax. Chile went ahead with privatizations, including public utilities and the re-privatization of companies that had briefly returned to government control during the 1983 crisis. Chile developed a good export economy, including the export of fruits and vegetables to the northern hemisphere when they were out of season, and commanded high export prices. Initially the economic reforms were internationally praised. In , the LOCE act on education initiated the dismantlement of public education. Overall, the impact of neoliberal policies has reduced the total proportion of students in both public and private institutions in relation to the entire population, from 30 per cent in down to 25 per cent in , and up only to 27 per cent today. If falling birth rates have made it possible today to attain full coverage at primary and secondary levels, the country has fallen seriously behind at tertiary level, where coverage, although now growing, is still only 32 per cent of the age group. The figure was twice as much in neighbouring Argentina and Uruguay , and even higher in developed countries— South Korea attaining a record 98 per cent coverage. Significantly, tertiary education for the upper-income fifth of the Chilean population, many of whom study in the new private universities, also reaches above 70 per cent. Financial conglomerates became major beneficiaries of the liberalized economy and the flood of foreign bank loans. Large foreign banks reinstated the credit cycle, as the Junta saw that the basic state obligations, such as resuming payment of principal and interest installments, were honored. Foreign relations of Chile Having come to power with the self-proclaimed mission of fighting communism, Pinochet found common cause with the military dictatorships of Bolivia , Brazil , Paraguay , Uruguay , and later, Argentina. The exact nature and extent of this support is disputed. It is known, however, that the American Secretary of State at the time, Henry Kissinger, practiced a policy of supporting coups in nations which the United States viewed as leaning toward Communism. Chile was on the brink of being invaded by Argentina, also ruled by a military government as the Argentina Junta started the Operation Soberania on 22 December because of the strategic Picton, Lennox and Nueva islands at the southern tip of South America on the Beagle Canal. A full-scale war was prevented only by the call off of the operation by Argentina due to military and political reasons. Chile along with Colombia , were the only countries in South America to criticize the use of force by Argentina in its war with the U. Chile actually helped the United Kingdom during the war. The two countries Chile and Argentina finally agreed to papal mediation over the Beagle canal that finally ended in the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of between Chile and Argentina Tratado de Paz y Amistad. Chilean sovereignty over the islands and Argentinian east of the surrounding sea is now undisputed. In , Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos had invited the entire Junta consisting at this point of Pinochet, Merino, Matthei, and Mendoza to visit the country as part of a planned tour of Southeast Asia in an attempt to help improve

their image and bolster military and economic relations with the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, and Hong Kong. Due to intense U. Pinochet and the junta were further caught off guard and humiliated when they were forced to land in Fiji to refuel for the planned return to Santiago, only to be met with airport staff who refused to assist the plane in any way the Fijian military was called in instead , invasive and prolonged customs searches, exorbitant fuel and aviation service charges, and hundreds of angry protesters who pelted his plane with eggs and tomatoes. The usually stoic and calm Pinochet became enraged, firing his Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, several diplomats, and expelling the Philippine Ambassador. United States intervention in Chile The U. A document released by the U. Presumably, with international concerns over Chilean internal repression and previous American hostility and intervention regarding the Allende government, the U. A further consignment of three frontier surveillance and shipping reconnaissance Canberras left for Chile in October. Operation Condor Although France received many Chilean political refugees, it also secretly collaborated with Pinochet. Apart from Le Monde , newspapers remained silent about this request.

## 2: Augusto Pinochet – Wikipedia

*Augusto Pinochet, in full Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, (born November 25, , Valparaiso, Chile—died December 10, , Santiago), leader of the military junta that overthrew the socialist government of Pres. Salvador Allende of Chile on September 11,*

Messenger This article is part of our series of explainers on key moments in the past years of world political history. In it, our authors examine how and why an event unfolded, its impact at the time, and its relevance to politics today. You can read parts one , two and three here. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Then, after his last and remarkable radio address, he shot himself rather than becoming a prisoner. Pinochet proclaimed himself president of the military junta dictatorship that followed. The initial plan held that Pinochet would rule only for a year, to be succeeded by the chiefs of the navy, police and air force. At that point, following a constitutional obligation signed eight years earlier, he held a national plebiscite. Pinochet retired soon after, in , to what he hoped would be a quieter life as lifetime senator. But in , he was detained in Britain to answer charges of torturing Spanish citizens in Chile during his rule. He was held in Britain for 18 months before being allowed to return to Chile to answer further charges. It was the first time a former head of state had been arrested based on the principle of universal jurisdiction. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte left with Mario Arnello. Those charges never eventuated from a variety of legal complexities, principally because the Chilean Supreme Court ruled him mentally and physically unable to answer them. He died in without answering those charges. Nevertheless, by then, his reputation was damaged, even among his supporters. This is because of the findings of two National Commissions detailing the arbitrary arrests, torture, incarceration, disappearances and political executions that had occurred under his dictatorship. He directed his forces first at the more extreme of the left-wing parties, the Armed Revolutionary Movement El MIR and the Socialists, but later none of the members of any left wing party could consider themselves safe. For all the accusations levelled against him, Pinochet admitted nothing. Instead, he blamed his senior operatives like Manuel Contreras, his hated head of the secret police, for the terrible abuses that he himself had authorised. Neoliberalism in essence means a distant retreat by the state from total economic management: This provided the basis for the work a group of conservative Chilean economists had discussed and planned for a decade, which was enacted after Members of the Government Junta in and Augusto Pinochet middle Wikicommons These economists renewed international trade, reduced inflation and divested the state of some of its assets. Some of these actions proved unwise, including selling some national utilities to Spanish companies , which did not necessarily run them in the interests of Chile. His successes are still held by some to be a Chilean miracle, but the reality was a situation heavily tilted in his favour at a time when political opposition was eliminated, trade unions weakened and working class wages determined by the military dictatorship. The revelations of massive human rights abuses has further tarnished some of this achievement. This was the product of the peacemaking tradition called the *via Chilena* , the Chilean way. Some returned, somewhat disillusioned, after to become high officials in much more moderate administrations than those they had planned many years before. They had learned not to make political changes too fast. They came to appreciate the lessons of Euro-Communism, that political change need not be wrought by violence but negotiation and co-operation with less radical left-wing parties. Members of what was once the radical and optimistic left, who gave so much to the radical cause and suffered so grievously, now wonder about the value of their struggle under Pinochet as they contemplate the low wages of today, much unemployment and, especially, wide disillusionment in the processes of government. Some of their children have come to the same, but more pointed, conclusion. Fifty or 60 Chileans were actually sent to Cuba by their parents so they could re-enter the country at a later stage to continue the armed struggle against Pinochet. The children did not enjoy the experience. The documentary *El edificio de los chilenos* The Chilean House shows the filmmaker subjecting her once-radical mother to an excoriating interrogation as to whether her ideology, and by inference, any political ideology, should supervene her duty to care for her children. Pinochet is now remembered not so much as someone who saved his country from becoming a second Cuba, or for clearing the ground to test economic theory. Rather, internationally he is

recalled for his sensational detention in the UK.

### 3: Augusto Pinochet - Military Dictatorship of Chile - don Quijote

*Augusto Pinochet was born on Nov. 25, in Valparaiso, Chile, to descendants of French settlers who had come to Chile more than a century before. He was the eldest of six children, and his father was a middle-class government worker.*

See Article History Alternative Title: Salvador Allende of Chile on September 11, During his dictatorial reign tens of thousands of opponents of his regime were tortured. Pinochet, a graduate of the military academy in Santiago, was a career military officer who was appointed army commander in chief by President Allende 18 days before the coup, which he planned and led. In June Pinochet assumed sole power as president, relegating the rest of the junta to an advisory role. Augusto Pinochet, who seized power in Chile in Under a new constitution promulgated in March, Pinochet was to remain president for an eight-year term until, when a national referendum would determine whether he served an additional eight-year term. Pinochet permitted no meaningful political opposition, but he fulfilled his constitutional obligation to hold the plebiscite scheduled, which took place earlier than mandated, in October Although rejected by the electorate, Pinochet remained in office until free elections installed a new president, the Christian Democrat Patricio Aylwin, on March 11, As commander of the armed forces until, Pinochet frequently thwarted human rights prosecutions against members of the security forces. After stepping down, he became a senator for life, a post granted to former presidents under the constitution. Later in, while visiting London, he was detained by British authorities after Spain requested his extradition in connection with the torture of Spanish citizens in Chile during his rule. The unprecedented case stirred worldwide controversy and galvanized human rights organizations in Chile. In January Pinochet was allowed to return home after a British court ruled that he was physically unfit to stand trial. Nevertheless, he continued to face investigations by Chilean authorities. Later in Pinochet was stripped of his immunity from prosecution which he had enjoyed as a former president and was ordered to stand trial on charges of human rights abuses in Chile immunity is lifted on a case-by-case basis. Soon afterward, Pinochet resigned his post as a senator for life. Near the end of the National Commission on Political Imprisonment and Torture issued its report, which confirmed more than 35, cases of torture that took place during the Pinochet regime. He was ruled fit to stand trial for those crimes. Pinochet died the following year, however, without ever having been tried for the human rights abuses that occurred while he was in power. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

## 4: Augusto Pinochet - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the brutal dictator who repressed and reshaped Chile for nearly two decades and became a notorious symbol of human rights abuse and corruption, died yesterday at the.*

Cite References Print Abstract Although he left office in March , dictator Augusto Pinochet effectively held absolute power in Chile from His September military coup proved that a charismatic individual could set the goals of the state by using hard power to affect national politics. While Chilean citizens did not want to support Pinochet, the military regime proved that open dissent was a fatal option. In , due to international humanitarian pressure, Pinochet legalized outside non-Marxist political parties to add legitimacy to his regime. Allende, who did not win the Presidential election with a majority, was viewed by many wealthy classes as an illegitimate government University of Wisconsin, This coup became chilling evidence that the democratic government under Allende was not working Navia, While the people did not want to support Pinochet, the military regime proved that open dissent was a fatal option Crofts-Wiley, However, this came at the cost of an even greater socio-economic gap between the rich and the poor Navia, The events leading up to the constitutionally-mandated plebiscite were gambles both for Pinochet and the citizenry. In , due to international pressure, Pinochet legalized outside non-Marxist political parties to add legitimacy to his regime Ma, Imagine that you have a wound, a deep wound, pain in your body, in your soul, everywhere. Imagine that the only thing you want to do is cry, shout, protest, because you feel that what happened was infinitely unjust. And suddenly a loved one disappears; you suspect what has happened to him, but it is dangerous to even ask, they say that, they talk in half whispers, fear, rumors, danger, death, everything is dangerous. And if they had let me cry out loud, protest, debate, dissent, criticize, think differently? How much hatred would have been avoided! Pinochet immediately began on salvaging the government from the mass civilian chaos that followed. Of course, this never happened, which created a split among the citizenry between supporters of the Pinochet regime and those who opposed it. Pinochet used coercion to undermine the balanced-power system to work in his favor by controlling the economy, diplomacy and military of Chile“even if this came at the expense of rising suspicion from outside countries such as the United States Schelling, 2; Jervis, 50; Mearsheimer, On the night after the coup, Pinochet appeared on television and addressed the Chilean citizenry: Pinochet began his reign by ingratiating himself with the citizenry, a key rhetorical tactic that would characterize his seventeen year reign. As Pinochet delivered his address, wealthy citizens throughout Chile celebrated. They began to believe that they were liberated from a democratic government that sacrificed their power to lower classes. Political Scientist Jay Dow details this when he writes: The Pinochet regime instituted this electoral system to induce parties to form broad coalitions and to give disproportionate representation to minority parties“understood to be those of the right“in each district. The Chilean electoral system promotes Duverger behavior because the allocation of seats depends on the combined pluralities of a list. Further, parties increase the likelihood of securing a legislature more to their liking by forming a coalition with like-minded parties. Not only is this unlikely, it is quite possible the candidate with the largest plurality on the minority list will be elected with a smaller vote share than the second candidate on the majority list. For Pinochet, holding power was easy enough. However, the real challenge was creating the illusion of a legitimate government to disarm any outside forces that posed a threat to his regime. If he could not deceive the people, international humanitarian organizations, such as the United Nations , could use global media outlets to openly-condemn the regime. If anyone brought-up any grievances against the regime, Pinochet not only ensured that the law was structured in his own benefit, but likewise, interpreted in his favor as well Collins, When structuring laws, Pinochet received advice from high-ranking Chilean judges, thereby allowing him to pass laws that left little to outside interpretation because he coerced the courts to rule in his favor. Given that Pinochet all but destroyed democracy, concerned citizenry had to start-over, create their own organizations and rally less-informed citizens towards their cause. The demonstrations in particular“with protestors wielding placards of missing friends and relatives“captured the hearts of a public who longed for the civilian-based democratic regime that characterized Chile for many decades.

### 5: Obituary: Augusto Pinochet | World news | The Guardian

*Synopsis. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte (born November 25, ) joined the Chilean army in He rose through the ranks and was appointed Commander in Chief by President Salvador Allende in*

He returned to Infantry School in By late , Pinochet had been assigned to the "Carampangue" Regiment in the northern city of Iquique. Three years later, he entered the War Academy but had to postpone his studies because, being the youngest officer, he had to carry out a service mission in the coal zone of Lota. The following year he returned to his studies in the Academy, and after obtaining the title of Officer Chief of Staff, in , he returned to teach at the Military School. At the beginning of , with the rank of major, he was sent for two years to the "Rancagua" Regiment in Arica. While there, he was appointed professor of the Chilean War Academy, and returned to Santiago to take up his new position. He remained with the Quito mission for four-and-a-half years, during which time he studied geopolitics , military geography and military intelligence. At the end of he returned to Chile and was sent to General Headquarters of the 1st Army Division, based in Antofagasta. The following year, he was appointed commander of the "Esmeralda" Regiment. Due to his success in this position, he was appointed Sub-director of the War Academy in In , he was named Chief of Staff of the 2nd Army Division, based in Santiago , and at the end of that year, he was promoted to brigadier general and Commander in Chief of the 6th Division, garrisoned in Iquique. At the beginning of , he was appointed General Chief of Staff of the Army. With rising domestic strife in Chile, after General Prats resigned his position, Pinochet was appointed commander-in-chief of the Army on 23 August by President Salvador Allende just the day after the Chamber of Deputies of Chile approved a resolution asserting that the government was not respecting the Constitution. Less than a month later, the Chilean military deposed Allende. Military coup of [ edit ] Main article: United States intelligence agencies believed the plan to be untrue propaganda. United States intervention in Chile U. He stated that the coup itself was possible only through a three-year covert operation mounted by the United States. He also points out that the US imposed an "invisible blockade" that was designed to disrupt the economy under Allende, and contributed to the destabilization of the regime. A document released by the U. DINA led the multinational campaign known as Operation Condor , which amongst other activities carried out assassinations of prominent politicians in various Latin American countries, in Washington, D. The CIA chose to keep him as an asset, and at one point even paid him. As established, the junta exercised both executive and legislative functions of the government, suspended the Constitution and the Congress , imposed strict censorship and curfew , banned all parties and halted all political and perceived subversive activities. This military junta held the executive role until 17 December , after which it remained strictly as a legislative body, the executive powers being transferred to Pinochet with the title of President. Military dictatorship [ edit ] Junta session one week after the coup Pinochet in The junta members originally planned that the presidency would be held for a year by the commanders-in-chief of each of the four military branches in turn. However, Pinochet soon consolidated his control, first retaining sole chairmanship of the military junta, and then proclaiming himself "Supreme Chief of the Nation" de facto provisional president on 27 June He was replaced by General Fernando Matthei. It also prescribed an 8-year presidential period, and a single-candidate presidential referendum in , where a candidate nominated by the Junta would be approved or rejected for another 8-year period. The new constitution was approved by a margin of Pinochet was replaced as President of the Junta that day by Admiral Merino. Armed opposition to the Pinochet rule continued in remote parts of the country. In a massive operation spearheaded by Chilean Army para-commandos, some 2, security forces troops [47] were deployed in the mountains of Neltume from June to November , [48] where they destroyed two MIR bases, seizing large caches of munitions and killing a number of guerrillas. According to author Ozren Agnic Krstulovic, weapons including C-4 plastic explosives , RPG-7 and M72 LAW rocket launchers, as well as more than 3, M rifles, were smuggled into the country by opponents of the government. His military bodyguard was taken by surprise, and five members were killed. Operation Condor and Indictment and arrest of Augusto Pinochet He shut down parliament, suffocated political life, banned trade unions, and made Chile his sultanate. His

government disappeared 3, opponents, arrested 30, torturing thousands of them According to the later Valech Report approximately 31, were tortured and 1, exiled. The exiles were chased all over the world by the intelligence agencies. Pinochet believed these operations were necessary in order to "save the country from communism". Some of the most infamous cases of human rights violation occurred during the early period: British priest Michael Woodward, who vanished within 10 days of the coup, was tortured and beaten to death aboard the Chilean naval ship, Esmeralda. A year later, the murder of opponents abroad was disguised as an internal conflict, the DINA setting up a propaganda campaign to support this idea Operation Colombo , a campaign publicised by the leading newspaper in Chile, El Mercurio. Documents confirm that Pinochet directly ordered the assassination of Letelier. Other targeted victims, who escaped assassination, included Christian-Democrat Bernardo Leighton , who escaped an assassination attempt in Rome in by the Italian terrorist Stefano delle Chiaie ; Carlos Altamirano , the leader of the Chilean Socialist Party, targeted for murder in by Pinochet, along with Volodia Teitelboim , member of the Communist Party; Pascal Allende , the nephew of Salvador Allende and president of the MIR, who escaped an assassination attempt in Costa Rica in March ; US Congressman Edward Koch , who became aware in of relations between death threats and his denunciation of Operation Condor, etc. During a protest against Pinochet, year-old American photographer Rodrigo Rojas DeNegri and year-old student Carmen Gloria Quintana were burnt alive , with only Carmen surviving. However, they simply executed him; this case was included in the Rettig Report. Pinochet declared that he wanted "to make Chile not a nation of proletarians , but a nation of proprietors. In November , the pension system was restructured from a PAYGO -system to a fully funded capitalization system run by private sector pension funds. This period saw the expansion of business and widespread speculation.

### 6: Chile dictator Augusto Pinochet regime atrocities spilling out as secrecy ends - CBS News

*General Augusto Pinochet (l), head of the Chilean military junta, waves from the motorcade 11 September in Santiago, shortly after his coup that killed President Allende.*

Pinochet ist eine Weiterleitung auf diesen Artikel. Dezember in Santiago de Chile war ein chilenischer General und Diktator. Pinochet war am Von diesem Tag an regierte er Chile bis zum Allende folgte dem Ratschlag des demokratischen und loyalen Prats und ernannte Augusto Pinochet noch im August zum Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres. Der Putsch am Oft kam es zu Massenverhaftungen, indem fast alle Anwesenden verhaftet wurden. Valech-Kommission Seit dem Putsch Pinochets am September wurden fast 17 Jahre lang Menschen systematisch verfolgt und gefoltert. Die Valech-Kommission hat Andere Quellen vermuten einige Pinochet wurde am Dabei handelte es sich um Mitglieder der Chicago Boys, einer Gruppe chilenischer Wirtschaftswissenschaftler, die wirtschaftsliberale Reformen einleiteten. Oktober von der britischen Polizei in London verhaftet wurde. Auch die Schweiz hatte ein Auslieferungsgesuch gestellt. Er wurde auf Weisung von Innenminister Straw am 2. Dies bedeutete das Ende der politischen Karriere als Senator auf Lebenszeit. Diese Wahrheitskommission untersuchte nur politische Morde und sogenannte Gefangenen-Verschwindene Detenidos-Desaparecidos , aber keine Exilierungen, keine Folterungen und keine anderen Menschenrechtsverletzungen. Es wird ebenfalls belegt, dass die Folterungen systematisch eingesetzt wurden und keinesfalls Ausnahmen waren: Operation Condor Bearbeiten Am Prozesse wegen Steuerhinterziehung und Untersuchungen zum Korruptionsverdacht wurden jedoch nach seinem Tod eingestellt. Dezember gegen zwei Uhr morgens nach einem schweren Herzinfarkt die Krankensalbung. Der Gesundheitszustand wurde auch nach einer Bypass-Operation als extrem kritisch eingestuft. Dezember erlag er seiner Krankheit im Alter von 91 Jahren.

### 7: World politics explainer: Pinochet's Chile

*Pinochet in the car, celebrating the 8th anniversary of the coup. His dictatorship in Chile was both a step forwards for neoliberalism and a step back for democracy and human rights.*

Dictator of Chile between 1973 and 1990, after which he remained as army commander-in-chief, then senator-for-life, he bestrode the final decades of the Cold War in the region like no one else but Fidel Castro in Cuba. Then, in 1998, a Spanish judge ended his career as he could never have expected: Pinochet sprang to the attention of the world, and of his own people, when he headed the coup that overthrew the leftwing government of Dr Salvador Allende in September 1973. The coup, in which CIA destabilisation played a part, was as much of an iconic event of the time as the war in Vietnam or the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Pinochet, with his dark glasses and harshly downturned mouth, became the paradigm of the third world anti-communist strongman. When post-communist Russian television began an interview with him in 1998 by apologising for Soviet media coverage of his regime, there could have been no clearer example of the turning of the world-historical tide - unless it was the flood of his former ministers and technocrats invited to ex-Soviet-bloc countries to explain the marvels of untrammelled capitalism in Chile. All this was no mean feat for the apparently unremarkable son of a customs official, born in the Pacific port of Valparaiso. He was finally accepted at the age of 15, backed in his choice of career by his mother, Avelina Ugarte, a formidable woman of Basque extraction. Augusto Senior, the descendent of Breton cheese-makers who settled in Chile in the early 18th century to escape the Wars of the Spanish Succession, wanted his son to be a doctor. Augusto Jr graduated in 1935 as an infantry officer. This quasi-science, which regards nation-states as living entities and was one of the sources of Nazism, was the subject of a book he published in 1938, and which was attacked by specialists outside Chile for comprehensive plagiarism. According to his memoirs, Pinochet was first alerted to the "truly diabolical attractions of Marxism" in 1935, while commanding a prison camp for banned communists. It was here too that he first met Dr Allende, who in 1973 would commit suicide in the bombed ruins of La Moneda government palace rather than surrender the presidency. At the time, Allende was a young doctor and Socialist senator who came to visit the prisoners. The then Lieutenant Pinochet threatened to shoot him if he tried it - though Allende always associated a different officer with the incident. Three weeks before the coup, when the constitutionalist General Carlos Prats resigned as commander-in-chief amid growing political crisis, Allende appointed Pinochet to replace him in the belief that he was the only remaining loyal member of the army high command. Pinochet himself would later claim that, for security reasons, he had been planning the coup alone for two years with student officers at the military academy. Other generals, who certainly were involved in the plotting, said that he was considered untrustworthy and played no role. What is not in doubt is that three days before the coup, he was given an ultimatum by the commanders-in-chief of the navy and air force to join them or suffer the consequences. On the day itself, there was little doubt Pinochet was in charge. Amateur recordings of radio transmissions between the golpista command posts that day reveal the Pinochet the world would come to know. Within a year, as the army asserted its overwhelming strength among the armed services, plans for a rotating presidency between the four members of the ruling junta of service chiefs were dropped and Pinochet was named President of the Republic. Potential rivals were either retired or died in mysterious circumstances. His uniform hat was tailored higher than that of other officers. Officially he became the visionary who, guided by "the mysterious hand of God", had made Chile "the only country in history to have broken free from the yoke of communism". He was reported to enjoy the special protection of the Virgin Mary, patron of both the army and the country. Such was the origin of the saint-like statuettes of Pinochet and the posters of "The Immortal" so widely seen at demonstrations supporting him after his arrest in London. A ruthless secret police watched the regime as much as the opposition. In the regime a strict ideology reigned, based in personal loyalty to Pinochet, anti-communist dogma of "national security", and the extreme neoliberal economic doctrine imported by a generation of technocrats known as the "Chicago Boys", after the university where some had received their training. In the mids he would use the same skill with success against the re-emerging opposition. Especially shocking was the level of repression in a country with a

longstanding parliamentary tradition and a hitherto mild record of military involvement in politics by regional standards. Torture was institutionalised, secret detention centres operated into which detainees disappeared never to be seen again, and murder squads were despatched to kill prominent dissidents abroad. Meanwhile, in laboratory conditions, with political parties and trade unions banned, the "Chicago Boys" set about radically remaking the heavily state-dependent economy. This was achieved through wholesale privatisation, a complete opening to the international economy, fixing the exchange rate artificially low, and pumping in foreign loans during the petro-dollar glut of the late s. The result was the destruction of national industry and much of agriculture, then near-collapse in the early s amid a frenzy of speculation, consumer imports and debt crisis. Following the debacle, a more moderate group of neoliberals succeeded in stabilising the now streamlined macroeconomy. A young and vigorous new breed of capitalists emerged, centred on new exports such as fish, timber and fruit. Reforms such as the privatisation of the pension system became highly influential around the world, growth became steady and Chile became a byword for economic success - though the gap between rich and poor widened to give the country the worst income distribution in the region after Brazil. In , the shortlived boom that preceded the crash was exploited to help deliver victory in a plebiscite approving a new constitution. It set the opening of a limited Congress for , subject to military veto powers and with most of the left permanently banned. A further plebiscite was to follow in to ratify Pinochet in power for ten more years. Such hopes were dashed by the economic collapse. In , the first mass protests erupted, lead by trade unionists rather than the bickering leaders of the political opposition. A mixture of repression and partial reforms headed off the protest movement, but by then the opposition was a visible and growing presence, including a small armed left which, in the shape of the communist-led Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, narrowly missed assassinating the General in September . In March , in a ceremony in the new Congress building built by Pinochet in his home town of Valparaiso - 80 miles from the capital, Santiago, and intended to remain well out of mind of the real centres of power - a sombre Pinochet handed the presidential sash over to Aylwin. But the sabre-rattling died away, and Pinochet earned grudging tributes from the government for allowing the transition to go ahead relatively smoothly. He seemed to thrive on his refurbished role, blustering about repercussions if any of his men were touched by the courts, but in practice seldom going beyond the plain-man avuncularity and bluntness that so captivated his supporters. It was in these years that Pinochet discovered a vein of Anglophilia. In he visited Britain to inspect a missile project being developed jointly between the Chilean army and the Royal Ordnance RO arms company. On this and subsequent visits over the following two years, he was warmly welcomed by Foreign Office officials and on occasions was given a Special Branch escort. During the Falklands War, Pinochet - who had himself almost gone to war with neighbouring Argentina four years before - aided Britain with intelligence and facilities for military planes flying south, so for the Baroness support was a matter of principle. In January , proceedings were even opened against Pinochet himself on charges of genocide brought by the Communist Party. He felt safe, however, protected by his past status, parliamentary immunity and the amnesty decree passed by the junta in to protect themselves against such charges. Even less did he consider the possibility of trouble abroad. In October , nine months after he stepped down as commander-in-chief to take the lifelong senate seat guaranteed to him in his constitution, he almost over-reached himself. Ignoring both the change of government in Britain and the fact that warrants were out for his arrest in Spain over the disappearance of Spanish citizens after the coup, he came to Britain once again, in part for arms purchases and in part for back surgery at the London Clinic. British human rights organisations had got wind of his visits before, but were never able to bring legal action before his departure. What happened next passed into the annals of international jurisprudence as the first time a former head of state had faced arrest under international human rights law, principally the Convention Against Torture that came into force in . In a complex series of decisions, the House of Lords ratified that extradition could go ahead, while reducing the grounds to the few cases occurring after the Convention was ratified by the UK in . In the event, Pinochet was ordered to be sent back to Chile in January by Home Secretary Jack Straw on compassionate grounds, after confirmation that he was suffering the effects of a series of minor strokes. Judges in France, Belgium and Switzerland also began extradition requests. More significantly for Pinochet himself, events in London had stimulated the opening of scores more cases against

him at home. His actual return to Santiago in March was one of forced triumphalism by his supporters. Eventually, in July the Chilean courts adopted the Straw approach, suspending investigation on grounds of "dementia" caused by continuing minor strokes. Before long, reforms of parliament abolished his senate seat and a series of court rulings declared him fit to stand trial. In his last remaining immunity to prosecution, as a former president, was removed to allow him to be charged in a notorious case of the murder of opponents abroad. By his death some cases had been filed against him and proceedings were going ahead in three especially infamous cases. For one of these - multiple murders, torture and disappearance in a notorious secret detention centre in Santiago known as Villa Grimaldi - he was placed under house arrest. In Chile, investigations for tax evasion and passport falsification were added to those for murder and torture, and speculation abounded about state funds siphoned off and kickbacks for arms deals. For decades it had been common to hear members of the Chilean elite claim that "Pinochet may have been vicious but at least he was honest," and many had donated money for his defense and living expenses in London. Now, as comparisons with Al Capone, another notorious man of violence finally jailed for tax crimes, became commonplace, they finally turned their backs. His strong-willed wife, the daughter of a former member of Congress, was always believed to be more of a political animal than her husband. An opinionated First Lady, she was an important influence on him throughout his career and, like him, was loathed or adulated.

### 8: Augusto Pinochet dies - World news - Americas | NBC News

*When Scots refused to service Chile's jet fighters after the military coup, their protest all but grounded the air force - and may have saved prisoners' lives.*

Chile under Pinochet Once the Junta was in power, Pinochet soon consolidated his control, first retaining sole chairmanship of the military junta , and then being proclaimed President on June 27 , He was replaced by General Fernando Matthei. During and , Chile was on the brink of war with Argentina also ruled by a military government over a disagreement regarding the ownership of the strategic Picton, Lennox and Nueva islands at the southern tip of South America. Chilean sovereignty over the islands and Argentinian over the surrounding sea is now undisputed. The ranks was reserved only for those who were, at the same time, heads of Government and of the Army. He declared that he wanted "to make Chile not a nation of proletarians, but a nation of proprietors. The government launched an era of deregulation of business and privatization. To accomplish his objectives, the Chicago Boys privatized the pension system, state industries , and banks , and lowered taxes on income. In October , at least 70 people were killed by the Caravan of Death. It is not known exactly how many people were killed by government and military forces during the 17 years that he was in power, but the Rettig Commission listed 2, deaths, with the vast majority of victims coming from the opposition to Pinochet at the hands of the state security apparatus. Thousands of Chileans were expelled from and fled the country to escape the regime. Isolated attacks by armed groups opposed to the regime allowed the dictatorship to justify what they termed the "cycle" of oppression. In contrast to most other nations in Latin America , prior to the coup Chile had a long tradition of democratic civilian rule; military intervention in politics had been rare. Some political scientists have ascribed the relative bloodiness of the coup to the stability of the existing democratic system, which required extreme action to overturn. Having come to power with the self-proclaimed mission of fighting communism, Pinochet found common cause with the military dictatorships of Bolivia , Brazil , Paraguay , Uruguay , and later, Argentina. The exact nature and extent of this support is disputed. In May , the opposition and labor movements began to organize demonstrations and strikes against the regime, provoking violent responses from government officials. The operation was overseen by Cuban intelligence, and also involved East Germany and the Soviet Union. In September, weapons from the same source were used in an unsuccessful assassination attempt against Pinochet by the FPMR. Pinochet suffered only minor injuries, but five of his military bodyguards were killed. The Constitutional Tribunal ruled that the plebiscite should be carried out as stipulated by the Law of Elections. The allotment was scheduled in two off-prime time slots: The opposition No campaign produced colorful, upbeat programs, telling the Chilean people to vote against the extension of the presidential term. Ricardo Lagos , an opposition leader, called, in an interview, on Pinochet to account for all the "disappeared" persons. Open presidential elections were held the next year, at the same time as congressional elections that would have taken place in either case. Pinochet left the presidency on March 11 , and transferred power to Patricio Aylwin , the new democratically elected president. Due to the transitional provisions of the constitution, Pinochet remained as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, until March He was then sworn in as a senator-for-life, a privilege first granted to former presidents with at least six years in office by the constitution. His senatorship and consequent immunity from prosecution protected him, and legal challenges began only after Pinochet had been arrested in the United Kingdom. Many see him as a brutal dictator who ended democracy and led a regime characterized by torture and favoritism towards the rich, while others believe that he defeated communism and brought economic growth to Chile. Those who thought they could detain or control this evolution In January , the Chilean Army accepted institutional responsibility for past abuses. Other institutions also accept that abuses took place, but blame them on individuals, rather than official policy. Pinochet left behind a series of abandoned concentration camps. Most of them have been either destroyed or dismantled, others remain partially intact or have been turned into museums or sites of remembrance. In a statement read by his wife Lucia Hiriart, he said, "Today, near the end of my days, I want to say that I harbour no rancour against anybody, that I love my fatherland above all. I take political responsibility for everything that was done. He is in a serious but stable condition.

This occurred days after he was put under house arrest.

### 9: NPR Choice page

*The military dictatorship of Chile (Spanish: dictadura militar de Chile) was an authoritarian military government that ruled Chile between and The dictatorship was established after the democratically-elected socialist government of Salvador Allende was overthrown by a United States CIA -backed coup d'État on 11 September*

Two of these reforms, in the spheres of politics and education, are among the targets of the massive student movement and sectors of the left, which are seeking to dismantle them and consider them key campaign issues for the November general elections. Ruling with an iron fist, Pinochet introduced free-market policies, privatised and decentralised essential services that had been provided free of cost by the state, such as healthcare and education, and was a pioneer in putting pension funds in the hands of private companies. At the time the educational reforms began to be adopted in , 78 percent of primary and secondary school students were in the public education system, while the rest went to private schools. But public education was whittled down, with schools transferred to the jurisdiction of municipal governments and the creation of state-subsidised private schools, with the subventions depending on the number of students they managed to attract. The proportion of students in municipal schools had fallen to That trend can be seen in the following table: And when they completed 12 years of primary and secondary education, they went to the university free of charge and without the need for pre-college remedial courses. Those were times of tuition-free public education of the same quality at all levels – a demand that is today expressed loud and clear on the streets of Chile by students who were not even born yet when the coup happened, and most of whom are not affiliated with any of the traditional political parties. By the time the Pinochet regime had introduced all of its changes, tuition-free public universities were a thing of the past. And to enter university, students must now take admission exams – where poor students find themselves at a disadvantage due to the lower quality schools they have attended. Coverage has grown, to But 44 percent of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 do not complete secondary school. Moreover, in Chile, families directly finance over 70 percent of the cost of tertiary education, with the state covering just 22 percent – far below the OECD average of 68 percent public funding. Under pressure from the student protests that have been raging since , governments have introduced a number of changes in education, but without going to the core of the matter – inequality. Under that system, only two senators and two deputies are elected for each district. This favours the two large alliances – the Coalition of Parties for Democracy and the right-wing Coalition for Change, which is now in government. The smaller forces, regardless of how many votes they earn, are excluded. The constitution was reformed many times since , to eliminate the most irksome aspects, such as the lifetime and designated senators, including former commanders of the armed forces. But it continues to guide political life. The dictatorship put hurdles in the way of major changes, such as the elimination of the binomial system, which require supermajorities in Congress that have never been achieved since

The Goodfellow Catalog of Wonderful Things Number Three Multiple to single Races in usa worksheet percentage white black indian Whisper of Protest A Kate Wagner Mystery (Kate Wagner Mysteries) From butterfly to moth : adolescent metamorphosis Catching midnight Figure 23: Sign of double axe. 154 Improving reading The Sacred Art of Soul Making Jules Verne 20,000 leagues under the sea and Around the world in 80 days Php functions The developing child bee and boyd The Puzzles of Life Unpreparedness : Bull Run and its aftermath Tales from the Arabic, Volume 3 Fractions (Prealgebra Makes Sense Series, Book 1) That greater freedom The youngest kite. Know what knock your socks off service is 6.5/t/t/t/tThe applicable Rules for Unemployed Persons Christmas Carolers Book In Song Story Colour into cloth Terrain Level of Detail 2001 suzuki gsxr 1000 service manual 1988-90 : an Azerbaijani tragedy Suspensions and expulsions Kresges katalog of 5[cent sign 10[cent sign merchandise Delayed call toni aleo Don Martins Droll Book Trading online objects on friendster.com : cyber collecting as socialization Carson Metzger Cubase studio 4 manual Spensers monstrous regiment Getting help for a troubled marriage The Symphony of Life View of the Constitution of the United States of America George the Fourth Of the New Biology 676 Naval Blockades in Peace and War The Jacket I Wear in the Snow (Mulberry Big Book) Its supposed to be fun! : from being a good girl to breaking a few rules.