



leaving many injured. According to Gen. Fernando Matei, a member of the Chilean junta and a former air force commander, Chile's support also included military intelligence gathering, radar surveillance, allowing British aircraft to operate in Chilean colors, and facilitating the safe return of British special forces. [107] In April and May 1982, a squadron of mothballed British Hawker Hunter fighter bombers departed for Chile and arrived on May 22, allowing the Chilean Air Force to reform Squadron No. 9 Las Panteras Negras. Three additional consignments from Border Surveillance and Transport Reconnaissance Canberra, who left for Chile in October. Some authors speculated that Argentina might have won the war, when the army felt it could use the elite VIth and VIIIth mountain brigades guarding the Andes against the possibility of Chilean aggression. [108] Pinochet has since visited The United England more than once. [109] Pinochet has since visited The United England more than once. Pinochet's party in 1999. [110] Human rights violations of the Pinochet regime of Chile were responsible for various human rights abuses during his rule, including the forced disappearance, murder and torture of political opponents. Pinochet's government killed at least 3,197 people and tortured about 29,000, according to a government commission report containing more than 30,000 testimonies. Two-thirds of the cases listed in the report took place in 1973. [111] Photographs of the victims of Pinochet regime professor Clive Force in tyrants: 2500 years of absolute power and corruption (Quercus published in 2006), estimated that an estimated 1,500-2,000 Chileans died or disappeared during the Pinochet regime. In October 1979, the New York Times reported that an estimated 1,500-2,000 Chileans died or disappeared during the Pinochet regime. In October 1979, the New York Times reported that an estimated 1,500-2,000 Chileans died or disappeared during the Pinochet regime. In October 1979, the New York Times reported that an estimated 1,500-2,000 Chileans died or disappeared during the Pinochet regime. In October 1979, the New York Times reported that an estimated 1,500-2,000 Chileans died or disappeared during the Pinochet regime. In October 1979, the New York Times reported that an estimated 1,500-2,000 Chileans died or disappeared during the Pinochet regime. during the military regime. [113] The 49FPMR guerrillas of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front But hundreds were detained and tortured. [114] According to a study from a Latin American perspective, [115] at least 200,000 Chileans (about 2% of Chile's 1973 population) had to go to deportation; in addition, hundreds of thousands of people left the country after military coups in the 1970s and 1980s.[115] Some of the key figures who fled because of political persecution were expelled by the DINA secret police from the framework of Operation Condor, which tied the South American military dictatorship to political opponents. According to John Dings, author of The Condor Years (New Press 2003), documents released in 2015 showed that Pinochet had the knowledge that he ordered the assassination of Orlando Letellier and revealed a CIA report, date april 28, 1978, of a leading political opponent living in exite me states. [116] According to Peter Conblue of pinochet files, routine sadism in prisons has been taken to extremes. Rape of women was common, including sexual torture, such as inserting rats into genitals, and unnatural acts involving dogs. The detainees were forced into urine and excretors, and were sometimes forced to consume it. [117] [118] Beating with gun hips, fists and chains was routine; One technique, known as a phone call, involves accusing torture of being his open hand, hard and rhythmic, against the victim's ear. At Villa Grimaldi, inmates were dragged to a parking lot and run to a truck, shattering bones in their legs. Some died of internal injuries. [117] After abuse and execution, the bodies were buried in secret graves, fell into rivers or seas, or were dumped on city streets at night. The body of renowned Chilean singer, theatre director and academic Viktor Jara was found in a dirty canal with his hands and face very damaged and 44 bullet holes. [119] The practice of killing political opponents through death flights employed by troops in Argentina and Chile has sometimes been the subject of numerous alt-right and other right-wing extremist groups Internet memes, suggesting that political enemies and leftists receive free helicopter rides. [120] In 2001, Chilean President Ricardo Lagos informed the state that during Pinochet's reign, 120 bodies were thrown from helicopters into the sea, lakes, and chilean rivers. [121] In a final assessment of his legacy at his funeral, Bellisario Velasco, Chile's interior minister at the time, said pinochet was a classic right-wing dictator who badly violated human rights and became rich. [122] Ideology and public image Pinochet himself expressed In government as a national rebirth inspired by Diego Potales, a picture of the early Republic:[123] [Democracy] will eventually destroy our institutions again and be refined from evil and bad habits.... [W]e was inspired by the Portalian spirit fused with Augusto Pinochet on October 11, 1973. Lawyer Jamie Guzman was involved in the design of Pinochet's important speeches, and frequently provided political and doctrinal advice and consulting. [124] Jacobo Timerman called the Chilean army the last Proisen army in the world under Pinochet, suggesting its pre-fascist origins in the model of Pinochet's military government. Historian Alfredo Jocelyn Holt called Pinochet is appearance a totem and added that it serves as a scapegot that draws all hatred. [126] Historian Gabriel Salazar said his image and that that of the Chilean justice system may have caused irreparable damage. [126] According to Pinochet admired Napoleon as the greatest of the French, and took framed photos of him. Another French ruler he admired was Louis XIV. [127] [C] Pinochet's reputation led Peruvians in the 1990s to call Alberto Fujimori Chinoche. (129] Chadian dictator Hisser Habrede, a Cold War ally of the West, was characterized as an African-pinoche who ordered the torture and genocide of political opponents during his rule, a long campaign to see him convicted of crimes against humanity for decades. [130] Pinochet's image was used in several Internet memes with the caption Pinochet's free helicopter ride, referring to the death flight that saw political dissidents thrown from helicopters over the Pacific or Andes during Pinochet's reign. The shift in internet memes has seen increased popularity with the rise of far-right and alt-right politics. [131] [132] Accusations of fascism images showing Pinochet in background images and events comparing Chilean independence years, In 1810, 1973, Pinochet and his government are generally excluded from the academic typology of fascism. [136] [137] [138] [139] Roger Griffin included Pinochet in saddam Hussein, Suharto, and a group of pseudo-populist dictators who distinguished himself from fascism. Marcos. He argues that while these regimes may be considered populist dictators who distinguished himself from fascism. Marcos and a group of pseudo-populist dictators who distinguished himself from fascism. Marcos and a group of pseudo-populist dictators who distinguished himself from fascism. ultra-nationalism. [136] Robert Paxton compared pinochet's regime to that of Mobutu Seseko in the former Zaire (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), claiming that both were only customers who lacked public acclaim and ability to expand. He argued that if Pinochet had tried to build true fascism, the regime would probably have collapsed, or at least been forced to change relations with the United States. [137] Anna Sento bull also excluded Pinochet from fascism, claiming that her regime belonged to a strand of Cold War anti-communism that was happy to embrace neo-fascist elements within its activities. [138] World Fascism: The Historical Encyclopedia noted that while he ruled authoritarianly and authoritarianly, Pinochet's support for neoliberal economic policies and his willingness to support state enterprises set him apart from classical fascist leadership: in all pinochet's pronouncements, it is noteworthy that no one mentioned the creators of the new Chilean society and state, and I did not mention Jamie Guzman, Carlos Cáceres Contras [es], and Sergio Wasseres. There is no mention of the true brain, or that the entire military was involved in it in dirty and symbolic work. Everything is embodied in Pinochet, and it is very curious that the entire military was involved in it in dirty and symbolic work. the fascist ritual in front of Pinochet's paintings. [126] Intellectual life and the academic working coat of Pinochet was publicly known as a man of lack of culture. This image was reinforced by the fact that he also described himself as an ordinary man with simple ideas. He was also known to be reserved, and shared little about his opinions or feelings. [141] Before Allende's time in power, Pinochet wrote two books, Geopolitica (1968) and Campagna de Tarapaka (1972), which established himself as a major figure in Chilean military literature. [141] In Geopolitica Pinochet, Gregorio Rodríguez Tascón used paragraphs to plagiarism in Rodriguez's conference presentation in 1949 without attribution. [142] [143] Rodriguez previously lectured Pinochets in the latter two, he was not an outstanding student. His persistence and interest in geography led Rodriguez to become an academic mentor. [143] Rodriguez granted Pinochet a slot as an assistant lecturer in geospatial and geography. According to Rodriguez, Pinochet would later succeed Rodriguez in the geospatial and geography chairs. [143] Investigative journalist Juan Cristobal Peña revealed that Pinochet felt the intellectual envy of Carlos Pratz
and that the latter's assassination in 1974 was a relief to Pinochet. [142] Throughout his life, Pinochet collected more than 55,000 books from his private library, which totaled about \$2,840,000 (2006-07). The scope of his library was announced to the public after a police investigation in January 2006. [141] Pinochet was supplied abroad by a military lieutenant who bought books from several small bookstores in the old heart of Santiago and later purchased the characters Pinochet was searching for. [144] [145] As ruler of Chile, he used discretionary funds for these purchases. [145] The library contains many rare books, including the first edition (1646) history car relacione del Reyno de Chile and the original letter of Bernardo O'Higgins. Much of the books and documents of the Jose Manuel Valmakeda Library were found in the Pinochet Library in 2006. [141] Pinochet's library contained few poems or works of fiction. [145] Nickname proponents sometimes call Pinochet an army greeting for a U.S. general, while opponents call him Pinochzo (Spanish for Pinocchio in children's stories). [146] A common nickname used by two younger generations is El Tata (the equivalent of a Chilean Spanish for Pinocchio in children's stories). he used to deposit money in the bank. [147] Pinochet's arrest and court case of life after the dictatorship in a major British article in 1995: The prosecution and arrest of Augusto Pinochet was the first time a former head of government had been arrested under the principle of universal jurisdiction. [148] After opening a judicial and public relations battle over house pensions in the UK in October 1998, the latter, run by Thatcherite political operative Patrick Robertson[149], was not tried and Interior Minister Jack Straw was released in March 2000 for medical reasons; Straw overturned the House of Commons decision to deport Pinochet for trial in Spain. [150] He returned to Pinochet, Chile, on March 3, 2000. So a flight back to Chile from the UK departed from RAF Waddington to avoid those protesting its release. When he landed at Santiago Airport, his first act was to win. From wheelchairs to cheers from supporters. [151] [152] [153] He was greeted by his successor as head of the Chilean army, General Ricardo Isurietta. [151] President-elect Ricardo Lagos said the retired general's arrival on television had damaged Chile's image and thousands protested against him. [154] In March 2000, Congress approved a constitutional amendment that would create the status of a former president granting an indictment and financial benefits. This replaced Pinochet's senate position. 111 lawmakers voted, and 29 voted yes. [155] The Supreme Court ruled in favor of Judge Juan Guzman's request in August 2000, and Pinochet was accused of kidnapping, saying that 75 people had officially disappeared: although all were most likely dead, the no-body of them made any charges of murder difficult. In July 2002, the Supreme Court dismissed Pinochet's prosecution in various human rights violations for medical reasons. The controversy regarding Pinochet's mental abilities, with his legal team arguing that he is elderly and can't remember, while others (including several doctors) retain full control of his faculties while claiming he was only physically affected. That same year, Hugo Gutierrez, the prosecution lawyer in charge of the death caravan case, declared that our country had a degree of justice that allowed us to have a political transition. [157] Pinochet stepped down from his senate position shortly after the Supreme Court decision in July 2002. In May 2004, the Supreme Court overturned a case trial and ruled that he could stand trial. Claiming their case, prosecutors presented a recent TV interview pinochet gave to journalist Maria Elvira Salazar, 158, for the Miami-based television network, which raised suspicions about his alleged mental incompetence. [159] [160] In December 2004, he was charged with a number of criminal charges, including the assassination of General Prats in 1974 and operation Colombo in which 119 people were killed, while again under house arrest. He suffered a stroke on December 18, 2004. [161] When asked by the judges to find out if he was the direct head of DINA as president, he replied: I don't know. And if that's true, I don't remember. [162] In January 2005, the Chilean Army accepted institutional responsibility for past human rights abuses. [163] In 2006, Pinochet was charged with kidnapping and torturing Judge Alejandro Madrid (Guzman's successor) and the assassination of DINA biochemist Ugenrio Berrios in 1995 at the Villa Grimaldi detention center. [165] Berrios worked with Michael Townley sarin gas, anthrax and botulism at the Army Institute for Bacterial Warfare against Pinochet; These materials were used against political opposition. DINA biochemists were also alleged to have made black cocaine, which Pinochet then sold in Europe and the United States. [166] Money for the drug trade was allegedly deposited into Pinochet's bank account. [167] Pinochet's son Marco Antonio, who was accused of participating in the drug trade, denied allegations of drug trafficking in his father's administration in 2006 and said he would sue Manuel Contreras, who said Pinochet had sold cocaine. [168] On November 25, 2006, Pinochet celebrated his 91st birthday by reading an affidavitation in 2006 and said he would sue Manuel Contreras, who said Pinochet had sold cocaine. to his followers for his birthday. [169] Two days later, he was arrested and executed for firing squad at a caravan of death. [170] [171] Pinochet died a few days later on December 10, 2006, without being convicted of the crime he had been charged with. Scandal: Secret bank accounts, tax evasion and weapons transaction documents from Pinochet's many U.S. bank accounts. In 2004, after the September 11, 2001 attacks, a U.S. Senate money laundering investigation led by Sen. Carl Levin (D-MI) and Sen. Nom Coleman (R-MN) found a network of more than 125 securities and bank accounts by U.S. financial institutions that Leagues Bank and Pinochet and his associates secretly used for 25 years. [172] The subcommittee was only charged with investigating the compliance of financial institutions under the U.S. Patriot Act, not the Pinochet regime, but Senator Coleman noted that this was a sad and horrific story of money laundering involving pinochet accounts in several financial institutions using alias names, offshore accounts, and close associates. Pinochet, a former Chilean Judge Sergio Muños indicted Augusto Pinochet's wife, Lucia Hiriat. Four children: Marco Antonio, Jacqueline, Veronica and Lucia Pinochet; His personal assistant, Monica Ananias; And his former aide Oscar Eightken said of the tax evasion and forgery allegations stemming from the Riggs Bank investigation. In January 2006, her daughter, Lucia Pinochet, was detained at Washington, D.C.-Dulles Airport and deported for trying to evade chilean tax charges. [173] In January 2007, the Santiago Court of Appeals revoked most of Judge Carlos Serda's indictment against the Pinochet family. [174] But Pinochet's five children, his wife and 17 others In October 2007, two generals - one of his former lawyers and a former secretary - were arrested on suspicion of false embezzlement and use of passports. They are accused of illegally transferring \$27m (£13.2m) into foreign bank accounts during Pinochet's reign. [175] [176] In September 2005, a joint investigation by the Guardian and La Tercera confirmed that British Arms company in the British Virgin Islands, with BAE conducting commissions on arms deals. [177] Payments began in 1997 and lasted until 2004. [177] [178] After a 15-year investigation in 2007, the assassination of Dina Colonel Geraldo Hoover in 1992 concluded that Pinochet would be linked to various illegal weapons traffic carried out by military allies very close to him after he stepped down from power. [179] Hoover was briefly assassinated before testifying about the illegal export of weapons to the Croatian army in 1991. The agreement included 370 tons of weapons sold by Chile to Croatia on December 7, 1991, when the former country was under a U.N. embargo because it supported the Croatian war in Yugoslavia. [180] In January 1992, Judge Hernán Correa de la Cerda wanted to hear From Geraldo Hoover in the case, but the latter may have been silent to avoid implicating Pinochet in this new case[179] [181][182]-the latter was no longer president, but he remained in the army commander's time. Pinochet was at the center of this illicit arms trade and received money through a variety of offshore and front companies, including Miami's Bangko Coots International. [183] Pinochet was stripped of his parliamentary immunity in August 2000 by the Supreme Court and charged by Judge Juan Guzman ordered the arrest of five military persons, including General Pedro Espinoza Bravo, in a caravan of death after the 1999 coup. Claiming that the missing bodies were still missing, he did an effective jurisprudence in releasing prescriptions for crimes committed by the military. Pinochet's trial continued until his death on December 10, 2006, and bed a major debate over his health, or prosecution, with prosecutions for certain events, the lifting of the Supreme Court's immunity or changes to prosecutions on the immunity. In March 2005, the Supreme Court finalized Pinochet's immunity in the case of the 1974 assassination of General Carlos Pratz in Buenos Aires, which found that 119 political opponents had disappeared from Argentina. The Chilean justice also lifted his immunity for the Villa Grimaldi case, Torture center on the outskirts of Santiago. After the U.S. Senate Permanent Committee on Reporters, lost legitimacy when he was placed under house arrest for tax fraud and forgery of his passport. The report was the result of an investigation into financial financing in the United States on
September 11, 2001. The bank destroyed his fortune, controlling between \$4 million of Pinochet, founded offshore shell companies (referred to as former officials referring to Pinochet), and concealed his accounts from regulators. This tax fraud filing for an amount of \$27 million, involving Pinochet and his family secret bank accounts from regulators. This tax fraud filing for an amount of \$27 million, involving Pinochet and his family secret bank accounts from regulators. funds would have been raised between 1990 and 1998, when Pinochet was head of the Chilean armed forces, essentially due to weapons traffic (the purchase of French 'Mirage' fighter jets in 1994, Dutch 'Leopard 2' tanks, Swiss 'MOWAG' armored vehicles or illegal arms sales to Croatia during the Balkans war). His wife, Lucia Hiriat, and his son, Marco Antonio Pinochet, were also accused of conspiracy. Pinochet was charged by chile's judiciary for the fourth time in seven years. [184] On December 1, 2006, and received the last ceremony on the same day. On December 4, 2006, a Chilean appeals court ordered the arrest of his home. On December 10, 2006, at 13:30 local time (16:30 UTC), he was transferred to intensive care. [185] He died of congested heart failure and pulmonary edema surrounded by his family at a military hospital at 17:15 UTC local time. [187] News of his death sparked massive spontaneous street protests across the country. In Santiago, dissenters celebrated his death on Alameda Avenue, and supporters mourned outside a military hospital. Pinochet's remains lie at the Military Academy in Las Condes on December 11, 2006. At the event, Carlos Pratz's grandson, Francisco Cuadrado Pratz (a former army commander in the Allende government who was killed by Pinochet's secret police), was quickly surrounded by Pinochet's supporters who had put spats in his coffin and kicked and insulted him. Pinochet's funeral was held the following day at the same venue before a gathering of 60,000 supporters. [188] In government decisions, he did not grant the state Military funeral as a former commander of the Army (an honor normally bestowed on the former president of Chile) but appointed by Allende. The government also refused to declare the official national anniversary of the mourning, but approved the flag to be flown at half staff at the military barracks, and the Chilean flag could be draped in Pinochet's coffin. Socialist President Michel Bachelet, who was temporarily imprisoned and tortured after a 1973 coup, said attending Pinochet's state funeral was a breach of conscience. [189] Defense Secretary Vivian Blanlot was the only government authority to attend public funerals. In Spain, supporters of the late dictator Francisco Francis [190] Pinochet's body was cremated at the Concon Parque del Mar cemetery on December 12, 2006, according to his son Marco Antonio. [191] [D] His remains were delivered to his family later that day and deposited in Los Voldos, Santo Domingo, Valparaiso, and Chile. one of his private residences. The army did not allow his remains to be deposited on military property. [192] Chilean Portal Latin American Portal [War Portal] [Chilean Presidential Election 1970 U.S. Intervention Chilean History of Chile Disappearance, An Academy Award-nominated film that presents theatrical accounts of the 1988 national plebiscite campaign to journalist Charles Homan, Pinochet's reigning David H. Popper, who disappeared in the wake of the Pinochet coup, suggested U.S. involvement in the U.S. Ambassador to Chile (1974-1977) regime change notes ^ Evidence Chilean proposals, perhaps included /t.. in Augusto Pinochet to find more common and commonly pronounced recordings. Porvoo. August 27, 2014. Searched on August 27, 2014. ^ Authors considering the crucial U.S. role in the coup include Peter Wynn, Peter Conblue and Tim Weiner. [12] [13] [14] ^ When Louis XIV's admiration was revealed in a 1986 interview, A PSI released a graphic satire created by Gilo that showed Pinochet dressed as Louis XIV on the front page. The magazine was subsequently censored in a newspaper store and employees were imprisoned. [128] ^ See: The Body of Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, Evita's Body and Peron's Hand. See ^ Pinochet, Collins English Dictionary. Oxford University Press. ^ Pinochet, Augusto. Longman dictionary of modern English. It was found on September 2, 2019. ^ Daniel Enver (December 12, 2006). Augusto Pinoke?. slate.com. Salonc.com. It was found on December 8, 2015. ^ Loveman, Brian (1986). Chile's military dictatorship and World Affairs Journal. 28 (4): 1–38. doi:10.2307/165745. JSTOR 165745. ^ Bush praises Chilean democratic party It was searched on September 21, 2009. Smith, James Eff (March 13, 1990). 80,000chile cheers return... LA Times. It was searched on September 21, 2009. New press. 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