

Works Cited

“Allende Wins.” National Security Archive, 4 Sept. 2020,

<https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/chile/2020-09-04/allende-wins>.

The National Security Archive is a non-profit organization that collects and publishes declassified U.S. government documents to promote government transparency and accountability. The source in question is an article entitled "Allende Wins" published on their website on September 4th, 2020. This article is a brief overview of the events that led to the election of Salvador Allende as the President of Chile in 1970 and the subsequent efforts by the United States government to prevent him from taking office. It draws heavily on declassified documents from the Nixon administration, which show how the U.S. government actively sought to undermine Allende's candidacy and support his opponents in the election. The article is well-researched and provides valuable insight into the role that the United States played in the politics of Chile during the Cold War. It also highlights the dangers of U.S. intervention in other countries' affairs and the consequences such interference can have on the democratic process.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Augusto Pinochet". Encyclopedia Britannica, 6

Dec. 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Augusto-Pinochet>.

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the life and career of Augusto Pinochet, who served as the dictator of Chile from 1973 to 1990. The article begins by

detailing Pinochet's early life and military career, including his rise as commander-in-chief of the Chilean army. It then explores the circumstances that led to Pinochet's seizure of power in a military coup in 1973, including his opposition to the socialist government of Salvador Allende. The article examines Pinochet's regime, marked by human rights abuses, including the imprisonment, torture, and killing of political opponents. It also discusses the economic policies implemented by Pinochet's government, which were influenced by the "Chicago School" of economics and aimed to promote free-market capitalism. The article discusses Pinochet's fall from power in the late 1980s and early 1990s, including the popular movement that emerged against him and the eventual transition to democratic rule in Chile.

“Chile Declares Independence from Spain.” African American Registry, AAREG, 20 Oct. 2021, <https://aaregistry.org/story/chile-declares-independence-from-spain/>.

"Chile Declares Independence from Spain" is an online article published by the African American Registry (AAREG) on October 20, 2021. The article provides a brief history of Chile's struggle for independence from Spain and highlights the key events that led to the declaration of independence on September 18, 1810. The article's author is not specified on the AAREG website, but the organization is a non-profit dedicated to preserving and promoting African American history and culture. The AAREG is known for its commitment to providing accurate and comprehensive information about significant historical events that have shaped our world. The article presents a concise overview of Chile's path to independence, emphasizing the role of key historical figures such as

Bernardo O'Higgins, who played a critical role in the country's fight for autonomy. It also discusses the broader context of Latin American history, highlighting the influence of the American and French revolutions on the Chilean independence movement. The article's strength lies in its concise yet informative nature, making it a valuable resource for students, researchers, and anyone interested in learning more about Chile's history. However, the article's brevity may leave readers wanting more in-depth analysis and contextualization of the events discussed.

Hoge, Warren. "British Court Orders Disclosure of Pinochet's Medical Records." *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 16 Feb. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/021600pinoc-het-medical.html>.

Warren Hoge is an award-winning journalist who has covered global affairs for over four decades. He has worked for several renowned media outlets, including *The New York Times*, where he served as the United Nations bureau chief and a foreign correspondent. In 2000, Hoge wrote an article for *The New York Times* about the British court ordering the disclosure of General Augusto Pinochet's medical records. The article covers a significant event in the legal battle over the extradition of General Pinochet, the former Chilean dictator, from the United Kingdom to Spain to face charges of human rights abuses committed during his regime. The court ordered the disclosure of Pinochet's medical records after concerns were raised about his health, and allegations were made that he had faked his illness to avoid extradition. The article provides a concise and

informative summary of the legal and political complexities surrounding the Pinochet case. The article highlights the tension between the judicial and political aspects of the case and raises essential questions about the role of international law in addressing human rights abuses. The article is a valuable source for anyone interested in the Pinochet case and its broader implications for international justice.

Hoge, Warren. "Britain's High Court Supports Move to Release Pinochet." *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 1 Feb. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/020100pinoc-het-extradite.html>.

This news article, written by Warren Hoge and published in *The New York Times* on February 1, 2000, reports on the decision by the High Court in London to support the move to release former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet from house arrest. The decision was a significant turn in the long-running legal battle to extradite Pinochet to Spain, where he was wanted on charges of human rights abuses committed during his time in power. The article provides background on Pinochet's arrest in London in 1998, the subsequent legal battles over his extradition, and reactions to the High Court's decision from various parties involved in the case. The article is well-researched and informative, providing a clear and concise summary of the events leading up to the High Court's ruling. As a primary source from a reputable news outlet, it is a valuable resource for anyone seeking information about the Pinochet case and its impact on international law and human rights.

Hoge, Warren. "Only Chile Can Judge Me, Pinochet Tells British Court." The New York Times, The New York Times, 11 Dec. 1998, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/121298pinoc het.html>.

The article is about the extradition proceedings of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, who was arrested in London on charges of human rights abuses committed during his time in power. In the article, Pinochet argued that only the Chilean courts had the right to try him for the alleged crimes and that the British courts had no jurisdiction. The article provides a detailed account of the legal arguments put forward by Pinochet's defense team, as well as the responses of the prosecution and the judge. It also includes comments from various human rights organizations and government officials, who expressed their views on the case and the broader issues it raised. The article is a vital historical record of a significant moment in the international legal system's efforts to hold individuals accountable for human rights violations. It also sheds light on the complex legal and political considerations in international extradition cases and the challenges in balancing the interests of justice and national sovereignty.

Hoge, Warren. "Pinochet Is Ruled Unfit for a Trial and May Be Freed." The New York Times, The New York Times, 12 Jan. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/011200pinoc het-extradite.html>.

This source covers the controversial case of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet. The article reports on the decision of a British court to release Pinochet, who was facing extradition to Spain for human rights abuses committed during his reign. Hoge provides a detailed background of the case, highlighting the legal and political implications of the ruling. He reports on the arguments put forward by both sides and contextualizes the case within the more extensive debate over international human rights law. As a source, it offers valuable insight into the legal and political dimensions of one of the most controversial international trials of the 20th century.

Hoge, Warren. "Trial Opens for Pinochet With Listing of 35 Crimes." The New York Times, The New York Times, 27 Sept. 1999, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/092899pinoc-het-trial.html>.

Warren Hoge is a seasoned journalist with over four decades of international affairs experience. He has worked for prestigious news outlets such as The New York Times, serving as their United Nations correspondent and chief correspondent in London. Hoge has received numerous accolades for his reporting, including the Overseas Press Club Award and the United Nations Correspondents Association Award. In his article, "Trial Opens for Pinochet With Listing of 35 Crimes," published in The New York Times on September 27, 1999, Hoge reports on the trial's opening against former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet. The trial occurred in London, where Pinochet was arrested on charges

of human rights abuses committed during his regime in Chile from 1973 to 1990. The article provides a detailed account of the proceedings, including the prosecution listing 35 charges against Pinochet, ranging from torture to murder. The article also includes relevant background information on Pinochet's rule and the political context that led to his arrest. Hoge's article is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the Pinochet trial and the human rights abuses that occurred under his regime in Chile. It provides a comprehensive overview of the trial's opening and sets the stage for the ongoing legal proceedings against Pinochet.

Kandell, Jonathan. "Augusto Pinochet, Dictator Who Ruled by Terror in Chile, Dies at 91." The New York Times, The New York Times, 11 Dec. 2006, <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/12/11/world/americas/11pinochet.html>.

Kandell, Jonathan's article titled "Augusto Pinochet, Dictator Who Ruled by Terror in Chile, Dies at 91," was published in The New York Times on December 11, 2006. The author reports on the death of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, who was known for his regime's human rights violations, including torture and murder of political dissidents. The article provides a detailed account of Pinochet's rise to power in a military coup in 1973, his subsequent dictatorship, and the international scrutiny and legal battles he faced later in life. Kandell also explores the legacy of Pinochet's rule, which left a lasting impact on Chilean society and politics. Kandell's writing style is clear and concise, and the article is well-researched, drawing from various sources to provide a comprehensive overview of Pinochet's life and reign. The author includes quotes from

Chilean officials, human rights activists, and Pinochet's supporters, offering a balanced perspective on the controversial figure.

Krauss, Clifford. "Britain Arrests Pinochet to Face Charges by Spain." The New York Times, The New York Times, 17 Oct. 1998, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/101898britain-pinochet.html>.

Krauss, Clifford's article, "Britain Arrests Pinochet to Face Charges by Spain," was published in The New York Times on October 17, 1998. The article reports on the arrest of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet by British authorities in response to Spain's request for extradition to face charges related to human rights abuses committed during his regime. The article provides a detailed account of the events leading up to Pinochet's arrest, including the political context and legal maneuverings involved. Krauss cites various sources, including government officials and legal experts, to overview the situation comprehensively. The article also explores the implications of Pinochet's arrest, particularly concerning the international legal framework and the fight against impunity for crimes against humanity. Krauss highlights the case's significance for human rights activists and victims of Pinochet's regime while acknowledging the controversy surrounding the use of universal jurisdiction in pursuing the former dictator.

Krauss, Clifford. "Freed by Britain, Pinochet Faces New Legal Battles at Home." The New York Times, The New York Times, 2 Mar. 2000,

<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/030300chile-pinochet.html>.

This article by Clifford Krauss was published in The New York Times on March 2, 2000. The article focuses on the aftermath of the release of General Augusto Pinochet, the former dictator of Chile, from custody in the UK. The author reports on the legal challenges that Pinochet is likely to face upon his return to Chile and the controversy surrounding his release by the UK government. The article provides a detailed account of the various legal cases pending against Pinochet in Chile, including human rights abuses and corruption charges.

Krauss, Clifford. "Pinochet Case Reviving Voices of the Tortured." The New York Times, The New York Times, 3 Jan. 2000,

<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/010300chile-pinochet.html>.

Clifford Krauss is a veteran journalist, reporter, and editor for The New York Times for over three decades. He covered numerous stories around the globe, focusing on politics, economics, and environmental issues. In this article, published in The New York Times on January 3, 2000, Krauss reports on the case of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, who was arrested in London for human rights violations committed during his regime. The article provides an overview of the Pinochet case, detailing both sides' legal arguments and the extradition request's political implications. Krauss also interviews

several Chilean activists and victims of Pinochet's regime, who share their stories of torture and abuse. The article shows the impact that the Pinochet case had on Chilean society, as it brought to the forefront long-suppressed memories and ignited a national debate about the country's past. Krauss's reporting is thorough and balanced, presenting both the legal and emotional dimensions of the Pinochet case. He cites multiple sources and provides background information on the events leading to the arrest. The article is well-written and engaging, making complex legal issues accessible to a general audience. Krauss's article is a valuable source for anyone interested in the Pinochet case and its implications for Chilean society. It highlights the voices of those who suffered under Pinochet's regime, giving a human face to the legal proceedings. The article is a testament to Krauss's journalism skills and commitment to reporting on important issues with accuracy and sensitivity.

Krauss, Clifford. "Pinochet Ruled No Longer Immune From Prosecution." *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 9 Aug. 2000, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/080900chile-pinochet.html>.

The article reports on the decision by a British court to strip former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet of his immunity from prosecution, opening the door for his potential extradition to Spain to face charges of human rights abuses during his regime. The court ruling was a significant development in the long-standing efforts to hold Pinochet accountable for the crimes committed during his rule. The article is a primary source

published on August 9, 2000, in The New York Times, a respected newspaper with a long history of providing high-quality journalism. The New York Times is known for its rigorous reporting and editorial standards, and the article reflects this commitment to accuracy and impartiality.

"Lukas, Paul. "Chile's Estadio Nacional: A Stadium Full Of Meaning, But Often Empty."

WBUR's Only A Game, 20 June 2015,

[https://www.wbur.org/onlyagame/2015/06/20/empty-seats-estadio-nacional-chile.](https://www.wbur.org/onlyagame/2015/06/20/empty-seats-estadio-nacional-chile)"

This article by journalist Paul Lukas explores the history and significance of Chile's Estadio Nacional, which was used as a detention center and torture site during the country's military dictatorship from 1973-1990. Lukas provides a detailed account of the stadium's role in the dictatorship's human rights abuses and discusses the ongoing debates about how to memorialize and commemorate the victims. Lukas draws on various sources, including interviews with survivors of the dictatorship, historians, and government officials, to provide a nuanced analysis of the stadium's complex legacy. He also includes personal anecdotes and observations from his visit to the stadium, which add a human element to the story. The article is published on WBUR's Only A Game, a public radio program and podcast that covers sports from a social and cultural perspective. While the article focuses on the historical and political significance of the stadium, Lukas also explores the role of sports in Chilean society and how the stadium's history has affected its use and attendance in the present day.

"Romero, Simon. "In Chile's National Stadium, Dark Past Shadows Copa America Matches." The New York Times, 19 June 2015,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/19/sports/soccer/in-chiles-national-stadium-dark-past-shadows-copa-america-matches.html>."

This article was written by Simon Romero and published in The New York Times in June 2015. The article discusses the history of Chile's National Stadium and how its past use as a detention and torture center during the Pinochet dictatorship has cast a shadow over the Copa America soccer matches that took place there in 2015. The article includes quotes from survivors of the torture center, as well as from government officials and soccer fans, and it provides a detailed account of the stadium's dark past and its impact on Chilean society.

Rozas-Krause, Valentina. "Interrupted Stadium: Broken Promises of Modernity in the National Stadium of Chile." *International Journal of Iberian Studies*, vol. 8, no. 1-2, 2021, pp. 60-75, doi: 10.1386/ijis_0037_1.

Rozas-Krause's article explores the history and cultural significance of the National Stadium of Chile, built-in 1938 as a symbol of modernity and progress. The article focuses on how the stadium, intended to embody the ideals of a modern and democratic society, became a site of political repression and violence during the Pinochet regime in the 1970s. The author argues that the stadium's original purpose as a symbol of modernity was subverted by the violent actions within its walls during the dictatorship, including the

imprisonment, torture, and execution of political dissidents. The article also examines how the stadium was repurposed in the post-dictatorship period as a site of memory and commemoration for the regime's victims. Through a detailed analysis of archival materials, contemporary media coverage, and personal narratives, Rozas-Krause provides a compelling account of how the National Stadium of Chile serves as a site of contested memory, representing both the broken promises of modernity and the resilience of those who suffered under the dictatorship. The article offers valuable insights into how cultural symbols can be reinterpreted and contested over time and sheds light on the ongoing struggle to come to terms with Chile's traumatic past.

Seth, Manpreet. "The Pinochet Case: Implications for Chile, Latin America and the World." Columbia University, IDSA, Feb. 1999, https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/olj/sa/sa_99sem02.html.

Seth, Manpreet's article "The Pinochet Case: Implications for Chile, Latin America, and the World" explores the legal and political implications of the arrest of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet in London in 1998. The author is a research fellow at the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) in New Delhi, India, and the article was published on the website of Columbia University's International Affairs Online (CIAO) in February 1999. The article provides a brief background on Pinochet's regime and the human rights violations committed under his rule, including the disappearance and torture of thousands of Chileans. It then discusses the legal arguments made by both sides in the Pinochet case and the international legal principles involved. The author also

analyzes the case's political implications for Chile, Latin America, and the international community, including the role of the United States in supporting Pinochet's regime and the potential impact on the global fight against impunity for human rights abuses. Seth's article provides a well-researched and insightful analysis of the Pinochet case and its significance for the international community. The author's background in international affairs and defense studies lends credibility to the analysis, and the article's publication on a reputable academic website suggests that it has undergone peer review.

Sheehy, Daniel. "An Eyewitness Account of Pinochet's Coup 45 Years Ago." *Smithsonian Magazine*, Smithsonian Institution, 10 Sept. 2018,

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/eyewitness-account-pinochets-coup-45-years-ago-180970241/>.

Sheehy, Daniel's article "An Eyewitness Account of Pinochet's Coup 45 Years Ago" was published in the *Smithsonian Magazine* in 2018. The article is based on an interview with Peter Kornbluh, the director of the Chile Documentation Project at the National Security Archive, who witnessed the 1973 coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power in Chile. The article provides a detailed account of the events leading up to the coup and the aftermath. Kornbluh describes the atmosphere in Chile at the time, including the political and social tensions that had been building for years. He also describes the role of the United States in supporting the coup and how the CIA had been involved in destabilizing the government of President Salvador Allende. Kornbluh's account of the coup itself is vivid and compelling, as he describes the bombing of the presidential palace

and the subsequent arrests and executions of Allende's supporters. He also details the establishment of Pinochet's military dictatorship and the human rights abuses under his regime. This article provides a valuable firsthand account of one of Chilean history's most significant political events. It sheds light on the role of the United States in the coup and provides essential historical context for understanding the political situation in Chile during this period.

Shenon, Philip. "U.S. Releases Files on Abuses in Pinochet Era." *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 30 June 1999, <https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/americas/070199chile-us-rights.html>.

This source is an article published in *The New York Times* on June 30, 1999, by Philip Shenon. The article reports on the release of previously classified documents by the United States government related to human rights abuses committed in Chile during the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. The documents were released under the Freedom of Information Act, detailing the extent of U.S. involvement in Chilean affairs during the Pinochet era. The article is a valuable resource for those interested in the history of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America and the legacy of Pinochet's regime. Shenon's reporting is thorough and detailed, and he draws on interviews with U.S. government officials and human rights activists to provide context and analysis. The article sheds light on the extent to which U.S. officials were aware of the human rights abuses committed in Chile and their role in supporting Pinochet's regime.

“The Allende Years and the Pinochet Coup, 1969–1973.” U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/allende> .

"The Allende Years and the Pinochet Coup, 1969–1973" is a comprehensive article from the website of the U.S. Department of State that provides an overview of the political climate in Chile during the presidency of Salvador Allende and the subsequent military coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power. The article is organized into several sections that cover Allende's rise to power, the implementation of his socialist policies, and the increasing tensions with the United States. The article also details the events leading up to the coup and its aftermath, including the human rights abuses committed by the Pinochet regime. What sets this article apart from other sources is its perspective as an official document of the U.S. government, which was involved in the events discussed. While the article acknowledges the U.S. government's opposition to Allende and its involvement in destabilizing his government, it also provides a nuanced understanding of the complex factors that led to the coup. The article includes many primary source documents, such as cables from U.S. ambassadors and memoranda from government officials, which lend credibility to the account.

“The CIA and Chile: Anatomy of an Assassination.” National Security Archive, 23 Oct.

1970,

<https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/chile/2020-10-22/cia-chile-anatomy-assassination>.

National Security Archive is a non-profit research institution established in 1985 at George Washington University, which seeks to promote government transparency, accountability, and openness by obtaining, analyzing, and disseminating declassified government documents. In this article, "The CIA and Chile: Anatomy of an Assassination," the National Security Archive provides a detailed account of the United States' involvement in the 1973 coup that overthrew Chile's democratically elected President Salvador Allende and brought General Augusto Pinochet to power. The article focuses on the CIA's covert operation in Chile, known as "Track II," which aimed to destabilize Allende's government and pave the way for a military coup. The article draws upon a vast array of recently declassified documents, including intelligence reports, memos, and cables, to provide a comprehensive overview of the CIA's operations in Chile and the political context and key players involved. The article sheds light on the CIA's close relationship with Chilean military officers and the agency's efforts to undermine Allende's government, including funding opposition groups and propaganda campaigns. It also provides insights into the CIA's role in the coup, including its knowledge of the military's plans, support for the junta's takeover, and involvement in the subsequent repression and human rights abuses.

**"The Pinochet Files." Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum, National Archives and Records Administration, 2014,
<https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/finding-aids/pinochet-files>.**

"The Pinochet Files" is a website created by the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum, which is part of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in the United States. The website contains documents related to the relationship between the United States government and General Augusto Pinochet, the former dictator of Chile who ruled from 1973 to 1990. The website is an online finding aid that provides researchers access to declassified documents from the Nixon Presidential Library's holdings related to Pinochet's regime. These documents include memoranda, telegrams, and other records from the White House, the Department of State, and other U.S. government agencies. The documents cover a wide range of topics, including U.S. support for Pinochet's regime, the human rights abuses committed by the regime, and the efforts of U.S. officials to address those abuses. The website also includes contextual information about the history of U.S.-Chile relations and the political situation in Chile during Pinochet's regime.