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Allende's Chile - Stefan de Vylder - 2009-03-05
The evolution of events in Chile during the presidency of the late Salvador Allende attracted attention all over the world. The experiment was unique in that no other Marxist president had been put in power by the democratic process of the ballot box. Political and economic developments under the government of the Unidad Popular undoubtedly had significance beyond the Chilean borders. The 'Chilean road to socialism' was a blind alley, leading not to socialism by peaceful means but to a military dictatorship by exceedingly violent means. Allende and the Unidad Popular were defeated and Chilean democracy was overthrown. But why it was overthrown remains an important question. This study analyzes the economic aspects of Allende's failure.

Allende's Chile - Brian Loveman - 1974

Allende's Chile - Brian Loveman - 1974

Allende's Chile - - 1978

Allende's Chile - - 1978

Cybernetic Revolutionaries - Eden Medina - 2014-01-10

Allendes-chile-the-political-economy-of-the-rise-and-fall-of-the-unidad-popular
system, known as Project Cybersyn, was never completely implemented—but they hold lessons for today about the relationship between technology and politics. Drawing on extensive archival material and interviews, Medina examines the cybernetic system envisioned by the Chilean government—which was to feature holistic system design, decentralized management, human-computer interaction, a national telex network, near real-time control of the growing industrial sector, and modeling the behavior of dynamic systems. She also describes, and documents with photographs, the network's Star Trek-like operations room, which featured swivel chairs with armrest control panels, a wall of screens displaying data, and flashing red lights to indicate economic emergencies.

Studying project Cybersyn today helps us understand not only the technological ambitions of a government in the midst of political change but also the limitations of the Chilean revolution. This history further shows how human attempts to combine the political and the technological with the goal of creating a more just society can open new technological, intellectual, and political possibilities. Technologies, Medina writes, are historical texts; when we read them we are reading history.

**Cybernetic Revolutionaries** - Eden Medina - 2014-01-10
A historical study of Chile's twin experiments with cybernetics and socialism, and what they tell us about the relationship of technology and politics. In Cybernetic Revolutionaries, Eden Medina tells the history of two intersecting utopian visions, one political and one technological. The first was Chile's experiment with peaceful socialist change under Salvador Allende; the second was the simultaneous attempt to build a computer system that would manage Chile's economy. Neither vision was fully realized—Allende's government ended with a violent military coup; the system, known as Project Cybersyn, was never completely implemented—but they hold lessons for today about the relationship between technology and politics. Drawing on extensive archival material and interviews, Medina examines the cybernetic system envisioned by the Chilean government—which was to feature holistic system design, decentralized management, human-computer interaction, a national telex network, near real-time control of the growing industrial sector, and modeling the behavior of dynamic systems. She also describes, and documents with photographs, the network's Star Trek-like operations room, which featured swivel chairs with armrest control panels, a wall of screens displaying data, and flashing red lights to indicate economic emergencies.

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**The Chilean Revolutionary and the Bearded Leader** - Lesley Elizabeth Nichols - 2009
Salvador Allende was an unconventional political leader who adhered to his personal beliefs rather than to the actual political and economic climate. He grew up during an era of radical and social economic change as Chile moved toward reform and further equality. Chile's progress is demonstrated through the presidential election of Salvador Allende. While his election was the result of chronic disenchantment among the lower classes, the opposition remained strong. Critics called him naïve if not dangerous, but Allende was an idealist who put a great deal of faith in his constituents. He believed that if he could convince them to persevere toward Socialism, then
would gain credibility from the Leftist extremists. And while he was aware independence for Chile. To do this, he enlisted the help of Fidel Castro and asked the Communist dictator to make an official state visit to Chile. While touring the 2,600 mile Chilean coastline, the Cuban leader spoke to the particular sectors with which Allende was having difficulty persuading. Allende invited the controversial leader because he thought that if he enlisted the support of a more extreme revolutionary like Castro, then he would gain credibility from the Leftist extremists. And while he was aware that the visit could have a negative effect, he reasoned that the unity and legitimacy that Castro would reinforce would triumph over any backlash. However, his plan was not successful because in the end, Castro did not help further unite the Left, the peasantry did not cease seizing land, the workers did not sacrifice less and produce more, and the economy never recovered. Instead, Castro further agitated the Right and the U.S. government so much so that the visit only produced more difficulties for Allende and guaranteed his overthrow. The Chilean revolutionary's dream of a socialist state was never realized.

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The Unidad Popular and the Pinochet Dictatorship - P. Meller - 2000-09-11
The Unidad Popular and the Pinochet Dictatorship covers the two most conflicting Chilean governments of this century. The analysis of the Allende government examines the macroeconomic policies and structural reforms and their results; the questioning of property rights constituted a key issue of conflict. The analysis of the Pinochet government starts with a review of Chilean democracy breakdown. Then it examines the success, failure, and final success of economic structural reforms. The book ends with a discussion of the legacies of both governments. In the historical Chilean memory of the century, human rights violations will occupy a special place.

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Power and Impotence - Fabio Luis Barbosa dos Santos - 2019-12-09
E. Sigmund - 1977-06-15
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**Hungry for Revolution** - Joshua Frens-String - 2021-06-29
Hungry for Revolution tells the story of how struggles over food fueled the rise and fall of Chile's Popular Unity coalition and one of Latin America's most expansive social welfare states. Reconstructing ties among workers, consumers, scientists, and the state, Joshua Frens-String explores how Chileans across generations sought to center food security as a right of citizenship. In so doing, he deftly untangles the relationship between two of twentieth-century Chile's most significant political and economic processes: the fight of an emergent urban working class to gain reliable access to nutrient-rich foodstuffs and the state's efforts to modernize its underproducing agricultural countryside.

**The Overthrow of Allende and the Politics of Chile, 1964-1976** - Paul E. Sigmund - 1977-06-15
Paul Sigmund, who has studied Chile for more than a decade, and lived and taught there, offers an exhaustive, balanced analysis of the overthrow of Salvador Allende, and why it occurred. Sigmund examines the Allende government, the Frei government that preceeded it, the coup that ended it, and the Pinochet government that succeeded it. He also views the roles of various Chilean political and interest groups, the CIA, and U.S. corporations.

**Politics In Chile** - Lois Hecht Oppenheim - 2009-04-28
The third edition of Politics in Chile provides significantly updated coverage of Chilean politics and economic development from the return to civilian rule in 1990 to the 2006 election and early administration of Socialist Michelle Bachelet, Chile’s first woman president. Lois Hecht Oppenheim focuses on recent efforts to reconstruct democratic practices and institutions, including resolving such sensitive and lingering issues as human-rights violations under Pinochet and civil-military relations. Chapters on the contemporary politics and economics under the civilian Concertación governments are largely rewritten for this edition. Rather than focusing on the “search for development,” the third edition considers in greater depth the “exceptionalism” of the Chilean economic experiment through successive stages of stability, socialism, and neoliberalism.
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The International Political Economy of Transformation in Argentina, Brazil and Chile Since 1960 - E. Pang - 2002-09-06
This book is about how the three most important countries in South America have responded to the challenges of globalization since the mid-1960s, the first OPEC price hike, the Third World debt crisis leading to the 'lost-decade' for the continent, and finally bold, but often ill-planned, neo-liberal reforms of the 1990s. Latin America will experience another cycle of structural changes in the coming decades, as the reforms of the 1980s and 1990s failed to produce the desired effects; social justice, fair income distribution, sustainable growth, and consolidation of democracy.

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Allende’s Chile - Edward Boorstein - 1977
Recounts the collaboration of United States corporations and government agencies with reactionary Chilean military, political, and business forces to overthrow the Popular Unity government

The State And Capital In Chile - Eduardo Silva - 2019-07-11
Chile emerged from military rule in the 1990s as a leader of free market economic reform and democratic stability, and other countries now look to it for lessons in policy design, sequencing, and timing. Explanations for economic change in Chile generally focus on strong authoritarianism under General Augusto Pinochet and the insulation of policymakers from the influence of social groups, especially business and landowners. In this book Eduardo Silva argues that such a view underplays the role of entrepreneurs and landowners in Chile’s neoliberal transformation and, hence, their potential effect on economic reform elsewhere. He shows how shifting coalitions of businesspeople and landowners with varying power resources influenced policy formulation and affected policy outcomes. He then examines the consequences of coalitional shifts for Chile’s transition to democracy, arguing that the absence of a multiclass opposition that included capitalists facilitated a political transition based on the authoritarian constitution of 1980 and inhibited its alternative. This situation helped to define the current style of consensual politics that, with respect to the question of social equity, has deepened a neoliberal model of welfare statism, rather than advanced a social democratic one.

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The Chile Reader - Elizabeth Quay Hutchison - 2013-11-29
The Chile Reader makes available a rich variety of documents spanning more than five hundred years of Chilean history. Most of the selections are by Chileans; many have never before appeared in English. The history of Chile is rendered from diverse perspectives, including those of Mapuche Indians and Spanish colonists, peasants and aristocrats, feminists and military strongmen, entrepreneurs and workers, and priests and poets. Among the many selections are interviews, travel diaries, letters, diplomatic cables, cartoons, photographs, and song lyrics. Texts and images, each introduced by the editors, provide insights into the ways that Chile's unique geography has shaped its national identity, the country's unusually violent colonial history, and the stable but autocratic republic that emerged after independence from Spain. They shed light on Chile's role in the world economy, the social impact of economic modernization, and the enduring problems of deep inequality. The Reader also covers Chile's bold experiments with reform and revolution, its subsequent descent into one of Latin America's most ruthless Cold War dictatorships, and its much-admired transition to democracy and a market economy in the years since dictatorship.

Politics and Ideology in Allende's Chile - Ricardo Israel Zipper - 1989

A comprehensive study of the reasons for the Soviet deployment of the SS-20 missile in the 1970s and the reasons why they agreed to eliminate it in the 1987 INF Treaty. In the process, Haslam examines the evolution of Soviet foreign and defence policy towards Western Europe in the 1970s and 1980s.

Allende's Chile and the Inter-American Cold War - Tanya Harmer -
Fidel Castro described Salvador Allende's democratic election as president of Chile in 1970 as the most important revolutionary triumph in Latin America after the Cuban revolution. Yet celebrations were short lived. In Washington, the Nixon administration vowed to destroy Allende's left-wing government while Chilean opposition forces mobilized against him. The result was a battle for Chile that ended in 1973 with a right-wing military coup and a brutal dictatorship lasting nearly twenty years. Tanya Harmer argues that this battle was part of a dynamic inter-American Cold War struggle to determine Latin America's future, shaped more by the contest between Cuba, Chile, the United States, and Brazil than by a conflict between Moscow and Washington. Drawing on firsthand interviews and recently declassified documents from archives in North America, Europe, and South America—including Chile's Foreign Ministry Archive—Harmer provides the most comprehensive account to date of Cuban involvement in Latin America in the early 1970s, Chilean foreign relations during Allende's presidency, Brazil's support for counterrevolution in the Southern Cone, and the Nixon administration's Latin American policies. The Cold War in the Americas, Harmer reveals, is best understood as a multidimensional struggle, involving peoples and ideas from across the hemisphere.

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2011-10-10

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**Chile** - Peter J. Meyer - 2010-08

Contents: (1) February 27, 2010, Earthquake: Current Conditions; Chilean Government Response; (2) Political and Economic Background: Independence through Allende; Pinochet Era; Return to Democracy; (3) Recent Political and Economic Developments: Bachelet Administration: Education Demonstrations; Mapuche Activism; Loss of Legislative Control; Global Financial Crisis; 2009 Presidential and Legislative Elections: Results; Prospects for the Piñera Administration: Human Rights; Energy Challenges; (4) Chile-U.S. Relations: U.S. Assistance: Free Trade Agreement; Regional Leadership; Narcotics and Human Trafficking. Charts and tables.

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**Chile: The State and Revolution** - Ian Roxborough - 1976-12-01

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In the Name of Reason - Patricio Silva - 2010-11-01

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In the Name of Reason - Patricio Silva - 2009-01-13
The major role played by a technocratic elite in Chilean politics was perhaps most controversial when the “Chicago Boys” ran the economic program of Augusto Pinochet’s military regime from 1973 to 1990. But technocrats did not suddenly come upon the scene when Pinochet engineered the coup against Salvador Allende’s government. They had long been important contributors to Chile’s approach to the challenges of economic development. In this book, political scientist and historian Patricio Silva examines their part in the story of twentieth-century Chile. Even before industrialization had begun in Chile, the impact of positivism and the idea of “scientific government” gained favor with Chilean intellectuals in the late nineteenth century. The technocrats who emerged from this background became the main architects designing the industrial policies of the state through the Ibáñez government (1927–31), the state-led industrialization project of the late 1930s and 1940s, the Frei and Allende administrations, Pinochet’s dictatorship, and the return to democracy from the Aylwin administration to the present. Thus, contrary to the popular belief inspired by the dominance of the Chicago Boys, technocrats have not only been the tools of authoritarian leaders but have also been important players in sustaining democratic rule. As Silva shows, technocratic ideology in Chile has been quite compatible with the interests and demands of the large middle classes, who have always defended meritocratic values and educational achievements above the privileges provided by social backgrounds. And for most of the twentieth century, technocrats have provided a kind of buffer zone between contending political forces, thereby facilitating the functioning of Chilean democracy in the past and the present.

Marxism and Democracy in Chile - Julio Faúndez - 1988-01-01
In this book Julio Faúndez traces the development of Chilean politics from 1932 to the overthrow of Allende in 1973, focusing in particular on the participation of Marxist parties in Chile’s democratic government. Relating the various phases in the evolution of the political system to the concrete problems that had to be faced, Faúndez discusses how class alliances, political mobilization, and the role of organized labor affected developments in the country. His book adds an important new perspective to a perennial topic of debate among politicians and political scientists worldwide.

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**Reagan and Pinochet** - Morris Morley - 2015-02-02
This book is the first comprehensive study of the Reagan administration’s policy toward the military dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet in Chile. Based on new primary and archival materials, as well as on original interviews with former US and Chilean officials, it traces the evolution of Reagan policy from an initial 'close embrace' of the junta to a re-evaluation of whether Pinochet was a risk to long-term US interests in Chile and, finally, to an acceptance in Washington of the need to push for a return to democracy. It provides fresh insights into the bureaucratic conflicts that were a key part of the Reagan decision-making process and reveals not only the successes but also the limits of US influence on Pinochet's regime. Finally, it contributes to the ongoing debate about the US approach toward democracy promotion in the Third World over the past half century.

**Pinochet's Economic Accomplices** - Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky - 2021-01-12
With a focus on Chile, this book demonstrates, with theoretical arguments and empirical studies, that focusing on the behavior of economic actors of the dictatorship is crucial to achieve basic objectives in terms of justice, memory, reparation, and non-repetition measures.

**Chile and the Neoliberal Trap** - Andrés Solimano - 2012-04-30
This book analyzes Chile's political economy over the last 30 years and the country's attempt to build a market society in a highly inegalitarian society, now as a member country of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The investigation provides a historical background of Chilean economy and society and discusses the cultural underpinnings of the imposition of free markets, the macroeconomic and growth performance of the 1990s and 2000s and the social record of privatization of education, health and social security. The treatment documents the growing concentration of economic power among small groups of elites in Chile and discusses the limits of the democratic system built after the departure of the Pinochet regime.

**Chile 1970-73** - Stefan De Vylder - 1974
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**Designing Freedom** - Stafford Beer - 1993-11-18


**Psychedelic Chile** - Patrick Barr-Melej - 2017-03-27

Patrick Barr-Melej here illuminates modern Chilean history with an unprecedented chronicle and reassessment of the sixties and seventies. During a period of tremendous political and social strife that saw the election of a Marxist president followed by the terror of a military coup in 1973, a youth-driven, transnationally connected counterculture smashed onto the scene. Contributing to a surging historiography of the era’s Latin American counterculture, Barr-Melej draws on media and firsthand interviews in documenting the intertwining of youth and counterculture with discourses rooted in class and party politics. Focusing on “hippismo” and an esoteric movement called Poder Joven, Barr-Melej challenges a number of prevailing assumptions about culture, politics, and the Left under Salvador Allende’s “Chilean Road to Socialism.” While countercultural attitudes toward recreational drug use, gender roles and sexuality, rock music, and consumerism influenced many youths on the Left, the preponderance of leftist leaders shared a more conservative cultural sensibility. This exposed, Barr-Melej argues, a degree of intergenerational dissonance within leftist ranks. And while the allure of new and heterodox cultural values and practices among young people grew, an array of constituencies from the Left to the Right berated counterculture in national media, speeches, schools, and other settings. This public discourse of contempt ultimately contributed to the fierce repression of nonconformist youth culture following the coup.

**Beyond the Vanguard** - Marian E. Schlotterbeck - 2018-05-25

For a thousand days in the early 1970s, Chileans experienced revolution not as a dream but as daily life. Alongside Salvador Allende’s attempt to democratically bring about a socialist regime, new understandings of the meaning of revolutionary change emerged. In her groundbreaking book Beyond the Vanguard, Marian E. Schlotterbeck explores popular politics in...
Beyond the Vanguard - Marian E. Schlotterbeck - 2018-05-25
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Politics In Chile - Lois Oppenheim - 2018-05-04
The third edition of Politics in Chile provides significantly updated coverage of Chilean politics and economic development from the return to civilian rule in 1990 to the 2006 election and early administration of Socialist Michelle Bachelet, Chile's first woman president. Lois Hecht Oppenheim focuses on recent efforts to reconstruct democratic practices and institutions, including resolving such sensitive and lingering issues as human-rights violations under Pinochet and civil-military relations. Chapters on the contemporary politics and economics under the civilian Concertación governments are largely rewritten for this edition. Rather than focusing on the "search for development", the third edition considers in greater depth the "exceptionalism" of the Chilean economic experiment through successive stages of stability, socialism, and neoliberalism.

The New Critique of Ideology - Ricardo Camargo - 2016-02-05
This book offers a new ideology critique for political analysis by revisiting Habermas via a Žižekian reading. The book includes an application of the theory to the case of the political consensus reached in Chile's post-Pinochet.

Economists, Politics and the State - Verónica Montecinos - 1998
"Studies ascent of professional economists to high positions in government during last five administrations in Chile. Initially, economists were in control of economic policymaking, but gradually have increased their influence by occupying top positions t
Again and again, Latin America has seen the populist scenario played to an unfortunate end. Upon gaining power, populist governments attempt to revive the economy through massive spending. After an initial recovery, inflation reemerges and the government responds with wage an price controls. Shortages, overvaluation, burgeoning deficits, and capital flight soon precipitate economic crisis, with a subsequent collapse of the populist regime. The lessons of this experience are especially valuable for countries in Eastern Europe, as they face major political and economic decisions. Economists and political scientists from the United States and Latin America detail in this volume how and why such programs go wrong and what leads policymakers to repeatedly adopt these policies despite a history of failure. Authors examine this pattern in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru—and show how Colombia managed to avoid it. Despite differences in how each country implemented its policies, the macroeconomic consequences were remarkably similar. Scholars of Latin America will find this work a valuable resource, offering a distinctive macroeconomic perspective on the continuing controversy over the dynamics of populism.

Crisis in Allende's Chile - Edward Kaufman - 1988
This book takes a fresh look at the role the U.S. Government and the Chilean military played in the overthrow of the Allende government. It addresses four specific topics: the official and non-official United States intervention and other "actors" in the international system; special interest groups (the Catholic church, women's organizations, trade unions, and others), the Chilean military, the Political Opposition, the political structure of Chile, and the economic situation; the problems within the decision-making elite; and the pre-crisis period and the events that led to the crisis period.

The Political Economy of Sustainable Development - Timothy Cadman - 2015-11-27
Since the Rio ‘Earth’ Summit of 1992, sustainable development has become the major policy response to tackling global environmental degradation, from climate change to loss of biodiversity and deforestation. Market instruments such as emissions trading, payments for ecosystem services...
Since the Rio ‘Earth’ Summit of 1992, sustainable development has become the major policy response to tackling global environmental degradation, from climate change to loss of biodiversity and deforestation. Market instruments such as emissions trading, payments for ecosystem services and timber certification have become the main mechanisms for financing the sustainable management of the earth’s natural resources. Yet how effective are they – and do they help the planet and developing countries, or merely uphold the economic status quo? This book investigates these important questions. Providing a comprehensive analysis and the latest research on sustainable development, the authors compare the divergent approaches to emissions trading. Included is a detailed investigation into illegal logging and the effectiveness of policy responses, with an evaluation of different forest certification schemes. Biodiversity offsets and environmental payments are also explored. Integral to the book are interviews and opinions of the key stakeholders in the political economy of sustainable development. This uniquely comprehensive analysis of the governance quality of different sustainable development mechanisms, unprecedented in its panorama of comparative case studies, is essential reading for all those in the policy, academic and non-governmental communities.

The Political Economy of Sustainable Development - Timothy Cadman - 2015-11-27

This biography of Beatriz Allende (1942–1977)—revolutionary doctor and daughter of Chile’s socialist president, Salvador Allende—portrays what it means to live, love, and fight for change. Inspired by the Cuban Revolution, Beatriz and her generation drove political campaigns, university reform, public health programs, internationalist guerrilla insurgencies, and government strategies. Centering Beatriz's life within the global contours of the Cold War era, Tanya Harmer exposes the promises and paradoxes of the revolutionary wave that swept through Latin America in the long 1960s. Drawing on exclusive access to Beatriz's private papers, as well as firsthand interviews, Harmer connects the private and political as she reveals the human dimensions of radical upheaval. Exiled to Havana after Chile's right-wing military coup, Beatriz worked tirelessly to oppose dictatorship back home. Harmer’s interviews make vivid the terrible consequences of the coup for the Chilean Left, the realities of everyday life in Havana, and the unceasing demands of solidarity work that drained Beatriz and her generation of the dreams they once had. Her story demolishes the myth that women were simply extras in the story of Latin America's Left and brings home the immense cost of a revolutionary moment's demise.

Beatriz Allende - Tanya Harmer - 2020-03-11

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The Commanding Heights - Daniel Yergin - 2008-12-26
The most powerful force in the world economy today is the redefinition of the relationship between state and marketplace - a process that goes by the name of privatization though this term is inadequate to express its far-reaching changes. We are moving from an era in which governments sought to seize and control the 'commanding heights' of the economy to an era in which the idea of free markets is capturing the commanding heights of world economic thinking. Basic views of how society ought to be organized are undergoing rapid change, trillions of dollars are changing hands and so is fundamental political power. Great new wealth is being created - as are huge opportunities and huge risks. Taking a worldwide perspective, including Britain, where the process began with Mrs Thatcher, Europe and the former USSR, China, Latin America and the US, THE COMMANDING HEIGHTS shows how a revolution in ideas is transforming the world economy - why it is happening, how it can go wrong and what it will mean for the global economy going into the twenty-first century.

Victims of the Chilean Miracle - Peter Winn - 2004-06-29
Chile was the first major Latin American nation to carry out a complete neoliberal transformation. Its policies—encouraging foreign investment, privatizing public sector companies and services, lowering trade barriers, reducing the size of the state, and embracing the market as a regulator of both the economy and society—produced an economic boom that some have hailed as a “miracle” to be emulated by other Latin American countries. But how have Chile’s millions of workers, whose hard labor and long hours have made the miracle possible, fared under this program? Through empirically grounded historical case studies, this volume examines the human underside of the Chilean economy over the past three decades, delineating the harsh inequities that persist in spite of growth, low inflation, and some decrease in poverty and unemployment. Implemented in the 1970s at the point of the bayonet and in the shadow of the torture chamber, the neoliberal policies of Augusto Pinochet’s dictatorship reversed many of the gains in wages, benefits, and working conditions that Chile’s workers had won during decades of struggle and triggered a severe economic crisis. Later refined and softened, Pinochet’s neoliberal model began, finally, to promote economic growth in the mid-1980s, and it was maintained by the center-left governments that followed the restoration of democracy in 1990. Yet, despite significant increases in worker productivity, real wages stagnated, the expected restoration of labor rights faltered, and gaps in income distribution continued to widen. To shed light on this history and these ongoing problems, the contributors look at industries long part of the Chilean economy—including textiles and copper—and industries that have expanded more recently—including fishing, forestry, and agriculture. They not only show how neoliberalism has affected Chile’s labor force in general but also how it has damaged the environment and imposed special burdens on women. Painting a sobering picture of the two Chiles—one increasingly rich, the other still mired in poverty—these essays suggest that the Chilean
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The Nixon Administration and the Death of Allende’s Chile - Jonathan Haslam - 2005
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