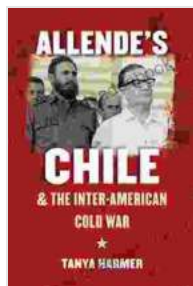


Allende's Chile and the Inter-American Cold War: A New Cold War History



Allende's Chile and the Inter-American Cold War (New Cold War History) by Tanya Harmer

★ ★ ★ ★ ☆ 4.6 out of 5

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Word Wise : Enabled
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The Cold War in the Americas was a complex and multifaceted conflict that played out in a variety of arenas, from the diplomatic and economic to the military and ideological. One of the most significant episodes of the Inter-American Cold War was the overthrow of the Salvador Allende government in Chile in 1973.

Allende's election in 1970 marked a turning point in Chilean history. He was the first Marxist president to be democratically elected in the Americas, and his government embarked on a program of radical social and economic reforms. The Nixon administration viewed Allende's government as a threat to U.S. interests in the region, and it quickly moved to undermine Allende's government.

The Nixon administration's efforts to overthrow Allende included a variety of covert and overt measures. The CIA provided support to anti-Allende groups, and the United States government also used economic pressure to try to force Allende to resign. In 1973, the Chilean military launched a coup d'état that overthrew Allende's government and installed a military dictatorship.

The overthrow of Allende's government was a major turning point in the Inter-American Cold War. It marked the end of the period of détente that had characterized U.S.-Latin American relations in the 1960s, and it ushered in a new era of conflict and confrontation. The Allende case also raised important questions about the limits of U.S. power in the Americas and the future of democracy in the region.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the Allende case and its implications for understanding the Cold War in the Americas. This article examines the role of Allende's Chile in the Inter-American Cold War, focusing on the Nixon administration's efforts to overthrow the Allende government and the broader implications of the case for understanding the Cold War in the Americas.

The Nixon Administration and the Overthrow of Allende's Government

The Nixon administration viewed Allende's government as a threat to U.S. interests in the Americas. Allende was a Marxist, and his government had close ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Nixon administration also feared that Allende's government would lead to a wave of radicalization in Latin America.

The Nixon administration's efforts to overthrow Allende's government began shortly after Allende's election in 1970. The CIA provided support to anti-Allende groups, and the United States government also used economic pressure to try to force Allende to resign. In 1973, the Chilean military launched a coup d'état that overthrew Allende's government and installed a military dictatorship.

The Nixon administration's involvement in the overthrow of Allende's government has been the subject of much debate. Some historians argue that the Nixon administration's actions were justified, while others argue that the Nixon administration's actions were illegal and counterproductive.

The Broader Implications of the Allende Case

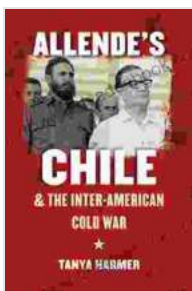
The overthrow of Allende's government had a number of broader implications for understanding the Cold War in the Americas. First, it marked the end of the period of détente that had characterized U.S.-Latin American relations in the 1960s. Second, it ushered in a new era of conflict and confrontation in the Americas. Third, it raised important questions about the limits of U.S. power in the Americas and the future of democracy in the region.

The Allende case also provides a valuable case study for understanding the role of covert action in U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War. The CIA's involvement in the overthrow of Allende's government was a classic example of covert action, and it raises important questions about the role of covert action in U.S. foreign policy.

The Allende case is a complex and controversial episode in the history of the Cold War in the Americas. The Nixon administration's involvement in

the overthrow of Allende's government has been the subject of much debate, and the broader implications of the case for understanding the Cold War in the Americas are still being debated today.

The Allende case provides a valuable case study for understanding the role of covert action in U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War. It also raises important questions about the limits of U.S. power in the Americas and the future of democracy in the region.



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