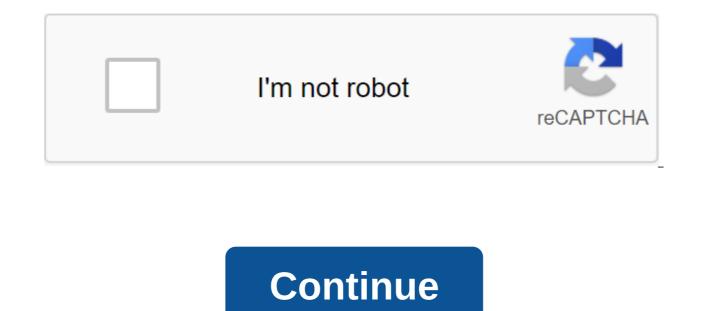
La patagonia rebelde bayer pdf



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The attribution model to edit the summary Content in this edit translates from the existing Spanish Wikipedia article to :es:Patagonia rebelde; see your story for appropriation. You should also add a pattern Translation Patagonia revolts on the conversation page. For more advice, visit Wikipedia: Translation. Patagonia RebeldeArrested workers after suppression of strikeDate1920-1922LocationSantaSanta province, ArgentinaTakto known asPagonia TregicaParticicipantsArgentin ArmyAnkhist strikersPatriotic LeagueDeaths300-1,500 Patagonia Rebelde (or Patagonia Tregika) (Rebel Patagonia or Tragic Patagonia in English) was the name, this uprising and the violent suppression of the strike of rural workers in the Argentine province of Santa Cruz in Patagonia between 1920 and 1922. The uprising was ordered by the 10th Cavalry Regiment of the Argentine Army, Colonel Hector Benigno Varela, on the orders of President Hipolito Irigoyen. During the operations, the 10th Cavalry Regiment shot and killed about 300-1,500 rural workers, many of whom were shot after surrender. Most of those executed were Spanish and Chilean workers who took refuge in Argentine Patagonia after their violent strike in the southern Chilean city of Puerto Natales on 27 July 1920, and were crushed by the Chilean authorities at the cost of the four carabinieri killed. At least two Argentine soldiers (Private Fernando Pablo Fischer and Domingo Montenegro), three local police officers (Sgt. Tomasz Rosa and Constables Ernesto Bozon and Juan Campos) and several ranch owners and their relatives also died during the riots. Several captured women were raped during the uprising as rebel forces fought for control of the territory. The most detailed account of these events is that of Osvaldo Bayer (1972, below), briefly in English by Bruce Chatwin in 1976. The FACTS of forA (Federasion Obera Regional Argentina) were organized in Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz Province, Sociedad Obera de Rio Gallegos (Rio Workers' Society) directed by Spanish anarchist Antonio Soto, known as Gallego Soto. Santa Cruz was a center of wool production for export, with large estates and English meat processing plants. Low demand for wool stocks accumulated at the end of the First World War and the fall in the price from \$9.74 to \$3.08, thus returning to the normal level of quotations in peacetime, will give a place to the regional crisis. This affected landowners and merchants, but further affected wool workers and rural workers who lived in deplorable conditions. With the end of the war, the prices of patagonian raw materials fell. The usual working day of the workers of that time was 12 hours, i.e. haircuts and muleters - about 16 hours; the wage was minimal and often paid in bonds or in foreign currency, which was taken for a lower price when exchanged in stores. In addition, the only day off was Sunday. A protest strike in September 1920 against arbitrary police action, a boycott of three merchants linked to the rural Sociedad-Obera leaders deepened the confrontation. Delegates from all over the province came to discuss measures that would be in demand by rural society. In this situation, the workers gathered in Sociedad-Obiera de Rio Gallegos presented the management with a list of demands, workers requested that no more than three men have to sleep in 16 square meters, that a package of candles must be given to each worker each month, which should not be done on Saturdays, improvements in servings of food, a minimum monthly salary of 100 pesos, and recognition of Sociedad Obrera as the sole legal representative of the workers, the adoption of the appointment of a delegate as an intermediary between the parties in the conflict. This document was rejected by the organization that grouped the landowners and Sociedad Ober . The workers' response was to go on a general strike across Santa Cruz. First strike See also: Patagonian sheep boom Antonio Soto, galician anarchist who led the strike. He was one of the few trade union leaders to survive the massacre in Chile. In 1920, after The First World War, wool prices fell significantly, triggering an economic crisis in sheep-breeding Argentine Patagonia. In August 1920, there were several strikes in Santa Cruz Province, followed by a general strike on 1 November. Most of the strikers were haircuts and rural workers. The first armed confrontation took place on 2 January 1921 near El Cerrito, where four policemen and one attacker were killed and two policemen and a gendarme were taken hostage. Another gendarme was shot dead in an ambush in Centinel a few days later. Farmers and interim Governor Edelmiro Correa Falcon, the landowner himself, used the incidents to ask the federal government to declare a state of emergency in Santa Cruz. As the unrest spread, the Government of Hipolito Irigoyen ordered Colonel Hector's 10th Cavalry Regiment, Benigno Varela, to immediately enter the affected area, and the Argentine Navy seized various ports and key facilities in the province. The new Santa Cruz police chief, Oscar Schweitzer, ordered the new governor of the province. Angel Ignacio Idza, to avoid bloodshed, and an army colonel was able to work out a deal with the strikers and ranchers, and banned the payment of Chilean money. In May 1921, the Cavalry Regiment returned to Buenos Aires, but their vacation was cancelled in October when strikes broke out again in the province when ranchers reneged on their promises of fairer working conditions. The leader of the strikers was the Galician anarchist Antonio Soto, secretary general of the Rio Gallegos Workers' Society, the local branch of the Argentine Regional Federation of Workers. Manuel Carlas, president of the Argentine Patriotic League, reportedly brutally broke one of the demonstrations of the strikers in Rio Gallegos with one dead and four injured in the chalk. In August, activity at the ports of Desado, Santa Cruz, San Julian and Rio Gallegos was completely halted after a general strike. Hundreds of strikers believed to be anarchists or Bolsheviks were either imprisoned or sent back to Buenos Aires. The Buenos Aires press called the armed strikers anarchists and thieves. At the same time, the Chilean Government was alarmed by the prospect of similar unrest in southern Chile and had deployed strong carabinieri in the city of Puerto Natales under the leadership of Colonel Carlos Ibanez del Campo. According to historian Miguel Angel Schenna, the Argentine government soon suspected the deployment of these Chilean-Argentine border. According to Captain Elbio Carlos Anaya, the commander of the company of the 10th Cavalry Regiment, the Chilean Carabinieri guarding mountain passes allowed the striker to cross back and forth into Argentina, armed with weapons and without any obstacles from the authorities. However, on 16 November 1921, the Chilean Government finally took sides and allowed Colonel Varela and a 13-soldier motorized rifle convoy to walk 50 kilometres from Rio Turbio to Canchi Carrera through Chilean territory, east of Puerto Natales, along today's Highway 9. The second strike and repression Some strike leaders, such as Gaucho Kuello, Facon Grande and Schulz, German, are depicted in the 1974 film The Uprising in Patagonia by Colonel Hector Benigno Varela of the 10th Cavalry was ordered to return to Santa Cruz province in November. Captains Pedro E. Camposare were the commanders of his company in the second expedition. A detachment of national gendarmerie troops was also added to the cavalry troops. This unit sailed to Santa Cruz on November 4, 1921. At the same time, as a group of ten strikers approached Estancia Bremen, a German rancher and his parents feeling the danger, sought to protect their property with carbines and two strikers were killed and four were injured in the shootout. In response, the strikers took several ranch owners and their families hostage and reportedly killed and raped some of them. After landing at the port of Santa Cruz, the 10th Cavalry Regiment soon felt its presence by arbitrary arrests and executions. After the clash in Punta Alta, the 10th Cavalry Regiment freed 14 hostages. However, it was also reported that soldiers had killed about 100 unarmed workers suspected of collaborating with the strikers, including Santiago Gonzalez, a mason in the local branch of the National Bank of Argentina (Banco de la Naci'n Argentina). Gonzalez, an anarchist, was forced to dig his own grave before he was shot. Albino Arguels, Secretary General of Sociedad Oblera San Julian, a blacksmith and member of the Socialist Party, was also captured and shot in November 1921. In December, one of the ranchers, Daniel Ramirez, himself was taken into custody on the orders of Captain Anaya for helping and actively cooperating with armed strikers. Ramirez was executed in the first week of February 1922 after being severely tortured for more than a week. His wife and several local merchants intervened and pleaded for his life, but this was to no avail. In Paso Ibanez, a large convoy of some 900 demoralized armed strikers tried to negotiate a favourable surrender with Colonel Varela, but soon fought back and retreated to regroup in Rio Chico and Estancia Bella Vista after the release of those they had taken hostages. Meanwhile, local police forces tracked down and arrested or executed those who sympathized with the armed uprising. The Cavalry Regiment captured some 480 strikers in the interior of Cagnadon Leone, as well as 4,000 horses and 298 rifles and carbines and 49 revolvers. More than half of those captured in Cagnadon Leone were executed before the firing squads were stopped. The regiment then stormed La Anita and Menendez-Behety estancias and about 80 ranch owners and their families, as well as captured police officers and other civilians released during the operation and about 500 captured strikers executed. Armed strikers, knowing there would be no mercy, made a desperate last position at the Tejulash railway station, but were defeated after an hour-long battle, and went to the firing squads. In Estaion Tejulashes (today Pico Truncado) Truncaso) lost the only soldier killed in combat during the campaign, Private Fernando Pablo Fischer. Another soldier killed in the operations was another conscript, 19-year-old Domingo Montenegro of Clase 900 (1900 recruits), shot by mistake in the dark by Private Eusebio Peralta, while Montangro returned to his vivacious hour-long duties, according to historian Osvaldo Bayer, who treated conscripts as slaves. The 10th Cavalry Regiment, fulfilling its mission to surrender the uprising, was soon ordered to return to Buenos Aires, but about 200 soldiers remained under the command of Captains Anaya and Vinyas Ibarra. Contrary to Argentina's popular myth, Varela received a frosty reception in Buenos Aires, where the minister of war gave him a full armband. Varela also came under sharp criticism from Kurt Gustav Wilckens news of the mass execution soon reached Buenos Aires, but the government did not make a call to the official investigation for fear of political consequences. Argentine socialists and anarchists, however, promised revenge. Kurt Gustav Wilkens, a 35-year-old immigrant from Silesia, was deported from the United States for his radical political views. In Argentina, he worked as a stevedor at Ingeniero White and Bach Blanca, an agricultural worker in the Alto Valle del Rio Negro and a correspondent for the anarchist newspapers Alarm of Hamburg and The Syndicalist of Berlin. Although he claimed to be a supporter of Tolstoy's pacifism, Wilkens killed Varel in a gun attack and a bomb near the officer's newly purchased home in Humboldt Santa Fe in January 1923 because of his desire to injure through him the brazen idol of the criminal system. Upon hearing of the murder, the President of Argentina, Irigoyen, agreed that the house the colonel had paid for had been given to Varela's widow as a gift, despite the fact that the couple had only recently pledged to purchase it. Wilkens himself was killed in Villa Devoto prison awaiting sentencing by Jose Perez Millon served in Patagonia. He was a gendarme taken hostage by the strikers after the shooting in El Cerrito in 1921, as well as a distant relative of Varela, News of Wilkens' death led to a general strike in the dock and the burning of trams, as well as arrests, injuries and deaths, but, in the words of historian Otto Vargas, an incredible miracle in the unification of the divided working class in Argentina. Perez Millon was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years in prison. However, 14 months later he was declared insane and admitted to the Las Mercedes Psychiatric Hospital in Buenos Aires, where he shot by another incredible, provoked Russian anarchist Boris Vladimirovich. In June 1921, Argentine parliamentarians discussed a proposed law, give the state the right to control trade unions, declare strikes illegal and reintroduce a ten-hour working day. The debate drew popular condemnation in a demonstration supported by all parties, followed by a general strike and a declaration of a state of emergency in the country. The 1974 film La Patagonia rebelde directed by Hector Oliver and the screenplay by Osvaldo Bayer recreates this carnage. It was first censored by then-President Juan Domingo Peron, and then finally approved on 12 June of that year by his decision. Following Peron's death on 12 October, isabel Peron's government again censored him. The film won the Oso de Plata award at the Berlinale in 1974. In 1996, the film Flores amarilla en la Ventana directed by Victor Jorge Ruiz was released. It recreates some of the events of 1921 that left a mark on the landscape and the collective memory of the Patagonian population, with some semi-destroyed monuments and commemorative frescoes. In 2006, the documentary Vuelta Osvaldo Bayer (The Return of Osvaldo Bayer), directed by Eduardo Anguita, was released. In this documentary, Anjita recreates - in tandem with Bayer's guide landscapes and the trail left in the collective memory of the Patagonian population Literature In the story of De c'm muri el chilote, Otei Francisco Coloane revives an episode set in the final days of the strike. While about 850 workers under the command of Fasona Grande are fleeing towards Mount Payne and the border with Chile, another 40 people, including Oti and Rivera, decide to die for their comrades and remain barricaded in a warehouse to make Varela's people lose time in battle. During the narration, the characters present versions of the causes and events of the strike, as well as reflect on the discrimination to be subjected to the Chirots in Patagonia. The book of David Vinyas as well, Los Due'os de la Tierra, tells the story of the events in La Patagonia Rebelde (rebel Patagonia or Tragic Patagonia), through the story of an intermediary sent by a radical government to resolve the conflict peacefully before military intervention. Pavel Oyarzon, a writer and poet born in Punta Arenas, Chile, wrote in 2004 the novel El Paso del Diablo (The Devil's Passage), which describes the escape of workers who are on strike and persecuted by soldiers of the 10th Cavalry Regiment. Although the Argentine Government had tried to hide history by throwing it into darkness, people in Santa Cruz still remember those who died and pay their respects in different ways. See also Organized Labour Portal Argentina portal Massacre Tragic Week (Argentina) Rebel Patagonia (film) Regional Federation of Workers Argentina List of cases of police brutality in Argentina Osvaldo Bayer Notes - La Patagonia Rebelde - San Martino de Dromey, Maria Laura (1986). 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