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Worthy of a terrorist attack, the act imposed a brutal dictatorship in the countryAndre Nogueira Published 11/09/2020, at 06:00In 1970, Chile attracted the attention of the world when the historical singularity occurred: a convinced socialist rose to power, through democratic elections. Salvador Allende took over the Chilean government with great popular support, defending democratic socialism. His Government had been marked by nationalization, legally guaranteed expropriation and protection of the poorest. At the height of the Cold War, at a time when Anti-Communist military coups were in America, Allende became a target. The coup forces, including the conservative core of the armed forces and American interventionism, wanted the head of a socialist. And that's what happened. Navy and army officers, with financial support from the CIA and support from the U.S. military, and far-right terrorist groups, banded together to overthrow the president, a member of the Socialist Party (allied with People's Unity). Salvador Allende / Credit: Wikimedia CommonsThe coup took place on September 11, 1973 and the biggest name of this movement was Augusto Pinochet, who will declare himself president with success and will also be responsible for one of the bloodiest dictatorships in Latin America.The most curious, thinking about the date of the episode happened, is that the attack on the elected government was worthy of a terrorist attack, but not remembered as such. The U.S.-backed Chilean army bombed the government palace of La Moneda and stormed the building to remove the president. Then the junta led by Pinochet followed Allende. And after the shots rang out, the embryonic dictator declared the president dead, raising suspicions. The official speech of the fraudster was a suicide, with a gunshot wound to the head with an AK-47 assault rifle, a gift from Fidel Castro Allende. However, for a long time many believed that his death was a case of murder. Only in 2011, with technical expertise, was proved the thesis of suicide, already recognized by the family of the socialist: Allende knew that after the coup humiliation and violence of the state easily reach him. So he chose for the end of life. Learn more about the topic through the works available on Amazon by Eduardo Labarka - The Last Tango of Salvador Allende, Roberto Ampuero - [Formula Para O Caos](#). The overthrow of Salvador Allende, Luis Alberto Monis Bandeira - The Story of Salvador Allende in the movie Patricio Guzman, Fabio Aparecido Monteiro - Allende. Anti-Semitism and euthanasia, Victor Farias - that the prices and affordable quantities of products are similar to those that today publish this post. In addition, Adventures in History can earn a portion of sales or other compensation for links on this page. Enjoy FREE, fast and unlimited shipping with Amazon Prime: Amazon Music Unlimited - Try 30 Days Free: 49 years ago, for the first time in Latin America, a Marxist politician came to power in the open election Yosan Pereira Published 11/04/2019, at 8:00 am on November 4, 1970, what is new happening in America. With the support of workers and peasants, the Chilean physician Salvador Allende took the highest office in his country, becoming the first openly Marxist Latin American president elected democratically. Three years GOVERNMENTAllende won the election with a majority of 36.2% of the vote as leader of the United People's Coalition. On the same day that he was elected, the doctor said on national television that he would implement the Marxist government, nationalize the banks, implement land reform and control the country's imports and exports. At that time, 45% of Chile's capital belonged to foreign investors, and more than 80% of the land belonged to landowners. Virtually all copper mines were run by Americans, and the country's external debt amounted to more than four billion dollars. Shortly after taking office, the Government implemented a program called the Chilean Path to Socialism, initiating the nationalization of education and health systems and the nationalization of U.S.-run copper mines. The desired economic growth began to emerge: in 1971, the country grew by 8.5%, which is the second best result in Latin America for the year. CRISIS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLOWAllende leaves the building on the day of the coup / Credit: Getty ImagesIn the time, a year later, the situation changed. The expropriation of copper companies was made without compensation, which weakened the confidence of foreign investors. Investments had disappeared and agricultural production has fallen, creating famine and conflicts that foreshadow a civil war. It made a place for a coup. On 11 September 1973, the military attacked the Palacio de la Moneda in a bloody confrontation that put General Augusto Pinochet in power. At the height of the conflict, Salvador Allende eventually committed suicide, ending a mandate marked by hope, fame and tragedy. Find out more about Salvador Allende in the works below:1. Eduardo Labarka - . The last tango of Salvador Allende, Roberto Ampuero - . The formula for chaos. The overthrow of Salvador Allende, Luis Alberto Moniz Bandeira - . Allende: The Story of Salvador Allende in the movie Patricio Guzman, Fabio Aparecido Monteiro - Salvador Allende. Anti-Semitism E Eutanasia, Victor Farias - lembrao te precao e a quantidade disponvel de produtos condizem com os da data da publicacao deste post. Alem disso, magazine Aventuras on Hist'ria pode ganhar uma parcela das vendas ou outro type compensacao pelos links nesta page. In 2007, the President of Chile tragically died in the palace of La Moneda took on a new dimension: Salvador Allende appeared. Sentimental biography, a fascinating work by Eduardo Labarka, who knew him up close. In this unauthorized biography, Salvador Allende, the President who gave his life to the peaceful transformation of society, acquired all his political status and full value as a visionary, bloody, generous, passionate, courageous, and sometimes upset and indecisive man, strong and gentle at the same time, always in love. Today, Allende's vision is a new rollover: this extended and final version of the sentimental biography appears. What is not untangle or consider it appropriate to publish for the first edition, Labarca now delivers us in all its details, with an abundance of unpublished images and documents, from the most extensive and deep point of view, which gives way to the passage of time. The truth about Allende's convoluted birth and vague name, the dubious identity of his paternal grandmother, the poor performance of Salvador's child, the shocking mystery that marked the politician's marriage, full of texts of his most intimate letters, all of which and more are first on display in daylight in this book. In addition to myths and legends, Salvador Allende suggests in these pages the place he deserves as a man and as the protagonist of universal history. Eduardo Labarka Labarka in Las Cruces, 2014Forming personal information Birth Name Eduardo Labarka GoddardNacimiento (August 12, 1938 (82 years)Santiago de ChileNacionalidad ChileaSono Professional informationSist and journalisticGeneros Novela, essayNo notable words ButamallSalvador Allende: Sentimental biographyDistintions Of the National Book Council Award and ReadingWebSym website Biography having spent his childhood in Santiago, Chillan, Buenos Aires and Paris, Eduardo Labarka graduated from the University of Chile and the Faculty of Law He was sworn in as a lawyer in November 1969, but only practiced as such for a short period. As a communist militant, he began collaborating with El Siglo, the official body of the Chilean PC, in 1966, as well as radio portals in Santiago. Four years later he becomes an expert at this hour he will impivist, the program Channel 13, owned by the Catholic University. In 1972, under the socialist government of Salvador Allende, he was appointed Director of national news of chilifilms; that same year the priest Raoul Hasb'n took over the direction of Channel 13. The following year, two and a half months before the military coup led by Augusto Pinochet, Labarka witnessed a tanketazo, a failed coup attempt in which he sees soldiers lift the round lid of an underground electric or telephone system and throw a camera. It belonged to Leonardo Henriksen, an Argentine journalist, a Swedish television correspondent based in Buenos Aires who was filming rebel tanks and his own murder. These silent sequences became part of the triple news about Chilefilms, which later became known as the Chile documentary, June 1973, awarded at some festivals and of which Labarka is listed as director. This 25-minute film continues to generate interest, as evidenced by the fact that in 2017 it became the second most popular film Cineteca Nacional Online. After pinochet's dictatorship, Labarka lived for a time in Colombia as a political asylum seeker in 1974, but in the same year he went to the Soviet Union, where he worked for Radio Moscow until 1980. Juan Francisco Gonzalez's house-shop in Las Cruces, now a writer this year that ended in his Soviet period, travels to Paris, where he settled as an independent journalist and translator for un-UN international agencies (Unesco, UNIDO, FAO, WHO, ILO), until he settled in Austria in 1986, where he worked for the IAEA. He lived in Vienna for more than 25 years until he returned to permanent residence in Chile in 2013. He lives in Las Cruces, home to artist Juan Francisco Gonzalez's studio (the reminder was established in 2014). On July 6, 2011, Labarka revealed the names of the pilots who bombed the presidential residence of La Moneda and Tomasz Moreau during the September 11, 1973, military coup. Until then, only bombing leader General (R) Mario Lopez Tobar, who wrote the book -11th in the sights of Hawker Hunter, Santiago: Ed. Sudamericana, 1999, in which he did not identify other participants. The revelations came 24 hours after Judge Mario Carroza, who was investigating the cause of Salvador Allende's death, questioned the former head of the Chilean Air Force (FACH) Fernando Mattea, who said he did not know the names of the pilots responsible for the attack. Labarka writer Labarka signs one of his books at Vienna's Cafe Central. 2011 The first fiction book to be published by Labarka was a compilation three short novels: Turkish Abdala, Dead Pedro Contreras and Coton - in 1987, and three years later - the novel Sharkle. But it is with Butamalo, an amazing historical novel, that he devotes himself as a true weighty writer. The book tells two parallel stories that are now poor translator and Dominican priest Juan Barba, who passes by mapuche during the conquest of Chile. Labarka has been spotted at the centre of some scandals over his work. Thus, in 1975, he wrote, performing a commission with the PC, the apocryphal memoirs of General Carlos Prats, the former commander-in-chief of the army, killed in Argentina on the orders of Pinochet. They were published in Mexico by the Foundation for Economic Culture under the name A Life for Legality, and it became known that he was the author only 30 years later, when in 2005 he recognized him and apologized to Prats' daughters. In 2007, Labarka published Salvador Allende. Sentimental biography, which caused controversy: Thus, Ozren Agnik, the former secretary of the Chilean president, criticizes the book and accuses Labarca of destroying the image of the socialist leader. In 2014, an extended and final publication appeared in which, among other things, she reveals that Hortensia Bussi, Chile's future first lady, had a son before her relationship with Allende, who grew up with father and wife Allende. Labarka's GAM, April 2015 The cover of his book The Enigma of The Modules, in which the author appears as if he urinated in the grave of Jorge Luis Borges, has caused all sorts of reactions, many of which have been reproached, especially in Argentina. Labarka himself explains that, in fact, the liquid comes out of the plastic bottle that he had in his right hand and that for his action he was inspired by an anecdote that Simone de Beauvoir told about Gina Paul Sartre. Every writer must have originality, and for that he must break with the great artists who came before. This is what Sartre did before when he sowed Chateaubriand's grave. I was given a blister and I wanted to do the same, but with a double meaning, Labarka said, adding: My act has two meanings: a homage to the owner and the rejection of the citizen Borges. Catalonia later changed the original cover to neutral. In addition to novels, he returned to this genre with Lanza Internacional, published in late 2014, short stories and essays, Labarka wrote several newspaper books. Some of his works have been translated into other languages. Works Chile invaded, report, Austral. Santiago de Chile, 1968 Chile in the red, report on the coming to power Of Salvador Allende, editorial board of the Technical University of the State, Santiago de Chile, 1971 Corvalon 27 hours, Communist leader Luis Corvalon, Cuiante, Santiago de Chile, 1973 Corvalan de Chile, RIA Novosti, Moscow, 1974 Carlos Prats. Foundation for Economic Culture for Life for Law, 1975. The book was written not by Pratamis, but by Labarca and is an apocryphal memoir by El Turko Abdala and other stories edited by Melchades Cerdio, Santiago de Chile, 1987. It contains 3 short novels: El Turko Abdala, Los Muertos de Pedro Contreras and Coton Akulle, novel, Ediciones Documentas, Santiago de Chile, 1990 Butaman, novel, Anaya and Maro Muchnik, Madrid, 1994, University Editorial / Foundation for Economic Culture, Santiago de Chile, 1997 Body One Box, Novel, Catalonia, Santiago de Chile, 2005 Salvador Allende: Sentimental Biography, Political and Psychological Essays of Modern History, Catalonia, Santiago de Chile, 2005 (in 2014 the same publisher brought out an extended and definite edition) Riddle modules, fantastic essays, Catalonia, Santiago de Chile, 2011 International launch of the novel, the 2011 International launch of the novel, Catalonia, Santiago, 2014 50th Of the Spear, Roman, Catalonia, Santiago, 2017 Rise of the Choirs, Roman, Catalonia, Santiago, 2019 Platero Award Awards 1988 (For the story Salat of the National Book Council and Reading 2005 For best novel published in Chile the same year for the cad'yer tuerto Latino Book Awards 2016 by International Spear References to b Roberto Ayub. 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