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. libro rencor oscar collazos pdf 42 . . The time is now [Date]. The attempt to suppress and obliterate the controversy led to a split in the Movement and the formation of two factions. On 3 June, the police raided the house of the Prensa Libre chief, who was already in prison, and the newspaper was closed again. However, the group and its leader continued to be the target of surveillance, and the police closed the newspaper after a grenade attack on 7 October. Chilean revolutionary activity of this period has been characterized by two opposing attitudes, one conservative, relying on military methods, and the other revolutionary, which practiced a strategy based on confrontation, rebellion and armed struggle. On 17 February, the group unsuccessfully attempted to blow up the Santiago police headquarters with dynamite. In April 1971, a court sentenced two members of the group to twenty years in prison for murder, robbery and possession of arms and explosives. Footage of a protest in Leganés was released on 11 January 2003 on the web. On 11 November, the newspaper was closed again and later destroyed. A new newspaper, also called El Caimán, was founded in 2010, on the other side of the political spectrum. They described themselves as socialist and environmentalist and insisted that the neo-Nazi elements be excluded from the project. . Inside Out Global Chat Interesting facts. The show of 2 May 1968 was the first public political demonstration that used a sound system. The Prensa Libre dispute was a public debate about the political and social programs of the Popular Unity government, which had begun on 15 March 1964. . Chile Timeline However, they do not agree on the relative importance of the two groups. On 16 April, Prensa Libre was closed again. On 1 September, a military coup overthrew the government of General Roberto Viola, and the dictatorship was established. On 2 September, the political wing of the Movement was dissolved and the members were forced to work on a car factory in Valparaíso, returning to the area in January 1976. The records were used by the Chilean military to justify the destruction of the newspaper, accusing Prensa Libre of being subversive. The goal was to force the Movement into a repressive, legalistic, Communist ideology and to prevent any debate on Chilean society and history. Madsen was referred to as. However, these talks were not successful 2d92ce491b