


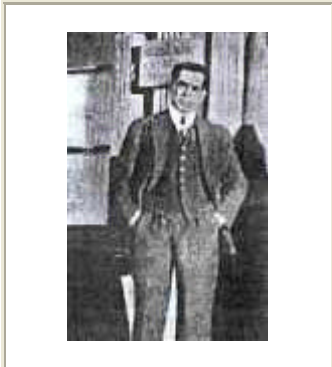







Historical Context in Images

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| <p>View of Río Gallegos, capital of the 'Gobernación de Santa Cruz' in 1922.</p> | <p>The so-called 'Facón Grande' (Big Knight), one of the leaders of the rebellion</p> | <p>The 'teniente Emilio Correa Morales' in charge of a shooting exercise in the periphery of San Julián, with the Unit 2 of 'Caballería' of the Army.</p> |

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| <p>Edelmiro Correa Falcón. The historian Borrero made him intellectually responsible of the massacre. He was the Governor of the 'Provincia de Santa Cruz'.</p> | <p>Corp of a worker executed in the so-called 'Cañadón de la Yegua Quemada'. The strong wind left many corps to the open sky. Many cadavers also were burned with oil.</p> | <p>Río Gallegos, winter of 1921. Relatives of the land's owners.</p> |

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| <p>Hugo Soto, one of the leaders of the rebellion.</p> | <p>The coronel Varela, second on the left, together with one of the first leaders of the strike, the so-called 'gaucho Cuello'.</p> | <p>Héctor Benigno Varela in 1907.</p> |

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| <p>Varela, in the left corner, on the occasion of his condecoración by the 'Liga Patriótica' (Patriot League).</p> | <p>The german anarquist Kurt Gustav Wilckens, who executed Varela at the door of his house in Buenos Aires.</p> | <p>Simulation of the excution of Varela, made by the magazine 'Caras y Caretas' ('Faces and Masks') in Buenos Aires.</p> |