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Alive the story of the andes survivo

In October 1972, a Uruguayan plane crashed in Anes. Sixteen people survived. This is a story about their ten-week ordeal, which included life through the frosts, before the horrors of an avalanche and, one by one, resorting to cannibalism. 1974 non-fiction book Alive: The Story of Andes Survivors Spanish language editionAuthorPiers Paul ReadCountryEnglandLanguageEnglishPublisherJ.B. Lippincott CompanyPublication date1974 Alive: The Story of the Andes Survivors is a 1974 book by the British writer Pierce Paul, which published documents on the events of Raf Force Flight 571 in Uruguay. Story Home article: Uruguay Air Force Flight 571 Alive tells the story of the Uruguayan rugby team (who were graduates of Stella Maris College) and their friends and family who were involved in the crash of Uruguayan Air Force Flight 571. The plane crashed in the Andes on Friday, October 13, 1972. Of the 45 people on board, only 16 survived at sub-zero temperatures. After many days spent searching for survivors, rescuers were forced to stop searching. Consequently, the survivors had to support life with rations found in the wreckage after the crash. The rations did not last long, and in order to stay alive, the survivors had to eat the bodies of the dead. This was made possible by the fact that the bodies were preserved at low temperatures and snow. The book was published two years after the survivors of the plane crash were rescued. Before writing this book, the author spoke to many survivors, as well as family members of passengers, to get facts about the crash. He wanted to write a story like it happened without embellishment or fictionaling it. The author comments on this process in the Confession section: I was given a free hand in writing this book as a publisher and sixteen survivors. At times I was tempted to make up some parts of the story because it may have added to their dramatic impact, but in the end I decided that the bare facts were sufficient to sustain the narrative... when I returned in October 1973 to show them the manuscript of the book, some of them were disappointed with my presentation of their history. They felt that the faith and friendship that inspired them in the cordillera did not come out of those pages. I was never going to underestimate these qualities, but perhaps it would be beyond the skill of any writer to express his own appreciation for what they have experienced. Admission Book was a critical success. Walter Clemons said he would become a classic in survival literature. D. Keith Mano of The New York Times Book Review gave the book a rave review, stating that the reading style is wild: unliterary, unadorned as a prosecutor's summary. He also described the book as one: Cowardice, selfishness, whatever: their basic heroism can erode the objectivity of Read. He made them human. Alive is a thunderous entertainment: I know the events are rotten, yet I found it electric. And it's important. The living should be read by sociologists, teachers, the united chief of staff. Anyone, in fact, whose job is preparing men for adversity. Michael A. Rogers agrees, stating that Reading rose above the sensational and managed the book of real and solid value. The first edition was released in 1974. The paperback, which mentions the film Alive: The Miracle of the Andes, was released in 1993. The new edition of softcover, with revised introduction and additional interviews with Pierce Paul Reed, Koche Insiarte and Alvaro Mangino, was released by HarperCollins in 2005. This edition also has a new subtitle: Sixteen People, Seventy-Two Days, and Insurmountable Odds - Classic Survival Adventure in Yunes. The book was also rebooked, simply titled Alive, in October 2012. The films in 1993, Alive: Wonder Andy, frank Marshall was released. At the same time, a documentary-companion Alive: 20 Years Later was made. Music Book inspired the song The Plot Sickens on the album Every Trick in the Book by American metalcore band Ice Nine Kills. Inquiries : Read, Pierce Paul, Alive: The Story of The Survivors of Res, Lippincott (1974), p.10 and Clemons, Walter. Alive Newsweek (April 22, 1974), p.104. Mano, D. Keith. Live. New York Times Book Review (April 7, 1974), p.2. Michael Rogers... Live. Rolling Stone. (May 23, 1967), p.90. External Links Read, Pierce Paul. Alive: The Story of the Andes Survivors - Google books extracted from the Back to Andes Survivors front page Detailed the story of Andes Survivors Odyssey's connection to Ricardo's upcoming expedition to the Site Andes Survivors Expedition Video Brief Summary of October 13, 1972, an Uruguayan plane carrying 45 passengers crashed in the middle of Andes. Authorities in Uruguay, Chile and Argentina launched and supported extensive search and rescue operations, but ten days later the passengers were pronounced dead and the search was called off. Then, 70 days after the crash, two bearded and emaciated boys arrived in Chile, leaving Anes on foot and declaring themselves passengers on a lost plane. The unbelieving world watched as the boys led rescuers to discover 14 other survivors from the plane, which had been living for two months on the mountain. Their rescue became an instant media sensation, and people from all over the world were on fire to know how they had survived for so long in such a hostile environment. How could this happen? Over there 27 survivors of the initial disaster; most of them were members or supporters of the rugby team that chartered the plane to fly to Chile for the match. While they were confident of an imminent rescue, the survivors, led by rugby team captain Marcelo Perez, organized their efforts over the next few days to clear the plane of debris, melt the snow into the water to avoid dehydration, and devise ways to keep from freezing to death in sub-zero night temperatures. They had a small amount of food and wine, and these ones are rationed seriously until the rescue arrives. But no rescue occurred, and ten days later they heard the news on a small radio transistor, which they found on the plane, that the search had been called off. Desperate, hungry and not hoping to be saved, the survivors made the difficult decision to eat the bodies of the dead in order to survive. With food in their stomachs they were determined to run on their own, but they still suffered terribly from hunger, cold, illness and bad weather. One of the worst moments came on October 29, when an avalanche hit a plane with snow, killing eight people. One of those eight was Marcelo Perez, whose death left the group without firm leadership. The void he left behind was eventually filled by three Strau cousins (Eduardo, Fito and Daniel Fernandez), who were trusted and respected among the other boys. After the avalanche, the survivors were buried alive in the fuselage for three days. Although many of them believed that it would be easier to die than to continue living, the survivors continued to fight

for their lives and organized expeditions to escape the mountain. Finally, after more than two months on the mountain, two boys, Nando Parrado and Roberto Canesna, climbed across the Landa on a heroic ten-day journey to civilization and sent aid to the rest of the survivors. After spending 72 days on the mountain and experiencing unimaginable hardship, despite everything, 16 boys were brought home alive. This event quickly became one of the most famous and enduring survival stories ever told, and the details of what they have gone through in these 72 days still captivate and inspire the world today. Now, through Alpine expeditions, Eduardo Strauh and Ricardo Pena organize an annual journey to the crash site, bringing together people all over the world through this incredible experience and through the deep friendship they share. I know I know. Am I on a cannibal punch or something? I just finished this book about Donner's party a few weeks ago, now I'm reading live and wonder at Andes? (I also throw in cannibalism: A perfectly natural story, even though I read that a few years ago). ... Excuse me, what can I say? I'm hungry, okay? In coronavirus chaos, this dog is the dog world. I'll start by saying that rather a more satisfying read than Donner's book party, the indifferent stars above, not because I know, I know. Am I on a cannibal punch or something? I just finished this book about Donner's party a few weeks ago, now I'm reading live and wonder at Andes? (I also throw in cannibalism: A perfectly natural story, even though I read that a few years ago). ... Excuse me, what can I say? I'm hungry, okay? In coronavirus chaos, this dog is the dog world. I'll start by saying that it's more of a satisfying read than Donner's book party, the indifferent stars above, not because the narrative is better (if anything, I think Daniel Brown was a better storyteller than Pierce Paul Read), but simply because there's a lot more stuff to work from here. This book was published just two years after the disaster. He spoke to survivors in person, and in great detail. There are photos of survivors, both before the event and actually at the crash site (they had a camera). While there are several photos of members of Donner's party (taken later in life) and none of them was actually in the camp. There are not many detailed, written reports of survivors. And, of course, the author could not ask them questions when he needed to flesh out the story a little more (... sorry terrible pun, it was absolutely intentional). Another note: after reading this, but before reading Nando Parrado's memoir Miracle in Andes, I watched the documentary History Channel I'm Alive, available for free on Youtube, narrated by Parrado and Canessa, among several others. I found it very useful to visualize the area where the plane crashed and also just visualize things in general. It also doesn't get bogged down by talking about all the passengers, so it's a little more narrative friendly. The author of Alive tries to tell the story of each of the passengers, including those who died, which I really appreciate from a human point of view - they were all important, they all deserve to be known. But in terms of storytelling it's a little hard to keep track of everything and not get bogged down in the details. ----------SUMMARY---------- Background: A group of boys played rugby together at Stella Maris, a Catholic school in the affluent suburb of Montevideo, Uruguay. As they grew up and graded, they continued to play, and became a travelling rugby team (players were between the ages of 18 and 26). They booked a small charter flight for the game (and for the party) in Santiago, Chile. The rest of the tickets were sold to family and friends (either who wanted to watch the game, or who just wanted a cheap flight to Chile). The flight will pass through Uruguay, then Argentina and Andes, then Chile. On Friday 13, in October 1972, the flight crashed in Andes. The pilots thought they had passed and were near Curico, Chile. Spoiler alert, they weren't. As a result, the boys believed they were in the foothills of the Andes and just over the next mountain were the green valleys of Chile. In fact, they were right in the cordillera, the heart of Andes. Dramatis Personae: There are TON people involved, but some stand out more than others and I will focus on those here. First of all, Nando Parrado, easily the most famous icon of this event. He was a rugby player, and his mother and sister Susana accompanied him. Parrado was the most beloved of the survivors, for his endless optimism, determination to escape, patience with his compatriots, and endless hard work, even when it was not his job. In some ways, it seems that Parrado was born for this particular kind of disaster. Parrado was unconscious for several days after the accident. When he awoke and found out that his mother was dead, his only thought was to take care of his badly wounded and frostbitten younger sister, Susana - his fervor for her seemed to make him recover even faster, and he got a crazy determination to run. He was the first to offer to eat the dead to support them - specifically to support them as they made their escape to find their own salvation. Then two medical students, Roberto Canessa and Gustavo Cerbino. Canessa, along with Parrado, made the expedition west through the Andes, about 35 miles scaling 10,000 feet of mountains. Canesna is stubborn, with character but with a kind heart and among the most inventive of survivors. Cerbino is smart and funny, as well as cold logical, and would have been a candidate for the expedition if he had not suffered from snow blindness due to a previous, research trip. Marcelo Perez was a selfless, generous-hearted captain of the team who immediately became the leader after the disaster. He was one of eight who died in an avalanche a few weeks after the accident. Carlitos Paez was a rather shrill hypochondriac, impatient, but ultimately kind-hearted. His father was the famous Uruguayan artist Carlos Paez Vilaro. Vilaro was arguably one of the most brutal in his determination to find his son alive, of all the parents involved in the search, when the Chilean government gave up the search shortly after the accident. Methols- Javier and Liliana were a couple as about 10 years older than the rest of those who survived the initial accident. Javier (a cousin of one of the rugby players) initially suffered from a severe altitude sickness and had to take care of Liliana, although he eventually survived the disaster. Liliana, the only woman who did not die in an accident or shortly thereafter, was a huge source of comfort for the boys, elevated almost to the status of Virgin Mother. Like team captain Marcelo Perez, Liliana died in an avalanche a few weeks later. Javier and Liliana were the last to human meat, holding on for as long as they could. Pancho Delgado is a articulate law student who initially reassured others with his serene optimism and his attractive stories; later, he didn't like the rest of the group because although he didn't physically contribute much, he crept through the extra food. Fito Strauh, Eduardo Strauh and Daniel Fernandez were three cousins, so close they were more like brothers who all survived together. After the death of Marcelo Perez, their united front made them leaders, who organized others into groups and assigned tasks to them. Finally, my favorite is probably Enrique Platero. Platero was punctured in a plane crash on a steel pipe, right through his stomach. The medical student was shocked, but did not want to panic Platero. He looked Platro in the eye and said, Well, Enrique, you look good. When Enrique points to his stomach as what a fuck dude, Cerbino adds: Don't worry about it. You are absolutely strong, so come and give me a hand. Platero just takes this and goes to help someone - at which point zerbino grabs a tube and pulls it out of Platro's stomach, along with about six inches of intestines. Then - and it's such a great description for many reasons - Platero contemplated projecting his insides with some horror, but before he can react, Cerbino says: Now look here, Enrique, you may think that you are in bad shape, but there are many others much worse than you, so don't be a coward, and come and help. Tie it to your shirt, and I'll look at it later. Enrique is uncomplaining doing what he said and goes to help others. Later, cerbino examines the hole and bleeding intestines. Cerbino sews a hole in the intestine and disinfects it with COLOGNE, and then tells Platero to push the intestine back into his stomach - which Platero does without complaint. Over the next week or so, a hole in his stomach begins to heal and Platero informs Canessa that he was feeling perfectly well (that's some aggressive optimism wow), except that part of his inside was still sticking out of the wound. Some of the protruding guts began to die, so Canesna suggested that he could cut off this part (assuming it's part of the stomach mucosa) and try to push the rest back into his body - but if he ended up intestines, Canesna told him that if he cut it, Enrique would die. As always, Enrique shrugs off this and without hesitation allows Canesse to operate on him with a piece of glass, in the snow, without anesthesia. Canessa offers to sew it up when he's done, but Enrique says: Don't worry, it's ok. Just tie it up again and I'll be on my way. Literally what to fuck. He's a cheerful dude. The hole is actually in the end healing is just fine despite their circumstances, which makes it particularly tragic when, like Marcelo Perez and Liliana Methol, he too in an avalanche. ---------THE ELEPHANT IN ROOM----------After a week or two of virtually no food, 27 survivors decided to eat the bodies of death, after much debate. Honestly, I'm shocked at how long it took them to make that decision. Why is this even a solution? People are weird too! It really doesn't matter. As zerbino says: I know that if my dead body can help you stay alive, then of course I want you to use it. In fact, if I die and you don't eat me, then I'll come back from wherever I am and give you a good kick in the ass. Same. One boy was close to death buried under an avalanche (soon released by his friends), but knowing that after his death his body would help others survive instilled him a kind of ecstasy. It's like he's already been on the celestial portals. Some of the boys felt they would go to hell if they ate their dead friends though. Not Liliana; I can sympathize with her opinion much better. She did not believe that it was morally wrong, she knew that social taboos were not God's law, but her physical disgust prevented her from doing so. Yes, that's fine. I realize that much more than I get the moral argument. But like if you were starving... the choice between overcoming physical disgust, and, you know, DEATH... I think I'll be able to get it somehow. Anyway, initially they ate only the fleshy parts - limbs, torsos, but in the end they would eat almost all the parts - the organs, the intestines, even the eventually brains, served in a raw stew inside a bowl of skulls.--------THETHE EXPEDITION---------Nando Parrado, as soon as his sister died, went to Chile to go back to his father and let him know that he was still alive. The only thing they knew for sure was that Chile was west of where they were. In fact, in the west of Chile, because the mantra of the group during the whole time of their stay in the Cordillera. Others, however, forced Parrado to wait until December, when the snow was less intense (remember, this is the southern hemisphere). After several unsuccessful expeditions, The successful involved Parrado and Canessa (as well as the original third member, Vizintin, although he returned after the first few days). Preparing for the expedition, the group sewed a common sleeping bag for the travelers from the isolation of the plane, packed the meat in socks for their tus and made them socks from the elbow and forearm skin of their deceased friends. When Parrado, Canessa and Vizintin climb to the top of the first and largest mountain (named Parrado Mountain Seler, for his father - this area is so remote that the 15,000-foot peak has never been raised or named before), they hoped/expected to see the green valleys of Chile below. Instead, they saw more snow-capped mountains, except for two green mountains at an extreme distance 60 miles away. Accordingly, Parrado and Canesna send Visintina back down the mountain to the fuselage of the plane so they can keep the food they brought for longer-than-expected journeys. After 35 miles, Parrado and Canesa make it to the valley where they spot a cow and then a man on horseback. Throwing a stone with a note asking for help, the man riding 10 hours and returns with help. Parrado and Canessa feed and stick out for the night in a farmhouse. Helicopters arrive the next day; Parrado travels with them to show them where the other 14 survivors are. ... More... More alive the story of the andes survivors. alive the story of the andes survivors pdf. alive the story of the andes survivors movie. alive the story of the andes survivors summary. alive the story of the andes survivors characters. alive the story of the andes survivors by piers paul read. alive the story of the andes survivors audiobook. alive the story of the andes survivors full movie

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