

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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15. SUMMARY:  
(U) This IR forwards information on recent, successful, anti-guerrilla actions executed by both civil and military forces in Argentina.

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1. (U) The following civil anti-guerrilla actions in Argentina have recently been reported in the local press:

A. In Buenos Aires Province on 21 May 1975 a police patrol spotted 2 youths in a Peugeot car in the Virreyes District who raced off when the police approached to demand their identities. The police car, its sirens wailing gave chase and fired at the guerrillas' car, but it did not stop the guerrillas who took a brief lead as the chase gained momentum but crashed into a telephone pole as they tried a sharp turn at the corner of Carlos Casares and Sarrate.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUATION SHEET

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REPORT NO. (b)(3):10 USC 424  
 PAGE 2 OF 4 PAGES  
 ORIGINATOR

The driver died and was identified as Mario Ruben Turano, 27, an alleged member of the "Montonero" guerrilla organization. Turano's companion escaped on foot.

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B. Also on 21 May 1975 the Federal Police announced in an extensive report that their counter-subversive plan had detected and broken up the most ambitious effort of the "Cuarta Internacional" (Fourth International), a Trotskyist Movement, which had been operating in Argentina; numerous extremists-nationals and foreigners - were arrested.

Initial steps of this plan were launched in Dec. 1974 when a "town jail" operated by the guerrillas was discovered in Villa Galicia, Temperly (b)(3):10 USC 424. At this time a police inspector, Lascanso, was killed as well as two militants, Drangosh and Rodriguez. One of the heads of the terrorist organization, Carlos Alberto Vazquez was arrested on the street with a woman named Suzannah Lobosco. Consequently, the location of a great storage of arms and ammunitions being held by the guerrillas at Villa Dominico was learned of and later confiscated.

The police report went on to say that later at 1029 Medrano, Buenos Aires (b)(3):10 USC 424 Flavio Kontzii, alias "Rene", who has been a key figure of the IV International in Latin America was arrested. A house surveillance later netted the arrest of Maria Regina Pilla, alias "La Negra", Norma Beatriz Spindola, alias "Valeria" and a Brazilian Manuel Rallis, alias "Beto".

In addition, as part of the overall plan a raid was called at Bulnes 1615, Buenos Aires, where Pablo Antonio Paranagua, alias "Saul", who played a key role in the Brazilian branch of the IV International, was relieved of a great quantity of Trotskyist material.

Yet additionally, at Espeleta (b)(3):10 USC 424 a 30 year old Spaniard Julio Ramos, alias "Lito", leader of IV Cell was arrested.

Another step in this police plan: in the Federal Capital at Julian Alvarez 1704 a storage of arms was found along with extremist David Armando Laniado, alias "Eddy" (later killed in a shootout with police - Note following paragraph); at Laniado's ~~Serrano's~~ home his mistress, Ingrid Bohbe Petrat, and her sister Julia Norma Benaldo were arrested.

Included in police raid proceedings was the confiscation of an underground press located at Castillo 1274, Buenos Aires where additionally, two extremists, Laniado, and a man known only as "Ramon" were killed. The latter's real identity is still being sought.

The above individual anti-guerrilla acts were all intended to break-up the IV International and its "daughter" organization, the Revolutionary Communist League (RCL) which the police report identified as one in spirit and purpose; the police report stated that the integration of the IV and the RCL is clear as the two principle leaders of the RCL, formerly the red sector of the ERP, Koutzii and Paranagua have been tied into the IV International movement since approximately 1967. The police report continued with a history: Paranagua had traveled in fact to Paris and was a member of the French Communist League, also an arm of the IV. In 1970 Paranagua, depending on the Secretariat of the IV (then represented by Alain Krivine, Livio Maitan and Mandel), pushed for a leadership position in the Latin American Section which

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL NO FORN~~

REPORT NO. (b)(3):10 USC 424  
 OF PAGES  
 ORIGINATOR  
 (b)(3):10 USC 424

(Classification and Control Markings)

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was then directed by Sandor and Jean Pierre Bove of the French Communist League.

In 1971 the Brazilians received command instructions for the Latin American countries. Koutzii along with with Emid Sader, a University of San Pablo professor, went to Chile to work with exiled Brazilians and the Revolutionary Left Movement. Paranagua consequently was sent to Argentina where through Sandor he was put in contact with Ernesto Luis Pujals and Jose Baxter members of the Laborers' Revolutionary Party (PRT). Paranagua then traveled to Chile and was responsible for sending many of the foreign nationals including above mentioned "Saul", "Rene", "Jorge" (real name Celso Alfonso Castro), Sandra Castro, alias "Cecilia", "Enrique", "La Negra" and others to Argentina where these extremists planned and executed the PRT-ERP 1971-72 kidnapping of Industrialist Sallustro headed by Pelado and "Sergio" (Klachko and Montoya) in April of 1972 in addition to other subversive activities.

During Jun-Jul 1973 timeframe leaders of the IV International came to Argentina to invite delegates to the Parisian Congress then scheduled for Feb 74 which was attended by such PRT-ERP representatives as "Rene", "Saul", "Pelado" and "La Negra".

Returning from the Congress the Red Sector of the PRT-ERP split and the Revolutionary Communist League was formed. The "Grupo Obrero Revolucionario" (GOR) (Revolutionary Workers Group) which was responsible for the kidnapping of industrialist Luque joined the RCL and in fact split with the CRL half of the 200 million peso Luque ransom.

In Mar 1975 at Mar del Plata (b)(3):10 USC 424 the first Congress of the CRL was held in which 23 CRL members participated as well as 2 representatives of GOR, 1 from the Revolutionary Socialist League as well as by Bove representing the IV Interna. From the Congress emerged the new direction of the CRL. The police report stated that the Congress ended by stating they could no longer support Juan Domingo Peron's ideas and that the IV International was the force to free Latin America from intervention of foreign governments.

The following photos show many of the above named extremists.



Flavio Koutzii "Rene"    Paolo Paranagua "Saul"    Manuel Rallis "Beto"    Carlos A. Alvarez "Luis"    Susana Lobosco "Marta"    Norma Espindola "Valeria"



Maria Regina Pilla "La Negra"    Julia N. Venialgo "Lito"    Maria G. Mendez "La Gordo"    Ingrid Rorri    Julio Ramos "Lito"    Raúl Rodriguez "Rolo"

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUATION SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL NOFORN~~

REPORT NO. (b)(3):10 USC 424  
 PAGE OF 4 PAGES  
 ORIGINATOR (b)(3):10 USC 424

(Classification and Control Markings)

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C. Police reported that three Uruguayans, two Chileans and 2 Argentines all alleged members of the international "Tupamaro" Organization, were arrested. The following individuals were listed: Juan Carlos Pere Bardier, alias "Guillermo" or "Lorenzo Leonido Avalos" Uruguayan of 33 years age; living in Buenos Aires

Circe Bernardette Artigas Di Yiorio, alias "Pety" or "Dutra Vianney de Leon" another Uruguayan aged 29

Cesar Dante Lopez, alias "Gringo" or "Nicolas Rodriguez" a 29 year old Uruguayan living in BA

Monica Maria Ines Lucero Marinello, alias "Veronica" or "Juan Carreno", Chilean, aged 29

Sergio Ruben Prat, alias "Enrique", an Argentine of 29 years

Hugo Andres Cores a 38 year old Argentine

All of the above mentioned extremists had as their mission the transportation of fugitives and arms between Argentine and Uruguay for which they had acquired an excellent knowledge of the Paraguay Delta water routes. The police confiscated a launch with a capacity for 6 persons which was moored at Tigre (b)(3):10 USC 424 (b)(3):10 USC 424 also confiscated were arms and ammunition hidden and stored apart at 2144 Vergara, Merlo (b)(3):10 USC 424

D. In the Matanza area of Buenos Aires the police reported that a group of 12 extremists, storing arms, vehicles, and a great supply of subversive propaganda were arrested. The mission of those arrested was to accentuate a climate of agitation during union explorations on establishing manufacturing enterprises in that area.

2(U) A successful, military guerrilla effort was scored by the Army as reported by Gen. Adel Vilas of the Fifth Bgde and Head of the Army's anti-guerrilla efforts in Tucuman Province at a 23 May 1975 press conference. Vilas claimed that 350 members of the ERP had been killed, captured or wounded during that period, and that 30 guerrilla camps had been discovered. He emphasized that this was done with a force of only 1,500 men and with the support of the local populace. No indication was given of how much longer the operation would last.

3. (S/NFD) As reported in the local press the above actions do represent successful anti-subversive action and certainly the guerrillas have suffered a major reverse especially with the detection and breaking-up of the CRL-IV International. Publication of such successful actions will at least temporarily serve as a placebo for the reading public, but it remains to be seen if this Police blow will have a long range or far reaching effect.

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