

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT 20 JUL 1977

~~NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION~~  
~~Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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*Reissue/Transl*

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Classification/Control Markings

1. COUNTRY: ARGENTINA (AR) 2. REPORT NUMBER: (b)(3):10 USC 424

3. TITLE: Subversion - Terrorist Activities (U) 4. PROJECT NUMBER: N/A

5. DATE OF INFORMATION: 770512 6. DATE OF REPORT: 770519

7. DATE & PLACE OF ACQUISITION: 770512, Buenos Aires, Argentina 8. REFERENCES: (b)(3):10 USC 424

9. ASSESSMENT: SOURCE (b)(3):10 USC 424 INFO (b)(3):10 USC 424 10. ORIGINATOR: (b)(3):10 USC 424

11. REQUEST EVALUATION: OPG (country) 12. PREPARING OFFICER: (b)(3):10 USC 424 13. APPROVING AUTHORITY:

14. SOURCE: "Gente" Magazine

15. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

D I R C YES  NO

16. SUMMARY:

(U) This IR forwards a magazine article titled "Document on the Darkest Hours of Our Time," published in the 12 May issue of "Gente" Magazine.

17. SUBJECT AND AREA CODES:

18. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR: DIA (original) DIA/DS-6A USCINCSO/SCJ2-AD w/o encl

19. DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION: (b)(3):10 USC 424  
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~~SUBJECT TO GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EO 11652~~  
~~AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO YEAR INTERVALS. DECLASSIFIED ON 31 DEC 1987~~

20. ENCLOSURES: 2  
1. Enclosure  
1. Article on Subversion, 1 Cy, 9 Pages, (U)  
Direct to DS-6A  
2. TRANSL of encl 1

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21. This IR contains 2 pages

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

Continuation Sheet

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Report No (b)(3):10 USC 424

(b)(3):10 USC 424

Originator

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22. DETAILS: (U) The "Gente" article develops the theme of the subversive movement in Argentina from 1964 to the present. Most of what is contained in the story is not new, however, it does provide some interesting photographs and details on subversive financing.

COMMENT: ~~(C)~~ Newspaper and magazine articles are appearing regularly that point out the demise and crumbling nature of the terrorists organizations. The "Gente" item clearly illustrates this type of story, however, it is our opinion that the article is exaggerated in favor of the government. Nevertheless, it would appear that the Army's psychological action program, headed by BG JAUREGUI, G-3, is well underway and using the Argentine press to educate the public on the subversive situation.

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C -

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301



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ENGLISH TITLE OF TRANSLATION DOCUMENT ABOUT THE DARKEST HOURS OF OUR TIME	PAGE NOS. TRANSLATED FROM ORIG DOC. ALL
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FOREIGN TITLE OF TRANSLATION  
DOCUMENTO SOBRE LAS HORAS MAS NEGRAS DE NUESTRO TIEMPO

AUTHOR(S) (b)(3):10 USC 424	FOREIGN TITLE OF DOCUMENT (Complete only if different from title of translation)
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DATE AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA 19 May 1977
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Encl 2

(b)(3):10 USC 424

"DOCUMENT ABOUT THE DARKEST HOURS OF OUR TIME"

Picture #1: With the support of his crutches, a wounded soldier advances to be decorated.

Picture #2: Front of Tucuman. Patrol on Operations. The Argentina flag at top mast.

In the last 12 years, while Argentina tried to fulfill their nation's destiny obscure forces brought forth a bloody fight to take power and set up a marxist state. To encounter those forces and reach the beginning of a victory cost many lives. But that price has not been fruitless. Every Argentinian now knows who his enemy and what disguise he hides under. This is the story of those years, their doings, their names, their martyrs. A document that is forbidden to be forgotten.

May 14, 1976 an Army patrol marched near Cochomolle, in the wooded area of Tucumano, when they encountered an abandoned guerrilla camp site. Along with torn haversacks, empty cans of preserves, and a few torn slippers there was a notebook. It was a diary which belonged to Alejandro, an extremist who had left a few hours before his comrades. The diary said:

Friday March 12, 1976. It is approximately 1620. Recently the comrades have awoken from their siesta (nap). We formed a group of 18 men and await the departure. All are members of PRT and ERP. It has been approximately 4 months that I along with some others have concentrated waiting for the departure to Tucuman. All this time we have been revising and preparing our equipment and armaments. It has been 3 months that a group of 10 men were sent to participate in the attack of the home located at 601 Viejobkeno in Monte Chinglo. This group formed with Jose San Martins battalion. Only two of us returned from the action. Me and my comrade Mariano. At this moment some of the men are playing cards and the others are talking the group is formed by Captain Raul, chief of the Wooded Company (compania del monte); Captain Santiago, First Chief of the company, Lieutenant Pedro and Felipe, Sergeant Fernando, Mariano Manuel, Mario and Cesar (friend of the Chilean MIR) and friends Betty, Victor, Paula, Joawuin (who got here a few days ago and was one of the few survivors from the group that was attacked a few days ago and was one of the few survivors from the group that was attacked a few days ago at El Cadilla dam in Tucuman). They were members of an independent platoon. There is also our friend Carmen, member of the Chilean MIR and friend of Sergeant Dagos who was killed in combat at Manchala. There are also our lady friends, Victoria, Sylvia, and Lili who a few days ago became a friend of Captain Raul who has an ancient monkey as a friend.

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The diary found by the patrol in Tucuman was started March 12, 1976, but really it had been started much earlier. On May 25, 1965, on a warm Tucumano day, several public accountants who had recently arrived and members of the Politica Obrera (political workman) Party called a press conference to announce the formation of a new group: Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT) (Workers Revolutionary Party). Among the accountants, there was Mario Roberto Santucho. He was the head of the movement called Frente Revolucionario Popular (Popular Revolutionary Front), who

follows Marx-Lenin, created by Columbian military. Hugo Bressano who used "Nahuel Moreno as his name during war, who then disputed the Partido Político Obrero (Work-man political group). The groups united but there was some friction. The trotskyite Bressano insisted on following the Cuarta Internacional (4th International) and Peron even though they were not in agreement. In return Santucho denied to adhere to the Cuarta Internacional (4th International) and affirmed that the Peronist lies to the town, an experience that we can not take upon ourselves.

In 1968, Santucho ejected Bressano and Sergio Domeco and believed in the Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP) The Town's Revolutionary Army).

Standards for the instructor. Discipline and treatment. During classes strict discipline will be maintained. We should start with 15 minutes of close order drill fitting the feasibility of the local. The platoon chief or the assistant instructor have the authority to suspend immediately any military men who hinders the efficiency of the course thru his repeated disciplinary problems. The instructor should plan each class complying following with the following standards: (a) completely understand the subject, be confident in what he says, if there is something he does not know, he should say so, the research the topic and bring an answer as soon as possible. They should vary his voice so that the class will not be monotonous: (c) the questions should be of an informative manner and not with the objective of asking questions for the sake of asking: (d) the instructor will not smoke or do anything that would cause distraction (example; play with his key chain) and will take out elements that would contribute to distraction (Example a dirty table)

Work outside of class: There is not plan for firing instructions in this course. This however does not mean that the comrades should not utilize all possible means to develop their shooting practice to a minimum (Example: Rifle clubs).

#### Fourth Class:

15 minutes: Formation, lecture and close order drill

45 minutes: Home made explosives. Description and usage

10 minutes: Break

50 minutes: Revision (Re-examination)

Requirements: Military Manual (Chapters 4 and 5 and 4 and 6) Materials to construct a cannon ball, and bomb, fire brand Molotov. Neither is this basic course a story by itself. About 1970 a political group of national tendencies, peronist and

Catholic who called themselves Montoneros came into existence. Their chiefs came from very distinct sectors and have very distinct ideologies. They were Fernando Abal Medina, Mario Firmenich, Rodolfo Galimberti. Under the name Montoneros, the middle of 1970 they produce two doings that shook the country: They captured the city of La Calera, in Cordoba and they kidnapped and assassinated Lieutenant General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu. After this episode many of the group members fell under the heat of politics or were detained. In 1971, the Montoneros are articulate. Without a doubt, at the end of that year, another group was armed

Eurezas Armadas Revolucionarias (FAR) (Revolutionary Armed Forces) of Marxist tendencies, managed by the philosophy student and Paraguayan letters Carlos Enrique Olmedo, intentionally held back the Montoneros and killed them with his own forces. Olmedo is not he himself. He is assisted by Marcos Ostinsky and Roberto Quito. FAR gives logistical support to the Montoneros. There is a transgression of the Montonero organization to Marxist.

The following document is a program from the studies of the political professorship of the right wing faculty of the University of Argentina, Buenos Aires of 1970. The students have an obligation to learn paraphrases such as these ones:

"Trace before anything the party, the task of studying systematically the surrounding situation, supporting the Marxist-Leninist method and theory. Examine and study carefully what happens to the enemy, your friends and ourselves in the earthly economics, finances, politics, military and culture... Lenin says that the concrete analysis of the situation concentrated in essence is the same, the soul lives from Marxism (Mao Tse-tung, "Our studies and actual situations").

To finish the actual blind practice so misunderstood in our party, we should estimate our comrades, learn the analytical method cultivate the habit of analysis. In our party this habit has developed very little. If we take this burden off us and guide ourselves in the right direction, our victory would be sure... (Mao Tse-tung, We are reforming our studies 1944.

These texts will be common in the universities of Argentina. They will respond to the infiltration plan the Marxists float everywhere. In the winter of 1974, a chronicler of people entered the Faculty of Derecho (Right Wing Faculty). Their objective was to compose a report pertaining to the situation in the universities. It is worthwhile to re-live the impressions of that day:

"At the entrance, armed individuals with long hair, dirty clothes and a handkerchief on their heads stopped me at gun point and asked if I was a guerrilla. After many questions, they let me by. However I was escorted by one who had a 45 pistol in his hand. No less than fifty students. I suppose they were students dressed like the ones at the entrance, painted posters pertaining to the strike and armed fight. From the walls hung pictures of Che Guevara, Mao and Lenin. After much walking and after the escort left me along for a few minutes, because he was called by one of his comrades, I continued to speak to the professor. This is the only response that I obtained: Forgive my name, this is not a faculty, it is a foothold for further advances. The professors do not want to talk. Do you know why? Very simple: because we are scared.

#### A DOCUMENT OF THE MONTONEROS

When the Armed Forces found the printing press in Cordoba the major means of dispersion that the Montoneros and ERP had. The machines had finished printing hundreds of pamphlets that continue to inform the message of the Montoneros in an assembly of the Cuarta Internacional Comunista (4th International Communist) directed at the subversive organizations of Argentina. It said:

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"In Europe, the 4th International is a very prestigious organization, the strongest besides Communist Party. The majority are young and their attitude is to study and incorporate the actual experiences of the revolution. They support the IRA and ETA movements and even help with material. They were and are in support to the Vietnam solidarity. Without a doubt, the strongest section is Frenchmen, which has extended through 80 cities of France. There deficit continues to be the small amount of working money (10 percent) but they demonstrate a great preoccupation to subdue it. Our French friends are in contact with all the revolutionary organizations of the world, especially with the ones in America and they orient themselves to those that develop the armed fight. Their identification with us is very great. In France, they develop regular violent actions against personalities and embassies. Those actions have a great repercussion in our country. In Asia, we are supported by sections of Japan, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and India. The first is very strong, with organization for the violent fight typically Zengakuren and in their periodicals they have dedicated us two articles. In Latin America, besides us and Bolivia, we have the highly developed Mexican section and the Peruvian FIR. Besides North Americans and Canadians agree with the action. They have a great amount of constituents on the payroll. The commentaries are almost ignorant of this extracts.

WHO WERE THEY?  
HOW THEY ORGANIZED  
WHAT DID THEY PLAN

Since the start of Operation Independence, the Armed Forces took spectacular victories against the subversion. Never the less, the dynamic doings, their daily persistence, makes the common man jeopardize the total panorama of the struggle. You remember the great doings, but forget or ignore who was the enemy, what name they had, what they planned. Therefore it can not be put aside to record his information:

Ideologia:  
Trotskyite-maoiste

Objective:  
To overthrow the government and insert a proletarian government the style of Castro

Organization:  
A national direction, a central committee, an executive committee, a secretary and a cellular structure.

Form of Operating:  
Execution of typically insurrection action (personal clashes, sabotages abductions, assassination) diffusion of those clashes to gain the support of the people and lessen the respect of the Armed Forces and their security.

Influential Zones:  
Federal Capital, Province of Buenos Aires, Rosario, Santa Fe, Cordobe, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, Salta and Jujuy.

Ideology:  
Communist Revolutionary (Castro-Mao Tse tung)

Objective: To provoke the overthrow of the government through violence and discredit and destroy the Army. To install a genuine leftist government.

Organization: Partly military with the intentions of forming like the Armed Forces.

Fore(Manner) of Operating:

Execution of typical insurrection (clashes, sabotages, abductions, assassinations). Difusion of those clashes to gain the support of the people and to lessen the support and security of the Armed Forces.

Influential Zones:

Federal Capital, province of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Tucuman, Rosario, and Mendoza.

Ideology:

Leftist Peronians (Peronian Revolution of the Youth)

Objective: To provoke the overthrow of the government through violent means and to install a government oriented towards the Peronian leftist.

Organization: To structure like the command base and urban tactical detachments beginning in the rural areas. Cellular Organization.

Fore (manner) of operating:

Progressive chastisement towards the government by means of subversive actions, assaults on military and security units and a formation of a guerrilla nucleus.

Influential Zones:

Federal capital province of Buenos Aires.

Ideology:

Castroist-Marxist covering the Peronian Revolution

Objective: To overthrow the government with intentions to install a leftist government.

Organization: A national aim, regional aim, and a large regional course (chiefs or commanders) of cellular structure.

Form (manner) of operating:

Classes, sabotages, assaults on military and security units, intimidations and assassinations.

Influential Zones: Federal Capital province of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Tucuman and Salta.

NOVEMBER 1976

In the first 24 days of November, there were 127 people killed in the City of Buenos Aires. Ninety-two percent belonged to the montonero organizations. A month before,

when the house on an ERP integrant was subdued, the army patrol found a letter from a man who had written his two year old daughter. This letter analysed for psycological reasons dserves to be reported:

That man has achieved a maximum grade of valor in the subversion. He is a father but he no longer sees that child a daughter but an end to the revolutionary war. However he indicates a clear lack of spiritual and intellectual freedom, typical of marxism-lenninism. In this structure, there is nothing more evident that Lenin's words of 1920, before the Tercer Conreso de Juventudes Communistas (3rd Congress of the Communistics Youth)...For use the Moral consideration outside the human society does not exist. For us, the subjective moral is the interest is the fight for a proletarian government. It is uniquely moral to serve and destroy the antique society.

#### A JUST REVOLUTIONARY

In October 1975, the matrimony formed by Esetela Mary Eden and Carlos Alberto Baglietto, subversives, memebtrs of the montonerous, tried to separate from the organization. Thei corpses were found covered with bullet holes in an un-cultivated lan in Pilar, province on Bueneose Aires. From the woman's neck hung a card which read: "Executed for trying to uncover the montoneos". After a time, the Army encountered the acts of the Just Revolutionary", an indispensable documentation to understand the internal mechanisms of the subversion.

Charges: Estela Mary is accused of instigatings Carlos Alberto to desert the montoneros during the course of an operation. Carlos Alberto is accused of complying with Estela Mary in the crime of evading what rightfully corresponded to him.

Aggravating Circunstances: Estela Mary displays her hatred towards the montoneros and sets values that are contrary to the development of the organization. She knows comrades, plans, places of political works, andimportant dates of infractions. She flees with her partner during an operation and hides. Seh blames the organization for her particular problems.

Sentence: Considering the grieves offense, the only just sanction is death by the firing squad.

Judgement: The punishment of death by a firing squad shall be as soon as possible,

Date: October 1, 1975

Signed: National Coucil of the Mononeros

Estela Mary Eden and Carlos Alberto Baglietto, Montoneros, committed the crime that they though they could change the political posture and questioned the organization. These cost them their lives.

THE HOMES  
THE MONEY

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The subversions plans didn't only implicate assassinations, abductions, or extortions. For a long time they send plans to establish infractors who where converted to an army. And this army didn't only need arms. In this report, captured along with confidential documents which were in a vault and obtained during an attack, the montoneros had established "general criterions towards the buying, the wages, the assembling, and the replacements of dwellings", it said:

"Within the total 354 dwellings that our combat prisons need, let us suppose that 40% of our comrades have a house, and 60% do not have a house. For them we propose a plan to install with housings within the next five months (June, July, August, Spetember and October). Besides for the present months, (November, December, January, February) we propose to maintain a political replacements of 20 housee monthly, which would give us a total of 80 houses in those months. Consequently, during the present exercise, we foresee the acquirement of 280 swellings at approximately 8 thousand dollars each, what signifies a total of \$2,240.00 dollars in purchasing dwellings to the present annual plan.

We believe that the amount of 8 thousand dollars for the dwellings is superior to the actual value. This also allows us to have a margin in the enlarged value immobilization that is not proportional to the disvaluation which occurs at the moment.

The document extends in details and considerations to the typesof houses the reposition that is necessary, the places where they ought to be purchased and even your two types: communities and combat sections. But the financial plan was much more immense. Another document, for example, explained in detail (usually dollars) was money that was received by each subversive group each month:

Group 5 form Tucuman 15,512 dollars per month; Group 7 Northeast 10304;  
Group 13, Sante Fe 10,684; Group 15, Rosario, 12,936 Group 17, Parana 8.694  
Group 21, West 12,600 Group 23, Capital 12,936, Group 25, South 12,600 and  
Group 27, La Plata, 14070".

The total was 140,000 per month. Almost what the montoneros secretly received from the interest from the deposit in the Graiver Bank (\$130,000 per month).

That is not all they had travelling expense, checks, and quotas. An administrative apparatus of an gigantic enterprise.

#### THE FIRST COMBAT

Within a few days of declaring operation Independence, the first combat between the guerrillas of the Wooded Company (compania del monte) took place in Tucuman. The company was commanded by Roja Gimenez (ERP) who had made themselves strong in the rural populace near the border of Aconquika. The army had formed a strong task and were called Chani (a typical Jujuan word; all the soliders entered in the patrol were born in Jujuy). The patrol had left from Los Sosa reconnoitering the operational zone of Pueblo Viejo. At 4 pm, the soliders started to return to their base by means of a path that ran parallel to the boundry of the river on the south. The information obtained by the 5th Brigade of Tucuman indicated that in that zone

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LN 169-77

Page 8

some ERP camps had been detected. The indications were clear; however, the path that the guerrillas took (a kind of private road for the ones that moved by night and for the ones who had maps) they found empty jars of remedies, separated hypodermic needles, torn haversacks and racks of used ammunition. The initial advancement was an infantry point under the command of a Lieutenant, guide, and three soldiers. Separated from the group on a parallel path, a corporal with other men advanced first. About 50 meters back, the main body of the combat team (a command platoon and two sections) marched under the command of First Lieutenant Hector Caceres who had ordered that every officer

and warrent office advance to the head of their group. After one hour of marching, exactly at 5:15 pm, the Lieutenant in command saw a guerrilla through the overgrowth of weeds. He fired and immediately started to pursue him. In his pursuit he passed another guerrilla who was hidden and lying down on his back. The guerrilla fired his weapon and seriously wounded him. At the same time, the 1st Corporal that advanced through the parallel, felt a sting on his left shoulder; a bullet had penetrated very deep. The 1st Corporal and the Lieutenant collapsed very close to each other. Along side them the guerrillas continued to fight without paying attention to them, for they had figured them dead. First Lieutenant Caceres ran to help his fallen comrades and yelling attack, second Lieutenant The Second Lieutenant opened fire to protect the advancement of Caceres, who reached the place where his friend had fallen wounded. Upon seeing him, the wounded man asked, "what is my Lieutenant doing? Caceres got to tell him, Keep calm, that I will get you out. Those were his last words. One of the guerrillas who was hidden in the brush killed him with a blast in the chest. The wounded man, aside from heavy bleeding took a grenade from his belt and threw it towards where the blast came from. Caceres killer was destroyed by the blast. Another guerrilla advanced towards the wounded man and pointed his pistol at his head to finish him off, but the pistol misfired. The guerrilla leaped and went to hide. The wounded man with only one arm the other had almost been ripped off by the bullet he pointed the FAL (weapon) towards the place where the guerrilla had hidden.

A moment later, when the guerrilla stuck his head out, he shot him in the forehead. The other section under the command of a Second Lieutenant, wounded in the face, collar and head by a blast from the weapon (shotgun) charged with rage and guerrilla group and pushed them back to the river. On the northern border of the river, without being able to cross, the bulk of the wooded company (compania del monte) of the ERP and been detained. The second section attacked them using the support of rockets provided by two helicopters.

This is the story of the combat (battle) in a few lines. However, the Combate del Rio Pueblo Viejo (Combat at old Rio Pueblo) will remain in the minds of many of us as the baptism of blood and doings of the men in the woods of Tucuman, one of the most geographical zones of this country, they will win a decisive war.

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## THE ARBURU CASE

In September 3, 1974 the assassins of Lieutenant General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, published in detail a hideous statement in what accounted his kidnap and assassination. From that report, came conclusions pertaining to the last hours of Aramburu, his heroic behavior in front of his executioners.

He accepted a "Judgement", that had a fixed verdict. If he resist we will kill him in his own home".

They tied him to his bed, took photos of him, and tortured him with long hours of questionings.

He did not ask for kindness. He was concerned on what may happen to his wife and sons (family)

They told him, you will be executed in half an hour...he expected his destiny without displaying the smallest amount of cowardness.

He asked them to tie his shoes. He had his hands tied to the back of his back. He wanted to shave, but was not allowed to do so.

They allowed him his last wish. He asked for a confessor (priest). He said, I want to die like a good christian. They allowed him to pray in a soft voice, with his lips tight.

If you can not bring me a confessor...how are you going to dispose of my body, he asked? They did not answer him. The assassins already knew that his body was going to be buried in a hole with lime and not in a "christian manner which was customary.

The assassins report terminates like this, "Fernando (Abel Medina) fired a 9mm pistol at his chest. Then two more shots were fired with the same pistol and another shot was fired from a 45. Fernando covered him with a blanket.

The account ends with some significant to Aramburu's assassins. No one had the courage to uncover him while they finished the grave in which he was to be buried. No one had the courage to see the face of a man that died like a soldier should, without asking for clemency at the hour of death and with peace with God.

## THE FALL OF ESTHER NORMA ARROSTITO

Six hard years passed. The Armed Forces lost many men. But in December

1976, they were able to write this confidential information, truly a part of the war:

In the middle of 1970, the frightened and unworthy population realized of a subversive band that had succeeded in their communities that kidnapped and assassinated Lieutenant General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, ex-president of the Republic. The confessions of their crimes—ratified years later with minute explanation with a journalistic interview. They were countersigned by monotoneers, who were not recognized by the common people at that instance. This band was made up of 12 members of which 10 participated in magnitude. They sadly re-named the names of Abal Medina, Maza Velez, Capuano Martinex, Maguid Ramus Firmenich and Norma Esther Arrostito, founder of the band. The life and death of Esther Norma Arrostito de Roitvan also as "Irma" also as Gaby are worth mentioning within her transcendent doings for her important story more than her weight with the conduction of the band. Her figure had a character of relic for the subversives and her name has been imprinted in the minds of Argentians and foreigners because of the degree of her crimes. Her elective career covered 10 years, in December 1966, from previous investigations, till December 1976, when we attacked the men who had surrounded her and she was killed. She lived a life in the shadows and in constant concealment since her training in Cuba in 1967 until she was discovered in a suicidal encounter in Lomas de Zamora street. That international periphrasis Cuba, Chile was a parabola that started with a few notorious acts: The assassinating of Aramburu and Mor Roig the intentions of capturing la Calera and various political detachments, to attack the central nucleus at Atucha, to terminate—after he had been a marxist celebrity, Oscar Bidegain was acting as custodian of the ex governor of Buenos Aires and was receiving a salary for this. In his private life, it was not a minor precipice that created his ideology. In 1966, she went to Cuba for training. Along with her went her husband, Ruben Roitvan, Emilio Meza, and Fernando Abal Medina. She fell in love with Abal Medina and upon returning she separated from her husband. She lived with her sister who was married to Carlos Alberto Maguid. The preaching of Esther Norma Arrostito and Fernando Abal terminated by the matrimony instructed by Maguid—that committed killings, robberies, and rimes of all dispositions. Norma Nelida was captured when she was a dangerous terrorist.

On December 2, when Esther Norma Arrostito was killed for some reason or another, the tragic case of Aramburu came to live.

#### THE ESCAPE OF RAWSON

Comrades: Before entering into our problems, what we are going to discuss today any other problem that plans with T., should be treated by us with a maximum objectivity, without irritating ourselves, and let us not fall subjectively. The situation is extremely important. We will benefit great advancements if you all sincerely and without prejudice listen to us. We are on our way to victory.

(1) A recapitulation of what has happened up to date leaves us at the conclusion that you are not being utilized correctly and there exist inconsistencies in your part. You all have been working on the proposed plan since May 2, which has finally been adopted. At least we have been told that it was adopted. There are certain gaps that can only be explained through bad work. It consists of point T, and how plan B was changed (with swiftness, without centering your attention on smuggling), and Plan C (Vehicles) with ease with have surpassed the deadline and we encounter that we have

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

LN 169-77

Page 11

no Plan C; Plan B is hanging by the stings; Plan A is not well organized and the whole operation depends on smugglings, justly on what we objected and prepared ourselves with plenty of times. Simply because you have not worked as you should have, concentrating on smuggling. Instead of making it wasier, direct and objective, you all have left the guerrilla criterion and have worked it your way. Another thing, you all have continued to lack faith in Plan A and have not kept abreast of the criterion of employing the least amount of people from the outside. For example, the capturing of the airport could be taken with people from here and drivers could also be from here, thus eliminating 5 people from the outside.

(2) We think that we should not go though Tuesday, the other date (27) indicates dangers beyond our control. If it is well with Lockheed. But in this case we should revolve around Plan A which doesn't seem very secure. If Lockheed is not, we should make them employ fewer people from the outside and eliminate the people at the airport. Concretely (a) if Lockheed is ahead, it is benefiting Plan A. (if they aren't, it is up to us to make them do so, In this case, they send all the airport data. They established daily communications via j., Besides Plan A doesn't seem convenient to capture the plane when it is airborne. It is better for us that some of our passengers aboard the plane during the stop and establish signs with the airport simultaneous with the capture of the airplane. The capturing of the airplane while it is airborne presents the following inconveniences which makes such a thing undesirable: (1) if the operation was delayed here for any reason, the action would be unfolded; (2) if we arrive at the airport before the plane, the risk would be greater.

The members of the ERP have communications with the political bureau of our party which tells us that the decisions of the operation are in our hands. A strong embracement.

This document which was kept in one of the vaults of one of the security houses of the ERP, beheaded in confrontation in Florida, where the prime chief of the organization fell. Mario Roberto Santucho reports on the panel plans that Rawson made at the Trelew Airport of a subversive group that left to Chile in an Australian plan. Among others Santucho and Pujadas were there.

#### THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE DEATH OF SANTUCHO

Tuesday July 20, 1976. Through means of the radio and television, the country receives communications from the Commanding General of the Army. Yesterday July 19, 1976 approximately at 1500 hours, through the information of a neighbor, the building on 3145 Vanzuela, 2nd floor, Apartment B, in Villimantelli, province of Buenos Aires was ordered to be subdued. The encounter caused the death of various delinquent subversives. One of them was identified as Mario Roberto Santucho alias Commandante Carlos, Roby head of the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (revolutionary Party of the workers) and commander of the Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP) (Revolutionary Army of the Town).

UNCLASSIFIED

For a long time, the case of Captain Juan Carlos Leonetti (person who killed Santucho) was a theme of sepulation and fantasies. At this moment the fight against the subversion entered a decisive period and in order not to reveal their planes, the Armed Forces passed on little information.

At the root of the fase, the death of Snatucho was reached upon confronting Captain Leonetti and was converted into a novel. For may believed that Leonetti had reaceived orders long ago to follow Santucho and capture him dead or alive. This was signified by Leonetti assuming a very dangerous secret mission, that could caused him his life. He could be taken a prisoner or be killed by Santucho's men. In order for him to carry out his mission Leonett had cut himself off from all communications with his friends, comrades and family. He went into seclusion as not to reveal his plans.

A second version of the story says that thing were not like that. That Leonetti had arrived at the apartment. on Venezuela one routine operation and had found the ERP group by mere chance.

In reality neither of the stories are correct. This is the truth: Captain Leionetti worked in investigating documents obtained from guerrillas of the ERP. From one of the documents came the name and address of an immobile organization in Martinez, province of Bueonas Aires. With those facts discovered, Leonetti accompanied by two men went personally to the location. The tree were dressed in civilian cothes. After asking he managed a few questions, they got an address: 3.45 Venezuela, Florida party of Vicente Lopez. There was something suspicious in the 3rd floor apartment B of that building. The owners purchased through means of a third person. That is to say, they had not wanted to be seen. At this moment, Captain Leionetti and his two men decided to go and see who lived in the apartment. They did not imagine that they were going to encounter with the bureau of the ERP.

Leonetti had two choices. The first one to ask for re-enforcements, surround the square and take complete control of the building. The other choice was for him and his two men to enter with absolute discretion and insure a possiblity of enoucntring a very important point of the investigation.

In reality, it had been suspected that in this apartment there were chief heads of the ERP and it wouldn't be practical to ask for re-enforcements to launch a military operation. On the contraty, it would have been suicidal. Leonetti arrived at the building on Veneauela street convinced that he would find something important, but not this important.

The three men went up to the 3rd floor. Leonetti rang the doorbell. A tall blonde women opened the dorr. (La Alemana the German women) (Santucho;s last woman) Leonetti entered the apartment with caution with his 45 pistol in his hand. His men with sawed off machine-guns. Instantly, when Leonetti entered the apartment, a shot was fired seriously wounding him. He then launched himself towards a man (a fat blurring person) that was trying to escape through a window. Meanwhile, one of Leonettis man pointed his weapons towards the other occupants of the apartment while the other man prepared to fire at the man trying to escape through the window. Had he fired, he would have killed his captain.

UNCLASSIFIED

LN 169-77

Page 13

The struggle lasted for a few seconds. Leonetti who was seriously wounded panted out. The man tried to escape through the window portrayed a perfect coward. The machinegun fired a mortal blast.

Within a while, "La Alemana" (The German Woman) confessed that the man that had been killed was Mario Roberto Santucho, absolute chief of the ERP, the most wanted terrorist of the country.

But Leonetti will not live to know this, he died on the way to the hospital.

#### A LETTER FROM FIRMENICH

A few days before the start of the most bimonthly catastrophe, in the history of the montoneros October November 1976 their Secretary General and one of Amburu's assassins endorsed a letter from his refuge in Paragá, Czechoslovakia, with a few recommendations for his kidnappers. Among other things, the letter suggested:

1. In the first place, massive propaganda intended to all men and women of the town. This propaganda pertains to resistance.
2. To extend propaganda to all parts and in all places announce the situation of our movement so that everyman and woman can identify themselves with the movement.
3. A massive resistance, resistance everywhere, in any form, in every moment. To sabotage all the means of production. To sabotage and encampment of the services. To permanently sabotage markets and warehouses. To stop the work when once can not strike. To assemble secretly if we can not assemble pick up arms. Militias action, all types of fights.

From Praga, a communist country, Firmenich invites all Argentians to crime, sabotage and to resistance. If there is a wearing away symbol in this process this is the symbol.

But no Argentinian can be fooled now. This resistance produced by Firmenich and others, their doings between the end of 1976 and principally of 1977. Their simple narration explains:

- 1) Rosario, December 30, 1976. Three women of the montoneros organizations (one of them in her 4th month of hiding) were dropped from the 8th floor by some of their own comrades. The three women were going to turn themselves into the Armed Forces and abandon the organization. They were killed so they wouldn't talk.
2. Buenos Aires, December 9, 1976. They assassinated a number of people in a gathering and almost an army warrant officer.
3. Adroque, January 20, 1977. There was a group assassination and almost a federal agent.
4. Zarate, January 3, 1977. A montonero command placed 70 kilos of gleetine under the water in one of the railway bridge Zarate-Brazo Largo. The explosives

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Date: Oct 19, 2018

were detected on time. This intend would have cost out country thousands of millions of pesos and the delay of one of the most necessary construction of the infraction.

Pertaining to these doind, the editor wrote this:

"This demonstrates that the demoliton mission of the mononero group is the typical work of a foreign aggressor whi is ignorant and hareful. It also indicates that the sabotages, protests and fights are not directed against a government or sector, but to the total nation that has been unconquerable seems that nothing can destroy the inspiration that was inherited.

#### INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THEMONTONERO SITUATION

This is one of the last documents written by the montonero organization. It is dated January 10,1977 and it demonstrates the beginning of a definite dissipation. What the montoneros call state of emergency in reality is the Armed Forces triumph. Distinctively on point 3 of page 2 under the chapter "Information about the Party's internal Situation in an Acutal Emergency. There is a note that says "This Distinct writing should be read and immediately burned. Every comrade that receives the material should be responsible for the strict compliance of this manisfestation.

Further down on line 19, the text resumes the situation:

"Today we have reached their major point of contradiction within their ample space of disposition that we installed and the reduction and with a method adhering to their minimum expersion. The falls of the comrades have not hindered the quantity or quality of our organizational construction (destruction of our speciality structure, military and logistical and the disappearance of the secretaries conduct). Within every new blow, the blockade was tightened and the lack of organizing a rear guard where the retreat is ordered agumented the organizational crisis, continues to clear funfamentally the growing dispersion plans of destruction by our enemies.

Confronted with this situation, we have decided to give the structure an emergency entralized proposal and re-organize our organization according to the present situation.

It is important to repeat again those comrades that were separated by the dispersion that existed. We should summon up the national communication problems that every day caused more injury created by the political group in control of the borders. It is the 3rd group that operates in our province."

#### OUR COUNTRY WENT THROUGH THESE

In the Tucuman's midday when the newly arrived accountants lauched the first stone of this war (creation of the Revolutionary Party of the Workers-PRT then picked up arms PRT) the Argentians lived without prepossessions. They knew that they lived in an immense rich country, almost unexhausted. That the political and economical fluctiation is capable of sinking the country. Hopefully there will always be reserves. In reality this is a misconception. The country had a clear objective to join the international marxism and nothing or practically nothing

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

LN 169-77

Page 15

would modify this plan. Very few Argentians were disturbed with the first terrorist actions (Frauds, not very powerful bombs, a few abductions). Very few Argentians related these actions with the other actions that agitated the world. The communist for them was far and foreign. La Cuarta Internacional (the 4th International) an unknown name or barely heard by them. Vietnam was a war that was occurring at antipodes. When similar things began to occur in other places closer to them (Cuba, Bolivia), when the face of the Che Guevara stated a massive product, the Argentians did not get disturbed. Argentina to them was foreign to those processes. But then a group kidnapped and assassinated ex-president Aramburu. Then there was concern and alarmed preoccupation. But many did not believe that the episode had any linkage to wars and skirmish that marxism carried through out the rest of the world. It couldn't be it was our own thing, something local.

The following days rumors started to circulate: There are skirmishes in Tucuman. They say that the guerrillas have dominated a zone in Aconquija. They call it Liberated Zone. They say they will use red flags and hold marches and those that don't cooperate with them will be killed. Needless to say, they were rumours. But one midday, a group of assassines masqueraded Captain Humberto Viola and his 3 year old daughter Maria Cristina, of his daughters was at the point of losing her eyesight from a bullet that had penetrated her head. Did the Argentians understand what was going on? Perhaps they did, for within a while Operation Independence was in Progress a great combat unity lauched for the first time against a strong skirmish to liberate all fronts. So, it was necessary for the army to win many battles and lose many lives, so that the happenings in Tucuman, could convince the Argentians that there really was a war in their homeland.

Today the war has almost reach its final. The Armed Forces are at the commencement of a victory. Like all wars, there shall be a last day, a "D" day. A day will appear like the Paris Liberation or any other day of great victories. Nonetheless that day-not far away will pass many spectres. Aramburu's kidnapping, assassination and the stripping of his body. Viola and his daughter. Larrabure and his incredible torture. Guy killed in combat defending his quarters. Ibarzabal, Hermes Quijada, Juan Carlos Sanchez, Lieutenant Asua, Lieutenant Barcelo, Caceres, Berdina, killed in the woods during a conflict. The soliders Sosa, Maldonado, Salvatierra, Arrieta, Marcelino, Torales and many others. Surely there are other names, names of civilians, military, women, men and children. The names and spectres of all who died in this war.

The days and other images will pass, but on top of everything May 25, 1973, when the President who had recently taken office, order the doors to the prison cells, where the assassines were kept opened. And that day, victory day will be forbidden to be forgotten.

Editorial Note: This periodical does not claim to count chronoligcally all the names, happenings, all the details of the bloody process that started in 1964 and that glimpsed its end in 1977. The intentions of this work is to reveal episodes and secret documents that have been brought to light.

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Date: Oct 19, 2018

UNCLASSIFIED

LN 169-77

Page 16

- Picture 1: with the support of his crutches, a wounded soldier advances to be decorated.
- Picture 2: Front of Tucuman. Patrol on operations. Argentinian flag on top mast.
- Picture 3: THE SUPERVISION AT THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF POWER. Nine Argentinian provinces suffered from the advancement of the Armed body of the Montoneros. The Capital, Gran Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Cordoba suffered the most. Meanwhile, the rest of the country formed new armed body of troops. The army had to undertake a large struggle without rest until end.
- Picture 4: THE SUBVERSION TODAY: The scene is clear. The action of the security forces rapidly and aimly divided the most strong group of the montoneros, they destroyed them and consequently wore out almost totally the others. The fight continues, but the abandonment, the weakened economy, the lack of popular support, and the fleeing of the subversive leaders has expedite the end.
- Picture 5: The Country Went Through This: Santa Lucia, Tucuman, 1974. Through the streets of a small rural town, guerrilla fighters marched with the flag of the ERP. Before leaving, they took the Argentinian flag down and put their up.
- Picture 6: THE COUNTRY WENT THROUGH THIS: This is an Argentinian woman. She could have chosen the road of many women. Constructive. But she picked a rifle and dressed herself in war clothes. She chose crime and subversion. No one should forget his image.
- Picture 7: October 1973. In the background, Mario Firmenich, Principal chief of the montoneros organization, he is still a fugitive. In front, Roberto Quieto, the contact between the Gravier group and the subversion.
- Picture 8: This is how the house on 105 Cirros was left, after the logical and political system of the monotoneros was broken up. Date September 29, 1975
- Picture 9: THIS IS WHAT OUR COUNTRY WENT THROUGH: One of the subversive factories where arms were fabricated, which was discovered by the Armed Forces. Date: September 1976. On the bottom picture, one can see parts of machinegun barrels that have been finished and are waiting final assembly. This is one of the factories from where the Argentinians were assassinated.
- Picture 10: THIS IS WHAT OUR COUNTRY WENT THROUGH. Guerrilla fighters in the woods of Tucuman. They belong to the Company of the Woods (compania del monte) Ramon Rosa Gimnez, who got to dominate through terror a large strip of Aconguija, and was totally destroyed within a 10 month of fighting a part from the stand during operation Independence which was commanded by General Able Edgardo Vilas.

UNCLASSIFIED

- Picture 11: The Subversive Diagram: Through two different ways, the monotoneros planned a final objective: to take power and the implementation of a marxist state. One of the ways, the political implicated the infiltration at all levels of the daily life. The other, the armed fighting way, tried to instill the ideology by means of terror.
- Picture 12: THIS IS WHAT OUR COUNTRY WENT THROUGH From left to right, Roberto Quieto, Mario Firmenich, and Esther Norma Arrostito, Signalled by the arrow, Rodolfo Galimberti. All of them are leading monotoneros, Date: March 11, 1974
- Picture 13: Conscientious and defeated extremists in the patio of the 29th Regiment, Monte de Fromosa. Date: Ocotober 1975. ERP and monotoneros tried to surprise and destroy the regiment.
- Picture 14: The financial diagram of the montoneros. The organization spend morethan 10 million dollars every six months. These money was produced from abductions, robberies and extortions.
- Picture 15: A group of ERP cross the Pueblo Viejo river in Tucuman. Shortly they probably will be attacke by the army and be destroyed in a fierce encounter.
- Picture 16A: A historical picture, first VARIG in Porto Alegre.
- Picture 16B: The Volar Magnitude: VARIG was founded May 7, 1927. His first route covered 270 kilometers in the state of Rio Grande De Sul andhis actual services would total 225,203 kilometers across the world. Since hydroplanes, Dornier Wal Aklantico of 1927 to his Boeings to his present DC 10, the same name agency will render the service.
- Picture 16C: Previous instantes on the inagural flight of the Atlntico.
- Picture 17: THE COUNTRY WENT THROUGH THIS September 1973 Father Carlost Mugica offers mass for the dead subversives at Cristo Obrero Church. A flag of the terroist organization has been extended on the alter behing the curcifix.
- Picture 18: THE COUNTRY WENT THROUGH THIS An ERP guerrilla has allowed himself to be photographed with his rifle and equipment. He and his comrades had arrived to organize marches in towns and to raise the ERP and remove the Argenian flag. They threatened to kill whoever didn;t cooperate with them.
- Picture 19: In Cordoba the Armed Forces find imprints of the subversion. After this operation, the printing press of the ERP was left in no condition to continue thier previous abundant distribution of ideology propanganda.
- Picture 20: THE COUNTRY WENT THROUGH THIS Spetember 1973. The young peronista finished interviewing Juan Domingo Peron. At the endo of the sre-union, Matio Firmenich maked declaration at the press. These persons moved about freely in Argentina in 1973. There organization, there arms, and thers plans to obtain the power blooded the country and brought forth a war.