I. General situation.

Marxist gangs are in actual retreat. This is evident also through daily chronicles, but it becomes much more vivid by having a look at a list of their casualties:

1. Dead subversive criminals: to May 31st, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>Lomas de Zamora</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>Ramos Mejía</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One committed suicide with a cyanid pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2</td>
<td>Rosario</td>
<td>Prov. of Santa Fe</td>
<td>One killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2</td>
<td>Paraná</td>
<td>Prov. of Santa Fe</td>
<td>One killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/3</td>
<td>La Plata</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/3</td>
<td>Avellaneda</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/4</td>
<td>Mar del Plata</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>La Plata</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>Adrogué</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>Capital Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>One committed suicide with a cyanid pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/11</td>
<td>San Nicolás</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One committed suicide with a cyanid pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/11</td>
<td>Remedios de Escalada</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One killed. He had set a bomb at Bs.As. Province sub-headquarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/12</td>
<td>Martínez</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/12</td>
<td>Monte Grande</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Five killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/12</td>
<td>Landú</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One committed suicide with a cyanid pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>Rosario</td>
<td>Prov. of Santa Fe</td>
<td>Three killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>Rosario</td>
<td>Prov. of Santa Fe</td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>Castelar</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/16</td>
<td>Capital Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/19</td>
<td>Capital Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Four killed, who execute an executive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/19</td>
<td>San Martín</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One committed suicide with a cyanid pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/19</td>
<td>Santa Fe</td>
<td>Prov. of Santa Fe</td>
<td>Three killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/21</td>
<td>Santa Fe</td>
<td>Prov. of Santa Fe</td>
<td>One killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/28</td>
<td>Avellaneda</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Two killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/28</td>
<td>Haedo</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Twelve killed. Coordinating meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/29</td>
<td>La Plata</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>One killed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To June 3rd, 1977.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>Temperley</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Five killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/3</td>
<td>Monte Grande</td>
<td>Prov. of Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Five killed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 5/1 Valentin Alsina (Prov. of Buenos Aires) Cabo 1º Jose AGUIAR, Buenos Aires Province Police.
- 5/5 Villa Adelina (Prov. of Buenos Aires) Two former members of Railway Police.

During the period there were also five persons wounded, and the attempts on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Cesar Augusto GUZZETTI on May 7th, in the capital federal. Admiral Guzzetti is now recovering favorably at Police Hospital "Bartolomé Churuaca", praised and recognized as one of the best health centers.

Among the victims of the subsversives, there are two executives:

- 7/19 Capital Federal Anibal MATTISA from "Celulosa Argentina, kidnapped by e.r.p. They demanded a million dollar ransom for him.
- 5/20 Santa Fe (Province of Santa Fe) Hipolito MANANA from "Daneri, S.A." Technical manager, killed when leaving his home by montoneros.

II. Montoneros group situation.

Montoneros forces have been weakened to a degree unsuspected by public opinion. At the same time, their basic infrastructure intelligence has almost been annihilated. This has caused them to miss important information.

The well-known Rome meeting may be taken as a starting point (April 20th, 1977). The following people, who signed a document, are known to have attended that meeting:

- FIRMENICH, Mario.
- EIDEGAIN, Alberto.
- IZQIART, Adriana.
- GIAVEZ; Gonzalo.
- MASSAFERRO, Alicia.
- LOVELY, Osvaldo.
- OBERGON CANO, Ricardo.
- PUIROSS, Rodolfo.
- GALIMBERTI, Rodolfo.
- VACA NARVAEZ, Fernando.
- PEDREIRA, Enrique.
- MONTENEGRO, Martin.

That document, which is very important, appears to: "Unity around an apaceent program, including even the Communist party..." demanding in turn "their recognition of all political parties without exception, for the freedom of all political prisoners, students, labour union leaders, churchmen, journalists, military men and writers." In another paragraph the document demands from the Government the summons to free elections and appeals to the opposition parties to form a "Social and National Liberation Front".
An analysis of the document reveals the fact that the leadership of the movement is aware of their weakening, since, as has been seen, it makes an appeal for appeasement and union of all political groups, which is a way of trying to gather strength. Statistically, montoneros suffer two daily casualties, decreasing military operations and increasing psychological ones.

1. Front activities.

a) Military front: This organization, the same as the others, tried to manifest themselves in the military aspect, but legal forces hindered the achievement of this goal. As a result of this, their activities were restricted to the already estimated setting of bombs and less lethal distribution. They fundamentally act in the psychological field, though with poor text contents, because they are iterative and do not contribute new proposals. Their losses have forced them to give certain autonomy in substantive activities, to platoons (3 to 5 men). They have been obliged to change their hierarchical denominations, to make them easier to understand and perhaps to give the idea that they might become a regular army. After all, this shows the low intellectual level of their recruits. The most important operations (disregarding occasional fights) were: the attempts on Admiral César Augusto GUEZOTTI and the executive Hipólito NAMANA. In both cases montonero personal risk was almost inexistent. The period closes with Colonel SUREDA's death.

b) Political front: May be said to be the most important. This front is mainly after two goals:
- The formation of an "anti-dictatorial" resistance front. For this purpose they try to organize clandestinely in factories, districts, rural areas, shanty towns, etc. They thus attempt to fill the "political space" left by the fall of Peronism and its structures.
- To ruin the prestige of the Government and weaken its internal and foreign position. For this purpose they resort to denounced cases of human rights violations.

In a more ambitious attempt they would try to reinstate the "Authentic Peronist Party" for eventual free elections. In the aforementioned Rome meeting, they announced the creation of the "M. P. M." (Montonero Peronist Movement), whose secretary general would be Mario FERNÉNICH. This "M. P. M." in turn summons the opposition to form the "F. N. L. S." (Social and National Liberation Front). Propaganda related to the "M. P. M." and "F. N. L. S." is done through: the magazines "EVITA MONTONERA" and "EL MONTONERO" and other media, such as: internal bulletins, manuals, courses, leaflets, etc.

Their main concern is the international recognition of the "M. P. M." as a representative Argentine party. To fulfill this, they look to socialist countries, democrats and socialists the world over, the Vatican, Palestine Liberation Movement, Latin American political progressive forces, American democrats, etc.

c) Labour Union front: The main attitude was the "organization of resistance".
- Organization: To achieve this objective, well trained leaders infiltrated into workers associations, try to organize the General Labour Confederation for the Resistance (C.G.T.-R.), for the coordination of resistance in the whole country. The base of this organization would be clandestine groups.
-Flight procedures: The movement gave instructions for: sabotage, reluctant working (also called "gloomy working"), creation of armed workers groups (pickets) (P. O. A.) for violent assaults on executives, owners of companies, etc.

The general plan on which they will base their operation encompasses:
1. Unity of all worker movements.
2. Defence of labour union liberties.
3. Defence of salaries and popular welfare.
4. Boycott to Martínez de Hoz's economic plan.

The fundamental intention is to attract militants from the worker movements and at the same time to rekindle every labour conflict, or to create it in case it does not exist.

d) Student Front: This front is not wholly unified. Each college acts according to what the prevailing political movement dictates. In the particular montonero case, they are trying to create the "C. E. A. R." (Center of Architecture Students for the Resistance), following the same procedures in other colleges.

Propaganda in different university centers shows us that they mean to form the "G. E. R." (Student groups for the resistance) concealing their aim: to exert pressure. Thus they try to use the "J. U. F." (Peronist University Youth) as a base.

2. Loss of strength of montonero gangs.

Legal forces have inflicted Montoneros the following important casualties:

5/4/77 Miguel ROMERO, who tried to poison General VILAS.
5/4/77 Carlos PAIRA, District responsible for the labour union front.
5/4/77 xx., alias "Rodolfo", in charge of press affairs in the area.
5/4/77 xx., alias "Cacho", Column 27 member in charge of military affairs.

5/21/77 Héctor RETAMAR, military trainer and in charge of labour union affairs.
5/21/77 Luis BUSTOS, highest U.E.S. leader.
5/24/77 at MONTE GRANDE (Province of Buenos Aires), 16 persons killed. One from the Federal Political Area.
5/28/77 at HBAO. 12 persons killed, one of them being Julio ROQUE, company chief.
6/2/77 José SALGADO, former police agent who set a bomb at the Federal Security headquarters dinning-room.
6/3/77 Ramón FERREYRA, who participated in the bombing of an "Hercules" plane.

The casualties mentioned at the beginning of this report have to be added to this group of important montonero leaders. The blows delivered to this group on the financial field, as for example the Graivier case, turned out to be of unsuspected importance.

The fact that most important leaders have escaped abroad is an evidence of their precarious condition.

The documents seized and the cooperation given by the population enabled the legal forces to act effectively against montoneros.

This organization, practically destroyed in the military field, has not been able to recover since the death of its major leader, Roberto SANTU
CEO, alias Bobby, and his staff.

In spite of being almost completely dismantled, some sporadic activiti
es meant to keep their names alive for the public opinion are to be
expected. This might also be done to keep high the morale of its
members.

They have been forced to reduce their intelligence, proselytism and
personnel apparatus and in order to feel the vacuum they created a
"Political Secretariat".

Their losses have made the battalions and company levels disappear.

1. Front activities.

a) Military front: In the month of May, the P. R. T. - E. R. P. kill
ed two policemen: Raúl González and Felipe Bayer.

The blows on the movement undermine their morale. In order to
raise it, their leaders try to impress on the minds of their
followers, the following ideas which belong to the following
- In times of deterioration, the revolutionaries must save and
  strengthen the party, keep close to the masses and get ready
  for new fights.
- All the legal possibilities are to be taken advantage of,
  and at the same time learn to use all illegal procedures.

They have a regional base organization:
- "Capital Federal" region: the best structured one. It is
divided into Northern, Central and Southern areas. It is
made up of one unit and three commandos. It can only act
in minor, quick and short operations (as for instance,
personal attempts).
- "Buenos Aires North-western" region: divided into North-
ern and Western areas. It is made up of two units and
two commandos. It acts in the factory front.
- "Buenos Aires Southern" region: Divided into Northern and
Southern areas. The Southern one has almost been annihi-
lated. It has two units.
- The rest of the regions: The only one left, which has very
  small operational capacity, is that of Córdoba.
- Special Unit "Benito Urteaga": Depends directly from the
  Political Bureau. It is in charge of very important opera-
tions (the noun "important" refers to its transcending in
  the public opinion, not to its military capacity).

In this period the P. R. T. - E. R. P. could only carry out a few
minor operations, as for example the murder of engineer Aníbal
BATISTA (kidnapped by them).

b) Political front: The main political event was the moving abroad
of its Bureau to avoid complete annihilation (a measure simila-
to that of Montoneros). The Bureau members that might be abroad
are the following:

- CORRIÁRAN MÉRIO, Haroldo
- KERPNER, Juan Arnoldo
- ALL, Carlos Emilio
- SIVIRI de CORRIÁRAN MÉRIO
- CONCETTI, Raúl or GAITANERO, Rogelio "El gringo"
- ORZOCA, Carlos
- ORGEL, Julio Alfredo

Commander "Ricardo" or "El pelado".
Captain "Luis" or "Luis Martini".
Captain "Alejandro" or "El cuervo".
Sister of the first member and
ALL's wife.
"El Vasco" or "Daniel".
"El negro Jorge".
The Political Secretariat might be formed, among others, by:

- IRURZUN, Hugo Ramon
- STRIBERGER, Martin Eduardo
- IREDON, Juan Carlos

Captain "Santiago".
Lieutenant "Martin" or "la tia".
"El Vizcachón".

The persons responsible for the national apparatus might be:

- COCOZ, Javier Ramon
- AQUIREZ, Luis Mario
- BLESSA, Sonia Alicia
- CODAN, Elena
- LOPEZ, Hector

Lieutenant "Pancho", INTELLIGENCE
"Tato", MILITARY POSSESSION
"Angela", NATIONAL DOCUMENTS
"Paulo", NATIONAL PERSONNEL
In charge of NATIONAL PROPAGANDA
"Alicia", INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA

It is believed that they are receiving money from sources which are the object of research.

In their self-criticism they recognized: having taken a wrong view of reality in 1975, excess of security in its possibilities, and not having analyzed the blows they have been receiving from 1975 on.

The E. R. F. Political Bureau might work from Rome, where they might have held a meeting in April 1977. The aim of this meeting might have been the appointment of a new F. R. T. Secretary General to replace Santucho, and the appointment of a Central Committee of 25 permanent members. They also might decide on a political lineament for the party according to the present state of affairs. As a result of this meeting, another one was held in Brazil (San Paolo) in which Arnold Juan KREMER was chosen Secretary General to replace Santucho.

The E. R. F. Executive Committee decided:
- To be on the defence, insisting that this is only a strategic and temporary measure.
- To decentralize leadership.
- To preserve as far as it is possible, materials, elements and infrastructure that might still be in their possession.
- To intensify internal political work, in order to enlighten and leaders as to their past mistakes and correct future trends.
- To infiltrate into front of the masses through cultural centers, clubs, associations, etc.
- To organize agile and movable commandos, that must learn how to fight by fighting.
- To hijack factory vehicles and seizing of internal guards.

The kernel idea is to improve members qualitatively, as a previous step to increase the number of followers.

c) Labour Union front: In general it follows the lineaments already described for montoneros. They are bent on organizing clandestine labour union organizations. The ist-motif of their action will be the expression of salary problems and labour conditions, as well as labour union rights. Their most ambitious aim is to monopolize mass movements, agitating them with real or fictitious problems, to force the Government to grant concessions that might lead to the recovery of the C. U. T., federations, etc.

To achieve this, clandestine groups must infiltrate into existing organizations to handle them from inside.

According to P. R. T. - E. R. P. regulations, a "front" is a mass sector towards which the party directs its activities. A "Party Front" is regarded as constituted when in the field chosen for a party activity, three or more cells are formed. It is to say, three or more cells infiltrated into an industrial center constitute a
"factory party front". Several groups of "party fronts" make up an "E. R. P." squadron. It is to be expected that the E. R. P. will employ new methods in this task.

d) Student Front: In this period the E. R. P.-P. R. T. practically did not operate as such in this field, but did this through the "Guevarist Youth Movement". In spite of this, their work was not fecund, because the left-wing group of students is atomized. Students field was subjected to a minimum psychological action, specifically based on socio-political aspects. In this aspect E. R. P. was practically overpowered by montonero activities (J. U. P.). It is believed that the situation will not change much in a near future.


The weakening experienced by this organization forced the leaders to order their base groups to preserve their forces. This resulted in a noticeable reduction of activities.

Among the achievements of legal forces against this organization, we can mention:
- Destruction of the National Direction and severe casualties in their Intelligence, Propaganda, Security and Solidarity apparatus.
- Arrest of those responsible for the Chaco, Formosa, Paraná and Misiones areas.
- Dismantling of National and Capital clandestine printing ... center "Benito Urteaga".
- Neutralization of about 40 operation houses. Among them, a meeting house at Avellaneda (Province of Buenos Aires), a library and files of that region, which enabled the annihilation of the Buenos Aires Southern region.
- Discovery of places where they hid the persons they kidnapped (as for example the "Celulosa Argentina" executive, for whom they demanded a million dollar ransom).
- Death of Luis CRISTOFARO and Manuel ARROSIMN, who were responsible for the graphic and national document front.

It is very improbable that they will recover to the degree of reaching the standards of an international subversive organization. They find it difficult to recruit new members, because the youth in general is aware that it is not profitable as a way of acting. All that has been said leads one to think that the E. R. P. will have to stop acting in this country.
The next five (5) pages have been eliminated because they are entirely non-responsive.