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and intense. Many ranking officials in Federal Police began to complain to Army contacts that Corbetta was damaging "campaign against subversion" and that he was "unreliable" and/or a "leftist himself". One police source even insisted to Legatt that ^{Corbetta} ~~XXXXXXXX~~ was a Montonero. Bombing of Federal Police security office on July 2 simply raised police tempers ("you see what happens when we get soft on subversion!").

3. Trying to assert his authority, on July 5, Corbetta, in a win or lose situation, fired two high-ranking police officials, one of whom was a close friend of Interior Minister Harguindeguy. In firing them, Corbetta pointed out that the two were, as commanders, responsible for the security of bombed building. They had failed in their responsibility.

4. Corbetta's gamble failed. Police resistance to him was too great and his support from the Interior Minister (and perhaps higher) insufficient. Faced with a near revolt in the Federal Police, Harguindeguy asked for Corbetta's resignation. His ouster is a disappointment to moderates and may encourage Federal Police to believe they can carry on their vigilante-type activities unimpeded. They may be right.

5. Corbetta is to be replaced by General Edmundo Ojeda. He has the reputation of being extremely bright. ^{and tough} Whether or not he will be able to control the Federal Police where Corbetta failed remains to be seen. Indeed, it will be a critical

indication of the government's intentions if he even makes the effort.

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