

# CITY GUERRILLAS WORRY URUGUAY

## Kidnapping of a Montevideo Banker Is Latest Act

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MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 21—Despite the arrest of hundreds of suspects and continuous police raids on arms, caches and hideouts, guerrilla operations by Uruguay's Left-wing Tupamaro movement have become one of the most disquieting problems facing President Jorge Pacheco Areco.

The Tupamaros also are a source of concern to authoritarian governments in neighboring Argentina and Brazil. While Tupamaro links to guerrilla movements in these countries remain uncertain, common patterns are emerging, and Brazilian and Argentine security forces have launched antiguerrilla campaigns.

In their latest exploit, the Tupamaros kidnapped Gaetano Pellegrini Giampetro, a banker and newspaper publisher. They demanded favorable settlement for striking Uruguayan bank workers in exchange for Mr. Pellegrini's life.

The circumstances of the kidnapping were particularly disturbing to Uruguayan security forces.

Mr. Pellegrini was seized by an armed group as he arrived for work Sept. 9 at the offices of La Manana and El Diario, two newspapers of which he is copublisher.

The newspaper building is within 100 yards of the Presidential Palace and the kidnapping could have been witnessed by Presidential security guards. Despite this the guerrillas encountered no interference.

The Italian-born banker, 42 years old, had been frequently criticized by Uruguayan leftists.

He is the son of Domenico Pellegrini Giampietro, who served during the nineteen-thirties as Italian Finance Minister under Mussolini. The younger Mr. Pellegrini has lived in Uruguay since 1953.

In a recent bank strike, Mr. Pellegrini was spokesman for bank management in negotiations with the strikers. He adopted a hard bargaining position.

Since last May the Tupamaros have made sporadic broadcasts from clandestine transmitters in Montevideo, and the guerrillas went on the air the day after the kidnapping.

The Tupamaros announced that they would broadcast regularly on Wednesdays and Sundays, at 9 P.M. They then reported having captured Mr. Pellegrini, saying that his life would be in danger if any street demonstrators were killed by the police.

### Pellegrini Not Released

The broadcast said Mr. Pellegrini might be freed only on condition that the bank strike was settled by last Tuesday.

The strike in fact was settled before the deadline, although officials describe this development as a coincidence rather than the result of the threat. However, Mr. Pellegrini still has not been released, and there are fears that he may have been killed.

Others believe that the Tupamaros remain unsatisfied, since many of the 9,000 bank workers who had struck are now subject to military punishment for having failed to comply with a mobilization decree.

In any case, the Government is jamming the radio frequency used by the Tupamaros and no further broadcasts have been heard. The clandestine transmitter is believed to be mounted in a vehicle and has not been found.

A semblance of Tupamaro techniques was noted by some observers in the kidnapping earlier this month of C. Burke Elbrick, United States Ambassador to Brazil. He was held until the Brazilian Government had freed a number of political prisoners and flown them to Mexico.

A measure of the Uruguayan Government's concern is the strict press and radio censorship currently in effect. Uruguayan news media are forbidden to mention the Tupamaros by name or to report any developments concerning the guerrillas apart from sparse official statements.

### Foreign Papers Banned

Foreign publications reporting on the Tupamaros are banned from Uruguay.

The Tupamaros, who take their name from the 18th-century Peruvian revolutionary martyr Tupac Amaru, are an offshoot of the Uruguayan Socialist party, a Marxist-Leninist group with leanings toward Havana.

Many members appear to have come from professional and technical backgrounds, especially from universities.

Extremist groups consider the Uruguayan guerrilla movement as a vanguard for a new pattern of urban guerrilla warfare, different from such rural campaigns as that waged by Ernesto Che Guevara in Bolivia.

While Tupamaros have fought several fatal gun battles with the police and have set off some bombs, they are not primarily terrorists.

The organization took form in the early nineteen-sixties under Raul Sendino, a socialist politician, among sugar workers in the northern provinces. The Tupamaros carried out robberies, winning adherents by distributing food and money to the poor.

During the last two years the Tupamaros have concentrated almost wholly on Montevideo, where half of the country's population lives.