In this article we will analyze the trajectory of a group of agriculturists who founded inside the province of Misiones the Movimiento Agrario Misionero (MAM). Just as in the other provinces of the Northeast, the agriculturists participated together in the mobilizations of protest and were supported by the catholic bishop of the place. The leaders tied early to the leaders of the Tendencia of national level and the provincial capital and constructed a speech where they as much affirmed that the MAM had to represent, to the middle and small proprietors like and the "working-class" of the rural sector, which generated an increasing malaise. With the arrival of the peronismo to the government, another stage was opened where they were exposed the differences to the interior of the Movement. In 1974 two great ruptures happen: at the beginning of that year, a group of agriculturists formed the Asociación Misionera de Agricultores (AMA) and after, another sector decided to expel the agriculturists who integrated the conduction of the MAM. The expelled ones formed Ligas Agrarias Misioneras (LAM) and in means of the scaling of the armed violence and goes to the clandestinely of Montoneros, created the Partido Descamisado the first and Partido Auténtico later. They participated in the elections of April of 1975, they gained two charges in the Legislative, and they continued defending the interests of the "rural workers" and the restoration of the "patria socialista". This history violently saw interrupted with the arrival of the military coup of the 24 of March of 1976, when the militants of the MAM, LAM and of the Partido Auténtico they were the center of the repression in the province. We try to show, from the microanalysis, how one went organizing and consolidating from 1972, this group of originating local militants of the provincial capital and the interior, that it tried to fit to the MAM in the Tendencia and was losing supports. Still after the expulsion, we will see how they continued considering the "vanguard" of the "agriculturists" and of the "rural working-class". All this in a climate where the cupola of Montoneros ordered goes to the clandestinely and privileged the armed warfare. In sum, we will try to rescue the complexity that surrounded these groups and that were characteristic of those years.

Keywords
Farmers, Peronism, Montoneros, Association