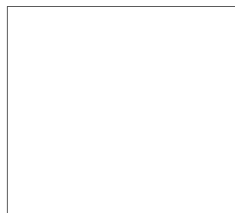


ROUTING			
TO:	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	HR		
2			
3			
4			
	ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT	FILE	RETURN
	CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE
REMARKS:			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS, AND PHONE NO.			DATE

~~Top Secret~~

(Security Classification)

CONTROL NO. 3.5(c)



3.5(c)

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DAILY CABLE

Wednesday June 23, 1976

CI NIDC 76-147C

Warning Notice

Sensitive Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved

NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

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COUNTERTERRORISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

3.5(c) [redacted] //The security organizations of several South American countries may be cooperating in actions against political refugees in Argentina.//

3.5(c) [redacted] //Early this month, armed men ransacked the offices of the Argentine Catholic Commission on Immigration and stole records containing information on thousands of refugees and immigrants. Argentine police did not investigate the crime and dismissed it as a simple robbery.//

3.5(c) [redacted] //Two days later, 24 Uruguayan and Chilean refugees, many of whom were the subject of Commission files, were kidnaped and tortured for several hours. Some of the refugees later identified their interrogators as security officers from Chile and Uruguay. Presumably, the Chilean-Uruguayan operation could not have been undertaken without the knowledge of the Argentine security forces.//

3.5(c) [redacted] //In the past few weeks, two prominent Uruguayan political exiles and a former leftist president of Bolivia have been killed under mysterious circumstances in Argentina. Argentine Minister of Economy Martinez de Hoz recently told the US ambassador in Buenos Aires that his government was not responsible for the murder of ex-president Torres and speculated--without providing evidence--that leftist extremists had eliminated "one of their own."//

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3.5(c) [redacted] //There are also several reports that Chilean left-ist leader Edgardo Enriquez, who was arrested by Argentine security forces on April 10, was subsequently turned over to the Chileans and is now dead. Meanwhile, the Brazilian press reports that the Argentine government has handed over to Chilean authorities a Brazilian political exile wanted by Santiago.//

3.5(c) [redacted] //The Argentine junta has denied allegations that it has violated "human rights" and recently issued an official communique declaring that it would not repatriate refugees by force. Despite this and similar disclaimers by respected Argentine leaders, US embassy officials in Buenos Aires suspect the acquiescence, and perhaps the direct involvement, of the Argentine security forces in many of these incidents.//

3.5(c) [redacted] //In early 1974 security officials from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia met in Buenos Aires to prepare coordinated actions against subversive targets. They agreed to establish diplomatic security liaison channels, to exchange intelligence information on a regular basis, and to facilitate the international movement of security officers on official business.//

3.5(c) [redacted] //Since then, [redacted] the Argentines have conducted joint countersubversive operations with the Chileans and with the Uruguayans. Until recently, however, there was no evidence that this cooperation was extensive or very effective.

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3.3(b)(1)

3.5(c)

ARGENTINA

3.5(c) [redacted] The draft text of Argentina's new foreign investments law, which was released last week, ostensibly does away with most of the onerous restrictions of the November 1973 law that had reduced direct foreign investment to near zero during the past two years.

3.5(c) [redacted] The new law will:

--Give foreign investors the same rights and responsibilities as domestic investors.

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[Redacted]

3.5(c)

--Eliminate the restriction on access by foreign firms to domestic credit.

--Remove the prohibition against foreign investment in certain fields.

--Reduce the number of businesses in which prior government approval for investment is required.

--Liberalize provisions for repatriating capital and profits.

--Reduce taxes on profit remittances.

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[Redacted] The new law should bring in more capital from private foreign sources. Businessmen will probably respond slowly, however, waiting to see whether the regime's other measures improve the outlook for stability and profitable economic activity. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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