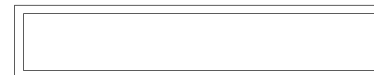


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*Weekly Situation Report
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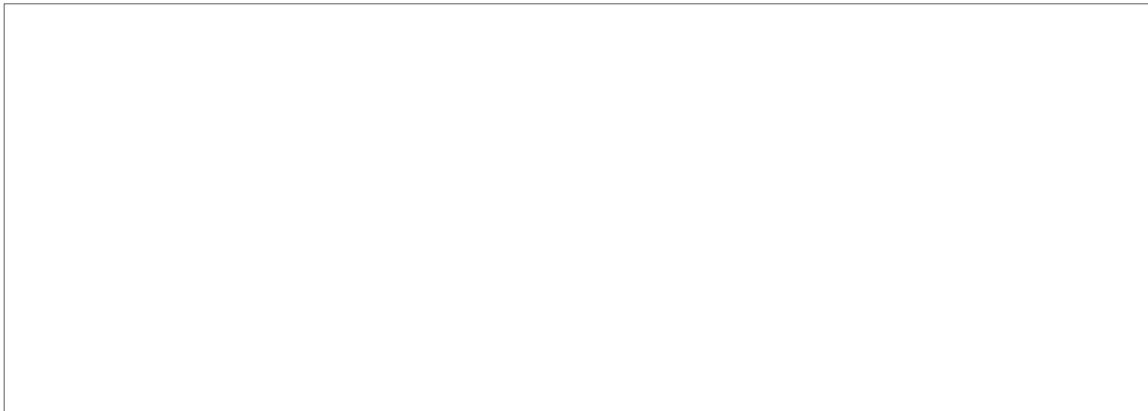
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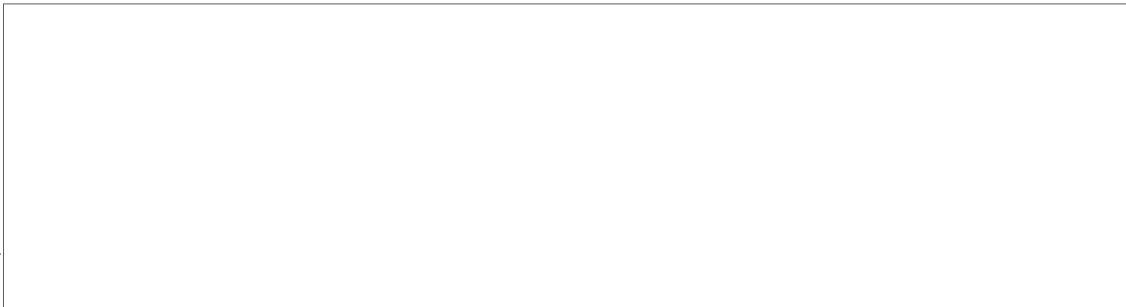
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Argentine Montoneros Acknowledge Sending Booby-Trapped Packages (Page 10)



Argentine Police Disband Unofficial Counterterrorist Unit (Page 11)

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

CHART: Incidence of Significant International Terrorist Acts as Listed in Weekly Situation Reports
(Page A-1)
Chronology (Page A-2)

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

- I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States
- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East
- VI. Worldwide

TAB C - Potential Terrorist Targets in the U.S. and Abroad

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Argentine Montoneros Acknowledge Sending Booby-Trapped Packages

In threatening letters to seven Ford executives in Argentina, the Montoneros claimed responsibility for sending the gift-packaged bombs that injured four persons on 26 August (see the 31 August issue). The seven Ford executives who received new threats include both Americans and Argentinians. Six of the letters were identical, saying in part that the Montoneros' fight for liberation includes eliminating those who contribute to exploitation of the working class and that on 26 August they sent boxes with explosives

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to "a few exploiters, but we will continue to watch you . . . until the race of exploiters and oligarchs disappears from the land."

The Ford general manager of finance, Nogueira, received a differently worded letter, alleging that Marcel Capdevila, the Renault executive who was injured by one of the package bombs on 26 August, had turned over some of his workers to the Argentine authorities. The letter warned Nogueira not to make the same mistake and continued, "You won't receive only an envelope but there will be an explosive case waiting for you at every corner . . . The manager who collaborates with repression is the manager who will go to the wall." The greeting cards sent with these seven letters were similar to those sent with the parcel bombs. [Redacted] 3.5(c)

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Argentine Police Disband Unofficial Counterterrorist Unit

The recently appointed chief of the Argentine Federal Police, Brigadier General Edmundo Ojeda, has broken up an

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[REDACTED]

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3.3(b)(1) unofficial counterterrorist group, [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] This group, called the Center for Counter-insurgent Training (CIC), functioned out of the school for noncommissioned officers in Buenos Aires. It is believed responsible for many of the rightwing terrorist kidnappings and killings of leftist Argentines or refugees over the past several years. Ojeda abolished this unit by the tactics of court-martialing some of the CIC members for offenses such as drunkenness, abuse of authority, or embezzlement and posting others to locations far from Buenos Aires. He could not punish them for their more serious offenses because the government is not willing to admit that the "counterterrorist" groups which have carried out so many atrocities are largely police and army officers working overtime.

The CIC was formed in 1973 under the authority of President Juan Peron and was designed to provide a controlled outlet for the unofficial counterterrorist activity in which the police were already indulging. Its existence was never formally admitted, but its members wore a distinctive shoulder-flash and trained some outsiders, particularly army officers, as well as police. "Instructors" took their "students" out at night to steal cars, kidnap and kill. Some persons who were picked up and released by the so-called AAA (Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance) have said they were held in rooms containing portraits of the previous chief of police, Alberto Villar, who originally formed the CIC. If this unit has been primarily responsible for the numerous recent rightwing terrorist actions in Buenos Aires, its disbanding should result in a sharp decrease in such activities. However, a number of other rightist groups may be involved in similar activities. [REDACTED]

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

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[redacted] However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

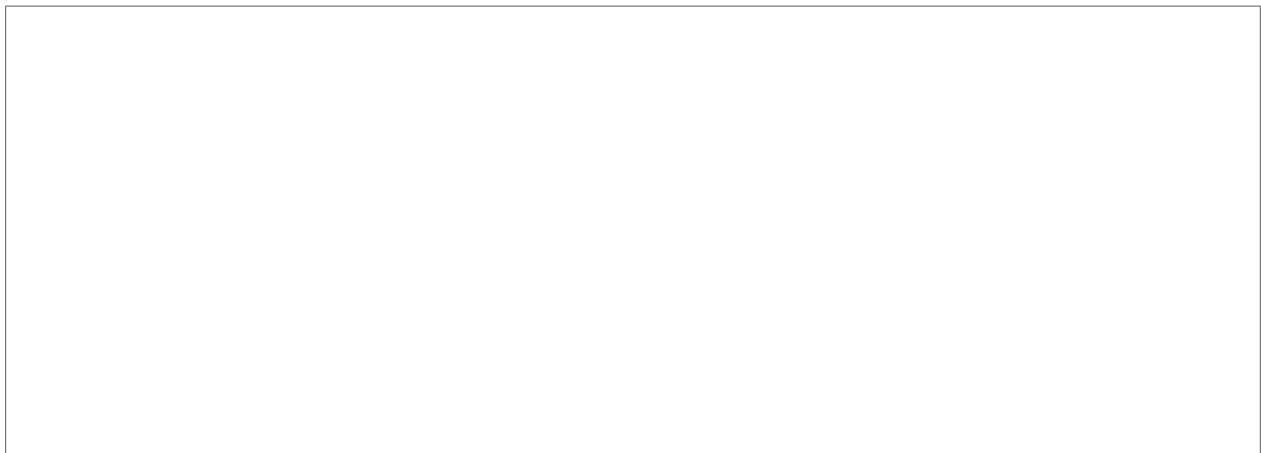
** Seven senior executives of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires received threatening letters from the Montoneros, according to the U.S. embassy. (See Notes.) [redacted]

Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

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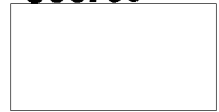
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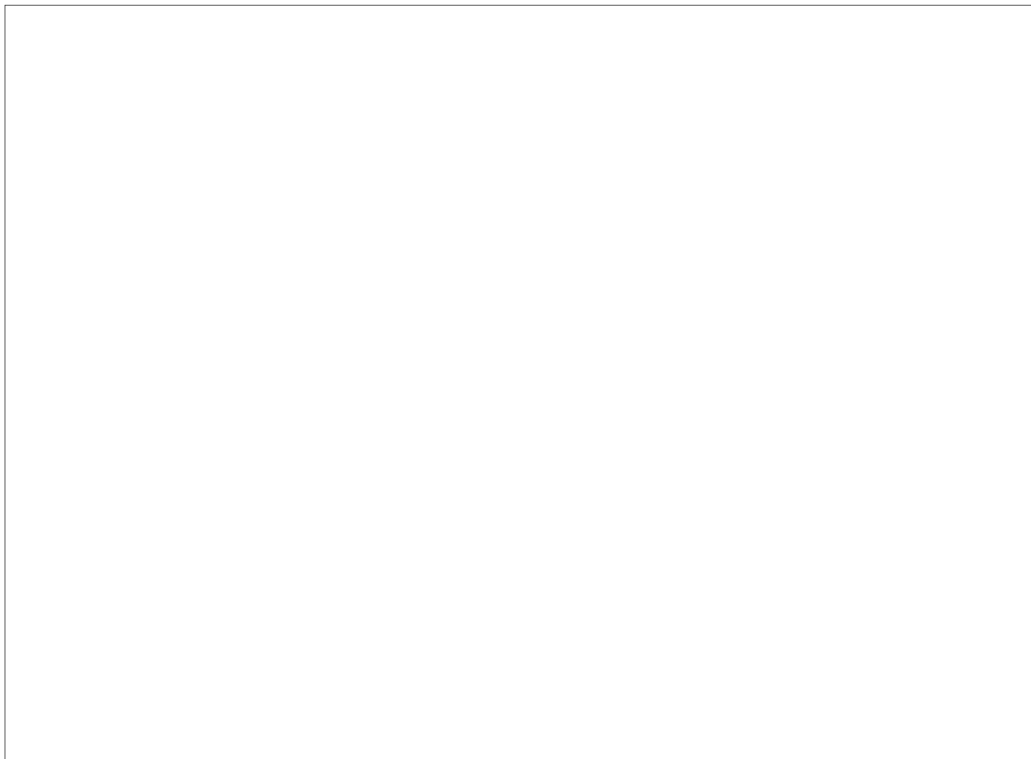
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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

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IV. Africa

V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

TAB C - Potential Terrorist Targets in the U.S. and Abroad

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 8 September 1976
Place: Colombia, Medellin

Argentine Consulate Bombed
Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Argentine consulate in Medellin, causing significant property damage but no personal injuries. No one has claimed credit for the bombing. Local authorities, however, speculated that the attack might be related to Chilean solidarity week and may have been perpetrated by Argentine leftists.

[Redacted]

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Date: 9 September 1976
Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Chrysler Executive Assassinated
An Argentine executive of the Chrysler factory in Buenos Aires was assassinated in front of his home on 9 September. The Montoneros claimed responsibility. Workers have been on strike at the auto factories in Argentina. This assassination followed the firing of 121 workers accused by Chrysler and Ford of promoting work stoppages and slowdowns.

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.

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However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

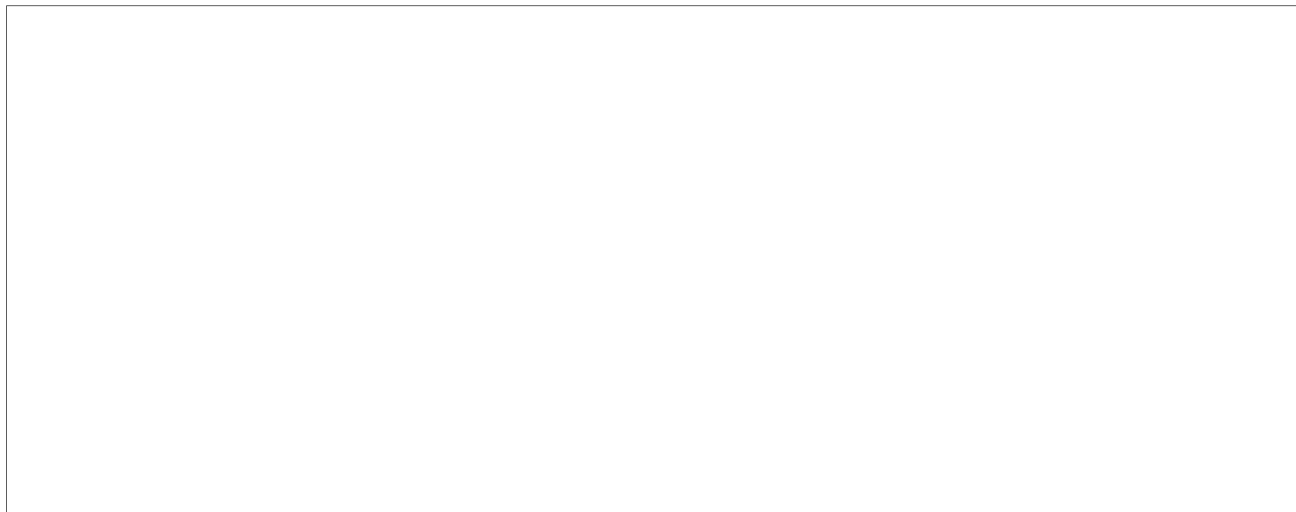
Seven senior executives of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires received threatening letters from the Montoneros.

Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

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Cuban Funding and Operational Status of ERP in Argentina (Page 11)

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

- I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States
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- V. Far East
- VI. Worldwide

TAB C - Potential Terrorist Targets in the U.S. and Abroad

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Bosch Comments on Cuban Exile Affairs

Cuban exile leader Orlando Bosch arrived in Caracas, Venezuela in mid-September [redacted]

[redacted] Bosch has claimed that he formerly was told by President Carlos Andres Perez that he sympathized with Bosch's anti-Castro efforts but that he would allow no such activities in Venezuela. Bosch is said to have promised not to undertake any terrorist activities in Venezuela, and Perez, who has a long history of sympathy for Cuban exiles, gave Bosch a token contribution of U.S. \$500 for his organization.

Bosch now says that he does not plan to make United States personnel or property the target of any further incidents. In commenting on his February 1976 detention by Costa Rican officials, Bosch said that he had never intended to make an attempt on the life of the United States Secretary

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of State, who was at that time visiting Latin America. (See the 24 February issue, page B-I-4.) Commenting on the disappearance of two Cuban embassy officials in Buenos Aires, Argentina (see the issue of 31 August), Bosch said that despite rumors to the contrary, his group had not kidnapped the Cubans.

[Redacted]

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Cuban Funding and Operational Status of ERP in Argentina

Mario Espinosa Barahona, a former national leader of the Chilean MIR and currently a leading member of the Argentine ERP, told

[Redacted] that as of August 1976 the Cuban mission in Buenos Aires was providing funds to ERP members living clandestinely in Argentina. Pedro Rivero, an ERP leader, serves as the funding channel. (See the 17 August issue for additional information on Cuban funding of Latin American subversive groups.)

Espinosa said that the ERP rural guerrilla forces have withdrawn from Tucuman province and have integrated with ERP elements in major Argentine cities. He said that although badly weakened, the ERP maintains a military capability and is currently attempting to acquire weapons while simultaneously undergoing a reorganization. According to Espinosa, the ERP consolidation with the Argentine Montoneros is progressing slowly, with both organizations conducting independent operations. (See the issue of 20 July.)

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

NR



Date: 13 September 1976

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

American Woman Kidnapped

A young American woman was kidnapped from her home by seven armed men. The father, a Mennonite missionary, said his daughter had been involved in the political arm of the ERP the year before when she

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was at the university. It is not known if rightists or leftists are responsible for the kidnapping. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Date: 15 September 1976

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Attack on Argentine Executive of Ford Motor Company
Guerrillas fired submachine guns and three hand grenades against the house of an Argentine executive of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires on 15 September. The Montoneros claimed responsibility. This is the second attack against an auto executive within a week. A Chrysler executive was assassinated on 9 September. The auto industry has been experiencing strikes and slowdowns and 121 workers were recently fired. [Redacted]

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Date: 20 September 1976

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

New U.S. Chancery Building in Buenos Aires Damaged by Fire
Fire broke out on 20 September in the new U.S. chancery building in Buenos Aires. An inspection of the building by American officials was underway at the time. Although the fire was quickly brought under control, damage estimated at over \$10,000 was caused to the central electrical system. The inspecting officials believe the fire was intentionally set, as they found cardboard jammed into the utility shaft where the fire started.



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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [redacted] 3.3(b)(1)

However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

<u>Target:</u>	U.S. and BRITISH EMBASSIES	** [redacted]	3.3(b)(1)
	U.S.-OWNED BUSINESSES	[redacted] left-ists in Buenos Aires will attack the U.S. and British embassies in Buenos Aires 21-26 September.	
<u>Place:</u>	Argentina, Buenos Aires	[redacted] U.S.-owned businesses and factories will also be attacked and some of their workers will participate. U.S. officials in Argentina commented that the above plan appears to be farfetched.	3.3(b)(1)
<u>Date:</u>	Unknown	[redacted]	3.5(c)

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Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

Place: Argentina,
Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

Seven senior executives of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires received threatening letters from the Montoneros. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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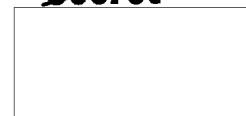
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*Weekly Situation Report
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Montoneros Continue Terrorism Against Foreign Firms in Argentina (Page 5)

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[Redacted Article Title]

Notes:

[Redacted Note Content]

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

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TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

- I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States
- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East
- VI. Worldwide

TAB C - Potential Terrorist Targets in the U.S. and Abroad

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28 SEP 1976

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Montoneros Continue Terrorism Against Foreign Firms in Argentina

Since the Montoneros sent threatening letters to several Ford executives in Argentina in early September and acknowledged sending the bombs that injured four persons in late August, they have followed up their threats with new attacks. (See the 7 September issue.) On 15 September terrorists in a pickup truck fired a machine-gun blast at the garage of the home of a Ford engineering manager. Guards returned fire, and as the truck departed pamphlets were thrown out. The text criticized labor practices of the government and the "exploiting employers," ending with the sentence, "Montonero resistance will win." On 20 September a similar incident took place at the administrative offices of Chrysler Febre-Argentina in San Justo, Buenos Aires Province. Bullets riddled the windows of a conference room, and one round penetrated the office of the manager/director. A communique was left identifying the attackers as Montoneros.

Also on 20 September, John G. Little, an Argentine department chief of the German-connected Schering Pharmaceutical Co., was assassinated in a Buenos Aires suburb. While waiting for a bus to travel to his office, he was shot at point-blank range by two persons who fired from the street.

According to the U.S. embassy, about 14 senior executives, none of them U.S. citizens, have been assassinated in 1976. They worked for such companies as Bendix, Swift, Chrysler and Fiat. In addition, 14 Argentine managers in U.S. companies have been abducted, and some cases are not yet resolved. In the last month two Chrysler executives have resigned, and a third, who was transferred to Brazil for his protection, is discouraged and may resign. The embassy commented that these attacks appear to be revenge against foreign companies for discharging employees or reporting them to security forces. The Montoneros apparently are attempting to gain worker support by administering what they consider justice to management.

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 20 September 1976

Place: Argentina

Montoneros Continue Attacks on Foreign Business Personnel
A series of mid- and late-September terrorist attacks on foreign business personnel and property in Argentina included the street corner assassination on 20 September of John G. Little, Argentine executive of Schering Pharmaceutical Company, a subsidiary of a German-owned business. On 20 September several persons in a truck fired on the Chrysler Febre-Argentina administrative offices outside Buenos Aires. The Montoneros claimed credit for the attack on Chrysler and an earlier attack at the home of a Ford executive but not for Little's murder.

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Target: U.S. and BRITISH EMBASSIES

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U.S.-OWNED BUSINESSES

Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date: Current

leftists in Buenos Aires planned to attack the U.S. and British embassies in Buenos Aires 21-26 September. Embassy officials do not regard this as a serious threat, and the stipulated time frame has passed. Considering the climate of violence in Argentina, however, a possibility of some terrorist action remains.

[Redacted]

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Target: FORD EXECUTIVES

Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date: Current

Seven senior executives of the Ford Motor Company in Buenos Aires received threatening letters in early September from the Montoneros. Gunfire and grenades were aimed at the home of a Ford executive on 15 September. This incident probably is related to the threatening letters.

[Redacted]

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