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Weekly Situation Report on International Terrorism

3.5(c)
6 July 1976

Secret 95
3.5(c)





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TAB A - Chronolo	ogy of	Significant	Intern	ational	Terrorist	Acts
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date:

25 June 1976

Place:

Argentina, Clorinda Paraguayan Consulate Bombed

A bomb exploded at the Paraguayan consulate in Clorinda, Argentina on 25 June, causing extensive damage. No one claimed responsibility for placing

the bomb. Clorinda is located directly across the border from Asuncion, Para-

guay. Either Paraguayan or Argentine terrorists could

be responsible.

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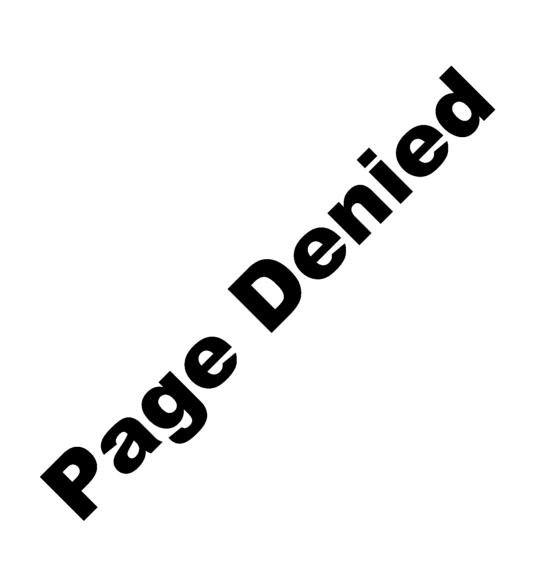
Weekly Situation Report on International Terrorism

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13 July 1976

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date:

26 June 1976

Place:

Argentina,

Corrientes

Two Mormon Missionaries

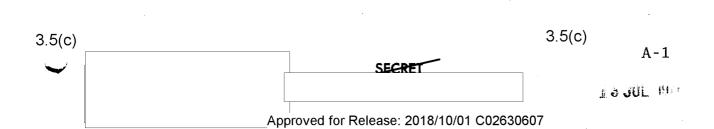
Kidnapped

Two U.S. Mormon missionaries were kidnapped in Argentina by the Political Military Organization of Paraguay and taken to Paraguay. The missionaries were released on 30 June after the police raided the kidnappers' hide-

out.

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TERRORIST	THREATS	AND	PLANS

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

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

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Target:

CHRYSLER

EXECUTIVES

Place:

Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date:

Unknown

** Four Chrysler executives have received threatening

mimeographed letters from

the Montoneros, according to the U.S. embassy in

Buenos Aires. Chrysler re-

cently removed an executive

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from Argentina because he had been under surveillance for a long time, either by terrorists or commom criminals. Such threats are taken seriously in Argentina. tina. -3.5(c)

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Weekly Situation Report on International Terrorism

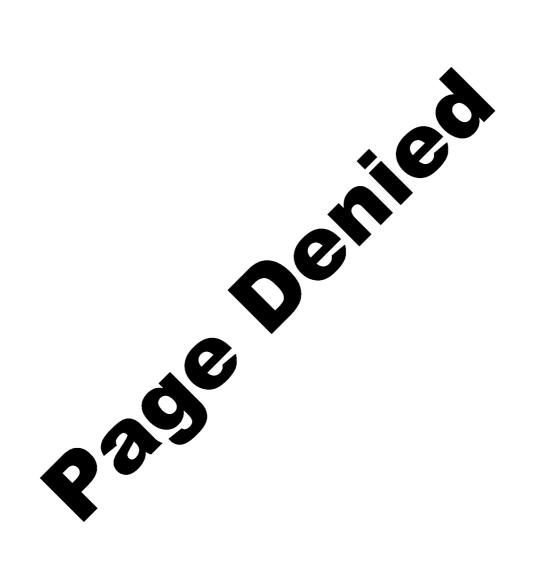
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ERP Leader Slain; ERP May Move Closer to Montoneros

Mario Roberto Santucho, the leader of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), was reportedly slain in a shootout with Argentine security forces on the 19th of July in Gonet, about 20 miles south of Buenos Aires. According to press reports, Enrique Goriarran, Santucho's chief lieutenant, also was slain, but the Argentine government reports that it was Juan Benito Urteaga, rather than Goriarran, who was killed. 3.3(b)(1)

Santucho's death is one of a series of setbacks that the ERP has suffered during the past few months. Argentine security forces have enjoyed outstanding success against the ERP, raiding arsenals, clandestine printing plants and safe houses and arresting or killing ERP activists. The situation has been getting so desperate that the ERP leadership has begun to push hard for closer cooperation with the Montoneros in order to ensure the survival of the ERP. According to a of the Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT), the political arm of the ERP, the government's counterterrorist campaign has left the ERP weak, with few leaders, little money and limited weapons and equipment. For reasons of survival and operational effectiveness, the political commission of the ERP/PRT has proposed joint operations with Under this arrangement, the Montoneros the Montoneros. would concentrate on political, logistical, and financial matters while the ERP would participate in terrorist operations, primarily using the ERP cadres. Before his death, Santucho approved the arrangement. Despite their intention to cooperate closely with the Montoneros, the ERP leadership decided that the ERP would maintain its identity and when circumstances permitted, would break away from the Montoneros

Whether the Montoneros will be willing to accept a union with the ERP is not yet known. The idea is not a new one, and discussions about unification have been going on between the two groups since July 1975. The discussions suffered a setback in December 1975 with the disastrous failure of the ERP in its raid on the Montechingolo arsenal. As a result of this failure, Montonero leaders began having second thoughts about the competence of the ERP leadership and the desirability of unification.

and resume independent operations.

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Since the military coup, the Montoneros have again shown some interest in unification with the ERP in order to strengthen the resistance movement. The Montoneros are hesitant about joining with the ERP because of the ERP's Marxist-Leninist orientation, considering it more advantageous to operate under the guise of "authentic Peronism." Santucho's death undoubtedly will play a major role in the Montoneros' decision.

The death of Santucho and possibly Urteaga is a shattering blow to the image, organization and morale of the ERP. If the Argentine government continues to keep up the pressure on the ERP, it could render the ERP ineffective as a terrorist force inside Argentina. Whether the ERP will lie low and regroup or will attempt a spectacular operation to avenge the death of its fallen leaders and restore the prestige of the organization depends upon how badly the ERP infrastructure has been disrupted by the government. Certainly, the remaining cadres and members of the ERP are well schooled in terrorist operations and are still capable of carrying out isolated terrorist acts. If the ERP starts to work in conjunction with the Montoneros, it still could be a dangerous and effective organization.

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Target:

CHRYSLER

EXECUTIVES

Place:

Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date:

Unknown

A number of Chrysler execu-tives have received threaten-ing mimeographed letters from the Montoneros.

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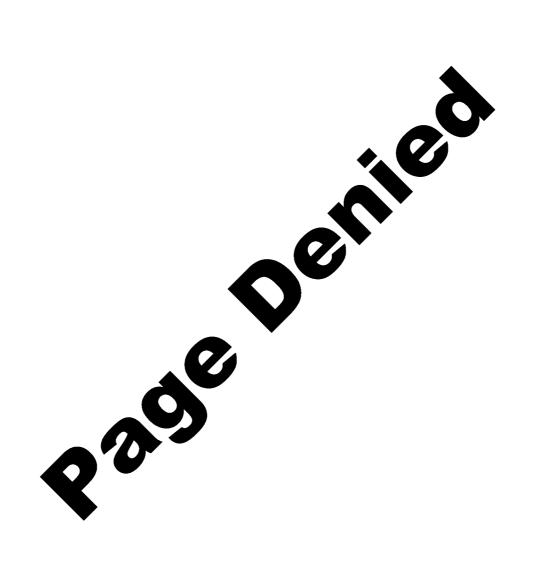
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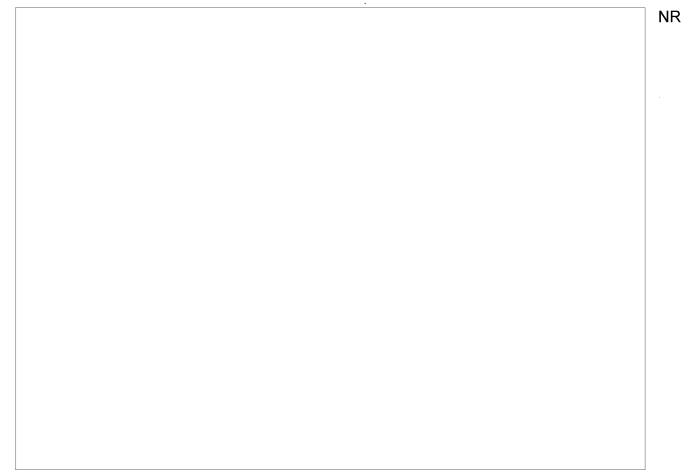


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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

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SECRET 3.5(c)TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS NR I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States NR A number of Chrysler execu-CHRYSLER Target: tives have received threaten-EXECUTIVES ing mimeographed letters from the Montoneros. (See the Place: Argentina, 13 July issue, page B-I-1.) Buenos Aires

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OPERATIONS STAFF/DD0

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Unknown

Date:



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II. Europe

Target: Argentine Embassy

Place: Belgium, Brussels

Date: Current

** The Argentine embassy in Brussels has information that a French terrorist group is en route to Belgium to carry out an attack on the Argentine embassy. No further details are known. (Comment: The Argentine embassy in Rome was bombed on 23 July.

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