This IR forwards Amembassy Buenos Aires cable on Terrorism for month of June, 1978.
SUMMARY of TERRORIST and RELATED ACTIVITIES
Month of June 1978

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FROM RSO to SY and ECA/ARA; PANAMA for RSS; CZ for SCJ2

NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

This report gives a summary of political violence and terrorist activities that have been reported during the Month of June 1978.

2. June 1- Federal Police responded to a report of an explosive device at 812 Corrientes St. in the Federal Capital. They deactivated the device. There were no injuries.

- On the same date, in Rosario, pamphlets were located in the factories of John Deere Co. The pamphlets were prepared by the Organización and Lucha (Organization and Fight) which is an arm of the Marxist-Leninist-Communist Party (PCML)

- On the same date, Mr. Eduardo Figueroa, reporter for
LA PRENSA in Salta, received an envelope containing pamphlets entitled "The Montonero Peronist Movement and the World Cup." Security forces believed these pamphlets were part of an international subversion campaign developed outside of Argentina.

June 2 - A reporter for LA PRENSA in Formosa received an envelope from Mexico containing pamphlets from a "Special Commission of the World Cup of the MPM."

- On the same date, in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Tucuman, subversive inscriptions were found denouncing President Videla. They were prepared by the People's Revolutionary Party (PRT).

- In Salta, the Explosive Brigade of the Federal Police found explosive materials utilized by terrorists.

- In a joint operation in San Martin de los Andes, Neuquen province, security forces arrested Eduardo F. Graldini and Graciela Vicente for possession of subversive literature denouncing the World Cup. A female accomplice of Graldini was also arrested. All 3 are presumed to be members of a subversive cell.

June 3 - A hair dresser in San Juan received Montonero literature by mail which was entitled "Movement No. 6 of the Superior Council of the Montonero Peronist Movement (MPM). Literature depicted a little boy dressed in football uniform and poncho. Around his head he wore a
June 5 - Luis Alberto Campora and his wife Angela and their daughter were found dead on the freeway between Rosario and Sante Fe. Campora was a labor leader of the UOM (Metal Workers Union). They were gagged with hands tied and shot to death with 9 mm and 22 cal weapons. Security forces believe they were killed by Montoneros.

On the same date, subversive elements were seen on the rooftops in the neighborhood of the residence of General Viola in Olivos, Buenos Aires province. They opened fire on police and security forces in the area. No further information on this incident.

June 6 - Security forces discovered radio equipment in a hotel in La Plata. Equipment was used by Montoneros to interfere with the World Cup soccer games between France and Argentina. They also found antennas, condensors, cassettes and transmitters.

On the same date, at 7:05 p.m., there was interference with Channel 2 TV in the area of San Miguel del Mondo. Between 7:15 - 7:30 there was another interference on Channel 2 in the city of La Plata. Interference consisted of transmitting picture of Mario Firménich with
with background noises. In downtown Buenos Aires there was interference on TV Channel 13.

- On the same date, there were fires set in downtown Buenos Aires for the purpose of distracting security forces, possibly from Montonero broadcast units.

June 7 - The Faculty of Chemical Engineering of the Universidad Nacional de Litoral received from New York a pamphlet entitled "Movement 6, Superior Council of the Montoneros", issued April 78. The pamphlet was entitled "To Resist is to Win." Several schools received pamphlets mailed from Venezuela.

June 8 - Police requested all units to intensify their patrol because there had been a number of suspicious packages left in the streets which could contain explosives. Shortly thereafter, a bomb exploded at the IKA-Renault concessionaire at Costa Rica and Godoy Cruz Sts. This is eleven blocks from the Embassy. The bomb caused material damage.

- On the same date, the HQ of the CGT (General Confederation of Labor) in Salta received a Montonero pamphlet and World Cup stickers. Other institutions in the area received similar material.
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On the same date, the HQ of UTA/Textiles received pamphlets from the CGT-R (RResistance, Montonero front) dated January 1978. The pamphlets contained techniques for carrying out labor resistance.

JUNE 10 - At 6:30 a.m. there was a grenade attack against the Casa Rosada (Gov't House) in the Federal Capital. The attack caused material damage only.

- On the same date in La Plata, Montonero pamphlets were found at the door of the office of the Chief of Labor Relations. Similar pamphlets were also found in the proximity of local factories.

- On the same date, it was reported that Montonero pamphlets mailed from Costa Rica were received in a police precinct in Longchamps.

- On the same date, a vehicle was stolen belong to Radio Rivadavia. The car contained transmission equipment which security officials thought was going to be used by subversive for broadcasting. However, the car was subsequently found.

JUNE 13 - The Director General of the police issued an order to alert all police units that they anticipated attacks by terrorist elements against military and police targets. The terrorists would be using rocket launchers with an effective range of 400 meters.
- On the same date in La Plata, an explosive device was detonated outside the home of General Bragone. There were no injuries.
- At 10:30 p.m. there was a rocket attack against the Senior Technical School. There were no injuries.
- On the same date, Precinct 4 in Tucuman received Montonero pamphlets. Montonero pamphlets were also sent to the school of St. Francis of Assisi in San Juan.
JUNE 16 - Montonero posters were found on the walls and in the toilets of a railroad station in La Plata.
- In Salta, the Chief of Provincial police received envelopes from Spain containing pamphlets of the Peronist Montonero Movement.
- On the same date, Federal Police in Buenos Aires detonated a bomb located at 1850 Corrientes Ave. They also removed two suspicious packages from the Hotel Buenos 9th floor on Callao Ave.
- In Cordoba, Montonero publications, Movement 4 and 5, were received via mail from Los Angeles. There were also French and Spanish publications criticizing Argentina and the World Cup.
JUNE 18 - At Viamonte and Rodríguez Peña, subversives fired a rocket at the building of the 601 Intelligence Bn. The rocket did damage to the side of the building but there were no injuries.
At Corrientes and Pueyrredon in Buenos Aires, Montonero pamphlets were found on the street.

JUNE 19 - A bomb of moderate power exploded in the power plant of the Sarmiento RR Station, 13 km west of Buenos Aires. Explosion caused property damage. The Montoneros took credit for the explosion.

JUNE 21 - The Syrian-Lebanese Society in Tartegal, Salta province, distributed pamphlets written in Arabic praising Che Guevara.

- On the same date, a bomb exploded at the residence of Dr. Juan Alemann, 1016 Amenábar St, Secretary of the Treasury, in the Ministry of Economy. Mr. Alemann was not injured. His wife was slightly injured and hospitalized. There is a question as to whether this was done by subversives or dissident elements of the military.

- On the same date Montonero leaflets were distributed in the Federal Capital by three men in a Peugeot 504. On that date, police broadcast an alert that vehicles similar to provincial police cars were being used by terrorists. The occupants of the car wore the uniform of the provincial police.

JUNE 23 - Subversives attacked two posts belonging to the Coast Guard in the Federal Capital. The attackers were repelled but escaped, leaving leaflets of the
- Labor block of the MPM.

- On the same date, in the RR Station of Villa Ballester PCML pamphlets were found, entitled "To the Workers and the People." They were signed, regional committee of the province of Buenos Aires, PCML.

- Police reported that a Peugeot 404, using license plate belonging to a Ford Falcon, had been attacking military objectives in the Federal Capital. Shortly thereafter, police broadcast an alert that terrorist elements had attacked the regiment at Patricios, located between Santa Fe and Cerviño Sts in the Federal Capital. The terrorists fired shotguns and grenades from a nearby railroad embankment.

JUNE 24 - In La Plata, a considerable number of Montonero pamphlets were distributed in the downtown area. On the same date, in Tigre, a large number of Montonero pamphlets were distributed with rockets.

JUNE 25 - Terrorists attacked the police school on José María Moreno Aven, between Rosario and Guayaquil Sts., and escaped the area. The rocket struck the building and damaged the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.

- On the same date, an explosive device detonated in the home of Mrs. Anna María de Romero in Cordoba. Police believe this attack was a case of mistaken identity.
On the same date, in a slum area near Villa Ballester, Montonero pamphlets were distributed. The pamphlets denounced President Videla.

JUNE 27 - Pamphlets were distributed in La Plata by Montoneros. The title of the pamphlet was "Let's put a stop to exploitation and killing - liberty to political and Labor Prisoners - The people are at War.

JUNE 28 - The Director General of Operations of the Federal Police broadcast a report that two cars, a Dodge 1500 and a *maxi* Torino, similar to the ones used by the provincial police, had been seen on the Panamerican route. They were occupied by persons in police *maxi* uniforms but they were not police. All police units were alerted to intercept these vehicles and persons if possible.

- On the same date, terrorists in a white peugeot attacked the 43rd police precinct in the Federal Capital with a rocket. One policeman was injured. All police stations were required to provide extra vehicle patrol with reinforced crews to attempt to apprehend the rocket terrorists involved in the attack.

3. The following is a re-cap of the rocket attacks launched against the government and security forces during June.
On June 10 there was a rocket attack on Govt House.

On 6-13 there was a rocket attack on the Superior Technical School; 6/15, a rocket attack on the Navy Mechanic School; 6/18, a rocket attack on the 601 Intelligence Bn; 6/21, a rocket attack on the office of the Cmdr. in Chief of the 1st Army Corps. Additionally, there was an attack on the Coast Guard prefecture ALBATROS, date unknown; 6/24, there was an attack on the first regiment in Patricios; 6/25, there was a rocket attack on the Federal Police Superior Officers School; 6/28, there was a rocket attack on the 43rd police precinct.

4. Security forces believe that an RPG-7 was used in all of the attacks, with the exception of the attack on the first regiment at Patricios. In that instance, the projectile was a Montonero G-40 and three projectiles were fired. The terrorists used a Peugeot 504 or 503 in almost all of these attacks. The attacks were launched from a range of 120 meters minimum and 300 meters maximum. Security forces believe there are at least 13 more rocket grenades in the country and anticipate further instances of this kind. Although at present the Montoneros have been greatly weakened by the counter-repression, they still retain the capability for rocket attacks and for assassination attempts.
on soft targets and will probably retain this capability until the middle of next year. Security forces believe that the main Montonero efforts are political and that their overseas activities represent their most important element of the overall project.

5. Following is a list of senior Montonero officials presently operating abroad:


- BIDEGAIN, Cristina: combatant and member of the secretariat of international relations. Active in Rome.


- BONASSO, Miguel - member of the Superior Council, MPM - Press Secretariat.


- LESGART, Susana Adriana, AKA "Laura". Member of the Superior Council of the MPM - Women's Branch.


- MASSAFERRO de BELLONI, Lidia Angela: AKA "Lili" or "Pepa". Born in Buenos Aires, 23 Nov 1926, son of Eduardo Enrique and María Lidia Maranisi. Document L.E. 3.069.802. 2nd Lt in the International Relations Secretariat and member of the Women's Branch of the MPM. Active in Rome.

- OBREGON CANO, Ricardo Armand: Born in 1917, son of Hermindo and Genoveva Cano. Document: L.E. 2.954.758. Member of the MPM - Political Branch of the Superior Council; Secretary General of the Solidarity Committee of the Argentine people (COSPA) of Mexico.


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- BARTH, Juan Arturo: AKA "Rafael", "Uncle Donald" or "Pata." Born in Maipú, Mendoza province, 28 March 1947, son of Juan and Sara Nilda Ferreyra. Is in Brazil.
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- HABEGGER, Norberto Armando: AKA "Ernesto" or "Cabezón." Born in Arrecifes, Buenos Aires province, 29 AUG 1941, son of Armando and Maria Gomez. Capt. and Chief of the National Liberation Front of the National Political Secretariat, Federal Area. Active in Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina.


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- MASSA, Ricardo Abel: AKA "Nipur" or "Tincho" or "Flaco", born in Rio Cuarto, Cordoba province, 22 JAN 1948, son of Carlos and Blanca Lidia Vicanov. Is in Brazil.


- ORGAMBIDE, Pedro Santiago or ORGAMBIDE ODANSKY, Pedro: born 8 JAN 1926, son of Pedro and Victoria del Cigno. Documents: L.E. 0.450.095 or C.I. 332.035. Collaborator of the Montoneros in the International Relations Secretariat in Mexico.


Secretary General of the La Plata Zone. Active in Brazil.


- YACUZZI, Rafael, born in Villa Ocampo, Santa Fe province, 5 MAY 1934, son of Guillermo and Regina Zupel. Is a member of the Superior Council and is in Rome.

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Date: Oct 19, 2018

CASTRO

CONFIDENTIAL
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