FR	for Ambas:			,		PATE 22 August 1978
); (Officer designation, room number, and		DATE		OFFICER'S	
	iding!	·	*ECTINED	FORWARDED	INITIALS	to whom. Draw a line across column after each
1	AC/LAD		r > EV	- 1730 - 1730		Two papers attached: 'A Brief Look at Operati Condor'
2.						and
3.	DCI/	· · · · · ·				
4.				,		the papers are for perus Ambassador Landau and Mr
5.					,	Propper.
6.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			 	
7.			-			
8.	<u></u>				 	
				<u> </u>		
9,	·					
10.			·.			Declassified and Approved for Release
11.	- · - · - · - · - · - · - · - · - · - ·				<u>· </u>	July 2000
12.						
13.		.	·			APPROVED FOR RELEASE
14.	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e					

44.0

SUBJECT: A Brief Look at "Operation Condor"

- "Operation Condor" is a cooperative effort by the intelligence/security services of several South American countries to combat terrorism and subversion. The original members included services from Chile, Argentina, Uruguay. Paraguay, Brazil and Bolivia; Peru and Ecuador recently became The Agency's first knowledge of the organization's existence came in March 1976 when, reported that Colonel Manuel CONTRERAS, then chief of the Chilean Directorate of National Intelligence (DINA), had initiated a program of cooperation between the intelligence services of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia called "Plan Condor." Although cooperation between the respective intelligence/security services had existed for some time -- perhaps as early as February 1974 --- the cooperative effort was not formalized until late May 1976 when a Condor meeting was held in Santiago, Chile. The basic theme of the meeting was long-range cooperation among the services of the participating countries, but went well beyond information exchange. Condor members were given numerical designations; i.e., "Condor One," "Condor Two," etc.
 - 2. By July 1976 the Agency was receiving reports

SECRET/CH

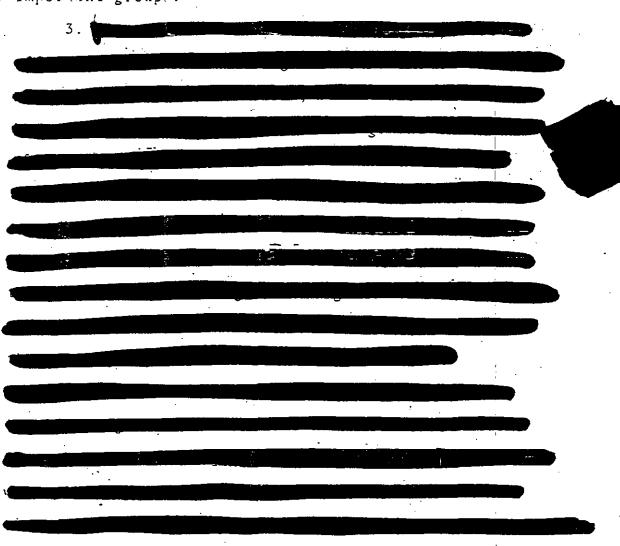
that Condor planned to engage in "executive action"

Duitside the territory of member countries against leaders
of indigenous terrorist groups residing abroad. The

latter included members of the Revolutionary Coordinating

Junta (JCR) which comprised the Chilean MIR, Argentine

ERP, Uruguayan MLN-Tupamaros, and certain other less
important groups.



SECRET, 2

4. During the past two years Condor representatives have met periodically in one or another of the member countries to coordinate their activities, have established a special communications network, and have conducted training of various types including psychological warfare.