

TERRORISTIC ACTIVITY Interlocks Between Communism and Terrorism

MICROFICHE
HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

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RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, That the testimony of Phillip Abbott Luce, taken in executive session on May 7, 1976, be printed and made public.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman.

Approved August 9, 1976.

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INTERLOCKS BETWEEN COMMUNISM AND TERRORISM

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1976

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 11:15 a.m., in room 2300, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Strom Thurmond presiding.

Also present: Richard L. Schultz, Chief Counsel; Robert J. Short, senior investigator; and David Martin, senior analyst.

Senator THURMOND. The meeting will come to order.

Do you swear that the evidence you're about to give in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. LUCE. I do.

TESTIMONY OF PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

Mr. SCHULTZ. State your full name for the record, please?

Mr. LUCE. My name is Phillip Abbott Luce.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And where do you reside, Mr. Luce?

Mr. LUCE. I reside in the State of Arizona.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are you presently employed?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, I am.

Mr. SCHULTZ. By whom?

Mr. LUCE. I'm employed by Arizona State University where I am completing my Ph. D. program in political science. I am also the editor of a publication in Maryland, The Pink Sheet on the Left.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Luce, before we get into your testimony, I think it would be appropriate if we made the record clear from the beginning concerning some of your past activities and before asking you to provide some comment on your background. I'd first like to offer for inclusion in the record at this point, Mr. Chairman, the biographical sketch dated Dec. 15, 1975, pertaining to Mr. Phillip Abbott Luce.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

Phillip Abbott Luce, born Lancaster, Ohio, 1936. Only child of Mary and Paul Luce (pharmacist—deceased). B.A. Mississippi State University (1958: history); M.A. Ohio State University (1960: political science). Currently complet-

ing PhD in political science at Arizona State University. Married to Noel J. Urie Luce.

Former leader of the Communist Progressive Labor Party; indicted but later found innocent by the U.S. Supreme Court for leading a trip to Cuba in 1963 (U.S. vs. Lamb, et al); editor of Progressive Labor; author of articles in National Guardian, the Worker (under the pseudonym of John Tanner), in Mainstream and Folkways. Published in Revolution (France); World Affairs (England) and reprinted in Chinese Literature. Associate Editor of Rights, a journal of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Left the Maoist Communist movement in 1965. Author of a monograph for the House Committee on Un-American Activities: Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States. His published books are: The New Left (David McKay); Road to Revolution (Viewpoint); The Intelligent Students Guide to Survival (Viewpoint); The New Left Today (Capitol Hill); Editor of The "New" Red China Lobby (Viewpoint) and one book of Poetry Dedicated to the One I Love (Challenge). Articles by Luce have appeared in the Readers Digest, the Saturday Evening Post, National Review, Alternative, New Guard, Chicago Jewish Forum, etc. He is currently editor of the fortnightly newsletter The Pink Sheet on the Left, a contributing editor of Human Events and an associate of the New Guard. His reviews have appeared in the Western Political Quarterly, the Alternative and the Libertarian Review of Books. Luce has been interviewed by Playboy and articles about him have appeared in magazines as disparate as Dissent and Arizona. Has appeared on Kup's Show and the Dick Cavett program among others.

He is a member of the social fraternity Sigma Chi, the professional fraternity Pi Sigma Alpha and Mensa. Luce has lectured on university campuses across the nation, has been a guest lecturer at Eglin Air Force Base (SAC) School on Counter-Insurgency and at the Naval School at Coronado, California. He has taught courses in political science at Phoenix College and is presently a teaching assistant in political science at Arizona State University.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Luce, would you comment for purposes of clarification on the record your past activities in connection with the Progressive Labor Party and other revolutionary or leftist organizations?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. I was for a period of time, from the year 1960 to the year 1964 a member of the revolutionary Communist organization known as the Progressive Labor Party. I journeyed to Cuba in that capacity and was also a member of the national committee of that organization and also an editor of its publication Progressive Labor.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Does this imply that you were a member of the Communist Party, USA?

Mr. LUCE. No, sir. The Communist Party, USA, is a different Communist organization. There are at the present time four Communist parties in the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Are you saying that there are four Communist parties in the United States, or four organizations which embrace some form of communism?

Mr. LUCE. There are four organizations posing as political parties that call themselves Communist existing in the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Tell us, if you will, how you became involved in these organizations and the extent of your participation.

Mr. LUCE. In the early years, as I said in 1960 to 1964, I was a member of a Maoist Communist organization, the Progressive Labor Party. I joined that party at the time out of a combination of idealism and I suppose naivete. I worked my way up through the Party ranks very quickly and became a member of the national committee of the Progressive Labor Party.

Mr. SCHULTZ. So you were actually in a leadership capacity?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How long were you with this organization?

Mr. LUCE. Approximately 4 years. Following my break with that organization, I did testify before various congressional committees and spoke with the FBI regarding my past. Since that time I have attempted, while working on my graduate studies, to keep up with various organizations on the left. That's how I came to know that. I stated earlier, there are a number of Communist organizations in this country, four specific parties—the Communist Party of the United States, the Progressive Labor Party, the Socialist Workers Party, and the brand new Revolutionary Communist Party, that identify themselves specifically as Marxist-Leninist organizations that seek ultimately to change this form of government into a collectivist form of government.

Mr. SCHULTZ. From your studies can you tell us whether or not all of these, or any of these organizations, seek to change the form of government by violent means?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. Studies would tend to show that at times in the past the Communist Party itself has advocated violence. At the moment it does not because it doesn't suit its purposes to do so. The Socialist Workers Party has a history of engaging in quasi-democratic programs aimed at attempting to confuse the population as to its ultimate goals. I believe this subcommittee has received expert testimony in the past months regarding the interrelationship between the Socialist Workers Party and the Fourth International.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Luce, before we digress too far, I know that you have a prepared statement which you would like to offer.

Mr. Chairman, I ask at this point that Mr. Luce be allowed to present his prepared statement to the subcommittee.

Senator THURMOND. Proceed, Mr. Luce.

Mr. LUCE. I wish to thank the chairman and the subcommittee for the opportunity to appear here today. Within the past year the incidents of terrorist attacks against the symbols of authority in this Nation have increased geometrically. The American public seems shocked at each individual incident and yet unaware of the wide-scale of bombings that have already encompassed this Nation.

The Weather Underground has already taken credit for at least "25 armed actions against the enemy." The Red Guerrilla Family and the New World Liberation Front are also involved in recent acts of terrorism. The so-called FALN of the Puerto Rican Communists has taken credit for the deaths of innocent victims in New York and there is overt evidence that these and other groups are intent upon expanding their internal operations in this Nation.

Your subcommittee has already received testimony regarding the potential for terrorism surrounding the Bicentennial Fourth of July celebrations in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. One vital role of Congress is in attempting to forewarn the populace of such acts of violence and to seek legislation to counter acts of terrorism. It is within this regard that I am appearing here today.

Academic political scientists have often failed to make their findings accessible to and useful to the non-academic world, including Congress. It is my hope that in some small manner I may bridge this gap, at

least in an area where I have some special concern. In this regard, I should later like to submit a paper I have recently completed in an attempt to explain the interrelationship between contemporary terrorism and external and internal Communist ideology.

Mr. Chairman, if there is no objection I should like to introduce a chart I have developed in an attempt to give in outline form the history and development of the various factions of the American Revolutionary Communist, Democratic Socialist and terrorist organizations. This chart was created in the hope that it might serve as an educational tool for the student of the leftwing in order that he or she might incorporate it as a model for further use in describing current terrorist activities.

This student of terrorism is bothered because not only is the public perception of current terrorism nearly negligible, but also because the various agencies concerned with control of internal terrorism and violence are under a concerted attack from both the leftwing and various legislators. The guarantees of the Bill of Rights are an especially important ingredient in the democratic values of this Nation, but equal concern should be witnessed in order that these guarantees are not violently violated by terrorists and revolutionary collectivists intent upon utilizing the guaranteed freedoms in an attempt to overthrow these very rights.

Because of the spread of terrorism in the United States it is no longer enough to just describe the acts. Even the sometimes complex interrelationships between ideology and bomb throwing, while demanding explanation, pale when compared with the necessity of developing a counter program aimed at curtailing contemporary terrorism.

Within this area I have attempted to develop some suggestions that I would be happy to share with this committee. Specifically, we must be careful to retain the guarantees of the Bill of Rights while attempting to thwart terrorism. One of the goals of the terrorists is the hope that the Government may overreact to their acts of violence and curtail civil liberties to such an extent that the population in general will feel oppressed and therefore turn against the Government.

If the American populace is to become aware of the ultimate intent of the terrorists, they must also become acquainted with the interrelationship between the terrorists and the ideology of Marx-Lenin-Stalin-Trotsky-Mao Tse-tung. Such a framework of dialectical materialism may often differ in particular situations, but is consistent in its doctrine that only a Communist dictatorship of the proletariat must exist throughout the world. Only a naive person would believe that the differences between the Russians, the Maoists and the Trotskyists is more than dicker over the means with which to strangle the democratic system.

I have attempted in the study accompanying this testimony to relate in brief terms the interrelationship between Communist ideology and current outbursts of terrorism within this Nation. We have witnessed riots and attempts at guerrilla warfare in past years and now we see an outgrowth of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in the contemporary bombings and kidnapings.

If the United States is not to follow the bloody road of Ireland or numerous Latin American nations, we must begin to comprehend the

nature of terrorism and launch effective programs to offset the potential of terrorism. The ostrich stance of a head in the sand is hardly appropriate when bombs are exploding, killing innocent American citizens and destroying millions of dollars of private property.

At one juncture in my life I too was a member of the revolutionary Communist movement. Years ago, I rejected that path and have since devoted myself to studying the contradictions contained within Marxism-Leninism and in attempting to understand current revolutionary political thought. It is within this regard that I am a willing witness before this subcommittee. I am hopeful that my studies, and ultimately those of my fellow political scientists, will help in creating an admitted normative foundation for the ongoing study of contemporary terrorism within the United States.

I do not appear here as an all-knowing teacher. I possess certain facts regarding terrorism and the history of the various leftwing movements within this Nation. My only contribution to this subcommittee is the hope that I may somehow offer a few facts that other students will consider in their studies of contemporary terrorism and that a portion of the general public might be better prepared to evaluate the whole area of internal terrorism.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I'd like to begin, Mr. Luce, by asking some very simple, basic questions, for the purpose of setting the stage for your further testimony and perhaps to give a closer look at some of the details that you have developed in your presentation.

Tell us, please, who developed the ideology for the Communist Party?

Mr. LUCE. The basic ideology of the Communist Party was developed some time ago by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Who developed the methodology to carry out the Communist ideology developed by Karl Marx?

Mr. LUCE. The major historical impetus comes from the Russian Bolsheviks at the time of the Russian revolution.

Mr. SCHULTZ. But in terms of my question, I was asking for the individual. Isn't it a fact that Lenin is primarily the father of the methodology?

Mr. LUCE. Yes.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you view ideology as a constant?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. The ideology itself is consistent throughout history and the major goal has always been the utilization of dialectical materialism in an attempt to simply gain control of governments.

However, there have always been apparent disagreements among Marxists over how that ideology is to be implemented.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Have their tactics changed?

Mr. LUCE. Their tactics have constantly changed, and that can even be seen from the fact that it started off simply being called Marxism. And then it became Marxism-Leninism. Then it became Stalinism. Then it became the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung. Then there's Castroism. And people at times become confused over this.

This is utilized especially by organizations such as the Trotskyites who, while being Bolsheviks and Leninists, portray themselves as some kind of outgrowth and are different, when in reality they follow the very same plans, the same ideology.

Mr. SCHULTZ. The ideology remains basically constant no matter what the faction or the vehicle by which the Communist program is carried forth?

Mr. LUCE. Yes.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Does the CPUSA act in accordance with the ideology promulgated by Marx, and are they in fact subservient to the control and direction of the CPUSSR?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, very much so. The Communist Party of the United States is directly controlled both in ideology, tactics, and perhaps money by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Mr. SCHULTZ. So then it would logically follow that if we can find some acceptance, if not overt action on the part of the Marxist ideology as it relates to terrorism, we could also find that terrorism is accepted and promoted by the CPUSA.

Would that be a logical conclusion?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir; it would.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Let me go back and ask you the first question that should have been asked before my conclusion.

Does the Communist Party—the official Communist Party—accept terrorism or promote terrorism consistent with their ideology?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. Internationally there is a consistent strain that would advocate the utilization of terrorism in any country wherein Marxist-Leninist groups operate.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And I believe you testified that the CPUSA adheres to and is controlled and directed by the Communist Party of Russia?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Can we then conclude that the CPUSA fosters an ideology which permits terrorism or fosters terrorist acts?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you give us your definition of terrorism?

Mr. LUCE. Terrorism is the utilization of violent means in an attempt to create chaos within a democratic state with the hope that the result will be the downfall of that democratic state.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And you are relating terrorism in your definition to the Communist Party?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

I would also say that chaos here within this context would mean such things as kidnaping, bomb explosions, airplane hijackings, and similar violent actions.

Mr. SCHULTZ. From your studies can you tell us what allowance for deviation from methodology or tactics is permitted by the Communist Party or by other groups embracing Marxism?

Mr. LUCE. Now here when we speak of the Communist movement as a whole, we're not speaking of the Communist Party of the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. No.

Mr. LUCE. There would be great latitude depending upon the organization, depending upon the specific group.

If I might give an example. On the one hand, within the ranks of an organization such as the Socialist Workers Party, there would not be overt advocacy at this time of direct terrorist means.

On the other hand, within organizations that have developed out of the Socialist Workers Party, such as the Internationalist Tendency,

so-called, they would advocate specific acts of terrorism in the United States.

The same can be true of organizations that have come out of, or have been influenced by organizations such as the Progressive Labor Party, or even the Communist Party of the United States.

What I'm attempting to say here is that while the parent party, such as the Communist Party of the United States, or the Socialist Workers Party, may not advocate terrorism at the moment, groups that have spun off from them are actively engaged in internal terrorism within the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you find then that there is a conflict that develops between the spinoff groups and the parent organization with regard to terrorist activities?

Mr. LUCE. There's a conflict of tactics, a conflict in determining at what juncture terrorism or sabotage or guerrilla warfare should be implemented.

But that's the only conflict and I think it's important to state this is not simply a question of how many angels can dance on the head of a pin. It is an important consideration for Communist organizations at what juncture to allow terrorism to take place.

If I might, I would give an example of my own. I had the opportunity while in Havana, Cuba, to meet with D. N. Aidit, the then leader of the Indonesian Communist Party. The Indonesian Communist Party at that time in 1963 was the largest Communist Party outside of the Soviet or Chinese parties. The question often asked of the Indonesian Communist Party is why it did not simply through force and violence take over the country of Indonesia. And the head of that party at the time simply said to me he didn't think it was the right moment to take such action.

However, 2 years later, he sensed that it was the right time. He miscalculated and in a direct attempt to overthrow the government through military means was himself killed and the Communist movement almost destroyed in Indonesia.

So what I'm attempting to relate here is that the Communists are very concerned over the utilization of violence and overt power. But they make a differentiation between strategy and tactics. We must be extremely careful to keep in mind that the ultimate goal of all of the Communist organizations is the overthrow of the Democratic pluralistic government that we have, and the establishment then of a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Could you tell us how a conflict between the spinoff groups or others is resolved?

Mr. LUCE. It is difficult to generalize. It depends, and, again, let me give an example.

When the Progressive Labor Party was formed it was formed by people that had either left or had been expelled from the Communist Party of the United States. They left and/or were expelled because they were considered supporters of Chinese communism, while the Communist Party of the United States followed Soviet Communist leadership.

The Progressive Labor Party then received aid and ideological comfort from the Chinese. I believe there has been testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee that some moneys were

channeled to Progressive Labor from the Chinese. But more important, I think, is the fact that they received a kind of ideological comradeship from the Chinese.

This allowed them at that moment to keep up a certain kind of leftwing momentum and it was only in the past few years, when Progressive Labor had a methodological split with the Chinese Communists, that it has now found itself to be alienated from much of the contemporary American left.

When the Progressive Labor Party had its methodological split with the Chinese, other organizations began to develop a kinship to the Chinese philosophy, and one could now say that the Revolutionary Communist Party—the October League—and some very contemporary organizations are presently waving the banner of Mao Tse-tung in the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there one Communist-oriented organization in the United States that you believe merits particular watching?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. But not just one. I wish there were only one.

One of the difficult things at the moment for those of us who attempt to be students of the left is the rapid proliferation of Marxist organizations.

I am especially worried, of course, about the Weather Underground organization and its affiliates, such as the above-ground group of the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee. But I'm equally concerned about organizations such as the October League, which seems to be growing, and the founding of the latest organization, the Revolutionary Communist Party.

I also see signs of a new growth and possible party status coming out of a leftwing Communist publication called the Guardian, which is attempting, apparently, to set up yet another Communist Party in the United States. But I'm especially concerned and especially worried over some of the Communist organizations that have turned to violence. Specifically, organizations such as the Weather Underground, the FALN, which comes out of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the New World Liberation Front, the Red Guerrilla Family, and organizations such as these.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Let me ask you this. There is of course a great proliferation of terrorist-type organizations in the country. Is it within your study and could you advise the subcommittee whether or not all of the domestic terrorist organizations are Communist-oriented—or are there some independent terrorist organizations within the United States that do not consider themselves Marxist or Communist?

Mr. LUCE. I know of absolutely no independent terrorist organizations in the United States—that is, ideologically independent—they all consider themselves Marxist-Leninist.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there an identifiable relationship to the Communist ideology in the domestic terrorist organizations?

Mr. LUCE. Yes; there is and they make it very clear in their statements that they are tied to a Marxist-Leninist Communist philosophy. I think that is true and can be shown in part through a document which I would like to introduce from the Red Guerrilla Family relating to a bombing that took place in San Francisco on April 14 at the Mutual Benefit Life Building in San Francisco.

This document makes it very clear that the ideology of the so-called Red Guerrilla Family is Marxist-Leninist and should be interpreted as such.

I should also like to give the subcommittee a communique from the New World Liberation Front claiming responsibility for three bombing attacks in the San Francisco area, one on January 28, one on January 29, and one on January 30 of this year.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you describe the document to which you first referred? Just identify it and we'll ask that it be accepted into the record as an exhibit.

Mr. LUCE. The Red Guerrilla Family's communique—

Mr. SCHULTZ. Consisting of how many pages?

Mr. LUCE. Three pages of single-spaced typing, and its major attack is against Union Carbide, the Union Carbide Co. It points out that Union Carbide makes batteries and antifreeze, et cetera.

The communique also, however, alleges that Union Carbide supports Rhodesia's policies by doing business with that country. And as a result, the Red Guerrilla Family feels that it is proper to bomb and possibly destroy and kill individuals working for or dealing with Union Carbide.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you describe for us the circumstances of how you obtained that document?

Mr. LUCE. I obtained the document, sir, through a confidential source.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Fine. We'll ask, Mr. Chairman, that the exhibit identified by Mr. Luce be marked as exhibit No. 1.

Senator THURMOND. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 1 and will be found on p. 685 of the appendix.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have a news article, Mr. Luce, that also relates to the incident you just described?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir; two of them. One from the Washington Star, dated Wednesday, April 14, 1976, and one from the Washington Post, dated Thursday, April 15, 1976. Both of these articles relate to the bombing of the Mutual Benefit Life Building, which houses the Union Carbide Co. in San Francisco and points out in both articles that the Red Guerrilla Family has taken credit for such a bombing.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We will mark this as exhibit No. 2 and ask that it be accepted into the record.

Senator THURMOND. The two articles are ordered into the record.

[The documents referred to were marked exhibit No. 2 and will be found on p. 686 of the appendix.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have some additional documentation you would like to offer at this time?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir; I do, regarding the New World Liberation Front. I have here a copy of a communique from the New World Liberation Front and also a copy of an article distributed by the Bay Area Research Collective that shows what the New World Liberation Front has been doing in the past months, including the bombing of the Hearst castle in San Simeon, where, reportedly, \$1 million worth of damage was caused. The New World Liberation Front has taken credit for that bombing and as I stated earlier, the New World Libera-

tion Front is now sawing apart power cables in San Francisco in the bay area and this organization is also a Marxist-Leninist Communist organization.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And you deduced this by reason of their publicly stated positions and documents which you reviewed?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. They openly admit the fact that they are Marxist-Leninists.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Characterize for us, if you will, the Bay Area Research Collective.

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. The Bay Area Research Collective is an organization that basically distributes the communiques and documents of the underground organizations existing in the United States. The BARC is located in Berkeley, Calif., and puts out a publication entitled "Dragon," that specifically deals with the underground activities in the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How often is this publication put out, and is it identified by volume number or date?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir; it is. It comes out every 2 months and is identified No. 1, 2, 3. This happens to be issue No. 7, for February-March, 1976.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Luce, can you make that available to the subcommittee?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We'll ask that it be marked exhibit No. 3.

Senator THURMOND. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 3 and will be found on p. 688 of the appendix.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you describe for us the dimensions of the international terrorist threat as you would perceive it?

Mr. LUCE. The dimensions of the international terrorist threat are growing geometrically. We are here concerned, I think, with the interrelationship between such Communist governments as the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and Libya, and their training and preparing individuals in terrorism. But we are also concerned, I think, with the general ideology of terrorism as expounded historically by the so-called leaders of the Communist movement, such as Lenin, Trotsky, Che Guevara, and Mao Tse-tung.

I'm inclined to believe that the international influence on the United States terrorists is vital. I was once told by Fidel Castro that the revolution that took place in the United States would have to be an American revolution, but that help could certainly be obtained from other countries.

What he was implying, I believe, was the fact that revolutions cannot be exported, but that ideas can be exported and that people can be taken from one country to another and trained to become revolutionaries. But also, I think, as important as international travel is for the terrorist, is the fact that a terrorist ideology exists and that this terrorist ideology can be read by anyone, and that if one becomes a convinced Marxist-Leninist and believes that the time is appropriate for terrorist actions in a democratic society, then that is exactly what will take place—and is taking place in this country today.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And what implication do you see for the United States in the mathematically increasing international terrorism?

Mr. LUCE. I see a very dangerous situation developing within the United States because, just as terrorism is increasing internationally, it's also increasing in the United States. The incidents of bombings and sabotage in the United States increased dramatically, just as they have abroad.

I am especially fearful that in this, the Bicentennial year, that the acts of terror that will take place may constitute a serious assault on the peace and welfare of the people of this Nation. One of the major reasons that I am glad that I had the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee is in the hope that perhaps I could give a few suggestions that might be considered possible defense against terrorism in this country.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I'd like to get to those later. But first let me ask just a few more questions.

Has any government been overturned or significantly weakened by international terrorism that you are aware of from your studies?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. There's no question that Algeria fell because of internal terrorism. Internal terrorism had a significant role in Vietnam. The role of terrorism in Northern Ireland has now made that area almost impossible to live in. The question of terrorist activities in Israel makes it an extremely difficult place in which to reside.

Terrorism, as utilized by Marxists-Leninists in all of these countries, has the intent of making it almost impossible for the average citizen to carry on his day-to-day activities without fear of being killed.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And of course it would be even more difficult for our political leaders and government representatives living or traveling abroad to carry out their activities within the context of the given international situation, without protection.

Mr. LUCE. Very much so, I would say.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I think that the public, of course, is generally aware that terrorist groups through their often unclear and confused causes, have obtained a great deal of publicity, but I'm not sure that we ever get the significance, the collective impact of the terrorist acts which occur.

Mr. LUCE. No, sir; that's one of the things that bothers me, the fact that isolated events seem to show the American people that there is threat of terrorism but that to date there has not been an attempt, I suppose, to show the American people the real extent of terrorism, even within this Nation.

And I fear that an uninformed public is a public that suffers. It needs to know what's going on.

I think personally that this has been one of the causes of the frustration that some of the public feels today. It's simply that they don't know the facts. Once they do I'm inclined to believe that the American public will respond rationally and effectively.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Lack of information, of course, would nurture apathy.

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, at least in many individuals.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you conclude from your study that the terrorist activities within the United States are not purely indigenous but that they are in fact transnational, or international, in nature?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Could you give us some insight as to the control and direction?

Mr. LUCE. One of the problems in dealing with this is the fact that a number of the people engaged in terrorist activities are today living a life that they call an underground life. It is, therefore, not as obvious as the actions of organizations that are overground, such as the Communist Party or the Revolutionary Communist Party. But we do know from current documents, from congressional studies, and just simply from speaking with people that have been engaged in revolutionary activities in this country that there is a transnational trend taking place.

Any number of the people engaged in Weather Underground activities have been trained abroad. We know this to be true, that they have traveled not only to Cuba but to Algeria and to Libya.

It is also known that foreign terrorists either have traveled to the United States or have attempted to travel to the United States, and that these foreign terrorists would certainly be in a position to give expert advice to American terrorists or individuals and organizations.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is the proliferation of the underground one of the great changes that has occurred since your participation in some of the left organizations of the early 1960s?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, although there was always an underground of Communist agents operating in the United States. Underground, meaning that they were not publicly identified as members of the Communist Party.

There has been a great proliferation of so-called underground organizations in this country. This has taken place specifically since 1969 when the Weatherman organization decided to become the Weather Underground.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And of course this complicates handling of the law enforcement responsibilities because we do not have the large groups with banners and press releases and legitimate addresses and offices.

We now have the small cell-type groups which carry out their activities perhaps without major direction.

What problem do you see in this as far as the enforcement of the criminal laws?

Mr. LUCE. It has made it extremely difficult for law enforcement agencies to be able to keep up with and/or infiltrate many of these underground organizations. This is not only made more difficult because the groups are underground but also because of various restrictions placed upon intelligence gathering agencies of the national government and the local police forces by some ill-written laws and by some civil liberties organizations that seem more concerned with individual liberties of revolutionary individuals than the liberties of the people as a whole.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is the underground aspect of the revolutionary organizations peculiar to the United States or do you find this on the international scene?

Mr. LUCE. No, sir, it's not peculiar to the United States. Such organizations exist in Japan, Germany, Ireland, France, and in Canada.

Canada had a relatively recent outbreak of terrorism but there Premier Trudeau dealt rather severely with the terrorists and he seems to have broken their back there.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Has the recruitment of members changed any over the years from the period of time that you were closely associated with the left movement?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, it has. At the time that I was a member of Progressive Labor, we were just beginning to discuss the question of people going underground. I was engaged at that time with people who were talking to me about the possibility of going underground, and since that time I have discovered from speaking with people who are still members of left wing organizations that the recruitment policies regarding potential underground operatives are much more stringent certainly than they were at that time.

General recruitment continues on the above-ground level with organizations such as YSA or the Young Workers Liberation League. But when one gets to organizations such as the Red Guerrilla Family or the Weather Underground, extensive precautions are taken in the hopes that local police officials or Federal agencies will not have the ability to infiltrate these groups.

Apparently, they are utilizing the schemata that was originally set up, to the best of my knowledge, by the Algerians insofar as the structure of the various cell groups goes.

There have been extensive studies carried on regarding the guerrilla activities in Algeria and I believe at least that the Algerian experience seems to fit the apparent pattern of the American underground. In both cases, there is the setting up of small cells operating absolutely independently of each other.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Is there a formal screening process before one can become a member of these small collectives or cells?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, there would be.

Mr. SCHULTZ. How is that carried out, if you know?

Mr. LUCE. I don't believe that I could give extensive testimony in that area, with the exception of some of the communiques, for instance, of the Weather Underground that have shown that people have been subjected to various types of demands regarding their personal lives, such as the demand by the Weather people that everyone in the screening test undergo the use of hallucinogenic drugs and then engage in homosexual sex.

This was later dropped as a somewhat extreme measure, apparently.

We also, I think, could take the testimony of some of the members of the Symbionese Liberation Army in showing that one way that one could prove his or her trustworthiness would be in the engagement of some type of physical violent action, such as the killing of a school superintendent of public education, Marcus Foster, in California.

This does not show much difference, in my mind, from the technique of the Algerians and the basic technique of the Algerians was that in order to recruit a member into a terrorist cell, the first thing done was that that member had to go out and kill an absolutely innocent individual. He would simply walk up to someone on the street, the terrorist would simply walk up to someone on the street and one of the terrorists would be handed a gun and he would shoot that person. Indiscriminate violence, but that violence, by being so indiscriminate, would tie the individual into the underground organization.

This may have been some of the philosophy of the Black Liberation Army at one juncture in the apparently senseless killing of policemen on both coasts. But we know now that it is a technique that has been utilized historically.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I suppose in a sense it provides some measure of the applicant's commitment to the cause; but additionally, it gives

the parent organization some control by knowing that the individual who was applying for membership has just committed a crime.

Mr. LUCE. Very much so.

Mr. SCHULTZ. We talked a minute ago about information and public apathy.

Do you find that as international tension rises, terrorist activities rise and if so what impact does international apathy or public apathy have on terrorist activities?

Mr. LUCE. I'm not sure that I've ever correlated the essence of tension and apathy, so I'm not sure I can give you a scientific breakdown there. But I do see, obviously, that when certain tensions break out in the world, especially in the Middle East apparently now, that there is a rise in terrorism.

I think that can be shown by the terrorist activities at the Olympics, the terrorist activities of the shootings at Lod airport and similar incidents.

Mr. SCHULTZ. You may not have made a correlation, but certainly the correlation is found in the Marxist ideology.

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. That's very true. As tensions would increase, there would be possibilities, according to Marx and according to dialectical materialism, for those types of actions to take place.

It's also very true that in countries where there is general apathy, that one of the goals of terrorism is to attempt to frighten people either into further apathy or to keep them from engaging at all in political activity.

Terrorism has the ability, apparently, either to immobilize people completely in countries such as Vietnam, Algeria and Northern Ireland, or to force the authorities into some type of dramatic action, such as the case of Trudeau in Canada, or into intemperate actions such as may have taken place in certain Latin American countries in the past year.

The terrorists believe that they have all of the cards in their hand, that if the public is apathetic at that juncture, that terrorism may force them into more apathy, that terrorism may force the government into some type of rash action that terrorists could then utilize for bringing down that government.

One has to be very careful in dealing with the terrorists so that you don't fall into their game plan, that you attempt, on the other hand, to come up with game plans that are somewhat more sophisticated than theirs. And the whole of the plan would be to outdistance them.

Mr. SCHULTZ. A terrorist organization can of course engage in an activity which exceeds the magnitude of what the public will tolerate.

Let me ask you this specific question. I have not read any news article in which a terrorist organization has claimed credit for the bombing of the New York airport.

Are you aware that any group has claimed credit?

Mr. LUCE. No, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Frequently when a bombing occurs, more than one or two terrorist organizations are happy to claim credit. Why hasn't some terrorist organization claimed credit for this, whether they did it or not?

Mr. LUCE. I'm inclined to believe that it was a mistake, that they didn't intend the bomb to go off then.

Mr. SCHULTZ. The critical point then is the number of people killed?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, that that would tend at this juncture to frighten people away. However, we must be careful in that analogy not to carry it too far because they did take credit, however, for the bombing of the restaurant in New York in which several people were killed.

Mr. SCHULTZ. So that's within the acceptable range of public tolerance?

Mr. LUCE. Perhaps so. But then you realize that when one begins to talk about human life, we get into a very vague area here.

Why is it that Americans are outraged with the murder of 6 million Jews by Hitler, rightfully outraged, and yet there is not the same general concern for the possible killing of 100 million Chinese under the regime of Mao Tse-tung?

It seems as if public outrage about mass murder only comes about when one can visualize it. We know that the motion pictures—and the files kept by the Nazis are extremely important in raising people's consciousness regarding the evils of Nazism. Anyone who is not incensed after seeing a movie of Dauchau or Auschwitz is insensitive to life. And yet, because we have never had the information or the ability to see what's going on in either the Soviet Union or China, we're often insensitive to it because one cannot even perceive of 100 million people being murdered.

It's difficult to think of 100 million people, let alone 100 million people being murdered.

We note that the Weather people in this country have attempted to portray themselves—and I think that this is a compelling point here—have attempted to portray themselves in the past months as simply being Tolstoyian anarchists who are living underground because they have been forced there by the brutality of the American system, and they are retaliating by blowing up men's rooms in government buildings.

They then somehow seduced a Hollywood movie director to make a movie of them underground and he was further enticed by the fact that they gave him a crocheted rug which he thought showed that they were really nice people. But the reality somewhat slips by the American people. They are not anarchist flower children because they have killed themselves while bomb-making in Greenwich Village. They were making anti-personnel bombs, something very similar to the Claymore mines used by the military in the Second World War. There's evidence that they attempted to blow up a policeman's organization building in Detroit, Mich., which would have resulted in a number of deaths.

The fortunate thing is that the bomb didn't go off.

Mr. SCHULTZ. There is a point of diminishing return—and Lenin recognized that any failure to accord with the objective realities could result in destruction of the movement.

Have you seen any terrorist actions taken by terrorist groups which have brought about the censure of either a parent or a controlling Communist group?

Mr. LUCE. Apparently, when the Symbionese Liberation Army killed Marcus Foster in Oakland, Calif., the reaction of the public at large and of other Marxist-Leninist organizations was not what they

expected. This may be because Marcus Foster was black, and apparently it was considered a tactical error to murder him.

The Left did not accept the actions of the SLA in the assassination. They did not receive the general public acclaim that they had hoped for either.

Occasionally, one will find that the Trotskyites will condemn a specific bombing in the United States. Usually if the bombing was done specifically by an organization that they are tolerant of, this makes for good publicity, but it doesn't mean that ultimately they wouldn't agree with it.

Mr. SCHULTZ. They only disagreed as to the timing and selection of the target?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. Terrorism has also always been a philosophical problem for Communists, again, only because there is no consistency as to the timing.

No Communist organization, to the best of my knowledge, has ever condemned overt terrorism in principle. They are selective in their outrage. They are selective insofar as they will say, well, terrorism perhaps shouldn't take place now, but one would have to look at the on-going situation and perhaps sometime in the future terrorism would be viable.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Of course Lenin not only recognized it—he advocated terrorism.

Mr. LUCE. As did Leon Trotsky, and of course contemporary Communists, and I think that that's important to remember. Che Guevara, for instance, as one of the leaders of the Cuban revolution, advocated and attempted to carry on guerrilla warfare not only in Cuba but in Bolivia and certainly was responsible for the training of terrorists in Venezuela and in other countries.

When I was in Cuba we spoke with the terrorists from Venezuela. There was a chance, or a possibility, that some of us would be arrested upon return to the United States. And the Venezuelan terrorists always promised us that, if indeed we were arrested and sentenced to jail, that they would blow up a number of oil wells in honor of us—a somewhat dubious distinction at best.

My point is only that these people were in Cuba to be trained to do such acts.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Did you actually witness any of the training camps or did you yourself undergo any of that?

Mr. LUCE. No, sir, I did not, but members of our group did, and members of the second group that we sent to Cuba in 1964 did. They were then responsible for an attempt in late 1964, I believe, to blow up the Washington Monument and the Statue of Liberty.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have any information on why this did not take place?

Mr. LUCE. They were arrested by the police. They were thwarted because their group was infiltrated.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I was aware of the attempt on the Statue of Liberty, but was it also true of the Washington Monument?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. They were attempting to bring an airplane down here and bomb it.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Do you have any information or does your study disclose whether there is international financing of domestic terrorist groups in the United States?

Mr. LUCE. No, sir, I don't have information on that.

Mr. SCHULTZ. In connection with your study, and we will ask that it will be accepted for the record in just a minute, I know that you have prepared a chart showing the relationship of the revolutionary Communist organizations, their origins and present divisions.

Would you describe the manner in which you put this together, and describe the chart, recognizing that the reporter cannot see the chart at this point?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. This is a chart, the intent of which is to give to the student of leftwing organizations the ability, perhaps, to begin to distinguish between the various organizations that have existed and do exist in the United States that advocate Marxism-Leninism. It also attempts, however, to make it very clear that there is a differentiation between revolutionary Communist organizations and democratic Socialist organizations. And it also attempts in a small way to give some kind of historical continuity to the various organizations that have existed and do exist in the United States.

One of the reasons for drawing up this chart is with the hope that by studying it, and perhaps also studying material that would supplement the chart, one might begin to have a better understanding of some of the newer groups that are emerging in the United States.

I have in the past years, since my break with the Left, run into any number of people who would read a newspaper article about the Black Liberation Army or the New American Movement, just as examples, and have no idea where they came from or their historical lineage.

And so in part I think this chart is an attempt to really create a lineage of all of these groups and give the interested person, be he a scholar or just an interested individual, the opportunity to begin to understand the growth pattern of the newest organizations that advocate revolutionary Communist or terrorist activities in the United States.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Would you describe your chart as—in very simple terms—a family tree?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And you have testified earlier that the Marxist doctrine is a constant and that the methodology and tactics are flexible and do change.

Do you or can you testify that the Marxist ideology does in fact permeate each of these organizations that describe themselves as Marxist-Leninist—no matter what they may call themselves or what their differences with the Communist Party or with each other?

Mr. LUCE. At the moment, of course, that one says Marxist-Leninist ideology, then the break is apparent between the democratic socialist organizations and the Communist organizations or the terrorist organizations.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Well, I would describe Marx as the individual who developed the ideology and Lenin as the one who prepared the methodology, or the manner in which the ideology is carried out. And if that's incorrect—

Mr. LUCE. No, sir, that's not incorrect. I just always want to make sure, though, that people are very aware of the differentiation between Democratic Socialist organizations and Communist organizations.

Also, if I may state that I think that a real problem has always existed, and it's a minor point, perhaps, but Engels is always left out.

It is not simply a Marxist program. It is a joint effort of Marx and Engels, and as a matter of fact, Engels, perhaps, had more influence than people know. Engels was especially important in the writing of the Communist Manifesto and as a matter of fact, if Friedrich Engels had not existed at the time, it is very questionable, I think, in a number of people's minds, whether or not Karl Marx would have had the influence he did.

Engels financially supported Marx and was responsible for giving Marx the opportunity of seeing the working class at work in England, because Engels came from a moderately wealthy family and had certain social inclinations that Marx could never have otherwise reached.

So Engels is an important influence.

Mr. MARTIN. I have a question to ask dealing with the question of Marxist ideology as it relates to the social democrats.

You can correct me if I'm wrong, but my own understanding of the matter is that social democrats accept the Marxist ideology in part—that is, certain economic aspects of Marxism—but it was Marx rather than Lenin who initiated the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the democratic socialists do not buy the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

So would it be accurate to say that the democratic socialists accept Marxism in part, but not in toto?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, they do. They split with Marx and Engels specifically over violence and the dictatorship and founded the Second International. It's also important to point out that Democratic Socialists have operated at all times under the assumption that the only way that they would gain political power was through the ballot and have never been engaged in violent activities. And also, they apparently do not, as you correctly point out, believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Well, Marx envisioned the installation of the proletarian dictatorship as a necessary vehicle to establish, first, socialist and then ultimately a Communist society, did he not?

Mr. LUCE. Marx envisioned—well, to be perfectly honest, there's a great deal of vapor in Marx and one of the more vaporous areas is exactly at the point he did envision the necessity of a dictatorship. He did contend that the only way that this could come about was through violent means.

It was over these areas of initial discussion that the groups that became social democrats split with him, or he threw them out, depending upon how one looks at it at that time.

Marx, however, did argue that it was necessary for the installation of a dictatorship of the proletariat in order to reach the first stage of so-called socialism, and then to go on to the nirvana of communism.

Of course it's interesting to note that in every country that the Communists have controlled in the world, they are still at that primitive level of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that no state has advanced even to "socialism," and it is extremely doubtful that any state ever will, because this seems to be one of the anomalies of political life that once the people that call themselves Marxist-Leninists take power, that their dictatorship grows and simply continues permanently.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I would like to quote Lenin and ask you to comment on the organizations which you have clearly identified and put on your

chart and tell us whether they follow the concepts of the quote that I will read. I quote from Lenin, his 1920 selected works entitled, "The Role of the Communist Party," wherein Lenin says:

The strictest loyalty to the ideas of communism must be combined with the ability to make all of the necessary practical compromises to attack, to make agreements, zigzags, retreats, et cetera.

Here he's talking about the ability to respond and to cope with the situation that exists.

Would you comment on any of those organizations which do not do this? Maybe that would be an easier way.

Mr. LUCE. I think that would be much easier. I would say that the only organizations that don't follow that are those which are no longer a part of the Marxist continuum, which would be the social democrats, and that therefore everybody else on this chart would fall into that category.

Mr. SCHULTZ. And lest we forget it, this does include the Communist Party USA?

Mr. LUCE. Very much so, yes, sir.

If I may say that within the past years, recent years, there has been a general tendency in the United States to downplay the role of the Communist Party USA, and that is because of the flamboyant activities of such groups as the Black Liberation Army or the Symphonese Liberation Army or the Weather Underground. And yet the Communist Party of the United States continues to be a major force of concern, I would think, for anybody interested in retaining the democratic values of this country.

The Communist Party of the United States is the overt, overground agent of the Soviet Union in this country. The fact that it is not openly engaged in terrorism at this juncture does not mean that it is not a dangerous organization or an organization that has in any way forgotten its major goal, which would be the destruction of the democratic system in this Nation. And the Communist Party of the United States must continue to be watched and surveilled and kept under as close security wraps as possible.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Let me ask for your comment in connection with the quote of Lenin from his selected works of 1900 entitled "The Urgent Tasks of Our Movement."

He said that the party must be organized from the "top down and cannot deviate in the slightest degree from the socialist ideology." And he conceived of the Party as a means of providing a stable organization of leaders to "maintain continuity, drawing the masses into the struggle." And third, he sought the assistance of "persons engaged in revolutionary activities as a profession."

What application do you see between these statements of Lenin—and we're talking about methodology—to the organizations that you included in your study and appear on your chart?

Mr. LUCE. Once again, I think that all of the revolutionary Communist and terrorist organizations follow an organizational chart pattern, I suppose, that could be conceived of in almost these exact words. One of the regrettable aspects of contemporary life is the fact that many people do not, most people in the United States do not conceive of revolutionary Communist Parties as being organized exactly like this, that the parties are pyramid in shape, that the top

leadership are certainly revolutionary professionals, or professional revolutionaries, and that they follow almost to a T exactly what Lenin said in 1900.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I would like to mark your chart as exhibit No. 4 and ask that it be accepted for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. The chart is ordered into the record.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 4 and will be found on foldout following page 687 of the appendix.]

Mr. SCHULTZ. Turning now to your monograph entitled "Contemporary Terrorism Within the United States and Relationships Between External Communist Ideology and the Internal Communistic Terrorism," I ask if you might give us some insight as to the development of the recommendations that you have made and what priorities, if any, you could assign to these recommendations.

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir. I think that, first of all, as usual, one of the major concerns must be that the American public be educated as to the existence of revolutionary communistic terrorist organizations in the United States.

I am convinced that there is a vast lag in the educational process in this country in informing, not only students but the citizenry at large, as to the various organizations and their intent and a brief history of them.

I also think that the American people, once they begin to understand who these revolutionary Communists and terrorists are, that they will begin to respond, just as they have in all times of crisis in this Nation.

I also believe that it is important that we not just deal with an educational program but that we begin to perhaps draw up certain frameworks or formats for the future that would deal with terrorism.

To be specific, I am hopeful that the Congress of the United States would consider at least Representative John Ashbrook's recent bill on terrorism. This bill relates to people travelling from the United States to engage in terrorist activities, or terrorists entering the United States to engage in sabotage.

It also deals with the possible limitations of Americans sending financial or military aid to terrorists abroad and/or receiving financial or military aid.

Consideration of these types of bills, it would seem to me, would be vital to the American public.

I would also hope that Congress, or the various intelligence agencies of the country, would be in more direct contact with the West German Government, for instance, or the Canadian Government and consider some of the proposals that both of these governments have had regarding the influx of terrorism in those countries.

Mr. SCHULTZ. I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that the monograph prepared by Mr. Luce be marked as exhibit No. 5 and accepted for inclusion in the record.

Senator THURMOND. So ordered.

[The document referred to was marked exhibit No. 5 and will be found on p. 705 of the appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN. Do you have any personal knowledge—you have spoken about terrorist training provided to Americans recently or currently engaged in terrorism by the Cuban Government—Do you

have any personal knowledge of similar training being provided by institutions in the Soviet Union or Communist Europe?

Mr. LUCE. The only information that I have regarding that, sir, is that I have read in congressional reports of such activity taking place but I have no personal knowledge of it.

I'm inclined to believe, however, that in the sworn testimony that I have read from the congressional reports that indeed the Soviet Union has in the past, and is continuing, to train terrorists. These terrorists apparently, at least, appeared within various ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Black September.

Mr. MARTIN. Such a pattern of training activities would fit into the overall pattern of revolutionary Marxist activities, as you understand it from your personal experience?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, very much so.

Mr. MARTIN. Those are my only questions.

Mr. SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, some of the other staff members may have questions.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Short, do you have anything you would like to bring up?

Mr. SHORT. Yes, thank you, Senator. Mr. Luce, I believe you mentioned earlier that one of the four Communist-identified organizations you were concerned about was the Revolutionary Communist Party.

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. The chairman is Robert Avakian.

Mr. LUCE. Right.

Mr. SHORT. He was a former Weatherman. Doesn't he advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, he does, very much so. I'm inclined to believe that the Revolutionary Communist Party will, within the next months, become a spearhead of violent activity in this country.

Mr. SHORT. Do you have any indications as to the size of the organization?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, I don't believe it's an extremely large organization.

Mr. SHORT. But extremely violent in nature?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. Well, of course, as you have discussed, there's been a rise in terrorism.

Do you feel that terrorist groups will use indiscriminate violence in the United States as they have in Ireland and Algeria and some other countries? Will this increase?

Mr. LUCE. Yes, sir, I believe it will, very much so. I think that what we've seen in the past months is just preparation for indiscriminate violence and I think that is the key to exactly what is coming up in the future.

By indiscriminate violence I mean violence aimed not simply at the destruction of private property, which is abominable in its own way, but violence aimed at killing or maiming innocent people.

Mr. SHORT. Well, we have decreased our intelligence capabilities considerably today.

Is there any way of preventing this type of action, in spite of the decrease that we have made in our intelligence work?

Mr. LUCE. Well, a continuation of castrating the intelligence forces of the United States has certainly limited their abilities.

I am very fearful that this decreased ability on the part of local and national security agencies will lead us into a swamp from which we won't be able to extricate ourselves.

One of the interesting facets of American democracy is of course the ways in which times change and tempers change and politics change, and yet we are dealing here, it seems to me, in an area wherein the continual destruction of our law enforcement and intelligence agencies can only lead to a disastrous situation.

I'm very concerned about that.

Mr. SHORT. An excellent point and one on which many of us share a like concern. Thank you. That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator THURMOND. On behalf of the subcommittee, Mr. Luce, I want to thank you for coming here and for the light you have thrown on the many interlocks between communism and terrorism.

If that is all, the subcommittee stands adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

[Whereupon, at 12:45 o'clock p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

EXHIBIT No. 1

(Referred to on p. 671.)

RED GUERRILLA FAMILY COMMUNIQUE

The Red Guerrilla Family is responsible for the attack on the office of Union Carbide at One California Street in San Francisco. We attack Union Carbide because of their chrome-mining operations in occupied Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), for their heavy mining and manufacturing interests in South Africa, and for their murderous exploitation of working people in the U.S., Puerto Rico and throughout the world.

Most Americans know Union Carbide through their Eveready batteries, Prestone anti-freeze, and Glad plastic wraps and bags. But the bulk of their business is as a supplier of high-technology raw materials to industry. They are the nation's largest petrochemical producer, and second only to DuPont in chemicals in general. They sell over \$5 billion worth of chemicals, plastics, metals, uranium, carbons, gases and industrial and consumer goods a year.

Union Carbide has been doing business in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) since the 1920's, when the country was a British colony. Today Zimbabwe is ruled by the white racist government of Ian Smith. There are about six million native black people in Zimbabwe, and about a quarter of a million white European settlers, three-quarters of whom immigrated there since World War II. Ian Smith represents only the most reactionary group of these white settlers. He has refused to hold any type of democratic election, and has vowed not to allow majority rule "in a thousand years".

Union Carbide's main business in Zimbabwe is the mining of chrome ore. Zimbabwe produces about half of all the chrome used by the U.S. military and industry, and Union Carbide mines over 75% of Zimbabwe's chrome. They mine this chrome in direct violation of the United Nation's economic sanctions against the government of Ian Smith.

The greed of the multi-national corporations like Union Carbide to make money anywhere and everywhere they can is the primary reason Smith's racist regime has lasted this long. Even when the U.N. voted sanctions against Smith's government in 1966, the multi-nationals continued to export chrome from Zimbabwe to the capitalist countries in North America, Western Europe and Japan, disguising it as chrome from South Africa or Mozambique (then a Portuguese colony). In 1971, Union Carbide and the big steel companies, not satisfied with this arrangement, pushed through Congress a bill which allowed the multi-nationals to legally and openly import chrome from Zimbabwe. This bill, called the Byrd Amendment, declared chrome to be a "strategic material" and legalizes its importation from any "non-communist" nation. The bill was pushed through Congress with the same argument that the U.S. was becoming too dependent on chrome from the U.S.S.R., which was supplying from one-third to one-half of the U.S. supply. Since 1971, when the Byrd Amendment was signed by former President Nixon, Russian chrome has continued to account for at least the same proportion of U.S. chrome imports.

Union Carbide also mines chrome ore in South Africa, but it is considered vastly inferior to the ore from Zimbabwe. Union Carbide has been doing business in South Africa since the 1930's. In addition to chrome, they mine vanadium pentoxide, which is used in making steel. Union Carbide has a carbon and graphite electrode factory in South Africa. Union Carbide also sells a number of their products to South African industry, including plastics, industrial and agricultural chemicals, silicones, coating and adhesive resins and special metal alloys.

Southern Africa is not the only part of the world which Union Carbide exploits. They have several factories in Puerto Rico, including a major \$350 million petrochemical plant in Ponce. They mine, manufacture and sell their products on every continent: in Argentine, Bermuda, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador,

Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, in Iran, Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka, in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand, the Philippines and Taiwan, in Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Zambia, the Sudan, Kenya and the "Spanish" Sahara, in Canada, Australia, Japan and Western Europe.

Union Carbide does some work for the U.S. military, which is the force that gives the multi-nationals the muscle to exploit so many people and so many nations. Union Carbide sells specialized batteries to the military—they sold about \$10 million worth of these during the Vietnam War. They have done research and development work on nuclear reactors for atomic-powered ships and submarines, for the ABM, and for space programs. They run the Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), one of the successor organizations to the Atomic Energy Commission. They also run two gaseous diffusion plants for the ERDA, one in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and in Paducah, Kentucky. These plants produce enriched uranium for both civilian and military use.

Union Carbide is as willing to exploit the land and labor of the U.S. as it is to rob the people of Zimbabwe and Puerto Rico. For instance, Union Carbide, along with such corporations as United Nuclear, Homestake Mining, Anaconda and Utah International mine uranium on the Colorado plateau, where Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico share common borders. Hundreds of uranium miners will die for years to come because of excessive exposure to radioactive radon gas in inadequately ventilated mines. These same mining corporations dumped radioactive mill tailings into streams and rivers, and onto Navajo Indian reservations, and sold them as land fill for schools, homes, factories and other buildings.

In Charleston, West Virginia, Union Carbide's ferroalloy plant up until the early 1970's put more "particulates"—solid matter—into the air than all of New York City. Some called it the smokiest factory in the world. Union Carbide refused for three years to supply data to federal pollution inspectors on another of its ferroalloy plants, this one in Marietta, Ohio, even though the National Air Pollution Control Administration had documented a considerable increase in lung diseases in the area. The Marietta plant burns high-sulfur coal that Union Carbide strip-mines from its own nearby coal fields.

"When they look at us, they see a little of you . . . And it's all quite simple. Overseas, we're you."

—a Union Carbide ad.

Union Carbide claims that its mining of chrome in Zimbabwe, its mining and manufacturing in South Africa, and its exploitation of working people in every corner of the globe is in the best interests of the American people. This is a lie. It is the super-rich ruling class which owns and controls the giant multi-national corporations that really profits from this corporate plunder. When Ford and Kissinger threaten to stop Southern Africa's "slide into communism", they are not defending the interests of poor and working people, but the interests of corporations like Union Carbide, General Motors, Standard Oil and Polaroid in Africa. When Ford and Kissinger threaten military intervention against the people of Cuba, they are defending the interests of the multi-nationals in Latin America. When Ford and Kissinger demand billions for the military, ignore unemployment and murderous working conditions, and cut back on food stamps and social services, they are defending the interests of the ruling class right here in the U.S.

All progressive and revolutionary people stand in solidarity with the struggling peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, and with the victorious peoples of Angola and Mozambique, led by the MPLA and FREIMO. The liberation of Southern Africa will bring the liberation of North America and all the people of the world that much closer.

EXHIBIT No. 2

(Referred to on p. 671.)

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 14, 1976]

BOMB HITS OFFICE BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO.—A powerful bomb exploded early today in a downtown high-rise office building, sending frightened workers out into the streets but causing no injuries.

Police said they believed the bomb was planted in the Mutual Benefit Life Building by the Red Guerrilla Family, the same underground group which took credit for an explosion three months ago in nearby Embarcadero Center.

The bomb went off just after midnight in a 17th-floor rest room near the offices of Union Carbide Co. and caused considerable plumbing and water damage, firemen said.

At least 25 janitors and night workers were still in the 32-story building at the time of the explosion, although telephone callers purporting to be with the terrorist group had given warning.

The Red Guerrilla Family has been linked to several bombings in the Bay Area during the past year, including explosions at the FBI's Berkeley offices and near the Iranian Consulate of Embarcadero Center on Jan. 14.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 15, 1976]

TERRORISTS BOMB S.F. BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (AP).—A bomb exploded at midnight Tuesday in an 18th-floor restroom of a downtown office building, damaging walls and plumbing. About 25 janitors and other workers in the building escaped unhurt from the blast, for which the terrorist Red Guerrilla Family claimed responsibility.

Police, who had been notified of a bomb threat and were given the location, went to the wrong building—the one next door—and evacuated one janitor before the explosion.

It was the Red Guerrilla Family that claimed to have planted a bomb that went off Jan. 14 near the Iranian consulate.

EXHIBIT No. 3

(Referred to on p. 672)

DRAGON

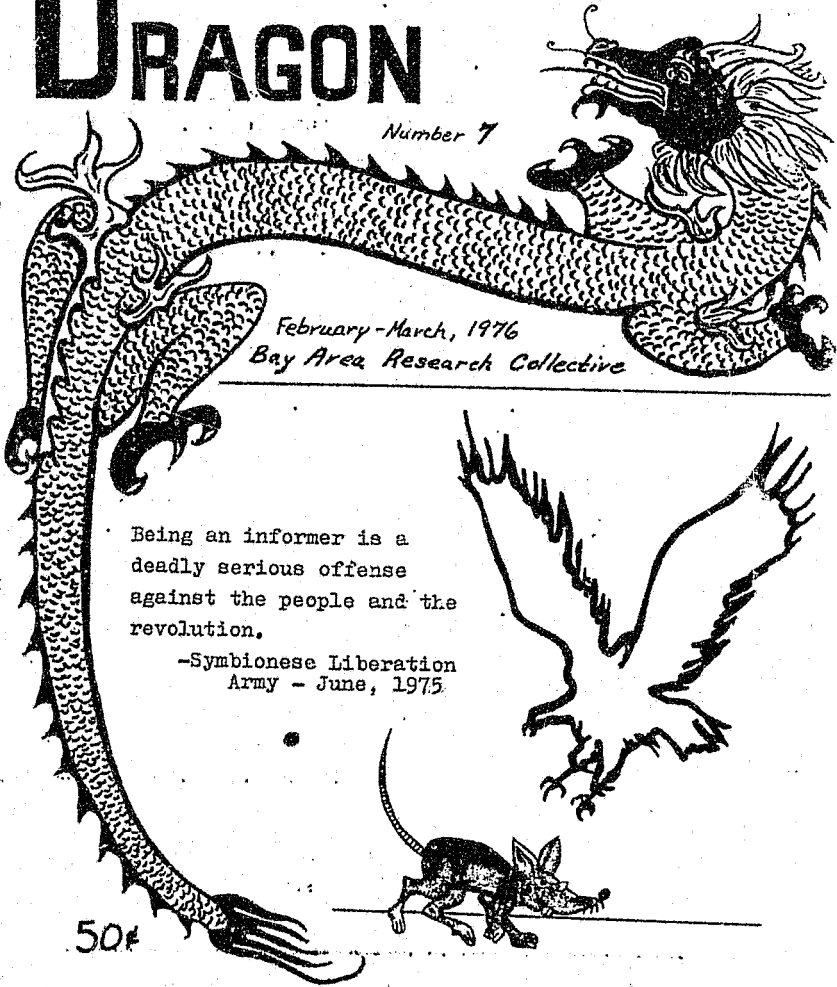
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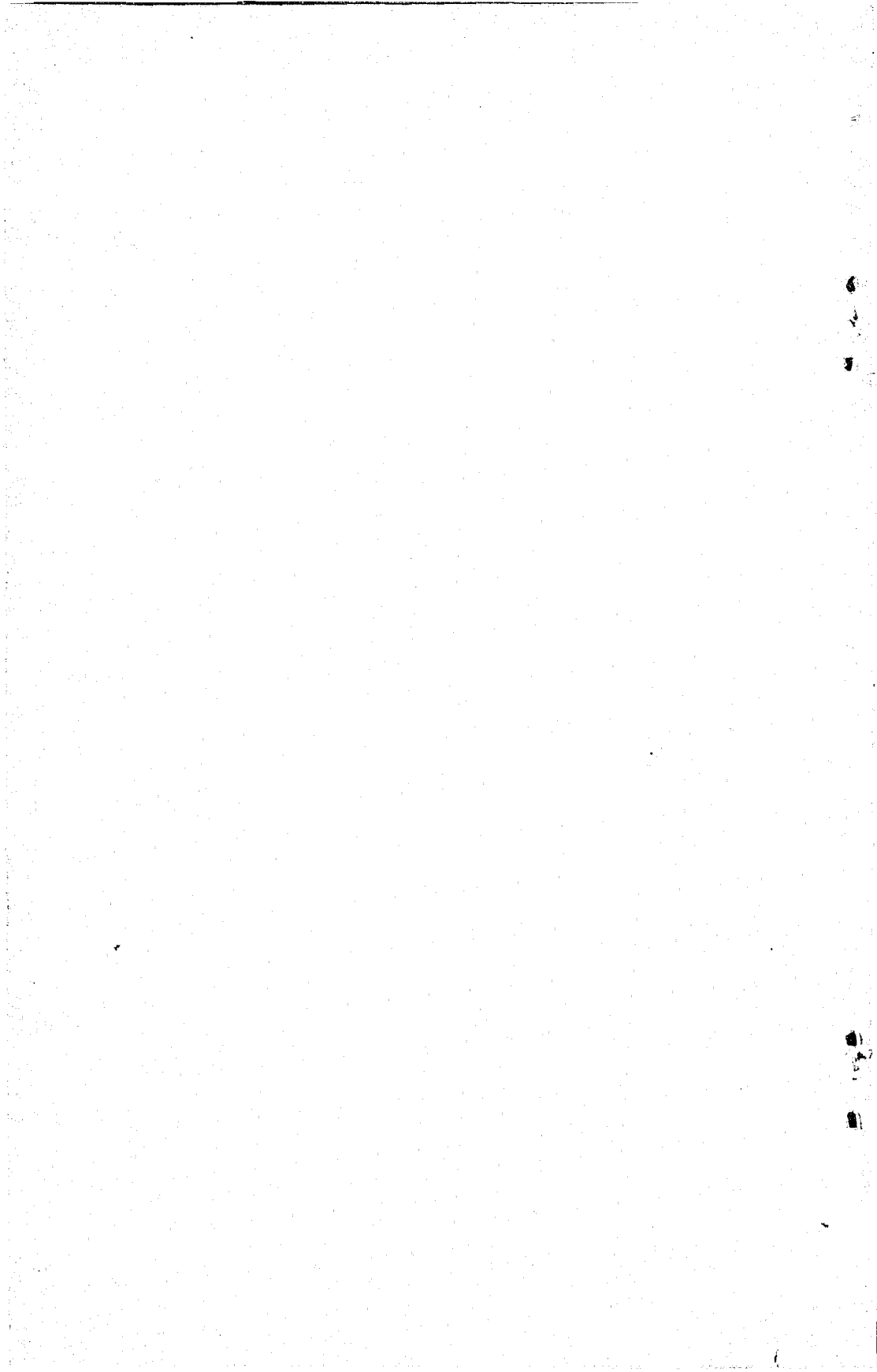
February-March, 1976
Bay Area Research Collective

Being an informer is a
deadly serious offense
against the people and the
revolution.

-Symbionese Liberation
Army - June, 1975

50¢





- 1 -

Patricia Hearst: a BARG Statement

The trial of Patty Hearst began January 27th in San Francisco amid the worldwide hoopla of the "trial of the century," the grandstanding of millionaire lawyer F. Lee Bailey and angry responses from the movement. It would be pointless to try to set the general context of the SLA, the media, or even to describe the circus going on in San Francisco. The point of this article is to respond to the many letters we have received asking, what about Patty and the Harrises -- and to add our two-cents on the situation.

From September 18 until the start of the Hearst trial, speculation about Patty's allegiance to the SLA and the people's movement has been abundant from all sectors. For several months it was unclear what course her defense would take, but the introduction of F. Lee Bailey into the case changed that uncertainty. Bailey would not be on a case where even a hint of principle, political or otherwise, was an issue. When Bailey takes a case it becomes simply "Bailey's case." He runs the show, from the media coverage to outfitting the defendant. That Bailey would push for incriminating others still alive to save his client was and is a certainty. That Patricia Hearst has acted in complicity with the strategy is her conscious choice, which we vehemently denounce.

No one, revolutionary or otherwise, wants to go to prison for even a short stretch, much less for life. People who have been inside, write to prisoners or have friends or relatives doing time are especially aware of the conditions of prison life. Not wanting to go to jail is a natural feeling and we have no political sanctions against such an attitude. However, when staying out of jail translates out to snitching and lying in such a way that it seems to implicate others who are still alive, the situation becomes quite different. In her testimony so far Patty has mentioned the names of 23 people who are living, some of whom she has implicated in crimes ranging from the harboring of a federal fugitive to kidnapping, bank robbery and murder. It's clear that Patty is dealing fast and furious, and will say anything to secure her own freedom. Patricia Hearst is a snitch and should be regarded as such.

The following is excerpted from a statement released by Bill and Emily Harris on February 5, after the Hearst jury was sequestered (but before most of Patty's testimony). Bill and Emily have made it clear that they would never testify against Patricia Hearst.

-2-

The Hearst machine marches on, convinced that their money and influence is enough to pull the wool over the eyes of the American people and trick them into believing that the daughter who "disgraced" them and exposed them for what they are, was in fact brainwashed by revolutionaries. Now the Hearsts have singled out the two of us to justify their evil fabrication. We will not be characterized this way without a fight, and we believe it is only right that that fight take place in a courtroom in Los Angeles around the charges which all three of us face together as co-defendants. We do not want our trial here to begin before the end of Patricia Hearst's trial in San Francisco. We want to wait until she can be tried here with us.

...Out of this very complicated situation, what is Patricia Hearst's role, both past and present? Well, we will tell you that she is far from the weak, hysterical, pampered little heiress that her family has tried to characterize her as. The Patricia Hearst we knew was strong and assertive, making her own independent decisions. The relative smoothness of the whole evolution of her defense from the beginning until now can only be seen as an indication of her willing compliance. People either stand fast or fall when they are called to the test and Patricia is falling -- falling for a game that is based on the ruthless power and privilege of the wealthy.

...The SLA never had any interest in converting Patricia Hearst. In fact, they wanted her to return to her family, knowing that if she stayed, their own survival would be greatly complicated. The group took the position that if she wanted to stay, she must show that she understood the implications, was ready to deal with all the hardships that the life entailed, and was ready to struggle to become a revolutionary person. But she had seen a viable alternative to her previous life and she had already gained a sense of the warmth and humanity of the people she was with who were struggling to achieve that alternative. Eventually, she wanted to be a part of it. The SLA understood that she would be a liability in the sense that she was easily recognized, that she had many needs that would be a drain on the group at that stage, and that the heat would intensify rather than gradually diminish. It was clear to the SLA that if she was not released, that heat would be augmented by the relentless efforts of the Hearst family to get back their "prized possession." Yet in spite of all these very real problems, Patricia's desire was based on a serious analysis of what was happening and the SLA felt that to release her would be to turn her out to the wolves. So she stayed with them, based on her own initiative and free choice.

It is only now that her free choice has been taken away and that she has been convinced to save her own skin by negating these past choices and thereby evading the consequences. Of course, to do this, she must be willing to serve as a cooperative pawn of her family and to compromise everything that she believed in and lived for the last year and a half.

The Hearst family has given the American people quite an education in the callous power and influence that the rich can buy. But no matter what the outcome of Patricia Hearst's present court battle, we know that no one has been fooled and many are enraged along with us that the Hearsts would fabricate such lies and expect all of us to fall for them.

(full text available from BARG)

--Emily and Bill Harris
Los Angeles County Jail

5-2-68

-3-

HEARST CASTLE BOMBING

ON FEBRUARY 12, 1976 A BOMB EXPLODED IN A GUEST HOUSE ON THE ESTATE OF THE HEARST CASTLE AT SAN SIMEON, CA., DOING A BILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE AND CAUSING NO INJURIES. SAN SIMEON, THE HOME OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, SR. IS NOW A STATE PARK. THE ACTION WAS CLAIMED BY THE GENERAL COMMAND OF THE PEOPLE'S FORCES, NEW WORLD LIBERATION FRONT, AND THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE, DEMANDING THAT \$250,000 BE GIVEN TO THE HARRIS DEFENSE FUND, WAS ISSUED. RANDOLPH HEARST, PATTY'S FATHER, INDICATED THAT THE NWLF'S DEMANDS WOULD NOT BE MET.

DON'T YOU WANT
TO USE VIOLENCE
WITH ME!!



The Hearst's have a history of feeding off the poor! Their whole parasitic fortune has been made at the expense of poor/working people and we therefore demand:

1. In the interests of seeing justice furthered, contribute \$250,000 to the Bill and Emily Harris defense fund.
2. Stop the lying that is designed to save Patty and bury the Harrises.

These Hearst vultures are completely out of their minds if they think we are going to sit idly by and watch ruling-class justice score another victory at the expense of the Harrises. Everyone knows that justice is bought in this country and this is another case to prove it.

This case also shows that justice does not stop at color, it stops at class and money. F. Lee Bailey is bought for Patty while in Los Angeles, Bill Harris is forced to be defended by someone who has said he does not want to defend him, and someone whom Harris says he does not to be defended by! Justice is bought!

We are well aware of why it was decided that Patty was not to get out on bail. If she had, she would never have made it to her trial alive! Let's see if the pig Hearsts are equally wise by meeting our two just demands. If not, we will make examples of these ruling class bloodsuckers and will call on all comrades/progressive minded people/poor people to make life

-4-

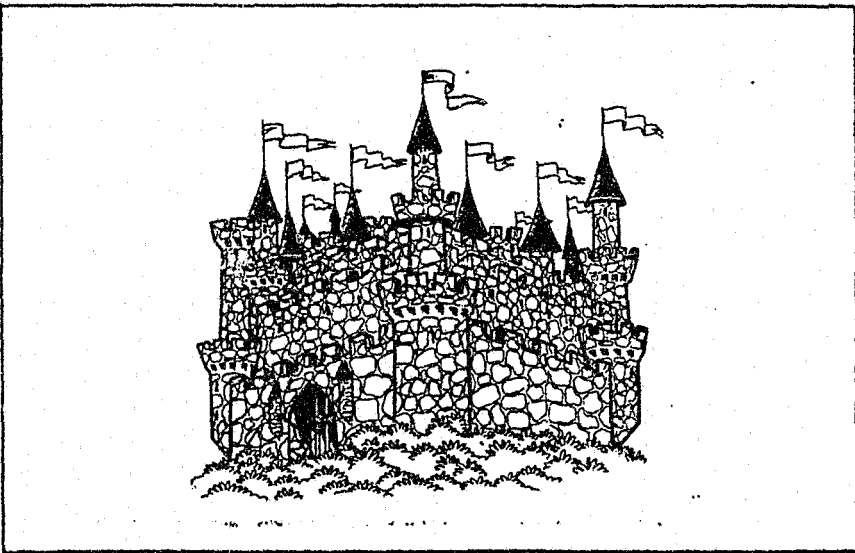
miserable for these deranged and degenerate Hearst parasites at every turn they take!

This ruling class "justice" has enslaved our ancestors and has enslaved us all of our lives. Under this order the poor go to prison, the poor get burnt alive in fires, and the poor suffer from poor or no health care. We say organize! Unite! Fight back!

The bloodsucking Hearsts have 48 hours to move on these just demands! We remind them that this is the easiest way. Hearst castle will only be the beginning if our two just demands are not met:

Toward an order where justice means just that!
A class war is toward a classless society is
toward a just new order and a new day!
Organize and unite toward total liberation!
Hasta la Victoria!

Central Command - Peoples' Forces
New World Liberation Front



-25-

New World Liberation Front Steps Up Activity..

During the past month, the New World Liberation Front has stepped up activity in three areas. They have taken responsibility for the bombing of the Hearst castle in San Simeon where reportedly \$1,000,000 worth of damage was caused. They sent a second communique attacking slum landlords demanding that rental dwellings in San Francisco be brought up to code and that P.G.&E. pay 50% of the costs needed to bring houses up to fire safety codes. In this communique they took credit for three bombings: 1. the house of Beatrice Present (who owned the Gartland Apts. which burned down killing 12-25 people) 2. the car of Jack Osheroff--a landlord and 3. P.G.&E. power transformers. The bombs at the P.G.&E. targets and at Present's house were dismantled by police before they went off, however, the car bombing was successful.

This was followed by another action: cutting P.G.&E. poles and severing power cables. So far, 11 power poles have been discovered in Tiberon, Ca. sawed part way through. The NWLF warned workers to be careful of all poles--some poles have been marked and some have not. They have demanded free utilities for the

unemployed and poor senior citizens. In their communique, they intensified their campaign against slum landlords and supported the demands of Tenants for Action, a group based in the Hunters Point/Bay View Area of San Francisco who are being "relocated" from their homes.

In Dragon #5 and #6 we discussed the NWLF's health strategy and campaign against the San Francisco Supervisors who they were pressuring into providing adequate health care in the San Bruno jail. The NWLF gave the Supervisors three weeks to meet their demands. The deadline has passed and since that time, no progress seems to have been made.

The Supervisors cancelled their participation in a public hearing on health conditions at the jail with the Prison Health Project saying that they refused to be intimidated by "terrorists". However, the PHP, a community organization which has been involved with the health care issue at San Bruno Jail has decided to hold hearings of their own sometime in mid-March.

The two most recent NWLF communiqués follow. We offer our comradely support in their continuing offensive.

- BARC

-26-

The Gartland massacre screamed out the dehumanizing death-trap conditions we poor people are forced to "live" and many times die in. The cockroaches and rats we are forced to live with are but an extension of the scumlord leeches who feed on our misery. Hand in hand with these leeches are all the "officials" and their Watergate justice. Their "due-process, 5-year delay" legal shit is just that: legal shit, with the end result being to **BURN POOR PEOPLE ALIVE!**

The common bond between the Gartland victims was they were all poor! Fire doesn't stop at color or age -- it stops at money! The same is true for health, and just as we say **HEALTH SHALL AND WILL BE A HUMAN RIGHT**, so we say that **DECENT HOUSING SHALL AND WILL BE A HUMAN RIGHT!**

The first and most direct enemy of decent housing is the greedy scumlord. They don't care about poor people's lives or safety. If they did care, after seeing the Gartland massacre they would rush down and take steps to ensure that this unnecessary slaughter of poor people would not happen again. They would install basic fire-safety devices, smoke and heat alarms, smoke barriers, sprinklers, fire-escapes and emergency exits.

That woman at the Gartland apartment who fell back away from the window, consumed by fire that could have been prevented, would have lived if she had a fire-escape



NWLF COMMUNIQUE...



to put her foot out onto! Beatrice Present, owner of the Gartland, is typical of scumlords. We aren't blinded by the fact that she is in a wheelchair. We see many old people in wheelchairs who are forced to live in deathtraps throughout the Tenderloin; an unjust reward for old, poor people who have worked hard all their lives and are now discarded. What could they do in a Gartland fire? Scumlord Present was told time and again, either directly or through the managers, of the dangerous conditions in her buildings. The city officials - in their feeble-ass way - told her the same thing by issuing code violation citations and then condemning the building. But the "officials" turned their backs while scumlord Present continued sucking money from her tenants, not only in the Mission, but in the Tenderloin too. The Lassen Apartments she owns are no differ-

-27-

ent -- 68 code violations and 7 fires in the past 2 years!

We poor people have been telling scumlords all our lives about these dehumanizing conditions, but they have refused to move to correct them. Scumlords are nothing more than buzzards who prey on poor people, causing suffering, misery, and sometimes death, all for their personal greed.

We will show these buzzards the same respect they have shown poor people. **WE ARE TAKING STEPS TO PUT POWER IN THE HANDS OF TENANTS SO THEY CAN FORCE SCUMLORDS TO MOVE ON FIRE-SAFETY CODE VIOLATIONS.** If scumlords fail to move on the just demands of the tenants, their names will be put on the scumlords list and they will be subject to the people's justice. We will not burn alive!

We poor people will raise our living conditions through a united front. **SCUMLORDS HAVE A WAY OUT--TO MOVE DRASTICALLY WITH A FUROR TO CORRECT THESE DEATH-TRAP CONDITIONS.** Yes, it boils down to some of their money, or their sanity, safety, and lives. We'll see how much they love their money! We will drive these greedy scumlords and corrupt officials crazy and to their graves if they don't change their ways and move to meet tenants' demands.

WHAH COI S A:YOUND

Rich parasites and their stooge enforcers prey on us at every turn in our lives--from our housing, to our utilities, to our health care, to our food, to our air, to our minds and souls, driving us to early graves by fire, by alcohol, by heroin, by robbery, by prisons! We must organize and unite the many to smash this death-order controlled by a greedy few!

75% of the residents of San Francisco are renters, yet the laws serve only the needs of the scumlords. We see how long it takes a scumlord to get a tenant kicked out, and we see how long it takes to force scumlords to bring their buildings up to code. Ed Johnson even admits he hasn't prosecuted one scumlord in the four years he's been city attorney.

"Officials" have shown they will not prosecute the Gartland owners. They have said the condition of the building had nothing to do with the deaths. They have centered all their blame on an arsonist (sick and deranged by this order) in an attempt to cover-up their complicity in this murderous act.

Clearly we will not get rid of arsonists until we change this dehumanizing death-order that drives people to become deranged arsonists. Further, these officials, using the media, have tried to mislead the public into believing only 12 people

- 28 -

died in the Gartland fire, when the manager estimates it's more like 25.

These lies are told to try and keep us poor people from seeing the truth. But we know why our life expectancy is one-half that of the ruling class: it's because these parasites thrive on the misery, suffering, and butchery of poor people here and all over the world--San-Quentin, South Africa, Mission, Chile, Fillmore, Rhodesia, Hunter's Point/Bayview, Haiti...

Freitas, DA and voice and defender of the ruling class, is asking for \$72,000 to counter the just revolutionary attacks against the ruling class and their stooge enforcers. We say the cheapest, fastest way to put an end to these attacks is to change the priorities of city government. Serve the vital needs of poor people and not ruling class greed.

We realize this means a complete turn-around for these "officials", especially supervisors Barbagelata, Tamaras, Francois, vanBeroldingen, Mendelsohn, and Gonzales, whose campaigns were financed by land developers and real estate interests, and who continually promote high-rise development. They must recognize we poor people have a right not only to decent housing, but also to our communities. WE WILL NOT SETTLE FOR DEATH-TRAP HOUSING OR THE

DESTRUCTION OF OUR NEIGHBORHOODS TO SUIT RULING CLASS HIGH-RISE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES. WE DEMAND, THEREFORE, THAT THIS \$72,000 GO TO DEFEND TENANTS' RIGHTS!

Remove corrupt officials like building inspector Frankoni, who owns a building with 13 violations. These "officials" have defended the rights of the ruling class to drain our lives for long enough. If the supervisors allot this \$72,000 to Freitas, but neglect health care and housing for the poor, we will declare war against these upholders of the ruling class and this death-order. WE WILL STRUGGLE UNTIL GOOD HOUSING AND HEALTH CARE ARE HUMAN RIGHTS SHARED BY ALL PEOPLE!

In a communique that came out before the Gartland fire, we pointed out that many apartment buildings were/are in need of fire-safety devices. At that time, we demanded that PG&E move to help correct these conditions. WE DO NOT EXPECT SCUMLORDS TO PAY ALL THE BILLS AND WE WILL NOT STAND FOR "OFFICIALS" CONDEMNING OUR HOMES SIMPLY BECAUSE THERE ISN'T THE MONEY TO REPAIR THEM. YOUR SOLUTION IS OBVIOUS -- TAX THE RICH WHO ROB US!

These PG&E parasites have a long record of deceit, trickery and robbery. WHAT WE ARE DEMANDING

COMMUNIST PARTY

-30-

NWLF most-wanted...

1. Ben and Mel Swig -- inspiration behind Yerba Buena and the destruction of South of Market. See Yerba Buena by Chester Hartman and the December 1975 edition of Common Sense.
2. Arthur Goldberg -- head of the bureau of building inspection (BBI). Arch enemy of tenants. BBI plays a critical role in the housing market. Arthur Goldberg lives in Marin County.
3. Redevelopment Agency -- destroyed over 5,000 units of low income housing in 15 years. Front group for the destruction of Yerba Buena and the Fillmore and Nihonmachi (where the fight continues under CANE, Citizens Against Nihonmachi Eviction).
4. Dr. Francis Curry -- head of the public health department. Critical in evictions, he ordered the tenants at 333 Hyde Street into the street.
5. Summit Land Company -- owns the Gartland Apartments under the control of Beatrice Present. 135 Cedro Street.
6. Orville Pratt -- offices in the penthouse at 690 Market. President of the Apartment House Association. Top scumlord attorney said to have bribed Curry to condemn 333 Hyde for Jack Osheroff, scumlord of 333 Hyde and owner of Sunset Carpets at the corner of Market and Van Ness.
7. David Finn -- President of the Haight Improvement Association, a counter insurgency front for SPUR. He hates hippies and blacks and has been instrumental in denying the community of the Straight Theatre and the Homeowners' Assistance Program, and in pushing the destructive RAP program.
8. N. Arden Denekas -- President of the Richmond Planning Association and owner of 10 Lyon Street. Sponsor of San Francisco For, a right-wing group that pushed the anti-strike ordinances in November 1975. Close associate of David Finn; may also get money from SPUR. Lives at 1327 Cabrillo.
9. Anchor Realty -- owner of large properties along lower Haight Street which figure strongly in the next big redevelopment push. Noted for especially poor maintenance practices.

-31-

...scumlord list

10. Mr. & Mrs. Kingsley -- large and notorious Haight scumlords.
11. Four Seas Corporation - Owners of the International Hotel.
12. Judge Wollenburg -- property owner and terrible Municipal Court Judge, especially against tenants.
13. Bay View Federal Savings & Loan -- big owners in the Mission around BART stations.
14. Landmark Realty -- fast buck artists, mostly in the Mission District.
15. Pyramid Development Company -- represents development of the Fillmore district. Headed by PUC President H. Welton Flynn
16. Ed Johnson -- Deputy City Attorney (See S. F. Examiner, 1-16-76).
17. Arthur Evans -- Executive Director of the San Francisco redevelopment Agency.
18. Wilbur W. Hamilton -- Deputy Executive Director of the San Francisco redevelopment agency.
19. Robert E. Boldt -- Assistant Regional Director of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Offices in the Federal Building.
20. Pacific Gas & Electric -- see the S. F. Examiner (3-9-75) for information on PG&E executives.

For more information on scumlords, see the 1-15-76 edition of the S. F. Examiner or your Tenants' Union. ●



- 32 -

Communique!

The NWLF claims responsibility for 3 bomb attacks in our struggle to make safe and decent housing a human right!!

On January 28 at 9:15 P.M. we bombed the home of scumlord Beatrice Present.

On Friday, January 29th, we bombed the car of scumlord Jack Osher-off at 1:15 A.M.

On Saturday, January 30th at 1:30 A.M. we bombed PG&E, parasites of the poor, at their San Geronimo station in Marin County. 5 power transformers came under attack.

Toward safe and decent housing
being a human right!
Toward health being a human right!
Unity in Struggle!
¡Hasta la Victoria!



Peoples' Forces - Lucio Cabañas Unit
New World Liberation Front



- 33 -

PG and E COMMUNIQUE

BE CAREFUL!

TO ALL PG&E WORKERS: Be careful of any poles with a spray painted circle, they have been cut!

Be careful of all poles - regardless of painted markings - as they may have been cut too. Watch for severed cables!

PG&E is a known parasite of poor/working people. We would like to remind PG&E officials that there is still a peoples' demand that has not been met:

FREE UTILITIES FOR ALL UNEMPLOYED AND FOR THOSE OVER 65 WHO ARE FORCED TO LIVE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL ON FIXED INCOME IN THE BAY AREA.

It would be easier for PG&E to meet these demands and the fire-safety demands. Otherwise, they will find themselves with their health failing and driven insane. They cannot protect themselves sufficiently for a sufficient amount of time.

We will no longer live in these dehumanizing conditions. These parasites are going to have to adhere to this reality! If they don't believe us, we say: ask the supervisors!

Unite/Organize

We must unite/organize, apply pressure, attack, educate, and study/analyze. The only way we are going to get safe and decent housing is to use many tactics, on many fronts, uniting around our common goal.

We call on all PG&E workers to sabotage and destroy PG&E equipment until such time as these leeches get off some of their blood money that they've robbed from poor and working people.

Training Units

We call on all NWLF Training Units to coordinate attacks against PG&E windows in as wide an area as can be covered in San Francisco and Oakland.

- 34 -

Attack!

Attack all the smaller PG&E offices and vehicle windows, using sling shots. If you make your own, stiff, thick surgical tubing works well. Small ball-bearings of about one half inch in diameter won't make noise, yet will go completely through and will crack the window, a reminder for all to see and an inspiration for people wanting to confront this beast.

Scumlords

We issue a stiff warning to the scumlords of the Redevelopment Agency in San Francisco for their recent attack on the Community of Hunter's Point/Bayview. The community's 7 demands as set out by Tenant's for Action are just!

They say: stop dragging us through this nightmare, forcing us from one barrio/ghetto to the next (no better than the last) and destroying our communities, all for money! Our lives are more important than their money!

We will "relocate" any and all top officials of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency if they do not yield to the peoples' 7 just demands! It is obvious that these scumlords don't care

about the suffering and misery they create. We will show these scumlords how miserable it is to be driven out of house and home! Their armed thugs cannot stop the rage and determination of an outraged, just, united people!

We can pick our time, place, and circumstances and with a united effort, we will drive them to their graves unless these 7 just demands are met. The Redevelopment Agency has 48 hours to respond to and agree to meet these 7 demands.

If these demands are not met, we call on all comrades, and all people who are struggling for a just order, to press home these 7 demands. Additional information to help track these buzzards down is forthcoming. These officials are part of the NWLF scumlord list, derived from the people! (TUG # 1)

Our Struggle Continues!
¡Hasta La Victoria!

Central Command of the
Peoples' Forces
New World Liberation Front

February 17 1976



-35-

SEVEN JUST DEMANDS

1. We demand that tenants who want to move completely out of public housing receive at least \$4,500 in just compensation. We demand all rights - and full compensation - under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Acquisition Act.

2. We demand that all tenants wanting to return to Hunter's Point 17-A after rehabilitation be placed in the same unit or area at the same rent. We demand that no extra expenses be required when we return such as: security deposits, first and last month's rent, or moving costs. We demand that there be no rescreening of eligibility for public housing on the basis of the move.

3. We demand that all tenants moving because of rehabilitation be placed in Naval Shipyard Housing until we return to our previous housing or until such time as tenants who intend to move out of public housing completely can find adequate housing.

4. We demand that all tenants receive a written con-

tract that guarantees all conditions of the move including rent, time periods for relocation, moving expenses, and condition of housing. We demand that this contract be approved by representatives of Tenants for action and that it be ready and signed 30 days before moving starts.

5. We demand that all moving expenses be paid before the move and we demand that such compensation not be deducted from our welfare checks.

6. We demand that eligibility to return to our homes or other public housing be recognized, regardless of any back rent due.

7. We demand that all negotiations be with Tenants for Action and the elected representatives of that organization.

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO ADD MORE DEMANDS AND CONDITIONS TO THIS LIST AS WE LEARN MORE ABOUT "TARGET PROJECTS PROGRAM" AND THE PLANS FOR OUR AREA.



-36-



ON REPRINTING ARMS INSTRUCTIONS...

We've received criticism from several sources concerning our printing instructions for making explosive devices (in issue #1 and as a supplement to issue #5). In fact, we ourselves were uncomfortable with printing the instructions but didn't want to censor the underground (in both cases the instructions were part of NWLF communiques). The criticism centered around the danger of putting these instructions in the hands of anybody who might read the paper. We agree.

An integral part of any principled political development is the development of the practical capabilities (skills) for implementing the politics. In the case of the armed revolutionary, this practical development must be undertaken with extreme care. As we stated with the instructions we printed, we cannot attest to their accuracy. We feel that anyone considering or working on developing the skills of an armed revolutionary must have better sources for instructions. DRAGON cannot function as an arms manual because it is beyond both our capacity and desire to do so.

It is necessary to make certain severe requirements of armed (even potentially armed) revolutionaries: that they develop a fairly high degree

GOVERNOR BROWN GOES TO WASHINGTON...

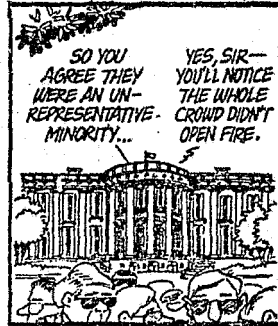
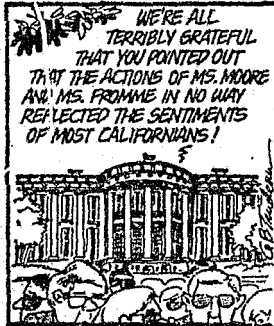
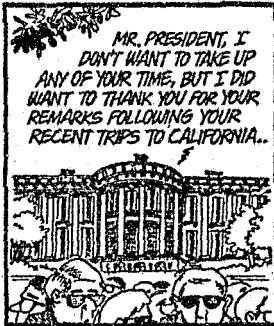


EXHIBIT No. 5

(Referred to on p. 682.)

[The following monograph, or short paper, is not designed to frighten the reader. Its purpose is to attempt to provide a rough sketch of the history of the American Left. If the reader follows the chart (Exhibit No. 4) while reading the material, he should find a framework within which to place various organizations that may seem unfamiliar.

The monograph attempts to show how the CPUSA fathered any number of groups that have since become terrorist. It further tries to give some brief glimpse into the newer organizations such as the Revolutionary Communist Party and the Internationalist Tendency within the Socialist Workers Party. This short paper also supports the contention that while the SDS may have started as a democratic socialist group it fell under the control of the Communist Progressive Labor Party and split into the Terrorist Weather Underground, the pro-Chinese October League and the New American Movement, etc.

Finally, the monograph suggests various actions that might be contemplated by Congress in an attempt to reduce terrorism in the United States. These suggestions are made in the hope that some dialogue will help our elected representatives seek new and perhaps novel solutions to terrorism.]

TEMPE, ARIZ., May 1976.

CONTEMPORARY TERRORISM WITHIN THE UNITED STATES: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN
EXTERNAL COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY AND INTERNAL COMMUNIST TERRORISM

A MONOGRAPH BY PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This monograph is the result of a discussion between myself and the renowned internal security expert Herbert Romerstein. As always, the research of H. D. has been invaluable. Tom Phillips and Rick Davis gave insights and support. David Martin, Isaac Don Levine and Professor Sidney Hook helped with professional insights and "Duke" Short gave a valuable assist. The advice and counsel of Professor John White and the technical thoroughness of Russell Roush keeps reminding me of the necessity of friends and colleagues. Noel kept me at the zenith of love as I worked the chart and manuscript to fruition. I owe a debt to Michael Obrenovich, a master chart artist.

Any error that may appear in this monograph is the total responsibility of the author.

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE.

PREFACE

The problem with most of the studies of contemporary terrorism centers on the fact they have no ideological or epistemological foundation.¹ Contemporary terrorism in the United States is created by both internal and transnational forces. This apparent dichotomy is no less enthralling than the apparent fact that the Congress of the United States seems intent upon destroying the various agencies of government that might effectively deal with internal terrorism.² The year 1976 signals an increase in terrorism, yet the federal agencies and even the local police are restrained, if not mummified, by the maneuvers of the various congresspeople that are seeking to destroy our internal security apparatus at the very time internal terrorism is growing geometrically.³

This study is not transnational in concept, but it will suppose certain interactions and historical relations among nations. I believe there is an interrelation-

¹ An example is to be found in the recent study of Bell, J. Bower, *Transnational Terror, American Enterprise Institute*, Washington, D.C., 1975.

² Within the past two years the House of Representatives has seen fit to kill off the House Internal Security Committee and the Senate has decided to attempt to starve out the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee through a 50% budget cut.

³ The New York City police have been forced to destroy files that they have kept on radicals, the former Bureau of Special Services has been abolished and the police department has been told not to infiltrate left-wing terrorist organizations as it may be violating their civil liberties.

ship between ideology and action, and that while revolutions cannot be exported, ideas need no passports and the tactics of terrorism are transnationally plausible. The terrorist ideology in this monograph is Revolutionary Communism as it relates to the United States. Part II of this study contains a chart constructed in a manner designed to allow the reader an immediate grasp of the growth and interrelationship between the various internal Democratic Socialist, Revolutionary Communist and Terrorist organizations.

Excluding the actions of irrational persons who apparently have no secure political ties⁴ there is still a large area of political violence in the United States that has direct linkage to communist political parties and organizations. Unbeknown to most Americans, is the fact that within the confines of the United States, we now have four communist parties⁵ seeking recognition either from Moscow, Peking or the American electorate. The most recent candidate for full party status is the Revolutionary Communist Party who has inherited a history of violence and is terrorist prone.

This monograph is normative in nature because its author believes that a serious threat to internal security exists as a result of increasing terrorism within this great nation.

Summary

A direct relationship exists between Revolutionary Communist ideology and the increase in internal terrorism within the United States. Overt evidence exists that various internal and external communist methods of terrorism have intertwined in the United States (PARTS I and II) and that rather than receding, internal terrorism is, and will continue to, breed further violence (PART VI) until counter measures are adopted to limit its spread (PART VIII).

I shall prove that the current rash of terrorism is directly linked to the cultivation of the various outcroppings of so-called New Left ideologies, which have come full circle into the old fashioned Marxist-Leninist Mao Tse-tung Thought by borrowing and stealing from the various writings of the guerrilla warfare advocates from Lenin to Guevara (PARTS I, VI and VII). If Leon Trotsky did indeed note that history repeats itself, first as tragedy, then as farce, we may well be entering the second period. Rather than learning from history, the Congress of the United States seems intent upon schizophrenic re-readings of history in order to perhaps destroy itself. It legislates the very committees out of existence that might provide a key to the development of terrorism. There are times that the thoughts of Mark Twain seem appropriate, especially "the people get what they deserve," but in this case the citizenry are being deprived of the very information that may keep them from being maimed or killed. We, the people, deserve more, and it is with that intent that I have written this monograph.

Terrorism is growing geometrically in the United States (PART I). While not yet reaching the proportions of the historic references of Uruguay, Brazil, Malaysia, Kenya, Northern Ireland, Israel or Algeria, the problem is trenchant enough to suggest further study. To date, no one to my knowledge has charted the development of the contemporary Democratic Socialist, Revolutionary Communist and Terrorist organizations in the United States (PART II). The value of this chart is in developing an historical and ideological perspective regarding contemporary left-wing radical movements. The chart clearly shows that the Democratic Socialists are not, and have not been, involved in terrorism (PART III). The chart does show, however, that communist ideology and communist history is directly related to much of the current internal terrorism (PARTS IV and V).

Terrorism tends to threaten not just life and property, but the very essence of the democratic experience. Left unattended, terrorism may well imperil the Constitution (PART VII) and force the government to take extra-constitutional measures to insure domestic peace. It is because the author fears such possible consequences that he has attempted to seek other solutions, prior to a backlash to terrorism.

The unique American democratic experience is too vital to allow internal terrorism to distort its essence. Only a few persons in this nation seek to terrorize the many into accepting their distorted political beliefs, but these few,

⁴ The recent attacks on President Ford show that in certain cases a warped psyche is all that is necessary to instill ambition of terrorism.

⁵ The Communist Party of the United States, the Socialist Workers Party, the Progressive Labor Party and the Revolutionary Communist Party.

with the added zealousness of the "true believer,"⁶ and the arsenal of the nihilist, pose a serious threat to the state far exceeding their numbers. Terrorism, like all modern revolutionary tendencies, is "based philosophically on the Hegelian axiom: 'Negation of Negation,' which Friedrich Engels approvingly resolved with Goethe's word: "All that exists is worth perishing."⁷ But modern terrorism is also built upon the epistemological superstructure of Marxism-Leninism Mao Tse-tung Thought that support the conclusion that the Communist Phoenix will arise out of the ashes (PARTs VI and VII). Only an understanding of the differences between the old anarchists and the contemporary terrorists will prove valuable in the struggle to isolate old thought patterns from new realities and to formulate concomitant plans for our immediate needs.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION TO TERRORISM: ITS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS

"A Militant with an eighth grade reading level can fix up a mad scientist's laboratory out of odds and ends and with easily ordered chemicals become more dangerous than a trained foreign saboteur."
—The Militant's Formulary by Don E. Sisco.

An individual living in the United States in early 1976 would have to be a news hermit to deny that internal terrorism was becoming a way of life in this country. The Christmas holiday 1975, bombing of LaGuardia Airport in New York only further dramatized the fact that terrorism has fully reared its ugly head in the United States. This bombing that initially murdered eleven persons was just one of a continuing number of bombings and terrorist attacks that have become almost commonplace in this nation. The Communist Weather Underground Organization has stated:

The Weather Underground Organization is responsible for over 25 armed actions against the enemy. Eight of these were bombings directed against imperialist war and in support of the people of Indochina. This includes the attack on the Capitol in 1971, on the Pentagon in 1972, and on the State Department in 1975. Ten actions were directed against the repressive apparatus: courts, prisons, police, and in support of Black Liberation . . . Together they have resulted in approximately \$10 million damage to the imperialists. . . .⁸

The Weather Underground is only a portion of the terrorist underground existing currently in the United States. The Communist Puerto Rican FLN is responsible for the bombing of a New York restaurant, the murder of three patrons therein and the bombing of the United States Delegation Building at the United Nations. The Black Liberation Army has been responsible for a number of senseless murders of policemen and the international Trotskyite organization is currently pressuring the Socialist Workers Party to engage in Tupamaro type terrorism in the United States. A good portion of this evidence has already been released by the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee,⁹ but the public apparently remains unaware of the scope of terrorism in the United States.

Some years ago a radical magazine, now defunct, published a listing of the various acts of terror that had occurred in the United States within a few years. To date, this is one of the better accountings and is contained in Appendix of this study. The May, 1975 issue of the FBI Reports notes 2,041 bombing incidents in the United States and Puerto Rico in 1974. Twenty-four persons were killed and 206 injured in connection with these incidents.

PART II—IN THE BEGINNING

"Much is written about dialectical materialism and dialectics without materialism, but comparatively little about historical materialism."
—Abraham Guillen, Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla.

The chart appearing on foldout following page 687 is designed with the hope of providing a useful overview of the origins and relationships of the various groups portrayed therein. This chart does not attempt to list or discuss all of the myriad groups that have been responsible for one or more political acts. As an example,

⁶ Hoffer, Eric. *The True Believer*, Harper, New York, New York, 1951.

⁷ Powell, William, *The Anarchist Cook Book*, Lyle Stuart, New York, New York, 1971. p. 10.

⁸ "Osawatomie," Autumn, 1975, #3, John Brown Book Club, Seattle, Wash., p. 2.

⁹ See Trotskyite Terrorist International a Hearing Before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act, July 24, 1975.

the chart does not contain the following known terrorist gangs: Proud Eagle Tribe, Americans for Justice, Hoover Vacuum Conspiracy, New Year's Gang, Sam Melville Squadron or the Revolutionary Army and the Black Afro Militant Movement (BAMM).²⁰ There have been, and will continue to be, minor sects engaged in communism and/or violence, but the purpose of this chart is to give the reader a broad understanding of the history, ideology and inter-relationship of the larger contemporary American political left-wing.

I am confident that some will find the initial chart too simplistic, others may argue it is too complex. It is not inconceivable that the chart may contain an error of perspective. If any error appears it is the total responsibility of the author. The author does not claim to be capable of unlocking the multi-variate facets of the political leftwing. This monograph is designed to add clarity and not initiate controversy.

Marx and Engels are the focal point for this monograph. I recognize the influence of Rousseau, Robespierre, Babeuf, Kropotkin, etc.,²¹ but within a strict formalization, the role of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels looms large.²² Marx and Engels met in Paris in September 1844 and later, Marx, having been expelled from France, took up residence in London where he and Engels continued their intellectual interchange. Marx produced a number of pamphlets and the three volume *Das Kapital*.²³ The dynamic duo produced the Communist Manifesto, actually entitled Manifesto of the Communist Party, a document that has continued to spark the minds of those seeking to throw off the shackles of entrepreneurship and replace it with the Hegelian dialectic.

Engles has explained that the manifesto could not have been entitled a "Socialist" Manifesto because he and Marx were opposed to the various utopian socialists such as Robert Owen.²⁴ Engels further writes:

The Manifesto being our joint production, I consider myself bound to state that the fundamental proposition which forms its nucleus, belongs to Marx. That proposition is: That in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organisation necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; that the history of these class struggles form a series of evolutions in which, nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class—the proletariat—cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class—the bourgeoisie—without at the same time, and once and for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles.²⁵

The essence of the Marxist-Leninist contention is captured in the previous quotation. This essence has been reworded, reworked, reordered and contemporized through the mouths of Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Mao, Castro, Kim, etc., but the message is the same. In the United States that message has been proclaimed by James Cannon, Big Bill Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Gus Hall, Bernardine Dohrn, Sam Melville, William Kunstler, Huey Newton, Bella Abzug and the Progressive Labor Party, the Workers World, and October League, etc., ad infinitum.

All these people and groups are stating the same premise, but in different ways and for different reasons. I suggest that the important thing to reflect upon is that from the time of the publication of the Communist Manifesto until the current day, the multitude of parties, groups, organizations, and schisms that prevail under the umbrella of Marxism-Leninism (with the important exception of the Democratic Socialists) have been able to differentiate between means and ends. Unfortunately, the American public at large has been unable to make this differentiation. The history of the American left-wing has been one of continual internal struggle regarding means, but all the communist revolutionary left-wing has been united around the symbolic ends prediction of Marx and Engels when

²⁰ House Internal Security Committee, "Terrorism" Volume 1.

²¹ Methvin, Eugene H., *The Rise of Radicalism*, Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York, 1973.

²² Engels is too often overlooked while the role of Marx is overplayed. In reality, the influence of Engels on both the writings of Marx and upon Marx's understanding of the industrialization of England was vital.

²³ Marx, Karl, *Capital*, International Publishers, New York, New York, 1967.

²⁴ Engels, Friedrich, "Preface" to *Manifesto*, International Publishers, New York, New York, 1948, p. 3.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

they wrote: "What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own gravediggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable."¹⁶

The concluding note of the Communist Manifesto reads: The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only with the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.¹⁷

A similar statement was recently issued by the Central Committee of the new Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP). We can and we will build this good life and bright future, but we must be free to do so, free of the wealthy leeches who bloat themselves on the very blood of the workers. To crush these parasites demands the surveying of the battlefield and the drawing up of a battle plan that can guide us to victory. This battle plan is the line that will guide us in destroying the old world and building the new. It is the line that represents the outlook and interests of our class, the working class.¹⁸

The chart shows the ultimate development of four distinct "Internationals." Each of the four has had a significant impact upon the course of development of international and ultimately left-wing activity in the United States. It is important at the outset to understand that an "International" is not one convention or meeting, although a meeting may signify the initiation of a new International. The term within Marxist-Leninist jargon means the development of a separate trend within the whole of the movement and may extend for years. A recent example might be "The International Internal Discussion Bulletin . . . of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International" containing material relating to the "Fourth World Congress Since Reunification (Tenth World Congress) February, 1974."

Briefly, the Four Internationals might be classified as follows:

(1) *First International* (founded in 1864) Marx and Engels lay out the plan for the future of communism.

(2) *Second International* (founded in 1899) The first major split develops as the Social Democrats split from the Marxists as the Russian Marxists split into two warring camps. The Social Democrats argue that socialism can be developed through democratic means. The Russian Marxists (RSDP) divide into the Bolshevik "majority" and Menshevik "minority" groups and Lenin emerges as the leader of the Bolshevik faction.

(3) *Third International* (founded in 1919) Following the victory of the Bolsheviks in Russia, Lenin dies and Stalin captures the leadership of the Communist Party and expels Trotsky. Stalin produces the Comintern and the Cominform which are international agencies for the Kremlin. The Comintern and Cominform demanded strict control over the various national Communist Parties and the Communist Party of the United States was a willing subject.

(4) *Fourth International* (founded in 1937) This is the Trotskyite Communist transnational organization.

The chart attempts to develop a sense of history and continuity for the reader. The Legend and the Abbreviations, boxed as they are, should make the process of mastering the chart easier. As I have stated previously, the reader should not expect to find every organization of a leftward tinge listed. The purpose herein is to give an overview that may be helpful in understanding the rise in terrorism within the United States. What follows is an attempt to briefly follow through the chart and to give the reader some perspective of what Democratic Socialist, Revolutionary Communist and Terrorist groups exist in the United States.

PART III—THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS

"The New Left of the 1960's flourished, at most for five years . . . When everything else had failed, the most frantic of the activists turned to nihilism and terror, blowing up some of their own number in the process."—Michael Harrington in *Fragments of the Century*.

As is often the case, the participants themselves are the better masters at presenting a case. The Fabians in England (now the Labor Party) and the Social Democratic Party in West Germany make a viable Marxist contention to political power. They seek to gain political power through the ballot and they are aghast, in most cases, at the political imperialism and internal and external terrorism

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

¹⁸ "Revolution", 11/15/75, p. 5.

issued from the gun barrels of a Kremlin, a Peking, a Havana or Hanoi government. Still, they are Marxists and do believe in socialism. Norman Thomas, himself the American apostle of Democratic Socialism stated:

Whatever the mistakes of Communists and Socialists their loyalty is to the cooperative commonwealth in which alone there is hope for our troubled world. Their failures have not been failures in the adequacy of their goal or the glory of their social ideal, but rather in their plans for making it real.¹⁹

One must, however, be careful not to quote Mr. Thomas out of context because even with his occasional rhetorical flourish Thomas remained a supporter of the democratic process and was a periodic candidate for the national presidency. Murray B. Seidler, in his remarkable book *Norman Thomas Respectable Rebel*, describes Thomas as advocating "a Christian road to Socialism,"²⁰ while Thomas himself drafted a plan for what he called the "cooperative commonwealth."²¹ Before his death Thomas also had a number of confrontations with the Communist Party, who considered him a tool of the capitalists, as when the CPUSA took over the youth arm of the League for Industrial Democracy.²²

Thomas was the leader of the Socialist Party of the United States until his death, when the mantle of leadership passed onto the dynamic author Michael Harrington. Harrington has spelled out his political philosophy in his book *Toward a Democratic Left*,²³ now heads a group known as The Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, and has announced that this group will attempt to work within the Democratic Party, in order to gain reform.

Bayard Rustin, the noted black activist, leads the other faction of democratic socialists. This group labels itself the Social Democrats of the United States and follows an ideological position close to that of the late Norman Thomas seeking independent political action as opposed to attempting to operate within one of the major parties.

The chart presented earlier shows that the thrust of democratic socialism also included the forming of the League for Industrial Democracy (LID) and later the Student League for Industrial Democracy (SLID). As I have previously written,²⁴ the LID was closely aligned monetarily with the United Auto Workers (UAW) and in the summer of 1962, a group of students met at the UAW camp at Port Huron in Michigan and founded the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). I shall contend, as does Kilpatrick Sale in his comprehensive study entitled *SDS*,²⁵ that at the time of the Port Huron Statement and into 1964, the SDS was Democratic Socialist, and it was not until the overt influence and infiltration by the Maoist Progressive Labor Party that SDS became radicalized and communist oriented. The process of this disaster and the ultimate terrorist stripe of SDS, now the Weather Underground Organization, will be considered in some detail later.

Currently, the Democratic Socialists in the United States play a minimal role in the American left-wing, but they do stand as knowledgeable opponents to both Revolutionary Communism and Terrorism.

PART IV—THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNISTS

"For despite their invocations of Marxism, the Communists have decisively refuted by their very actions the orthodox Marxist theory of social development and the more comprehensive theory of historical materialism of which it is a part."—Sidney Hook, Marx and the Marxists.

Section A—The Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA)

Charles E. Ruthenberg, a founder of the Communist Party of the U.S., is quoted as stating, "It was the Russian Revolution—the Bolshevik Revolution of November 9, 1917, which created the American Communist movement."²⁶ And, as the chart on fallout following page 687 clearly shows, the CPUSA has been dominated and controlled by the Kremlin since its inception. The Party, in

¹⁹ Thomas, Norman. *The Choice Before Us*, Macmillan, New York City, 1934, p. 82.

²⁰ Seidler, Murray. *Norman Thomas Respectable Rebel*, Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York, 1967, p. 1.

²¹ Thomas, op. cit. p. 200.

²² Harrington, Michael. *Fragments of the Century*, Saturday Review Press, New York City, 1973, p. 148.

²³ Harrington, Michael. *Toward A Democratic Left*, Macmillan, New York City, 1968.

²⁴ Luce, Phillip Abbott. *The New Left Today*, Capitol Hill Press, Washington, D.C. 1972.

²⁵ Sale, Kilpatrick. *SDS*, Random House, New York, 1973.

²⁶ Lyons, Eugene. *The Red Decade*, Arlington House, New Rochelle, N.Y., 1970.

fact, was actually born through the intervention of the Comintern who sent Michael Gruzenberg, aka, Michael Borodin as the first courier to America in order to discipline the various grouplets seeking to form a party. Borodin was a successful agent and a "Unity Convention" was held in Woodstock, New York in May of 1921 giving birth to the Communist Party of America.²⁷

It is not the purpose of this brief monograph to give a concise history of the CPUSA, but the author strongly suggests that anyone interested in the growth of the CPUSA read the illuminating study. The Red Decade by Eugene Lyons²⁸ and the vital and compelling study by Eugene H. Methvin entitled The Rise of Radicalism.²⁹ Any number of other useful studies have been prepared by the now defunct House Committee on Internal Security.³⁰ It is also useful to read the reports of the equally defunct Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) regarding the role of Soviet intervention in the policies of the Communist Party of the United States.³¹

This author, in his first published book,³² discussed the founding of the DuBois Clubs that have now grown into the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Various nationally known CPUSA types have molted out of the DuBois Clubs including Terrence "KO" Hallinan, a leading communist lawyer on the West Coast and an early legal advisor to Miss Patty Hearst. More material on the exact nature of both the DuBois Clubs and the YWLL can be gleaned from reading source materials from the House Internal Security Committee.³³

The Communist Party's recent aberration is called the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression (NAARPR). This group is figureheaded by Angela Davis, who is also a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and a sometimes university lecturer. Ms. Davis studied under the theoretical veil of Herbert Marcuse and is noted for her inconsistency regarding the civil liberties of imprisoned students in Czechoslovakia while maligning the legal system that freed her from a veritable murder conviction of a judge in Marin County, California.

The Communist Party of the United States claims that it is anti-terrorist, but it does condone the PRSP or the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (misnamed) that utilizes the FAIRN movement of terrorists as its tactical arm.

Section B—The Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The Trotskyites are the true American anomaly. But how could it be any different when their leader was Leon Trotsky? Isaac Deutscher, who was hardly unfriendly to Trotsky, wrote that "Trotsky's entire behaviour is dominated by his Ego, but his ego is dominated by the revolution."³⁴ The Soviet revolution may have given Russia both Lenin and Stalin, then again it ultimately gave Trotsky to the world. Thrown out of the Soviet Union by Stalin, Trotsky finally made his way to Mexico where he was murdered by one of Stalin's agents. Isaac Don Levine has not only compiled the definitive study of this assassination,³⁵ but has been able to clear the air of the popular assumption that Trotsky was just some nice guy who happened to get thrown out of Russia.³⁶ In reality, Trotsky, and now his followers, was a Revolutionary Communist capable of murder³⁷ and certainly not adverse to terrorism³⁸ although some of his later day followers would attempt to confuse the situation.

The American Trotskyites, through the utilization of the party label of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth group the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), have attempted to portray themselves to the unwitting as "socialists" perhaps in the mold of Norman Thomas. The truth is the SWP and the YSA are Revolutionary Communists. In ideology and party structure the only thing that basically differentiates them from the Soviet or Peking groups is that they have no home country.

²⁷ Draper, Theodore, *Three Roots of American Communism*.

²⁸ Lyons, op. cit.

²⁹ Methvin, Eugene H., *The Rise of Radicalism*, Arlington House, New Rochelle, N.Y. 1973.

³⁰ House Internal Security Committee.

³¹ Subversive Activities Control Board.

³² Luce, Phillip Abbott, *The New Left*, David McKay, New York, New York, 1965.

³³ House Internal Security Committee.

³⁴ Deutscher, Isaac, *The Prophet Armed*, Vintage Books, New York, New York, 1965.

³⁵ The definitive study concerning the assassination of Leon Trotsky is Levine, Issac Don, *The Mind of An Assassin*, Farrar, Straus and Cadahy, New York, New York, 1953.

³⁶ See Levine, Issac Don, *Eyewitness to History*, Hawthorn Books, New York, New York, 1973, p. 92, 99.

³⁷ *Ibid.* p. 99.

³⁸ Trotsky, Leon, *Dictatorship vs. Democracy*, "In Defense of Terrorism," Workers Party of America, New York, New York, 1922, pp. 54-55, 57-59.

James P. Cannon in his book *The Struggle for a Proletarian Party*³⁹ gives both illuminating and disturbing insights into the party that he helped father. The Burnham and Shachtman purges in the year 1940 were a prelude to continuing splits and splinters that now show the American Trotskyites to be as politically stable as nitroglycerin. The previously noted chart shows that the Trotskyites today are a splintered lot, but that they do have a significant number of cadre people involved in Revolutionary Communist proselytizing.⁴⁰ The development of the Workers World Party and its youth adjunct Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) is the result of Trotskyite infighting. The Spartacist League is also a byproduct of the "centrifuge theory" of party building that seems to encase the Trotskyite movement.

It is no laughing matter, however, that as Herbert Romerstein has pointed out in his lucid testimony,⁴¹ that the Socialist Workers Party is the minority faction in the Fourth International discussion regarding the utilization of terrorism as a political variable. This author supposes that the Fourth International operates under the dictum of democratic centralism and that the minority faction accepts the doctrine of the majority. In such a case this means that the SWP will soon espouse the use of violence and terrorism as its sister groups do in Latin America and Europe. The chart indicates that there is already a tendency within the SWP supporting a pro-terrorist position.

Section C—The Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was formed after the CPUSA expelled a number of "pro-Chinese" persons from their ranks in the late 1950's. The early years of the PLP are described in my book *The New Left Today*.⁴² Progressive Labor initiated two sensational trips to Communist Cuba in 1963 and 1964. The Party was partially responsible for the Harlem riots in 1964 and totally responsible for the violent clashes in New York's Times Square in August, 1964. Since that time, the PLP has been a major factor in the demise of the Students for a Democratic Society and its turn toward violence.⁴³ The once claimed designation as the Maoist representative in the United States has since tarnished, as the PLP attacked the positions of both Communist China and North Vietnam (now Vietnam).

Through the utilization of the May Second Movement, the PLP finally dominated and destroyed the SDS as it was originally constituted.⁴⁴ The PLP attempted to keep the corpse alive through the utilization of the SDS-Workers Students Alliance (SDS-WSA), but today the Weather Underground Organization is the only remaining remnant.⁴⁵ The New American Movement⁴⁶ (NAM), and the October League (OL)⁴⁷ are the immediate fallouts for the PLP takeover of the SDS. Today, the PLP has its international contacts through the Canadian Party of Labor.⁴⁸

Section D—The Socialist Labor Party (SLP)

The Socialist Labor Party is a true remnant of the past. It was founded by Daniel DeLeon, himself a contemporary of Lenin, but unfortunately for the cause of communism, an American. DeLeon was a professor of law at Columbia University when he became a confirmed Marxist. A brilliant lecturer and a man who could grasp the Hegelian dialect, De Leon went on to become a founder of the original IWW in 1905.⁴⁹ Today, however, the SLP has fallen on hard times and it is rumored that the median age of the members is around sixty.

³⁹ Cannon, James P., *The Struggle for a Proletarian Party*, Pathfinder Press, New York, New York, 1970.

⁴⁰ The SWP is currently utilizing its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance, to attempt to enlist college and working youth into its ranks. At present the attempt is working and as I write the YSA is the largest left-wing youth group in the United States.

⁴¹ Romerstein, op. cit.

⁴² Luce, Phillip Abbott, *The New Left Today*, Capitol Hill Press, Washington, D.C., 1972.

⁴³ Sale, Kirkpatrick, op. cit.

⁴⁴ Luce, op. cit., p. 101 on.

⁴⁵ Sale, op. cit.

⁴⁶ The New American Movement has recently undergone a split wherein the Marxist-Leninist faction has moved out, but has yet to plant its feet.

⁴⁷ The October League is ultra-Maoist in outlook and has recently refused to support the Soviet takeover in Angola because the Chinese did not support the winning group.

⁴⁸ The Canadian Party of Labor has been in existence almost as long as the PLP. Originally, it was the pro-Chinese split from the Canadian Communist Party. A number of its leaders have traveled to the United States for meetings with the PLP leadership.

⁴⁹ DeLeon, Daniel, *Socialist Landmarks*, N.Y. Labor News Co., New York, New York, 1952.

Section E—The Revolutionary Communist Party

The Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) is the brainchild of Liebel Bergman, a long time member of the CPUSA, expelled in 1958 for his pro-Maoist views. He then traveled to China, returning in 1968 and met with representatives of the PLP, the SDS, the Black Panthers and the Third World Liberation Front.⁵⁰ The RCP is ideologically tied to Venceremos and the Revolutionary Union and as such was partially ideologically responsible for the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

The RCP is the fourth group to manage communist party status in the United States. The CPUSA, the SWP, the PLP all claim to lead the revolution, but now they must vie with a new party that is both young and adventurous. Robert Avakian, the current Chairman of the RCP, was previously a member of SDS and the Weatherman group. He speaks thusly:

Communism ain't nothing more than us getting rid of them and their system . . . We're going to make them work under our supervision. We're not going to let them dictate to us any more. We're going to dictate to them.⁵¹

Avakian and company are Revolutionary Communists with the ideology of Terrorists and should be closely monitored in the coming months.

Section F—Others

The National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) is the strangest Marxist-Leninist organization around. It is Stalinist in inception and supports the "conspiracy theory of history." The NCLC is led by Lyndon H. LaRouche who apparently has contacts with Arab monies. A number of prominent sons and daughters of America's political and financial elite are involved in this organization that has made a name for itself by beating up fellow left-wingers and disrupting meetings. Anyone interested in a further indepth study of the NCLC might consult my forthcoming article in *The Alternative* for June 1976.

The IWW or International Workers of the World has no serious influence left on the left. Karl Hess and others claim to be IWW members, but as an anarchist force it is negligible.

PART V—THE TERRORISTS

"Dynamite . . . that's the stuff!"

—Louis Adamic.

We now enter the "underground" of the left-wing political sphere. The terrorists are a reality and it would be an impossibility to wish them away. It is important that we not deal in myths palatable to the political ostrich who considers terrorism an inconvenience akin to smog. This author is not a panderer of dreams, neither is he attempting to be an alarmist. The Weather Underground is a reality responsible for bombings, jail breaks and murder.⁵² The Weather Underground Organization (WUO) is the outgrowth of the demise of SDS as a Democratic Socialist organization and the takeover by the Revolutionary Communists of the Progressive Labor Party. The chart on page 14 clearly shows the development of the WUO.

The Weather Underground began as Weatherman following the SDS Chicago Convention in 1969. The political insanity of this group has been pictured by the former House Committee on Internal Security,⁵³ by Kirkpatrick Sale in his book *SDS* and by the author of this monograph.⁵⁴ It must be noted that the Weather Underground is uniquely American in both its concept and actions. I am not implying that it has not received foreign assistance, but rather that as Fidel Castro once told this author, an American guerrilla war would have to be developed "by the people involved depending on others only for material aid and a theory of history."⁵⁵ The cadre of the WUO is determinedly Communist and overtly utilizes Marxist-Leninist slogans while retaining parts of the American drug culture. The top leadership of the WUO has traveled to Algeria, Cuba and Vietnam where they have received training in guerrilla tactics.

⁵⁰ Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws. "Terroristic Activity" Part 1, Sept. 23, 1974.

⁵¹ "Revolution," June 1975.

⁵² House Internal Security Committee.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Sale, *op. cit.*

⁵⁵ Luce, P. A., unpublished diary.

The Weathergroup must be considered in part within the social fabric that helped create such a group. The leaders are mostly college trained, with some military experience, a developed hatred for capitalism, a noted support for the actions of Charles Manson⁶⁰ and an initial belief that lysergic acid and group homosexual sex would further the revolution.⁶¹ Once the group went permanently underground they attempted to revitalize their public image, and recent articles imply that the group is composed of sensitive intellectuals only involved in bombing buildings because they are misunderstood by society. Such slobbering sentimentality is contained in magazines such as Rolling Stone wherein the underground bombers are praised because they produced a handmade quilt for the producer of a propaganda film featuring editorialized clips that attempt to make the WUO a reincarnation of Robin Hood.

In the real world, the Weather Underground has bombed, mutilated and hoped to maim its enemies. Their protestations of innocence ring as true as the words of Tokyo Rose. The WUO is as romantic as the Nazi SS or the Ku Klux Klan and its leaders' admiration for Charles Manson should place them ripe for federal prosecution. As I wrote earlier, the WUO already admits to "over 25 armed actions" in the United States. It should not be forgotten that the WUO was also responsible for the escape of Timothy Leary from a California prison farm and the intended antipersonnel bombing of a Detroit, Michigan Police Officers Assoc.⁶²

The Puerto Rican Communist Party has as its terrorist arm the FALN the National Liberation Movement. This FALN is apparently based upon the same guerrilla tactics as the early forces in Uruguay. Evidence has developed that the PRCP is financed and controlled by the Cuban Communist apparatus. The FALN has taken credit for a bomb explosion that killed 3 persons in a fashionable New York restaurant and is responsible for the bombings of the United States embassy to the United Nations. The FALN was publicly represented at a meeting in Havana in September, 1975 entitled "International Conference of Solidarity for the Independence of Puerto Rico." Communist Cuba has also called upon the United Nations to give the FALN observer status at the United Nations.

The Venceremos organization must also be mentioned as a terrorist group. Existing monographs⁶³ show that then Professor Bruce Franklin and his band of student revolutionaries were preparing for intensive terrorist acts prior to the arrest of some of the Venceremos members and the ultimate split that led to the development of the Revolutionary Communist Party.

The Revolutionary Union was terrorist and its political input into the Symbionese Liberation Army may be noted in the fact that Bill and Emily Harris were members of Venceremos and possibly of the Revolutionary Union. A direct link from Venceremos to the SLA and the terrorism that culminated in the fiery deaths of six SLA members and the later trials of Patty Hearst and the Harrises.

The Black Liberation Army is a terrorist organization that apparently set out to murder police officers as a political act.⁶⁴ Because some of these persons are presently in jail awaiting trial, I am obliged not to detail the charges and counts against each, but I can assure the reader that there is strong evidence suggesting that a plot was involved that not only meant the shooting of police officers, but also the attempt to integrate this action into a broader plan of political terror designed to cripple first stage retaliatory law enforcement plans. The BLA is a splinter group, utilizing the rhetoric of Eldridge Cleaver and the guerrilla tactics of Mao Tse-tung.

The International Tendency found within the Trotskyite Fourth International is an organization that has formally accepted the theory of terrorism within the United States but has not yet acted upon that impulse. As Herbert Romerstein explained in his monograph,⁶⁵ the Trotskyites in the United States are split over the question of the utilization of terror within the current political context.

Another group worth noting, although it is not included in the chart, is the Red Guerrilla Family operating in the San Francisco and general Bay Area. This

⁶⁰ Sale, op. cit., p. 187.

⁶¹ Weatherman "Communique".

⁶² "The Weather Underground," Subcommittee to Investigate Int. Sec. Laws, January, 1975 p. 86.

⁶³ See House Internal Security Committee publication, "Venceremos."

⁶⁴ Daley, Robert, Target Blue, Delacorte Press, New York, New York, 1971.

⁶⁵ Romerstein, op. cit.

organization has admitted a number of bombings and a recent communique from this organization reads:

We applaud the deaths of two FBI pigs on the Pine Ridge Reservation, knowing that they were the agents of one of the most vicious ruling classes ever known to humanity. The struggle continues—and we continue to build a strong case for the more intense levels of struggle to come.⁶²

PART VI—INTERNAL TERRORISM: LONG RANGE PROSPECTS

"We must be ruthless to our enemies, we must overpower and annihilate them."—Mao Tse-tung in Quotations.

Overwhelming optimism or pessimism should be avoided when considering the long range possibilities of internal terrorism in the United States. Terrorism will continue in the United States in the foreseeable future. It should also be assumed that terrorism will soon take the tactic of indiscriminate violence. The reasons for this assumption are obvious to any student of transnational events. The history of terror in Algeria, South Vietnam, Northern Ireland or Israel point to the fact that terrorism begins to develop its own warped logic. First, the terrorists strike at existing symbols of their hatred such as the State Department, the Pentagon or various police stations; then discovering that their political ideas are still not accepted by the public at large, or the government they seek to destroy, they strike out seemingly blind. It should be realized, however, that in most cases, their apparent indiscriminate terrorism is actually calculated terror. It is terror calculated to create general fear and confusion among the population. It is also terror designed to show that the government is incapable of stopping the actions of the terrorists. This is nothing new and follows the clearly established programs of the contemporary terrorists in Uruguay, Venezuela, Algeria, etc.

This does not mean that the Communist Party of the United States is advocating terrorism at this moment. The Kremlin in clones are not advocating terrorism at the moment not because they are repulsed by terror, but because this political group is currently attempting to pose as a "western political party" and not as an agent of Moscow. The Socialist Workers Party proclaims a similar facade, regarding terrorism, and forgets its historical mentor Trotsky and his advocacy of terrorism. As I stressed earlier, these groups seek the same ends which are the Communist political, economic and social control of the United States, but they seek those ends through different means just as all Revolutionary Communist groups differ only on means and not ends. Somehow, too many Americans have never conjured the reality that the communist dialectic is only situation ethics programmed from Moscow, Peking, Havana, Hanoi or the tomb of Trotsky.

PART VII—CONCLUSIONS

When you're a red you're a red all the way
 From your first party cell till your
 class takes the state
 When you're a red you will fight till you die
 With a gun in your hand and an
 armed struggle line.
 —from the Weatherman Songbook.

An interrelationship does exist between internal terrorism and Revolutionary Communism. There is also evidence that the ideology of the internal communist terrorists in the United States is transnational in context and content.⁶³ The major terrorist organizations in the United States follow a dialectical methodology derived from an epistemology based upon Marxism-Leninism Mao Tse-tung thought. While the major Communist Parties in the United States may deny that Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Mao, et al., have condemned terrorism, in some epitome, the overt evidence suggests that terror and terrorism were a consideration in the epistemology of all the major communist dialecticians since Marx and Engels. If Dante's Inferno exists, a special layer must contain the apologists for communism, who can command a quote at will to disprove the reality of some action emanating from Moscow or Peking.

⁶² As quoted in Victor Riesel's column in the Phoenix, Ariz. "Republic", April 20, 1976.

⁶³ The Weatherpeople have openly traveled to Cuba, Algeria and Libya in order to receive instruction in guerrilla warfare.

Internal terrorism in the United States is primarily the actions of people and organizations who have openly admitted their alliance with the cause of communism. There are naturally small politically neurotic sects that sense agents provocateurs everywhere in the left-wing: "no terrorism can arise without the help of the police." Such nonsense only helps to cloud the real picture featuring the fact that political zealots proclaiming themselves as Marxist-Leninists, Maoists, Castroites, Palestinian Liberators, or whatever, are philosophically and politically accountable ultimately as communists.

We may also safely assume that the number of terrorist groups will increase in the near future. This assumption is based upon the nature of American radical politics and the geographical largeness of this nation. Overt evidence exists that the terrorist underground is not a cohesive body and that small individual bands of terrorists seek publicity for various causes through individual attacks. The very size of this country also increases the potential for individual acts of terrorism. The author therefore assumes that within the next few years, as bombings increase, so will the incidents of various organizations involved. This does not mean, however, that the current leaders in terrorism will be replaced by new groups. The Weather Underground Organization will continue to lead the pack until the authorities are able to track them down and imprison them. In this regard, various public displays by the Weather Underground leaders have only helped to give the appearance they are somehow above the law and inviolate.

It was once falsely assumed that an end to the Vietnam conflict would bring an end to our domestic violence. This has not proven to be true and although airplane hijacking has apparently subsided, because of governmental reaction and the refusal of most civilized countries to cater to the whims of the hijackers, the same cannot be said of internal political violence in the United States. Our current terrorism is not tied to a specific outrage on the part of the initiators of the terror, but to a philosophical epistemology that is basically Marxist-Leninist.

Cut through the rhetoric of most of the terrorists and you find a deep seated desire to rebuild a supposed destroyed state on the political lines of Marxism-Leninism and this political thrust runs true from the Weather Underground through the SLA and the FALN. This factor has apparently been missed by some scholars in the field and it is a truism that can be overlooked only to the detriment of logic. It is only when we are willing to admit that we are not dealing with nihilists or anarchists, but with organized political terrorists who have based their philosophy and operating *raison d'être* on the dialectical theory of Marxism-Leninism and the tradition of the Tupamaros, or the Che Guevaras or the Bader-Meinhof gang, that we can seriously begin to take the steps necessary to counter our growing internal terror.

The admission that our internal terror is logical in its inconsistency is necessary because it is only when we understand that we are dealing with political known types, that read and reread the classics of modern guerrilla warfare, that we can perhaps begin to draw up long range counter programs. I contend that our current terrorism is an outgrowth, or updating, of various aspects of guerrilla warfare and that the underground terrorists are really guerrilla "soldiers" acting in a manner logically dictated by the technology and political realities of our current era.

Consider that the terrorists are not nihilists, but instead political guerrillas. Our response to terrorism is not then happenstance, but controlled and dictated in part by historical considerations. Terrorism in the current sense is not impossible to defeat, it only depends upon the imagination that the incumbent government wishes to take to defeat such a political aberration.

In a following part, I shall attempt to outline a few suggestions that might be considered to limit or defeat terrorism in the United States. Prior to making suggestions, I must lay some groundwork regarding the future of terrorism in the United States based upon a relative status-quo policy of law enforcement and constitutional guarantees. My scenario for the future assumes that the terrorists are not after one-shot adventures and that they are operating under a philosophical order that demands the ultimate destruction of the existing government or at least a basic re-altering of our economic or foreign policies. In this regard, I do not believe that if the United States, in an absurd example, granted total independence to Puerto Rico that the terrorists would be mollified. Instead, they would mount attacks for further gains such as payments of past sins of omission. I also assume that terrorism may soon enter the phase of indiscriminate violence in order to attempt to debilitate the "general will" regarding safety in the streets, therefore giving the terrorists a psychological

advantage when dealing with law enforcement agencies. I also assume that bombings will not only increase, but will become more deadly and that anti-personnel bombs will begin to be utilized by some factions of the terrorist underground.

I am not attempting to become a Cassandra. This brief scenario may be defeated by prayer, but I doubt that prayer or hope alone will suffice. I am hardly attempting to give the terrorists ideas for the future, as there is a possibility they have already thought of stealing the components for an atomic bomb⁶⁴ and that leaves little to the imagination. Another fallacy in contemporary political thinking is the assumption that the terrorists are somehow stupid because they occasionally blow themselves up with their Tinkertoy bombs. They may not have managed the competence in all cases to control the energy of nitroglycerin, but they are operating from a framework that suggests that many of them have the learning ability to master the practical dialectic of contemporary terror while remaining free from justice. An occasional mistake does not an idiot make, and it must be assumed that the terrorists in the United States are learning from their past mistakes. It would be a gross error in judgement to underestimate, or overestimate, the potential of the communist terrorists in the United States.

PART VIII.—COUNTER-TERRORIST SUGGESTIONS

"Terrorists . . . the dreamers of the absolute."—Karl Marx.

The suggestions contained in this part are not meant to be all inclusive. My purpose is not to be definitive, but to rather suggest some broad outlines for consideration. Some of these suggestions will undoubtedly be considered radical, but I am hopeful that they will be considered within the context given for each. Initially, I am assuming that terrorism in the United States will not only continue, but will grow in intensity in the coming years. Even within the coming months we can expect overt terrorism and violence, especially around the bicentennial 4th of July celebrations. If by some unforeseen act of God the internal terrorists suddenly cease in their actions the whole question would be moot, but I sense little hope for such optimism.

The following suggestions should not be considered in any specific order of importance and cannot be taken as the only variables that exist. With the current public interest it would be advisable to initiate appropriate congressional hearings immediately on the subject of internal terrorism. I realize that the Committee on the Judiciary is already, through its Subcommittee on Internal Security, engaged in the publication of various reports dealing with internal terrorism, but the mere reporting of the conditions is no longer adequate to stem the tide. It would therefore seem initially important that this committee along with any other appropriate committees, on both sides of the Hill, to begin hearings designed to consider specific laws dealing with internal terrorism.

I shall not attempt to do the work of Congress and suggest the exact format of new laws dealing with the works of terrorists, but two suggestions seem realistic. In the case of a terrorist act that causes the death of an innocent individual, I would suggest the possibility of Congress passing a federal law that would make conviction of this crime punishable by death. Because the Supreme Court has not firmly established a doctrine on the death penalty, Congress might also consider the conviction as being punishable by life imprisonment with no possibility of parole.

Congress might also consider legislation that would place it in line with the internal policy of the State Department regarding actions that may be taken against its members. Specifically, I am referring to the real possibility that some terrorist organization may attempt kidnapping a congressperson in the hope of holding that individual for either a monetary ransom or for the release of a terrorist already in federal custody. I would propose that the House and Senate consider specific legislation making it clear that no member is so sacrosanct as to be ransomed in any terrorist kidnapping. This suggestion is made in the attempt to outwit the terrorists and not to endanger lives. I am assuming that once the terrorists realize that the kidnapping of a congressperson will not gain them their ends, they will seek other solutions to their problems. I fully realize that this suggestion may be controversial, but I am hopeful that it will be considered within the context it is given.

⁶⁴ This theory has already been expounded by Lowell Ponte in numerous articles and has been substantiated by Dr. Ralph Lapp in the *New York Times*.

Overreaction is as dangerous as inaction, and we must be careful to retain the guarantees of the Bill of Rights unless faced with an outbreak of terrorism akin to that seen at various times in Canada, England, Brazil, etc. In such cases, it may be necessary for the federal government to limit in specific instances, due process guarantees of the Constitution. This author is not legally qualified to be specific, but to recommend that we consult with Canadian, British and West German authorities as to the limits that they have imposed in recent cases of internal terrorism. It should also be noted here that various sections of the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950 are still operative and might be considered as short term possible remedies to an overwhelming increase in internal terrorism while attempting to write a new comprehensive law.

Increased internal security is a must and various federal and local agencies concerned with security should not be further limited. The FBI and the various local police agencies must be allowed to infiltrate, where possible, the terrorist organizations and they must also be allowed to retain and update their files and reports on the various terrorist and Revolutionary Communist organizations that exist in this nation. It is also vital that the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate's Committee on the Judiciary be expanded both financially and in staff so that it can consider legislation vital to counter the terrorists.

Education regarding the nature of terrorism should also be increased. Various federal and private grants should be made available for scholarly research and for possible courses for law enforcement agencies in the broad area of terrorism. Education should also be made available for the general public, but such education must be designed to not simply frighten the populace, but to grant them some safeguards against terrorism.

If terrorism increases in this nation then one variable that might be considered is in placing various sensitive areas as totally off-limits to the general public. This will certainly be a controversial area of discussion but it is an area that should be considered in the near future by the various governmental departments affected. The German Federal Republic has instituted such plans and it would be advisable to discuss this with their authorities.

The full gamut of suggestions that are possible are not listed here, but it is hoped that the considerations mentioned will be taken in the manner in which they are offered.

APPENDIX I

As will be noted from the following reprint the acts of terrorism in the United States for the five year period documented increased dramatically from year to year. If the same data were available for the period from 1970 through 1975 a similar increase would be noted.

(719)

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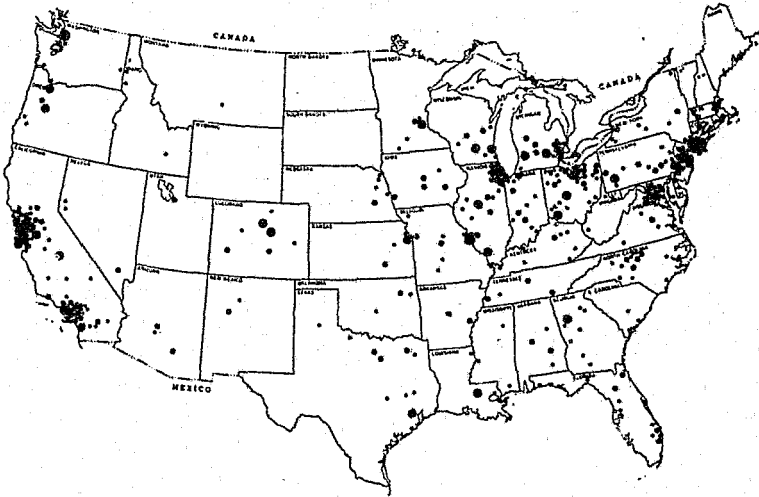
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GUERRILLA ACTS OF SABOTAGE AND TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES 1965-1970



















LEGEND













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


1965-1968

1965	
	12 Feb. Atlanta, Ga. Two policemen were shot at and one of them killed.
	4 Mar. Moultrie, Ga. A fire caused slight damage at a high school. Students had been demonstrating for a month in protest of "deplorable conditions" at the school.
	25 Mar. Atlanta, Ga. A sniper fired at the State Capitol Building.
	9 Apr. Atlanta, Ga. Three policemen were shot and killed by sniper fire.
	29 May. Lebanon, Mo. Radio station MLWT was hit with a TNT bomb. Reported damage was \$1,000. The station was off the air for 30 minutes.
	7 July, Chicago, Ill. Bombs exploded in downtown office buildings.
	15 July, St. Louis, Mo. Two boys, ages 8 and 10, set a fire in the Shepard Grade School. No damage was reported.
	8 Aug. Richmond, Va. The Bark and Co. Clothing Store was hit by arson for the second time. The first fire had caused \$230,000 damage.
	9 Aug. St. Louis, Mo. A homemade bomb placed outside the door of a Selective Service Board failed to explode.
	11-16 Aug. Los Angeles, Calif. Approximately 10,000 persons fished in the 150-block section of Watts. Damages were estimated upwards of \$700 million; even airplanes were shot at. Thirty-five persons were killed.
	13 Aug. Springfield, Mass. Two loading stamp redemption centers were hit with Molotov cocktails after 23 civil rights demonstrators were arrested at City Hall.
	4 Oct. Coft City, Ga. A cigarette-fused firebomb damaged Wash Junior High School.
	6 Nov. Jennings, Mo. An arson fire was set in the basement Music Room of Corpus Christi High School.
	26 Nov. Salem, Ind. The homes of two John Birch Society officials were hit with Molotov cocktails.
	6 Dec. Tampa, Fla. Angry students burned homes, and gunfire and Molotov cocktails were aimed at police.
	19 Dec. Marin City, Calif. Youths sniped at policemen with .22-caliber rifles.






1968






























	20 Jan. Columbus, Ohio. The home of high school principal was bombed in what police termed a "retaliatory attack." Three teachers' homes were also bombed. Five boys were arrested.
	23 Jan. Warren, Ohio. An arson fire did \$1.8 million worth of damage to Western Reserve High School.
	20 Jan. Paso Robles, Calif. A dynamite bomb blew off the side of a metal locker at Paso Robles H.S. One person was slightly injured by a piece of flying metal.
	14 Feb. Barberton, Ohio. Arson at Barberton H.S. caused \$1,000 damage to office equipment.
	14 Feb. Greenville, Ohio. A truck belonging to Indiana Refrigerator Lines was destroyed by an explosion.
	26 Feb. Elba, Ala. A bomb exploded at Elba High School, causing 150,000 worth of damage.
	28 Feb. Lima, Ohio. An arson fire at Central Junior High School caused \$150,000 damage.
	19 Mar. Salineville, Ohio. The City Hall was attacked by an arsonist. There was no report of damage.
	25 Mar. Marin City, Calif. Six teenagers, one seen throwing a Molotov cocktail, were sought by police for the destruction of an unoccupied building in a World War II housing project.
	2 Apr. Miami, Fla. The editor of an anti-Castro newspaper, Patria, was uninjured when a bomb blew up his car.
	18 Apr. Miami, Fla. Windows in the home of former Cuban finance minister Antonio Prío Socarrás were blown out and one car demolished by an explosion.
	2 May, Chicago, Ill. George D. Swift Elementary School was hit by arsonists.























1966-1967

1966	
	20 May, Fresno, Calif. Military-type explosives shattered windows and destroyed the front door of the Sigma Nu fraternity house at Fresno State College.
	21 May, Wash., D.C. The American Nazi Party HQ. was heavily damaged by a fire.
	25 May, Kent, Ohio. Arson was charged in a fire at the women's dormitory at Kent State University. Damage was reported at \$100,000.
	4 June, Chicago, Ill. A black powder pipe bomb damaged the field-house dock at the Thomas J. Walters Elementary School. Damage was estimated at \$1500.
	7 June, Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at Edwin Markham Junior High School in Watts caused an estimated \$25,000 in damage.
	7 June, Montgomery Co., Md. An arson fire at the Oak View Elementary School caused \$200,000 in damage.
	18 June, Edison, N.J. A deserted Job Corps building was hit by fires and four Job Corps youths arrested.
	20 June, Chicago, Ill. A mobile classroom of Tilton Elementary School was almost completely chased by a fire.
	20 June, Chicago, Ill. Two policemen were wounded by sniper fire.
	17 July, Chicago, Ill. After police turned off a fire hydrant on a hot day, firebombs burned a garage and apartment building, and gunfire and rocks were thrown at firemen.
	6 Aug. Chicago, Ill. Snipers fired upon police from rooftops in Chicago's South Side. There were no reported injuries.
	18 Aug. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Police were fired upon by a sniper while trying to disperse a crowd. One policeman was injured.
	18 Aug. Omaha, Neb. A homemade bomb was discovered in a filing cabinet at Offutt A.F.B. Headquarters, Strategic Air Command. The bomb did not detonate.
	30 Aug. La Palma, Calif. The Administrative Unit of the George B. Miller School was damaged to the extent of \$35,000 by arsonists.
	21 Sept. Santa Ana, Calif. The third arson attempt at the Mayfair Market resulted in no damage. Three youths were seen running away from the area.
	15 Oct. Cleveland, Ohio. A gasoline bomb caused \$200 damage to Patrick Henry Junior H.S. Police arrested two youths.
	20 Oct. Oakland, Calif. Roving bands looted, threw rocks, and set fire to stores. A curfew was set.
	22 Oct. Jacksonville, Ill. Old Ruidt College High School was gutted by an arson fire.
	9 Nov. Atlanta, Ga. A grocery store was hit by a Molotov cocktail.






1967






























	3 Jan. Cincinnati, Ohio. A bomb placed in an air conditioner exploded, blowing a hole in the recently finished but not yet occupied offices of the Delta Savings and Loan Company.
	11 Jan. Granada Hills, Calif. Three students were charged with arson in an attempt to set fire to George K. Porter Junior High School after boycott of school cafeteria protesting poor quality of food and high prices.
	16 Jan. Cleveland, Ohio. A fire caused \$15,000 damage to Olmsted Falls High School library. Over 8,000 volumes were destroyed.
	22 Jan. Terre Haute, Ind. Women's dorm was the target of a homemade bomb which exploded outside and shattered windows.
	26 Feb. Detroit, Mich. Two bombs, found in the same room at Sterling Township Jr. High School, failed to explode.






























1967	
	3 Mar. Parma, Ohio. Allwell Investment Company's front window was shattered by a bomb after the real estate firm received a threatening phone call.
	18 Mar. Asheville, Ga. Police chief was shot to death as he was trying to break up a street fight.
	26 Mar. Los Angeles, Calif. Vandals at Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School turned on five fire hoses, emptied 20 fire extinguishers and rampaged through the school dispensary and store causing \$15,000 damage.
	29 Mar. Los Angeles, Calif. A classroom burglar at 2210 S Street Elementary school was tal solute technique in \$15,000 damage.
	9 Apr. Cleveland, Ohio. An arson fire at the Giddings Elementary School caused a reported \$250,000 damage. A second arson fire finished off the school three days later.
	9 Apr. Jefferson City, Mo. Lincoln University's Memorial Hall received minor damage from fire. There were demonstrations on the campus the previous week.
	13 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Slight damage was done to the University of Chicago bookstore when a bomb went off. Students were protesting inadequate facilities of store.
	16 Apr. Bloomington, Ind. Central Junior High School was completely destroyed by a fire. Damage reported at \$2,000,000.
	16 May Cleveland, Ohio. Landis High School was bombed causing minor damage.
	18 May Houston, Tex. One policeman was shot to death in a gun battle at Texas Southern University after the arrest of a student the day before and shooting of plainclothes policeman.
	24 June. St. Louis, Mo. A bomb was planted in front of the home of the vice-pres. of the Mortgage Loan Dept., Mercantile Trust Association.
	28 June. Berkeley, Calif. Three plate glass windows were blown out at the Berkeley Draft Board in the early a.m. \$500 damage.
	5 July. Cincinnati, Ohio. Over \$1 million in damage was caused to businesses and stores by fires set by gangs of youths.
	16 July. Chicago, Ill. One police car was destroyed when it was fire-bombed.
	17 July. Wash., D.C. Arson caused considerable damage to the basement and storage area of Taylor Elementary School.
	24 July. Cambridge, Mass. \$5-6,000 destruction occurred to a one-story frame building at Pink Street Elementary School.
	24 July. Canton, Ohio. Firebombs caused \$3,000 damage to the cabinet George and the Alva Welding Co. in Avondale. Downtown fires at the same time caused \$10,000 damage.
	25 July. St. Louis, Mo. A pipe bomb was lobbed into the home of a policeman.
	26 July Cleveland, Ohio. Fleming tomie caused \$500 damage to Patrick Henry Junior High School when they were tossed into the cafeteria and typing classroom.
	26 July. Waukegan, Ill. Five firebombs were tossed into Webster Junior High School, Whittier School and three other schools in North Chicago.
	26 July. San Francisco, Calif. Throwing bands of youths threw bombs destroying some property of markets in 15 scattered incidents.
	26 July Detroit, Mich. Two police were the target of supermachete gun fire in chaos of looting and fires over a 40-block area. Over 1,000 persons injured and 15 deaths.
	27 July. San Francisco, Calif. Markets all over the city were damaged as they were bombed by gangs of youths.
	27 July. Oberlin, Ohio. Firebombs causing \$1,000 damage went off in Johnson Hall, an Oberlin College dormitory.
	28 July Detroit, Mich. One policeman was injured as a result of sniper fire which arose over racial violence.
	31 July. New York, N.Y. Firebombs caused \$1,500 damage to a drug-store and barber shop.
	3 Aug. Chicago, Ill. \$1,000 damage was caused by fire to the gym at the Addolorata Elementary School.
	3 Aug. Wrentham, N.Y. Elementary classrooms burned as 120 teachers rampaged in a ghetto in East Long Island.
	3 Aug. Pecos, Ill. A store was damaged as sniping of police occurred and a firebomb was thrown.





























1967	
	3 Aug. Milwaukee, Wis. One youth was killed and two others shot as Molotov cocktails were thrown at buildings and police.
	7 Aug. Cleveland, Ohio. An arson fire at the Kristman Episcopary School caused a reported \$100,000 in damage.
	8 Aug. Chicago, Ill. Arson caused \$200 damage to Eshinger Elementary School.
	8 Aug. Jefferson, Ga. A state prosecutor died when his car went up in flames at his home. Authorities suspected an assassination.
	8 Aug. Hartford, Conn. A firebomb caused \$200,000 damage to a super-market.
	9 Aug. Chicago, Ill. A firebomb caused \$150,000 damage to a Mac-Donald's Hamburger restaurant.
	9 Aug. Chicago, Ill. A firebomb caused \$150,000 damage to the Lincoln State Bank.
	26 Aug. New York, N.Y. One elderly widow was injured as a firebomb exploded in the East Side. Further damage by the fire was caused to a school and an A&P food store. There were 22 fires in three hours in this area.
	31 Aug. Shaker Heights, Ohio. The home of a hospital official had windows broken after a firebomb ignited.
	2 Sept. Cleveland, Ohio. 19 youths arrested after a firebomb was tossed in the home of a policeman.
	22 Oct. Chicago, Ill. The student center, union hall, and auditorium at the University of Chicago were the targets of small fires set after recent anti-war protests.
	2 Nov. Houston, Tex. One policeman was shot to death and several others injured after a riot on the Southern University campus.
	15 Nov. San Francisco, Calif. Two policemen were injured by sniper fire at the Hunters Point Police Station.
	20 Nov. Chicago, Ill. Police were the target of sniper fire on the South Side. 220 arrests were made.
	23 Nov. San Francisco, Calif. George Washington High School was the target of a firebomb. It was quickly extinguished after it exploded on the second floor.
	29 Nov. San Francisco, Calif. Balboa High School was damaged by a \$250,000 three-alarm fire. A firebomb had been tossed into the record room.
	1 Dec. Joliet, Ill. Three juveniles and five firemen were injured when \$1.5 million damage was caused by a fire at Washington Junior High School. Only the walls of the main building were left standing. Three separate fires were set before 2 a.m.
	12 Dec. Atlanta, Ga. A police officer's home was firebombed.
	12 Dec. San Francisco, Calif. During a day of insurrection at S.F. State College the campus bookstore was set afire.
	16 Dec. Wash., D.C. The home of the president of Howard University was firebombed.
	24 Dec. San Francisco, Calif. A percussion bomb went off in PAIS Police Station causing light damage.
	33 Dec. Los Angeles, Calif. A cow-dung motel and storage tank were dynamited.





























1968






























	16 Jan. Nashville, Tenn. Two policemen were fatally shot by five people when they stopped car to question them about a theft.
	30 Jan. Walnut Creek, Calif. Windows were shattered in the police station when a bomb exploded.
	29 Jan. San Francisco, Calif. A time bomb placed in the Board of Supervisors chambers was discovered before detonation.
	31 Jan. Kalamazoo, Mich. A firebomb caused \$12,000 damage to the National Guard Storage Building.
	3 Feb. Washington, D.C. A bomb was discovered at the home of the Howard University Dean of Liberal Arts. There was no explosion.





























1960	
	10 Feb. Orangeburg, S.C. An arson fire set at South Carolina State College resulted in the deaths of three persons.
	19 Feb. San Diego, Calif. A police car was shot at in the southeast area of the city.
	20 Feb. Lorman, Miss. Three policemen were injured in sniping and throwing of furniture and bottles at police.
	25 Feb. San Diego, Calif. Police car was shot at in the southeast area of the city.
	28 Feb. St. Louis, Mo. An arson fire, the second in a week, caused minor damage to Beaumont High School.
	10 Mar. Los Angeles, Calif. The employment office of San Fernando Valley State College was firebombed because of the school's defense contracts.
	12 Mar. New York, N.Y. The General Telephone Building was bombed. The explosion caused heavy damage.
	16 Mar. Gainesville, Fla. Shots were fired at a police officer called to investigate the theft of wallet at restaurant in a slum area.
	16 Mar. Washington, D.C. Two Safeway stores were bombed, causing \$400 damage.
	17 Mar. Gainesville, Fla. Arson fires were set in 18 homes.
	19 Mar. Norfolk, Conn. An explosive device detonated outside police department.
	20 Mar. Berkeley, Calif. An electrical tower jangling power to the University of California was dynamited in Tilden Park.
	23 Mar. Berkeley, Calif. Two telephone trunk lines were dynamited.
	25 Mar. Juneau, Alaska. The Coast Guard Cutter Barataria, just returned from Vietnam, was damaged by an explosion.
	26 Mar. Oakland, Calif. The Induction Center was tear-gassed and an unexploded bomb was found.
	29 Mar. Phoenix, Ariz. An arson fire at the Goodie's Elementary School caused a reported \$25,000 in damages.
	31 Mar. Chicago, Ill. Fires were started at Wierbold's Department Store and Montgomery Ward's. No estimate of damage was released.
	7 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Six fires were started at the Carson Pirie Scott & Co. Department Store.
	31 Apr. New York, N.Y. The Induction Center was "shaken" by a dynamite blast.
	1 Apr. New York, N.Y. Arson fires, set off by Molotov cocktails, hit S. Klein's, Montman, "My Man's, Cichla's, and Bloomingdale's department stores, causing \$20 million damages.
	4 Apr. Detroit, Mich. Two policemen were wounded by gunfire during a civil disturbance.
	4 Apr. Greensboro, N.C. Three policemen were wounded by shotgun blasts, one critically.
	4 Apr. Memphis, Tenn. Three policemen were injured in sporadic sniping.
	5 Apr. Deerfield Beach, Fla. Police officers in a ghetto area were targets of rock throwing and sniper fire.
	5 Apr. High Point, N.C. Two police cars were hit by sniper bullets. No injuries were reported.
	5 Apr. Tallahassee, Fla. Sporadic gunfire and arrows were shot at campus police of university.
	5 Apr. Wilmington, N.C. Police cars were shot at by snipers.
	5 Apr. Nashville, Tenn. An arson fire at the DuPont High School and Junior High School caused a reported \$3.25 million loss.
	5 Apr. San Francisco County, Calif. A massive bulldozer was used to topple a 30-ft. P.O.S.E. tower. This was called the latest in a series of utilities sabotages.





























1960	
	6 Apr. Gainesville, Fla. A deputy was shot at during a demonstration.
	6 Apr. St. Louis, Mo. Sixteen firms were firebombed, causing varied damage.
	7 Apr. East Albany, Ga. A shotgun and a .32 caliber rifle were used in the ambush of a police cruiser.
	7 Apr. Jacksonville, Fla. Two shots were fired at a police car during a disturbance.
	7 Apr. Malvern, Ark. A sniper fired a .38-caliber pistol into a police car.
	7 Apr. Frederick, Md. A hundred people attacked police cars.
	9 Apr. Petersburg, Va. Sniper gunfire and rock throwing were aimed at police officers.
	10 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Two firebombs caused \$1000 damage at Crane Technical High School. Eight people were arrested, six of them juveniles.
	11 Apr. Rockville, Md. Arson and firebombings caused minor damage to the Montgomery County Board of Education.
	15 Apr. Memphis, Tenn. Arson fires were started at several luxury department stores and a cocktail lounge.
	16 Apr. Pittsburg, Calif. During a disturbance patrolling sheriffs were fired upon by snipers. One sheriff received a minor wound.
	22 Apr. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. A police car was fired into seriously wounding one officer. One youth was arrested for vandalism and shooting.
	23 Apr. Chicago, Ill. An arson fire at St. Viator High School caused \$100,000 in damage.
	24 Apr. Calvert Co., Md. A fire was set in the Fairview Elementary School, Chesapeake, causing \$125,000 damage. There were no injuries.
	30 Apr. Cleveland, Ohio. Five youths were held responsible for fire-bombing the Natyas Hale High School.
	4 May. Chicago, Ill. A police car was fired on by an unknown sniper. The three shots came from the area of a nearby apartment house.
	4 May. San Francisco, Calif. A Telephone Company cable was sabotaged in Portola Valley, causing \$400 damage.
	7 May. Chicago, Ill. Two police officers were shot when they attempted to question two suspects.
	7 May. Washington, D.C. A building on the Catholic University campus was firebombed and a mob was left raging. "You can help support the Poor People's Campaign." No injuries or damage were reported.
	8 May. Palo Alto, Calif. During ROTC protests at Stanford University, the ROTC building was set afire, resulting in \$75,000 damage.
	9 May. Washington, D.C. The fine arts building at Catholic University sustained heavy damage through an arson fire. No injuries were reported.
	13 May. Washington, D.C. The auditorium and classrooms of the Turner Elementary School were damaged in an arson fire to the extent of \$1000.
	15 May. Washington, D.C. The Stanton and Gimke Elementary Schools were set on fire, but no damage or injuries were reported.
	16 May. Washington, D.C. The Theater, a museum, and other buildings of the Catholic University sustained \$150,000 damage from arson. No injuries were reported.
	18 May. Catonsville, Md. The fire of the local Induction Center were damaged by Philip Berrigan & the Catonsville 5.
	22 May. San Francisco, Calif. An arson fire broke out in the Polytechnic High School. No damage or injuries were reported.
	27 May. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. A police officer's home was firebombed and gutted. There were no injuries.
	28 May. East St. Louis, Ill. Four persons attempted to murder a policeman who was trying to question them about a gun thrown from their car.
	31 May. Chicago, Ill. Police attempted to arrest a female suspect. A crowd gathered and became unruly. Two policemen injured by shots fired and 12 persons arrested.




























1968	
	1 June, Philadelphia, Pa. A group of three fired five shots from a shotgun at police officers. Three police officers were hit with pellets, but none were seriously injured.
	2 June, East St. Louis, Ill. Three men were arrested after shooting at two plainclothes policemen.
	5 June, Chicago, Ill. One policeman was shot and killed by two unidentified men.
	5 June, San Francisco, Calif. Three power towers of PG&E were toppled by a bomb.
	7 June, Washington, D.C. A fire started inside a teacher's desk destroyed a classroom and its furniture of the Kelly-Miller Junior High School. No injuries.
	13 June, Carson City, Nev. The governor's mansion was fired upon. No injuries or damage reported.
	13 June, Sunnyvale, Calif. Ten thousand rounds of .22-caliber ammunition were stolen from the Moffett Field Naval Installation.
	22 June, South Bend, Ind. Sniper shots were fired through the window of a police car.
	24 June, Hollywood, Calif. A shrapnel bomb caused heavy damage to a local Selective Service office. No injuries were reported.
	27 June, Owensboro, Ky. A police car was shot at by a sniper.
	3 July, Hatvey, Ill. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at a police car.
	3 July, Berkeley, Calif. The U.C. campus police west gate was bombed. Eight firebombs and base thrown at Berkeley High School and the Veterans' Building on Center Street.
	4 July, Omaha, Neb. Police were stoned and shots were fired at a police car by a sniper.
	5 July, Palo Alto, Calif. The office of J. E. Sterling, Stanford University president, was set afire and occupation related to the Stanford Research Institute. \$250,000 damage was reported.
	7 July, Washington, D.C. An arson fire at the Langdon Elementary School burned out the janitor's closet and supplies, causing "medium" damage.
	8 July, Enfield, Conn. A six-day streak of 63 fires were set by teenage gangs. A teen club was burned beyond repair and there was other scattered damage, but no injuries were reported.
	9 July, Warren, Ohio. The Fashion Barn, a women's store, was bombed, causing \$10,000-\$20,000 damage.
	10 July, Lorain, Ohio. A bomb mailed to a teacher who taught at a school in Cleveland's ghetto area resulted in his death.
	10 July, Sacramento, Calif. Firebombs were thrown at Governor Reagan by "youths." No injuries or damage were reported.
	11 July, Topeka, Kan. A brickbatt was thrown through a window of the police information center.
	12 July, Denver, Colo. Incendiary devices were set off at a Denver Police Garage.
	13 July, Roslyn Harbor, N.Y. The private car of E. H. Nickerson, executive of the Nassau Company, was found with a grenade wired to the starter switch.
	15 July, Youngstown, Ohio. Vandals and arson, damaging three buildings, resulted in 27 people being injured.
	15 July, Denver, Colo. A dynamite charge went off in the Public Safety and Police Department Garage, but caused only minor damage and no injuries.
	18 July, Seattle, Wash. A police car was fired on from a group of 100-200 youths. Rocks were also thrown.
	19 July, Louisville, Ky. Dynamite was found in the home of Governor Hunt.
	20 July, Denver, Colo. When a policeman responded to an alarm at a store located in a ghetto area, he was fired upon and wounded. He then shot and seriously wounded a youth.
	21 July, Easton Harbor, Mich. A police car was burned by a firebomb.
	21 July, San Francisco, Calif. A one-story building containing a military uniform manufacturer was leveled. No injuries were reported.

1968	
	22 July, Newark, N.J. A police detective was shot at in his home.
	27 July, New Orleans, La. A policeman was shot at by a sniper while in his patrol car.
	23 July, Boston Harbor, Mich. Firebombs aimed at the mayor and a local judge caused little damage.
	23 July, Cleveland, Ohio. An ambush of policeman was followed by looting, firebombing, and a large scale disturbance. Eleven persons were killed, including three policemen. Fourteen policemen and ten civilians were hospitalized.
	24 July, Cleveland, Ohio. A riot, arson fire and sniper fire broke out involving 15 police, killing three civilians and three police. No damage was reported.
	25 July, Cleveland, Ohio. Sniper fire injured two civilians and two policemen, and killed two civilians and three policemen.
	27 July, Peoria, Ill. Policemen were hit by rocks after responding to a chory call for help. At least nine policemen were hit by shotgun pellets. Three of them were hospitalized.
	27 July, Brooklyn, N.Y. A police car was firebombed and destroyed.
	28 July, Gary, Ind. Policemen were fired at by an unknown assailant.
	28 July, Grand Rapids, Mich. Firemen were stoned during riots. No injuries were reported.
	29 July, Seattle, Wash. Three policemen were wounded by sniper fire.
	31 July, Pittsburg, Calif. A police car responding to a call in the El Pueblo Housing Project met with gunfire and rock throwing. The police suffered no injuries.
	31 July, San Francisco, Calif. A police car with two members of the Mayor's Crime Commission responded to a report of firebombing in a Hunters Point Housing Project, and shots were fired at their car.
	31 July, New York, N.Y. Two rifle shots hit a police car cruising south on Harlem River drive.
	31 July, Seattle, Wash. After the arrest of two men, sniper fire and firebombing erupted, injuring two policemen.
	31 July, Peoria, Ill. After a pregnant woman was "roughly" arrested, a riot broke out, including firebombings, which injured one civilian and ten policemen.
	1 Aug, Marm City, Calif. The substitution of the Sheriff's Office was hit by rifle fire. No injuries were reported.
	2 Aug, Brooklyn, N.Y. Two policemen were seriously injured by shotgun sniper fire when they responded to an apparently fictitious call about a family quarrel.
	2 Aug, St. Petersburg, Fla. A police officer's car was firebombed and destroyed.
	3 Aug, Las Vegas, Nev. A policeman was shot at the back and killed.
	4 Aug, New York, N.Y. The Globe Department Store was firebombed.
	4 Aug, Waukegan, Ill. Rifles were fired at police who were responding to a call at the Waukegan Shopping Plaza.
	4 Aug, Wichita Falls, Tex. A policeman was severely beaten by an unknown assailant.
	4 Aug, York, Pa. Snipers fired at a police armored vehicle during a disturbance.
	5 Aug, Jackson, Mich. Two patrolmen reported that 20-40 rounds of ammunition were fired at them by youths as they drove past the Power Street center.
	5 Aug, Los Angeles, Calif. A policeman stopped a car for wanted check and four men opened fire wounding a policeman. The policeman returned fire and killed three of the men.
	5 Aug, Chicago, Ill. Durkin & Durkin clothing store was firebombed.
	5 Aug, Chicago, Ill. The North Store Foundry was firebombed.

1963	
	5 Aug. Dublin, Ill. An unknown individual fired three shots into a police car. No injuries were reported.
	6 Aug. Harvey, Ill. Five shots were fired from a mob wounding five policemen. Later two policemen were wounded by snipers.
	6 Aug. Lexington, Ky. Four sticks of dynamite were used in an attempted bombing of the Fayette County Department.
	6 Aug. York, Pa. Sniper fire injured two policemen during a three-day violence spree.
	7 Aug. Inkster, Mich. Shots fired from a car slightly wounded two policemen. One Michigan State Police Officer was fatally shot.
	7 Aug. Jackson, Mich. Shots were fired at a police car. No injuries reported.
	7 Aug. Palo Alto Coll. Fires were banned for the fourth time at Stanford University.
	8 Aug. Chicago, Ill. The Hazard Kipling High School was set on fire.
	9 Aug. Little Rock, Ark. One policeman was injured by rocks and a National Guardsman was shot by sniper fire. One civilian also was injured.
	11 Aug. Chicago Heights, Ill. Police were sniped at when they responded to a call of fires in the area.
	11 Aug. East Chicago Heights, Ill. A police officer was hit by a shotgun blast.
	12 Aug. Little Rock, Ark. An unknown person fired at a police car. No injuries were reported.
	12 Aug. St. Bernard Parish, La. Deputy Sheriff fired at with shotgun by unknown person.
	12 Aug. West Helena, Ark. The home of an auxiliary police officer was firebombed causing minor damage.
	12 Aug. Little Rock, Ark. Firebombing and gunfire killed a policeman. No damage was reported.
	12 Aug. Los Angeles, Calif. Police suffered two injuries during the Watts riots.
	13 Aug. Los Angeles, Calif. Five policemen were injured during the rioting.
	17 Aug. St. Petersburg, Fla. A crowd of 450 at a dance hall threw bricks and bottles. Snipers fired at police with tear gas machine gun. Total damage was \$150,000 to the area's businesses.
	17 Aug. Waterloo, Iowa. Police cars were hit by six shots fired by a sniper.
	20 Aug. Wichita, Kan. Three policemen were injured by gunfire.
	20 Aug. New York, N.Y. A bomb went off in the Marine Midland Building and injured 19 people. No damage was reported.
	21 Aug. Brooklyn, N.Y. Two policemen were injured when a crowd threw rocks at a police car.
	22 Aug. Detroit, Mich. The Army Recruiting Office was firebombed after two youths were seen driving to the back of the building. No damages were reported.
	23 Aug. Chicago, Ill. An Army Recruiting Office was "slightly damaged" by a Molotov cocktail.
	24 Aug. Eversville, Ind. A policeman was shot in the back by a sniper.
	24 Aug. Memphis, Tenn. Three rounds from a .30 caliber rifle fired through dust of police car, officer shot in leg.
	24 Aug. Veintown, Conn. A group, all armed and carrying flammbombs, opened fire on police. Five civilians and one policeman were injured.
	26 Aug. Oakland, Calif. An arson fire was set in the Police Information Center in East Oakland. No damages were reported.
	28 Aug. Chicago, Ill. A police car was fired upon by an unknown sniper. One officer was injured by flying glass.

1963	
	29 Aug. San Francisco, Calif. The Hunters Point Police Station was fired upon from one or more of three cars.
	30 Aug. Berkeley, Calif. Five shots were fired and two policemen wounded in confrontation. Ten arrests were made.
	30 Aug. St. Paul, Minn. Two on-duty policemen took guns from a youth at a dance and then the officers were attacked by a large group. An unknown person shot at officers, wounding one. Later on, in the early morning hours, officers were struck by sniper shots.
	30 Aug. Detroit, Mich. A police car was dynamited outside the Woodward Police Station. No injuries were reported.
	31 Aug. San Francisco, Calif. A shotgun was fired into the Hunters Point Housing Authority Police Station.
	1 Sept. Durham, N.C. An ex-student of the North Carolina Central University set a building on fire, causing \$1,000,000 damage.
	1 Sept. Newport News, Va. An officer was surrounded by a crowd and beaten by a man who took his gun and fired at another policeman. Disorder followed and buildings were destroyed. \$2 million damage was reported.
	1 Sept. Ann Arbor, Mich. The CIA building was bombed. No damage was reported.
	1 Sept. Oakland, Calif. A man and wife were charged with bombing a PG&E power line.
	1 Sept. St. Paul, Minn. Firebombs and gunfire injured two policemen.
	2 Sept. St. Clair Shores, Mich. Gunpowder gouged a sidewalk and shattered glass to the tune of \$150 at the South Lake School District Administration Buildings. Two local youths were charged but found not guilty.
	3 Sept. Alhambra, Mich. Two Selective Service offices were blasted by bombs. There were no injuries.
	3 Sept. Oakland, Calif. The Oakland Hall of Justice, headquarters of the Oakland police, was bombed.
	4 Sept. Seattle, Wash. A police car responding to a call was fired upon from both sides by snipers.
	4 Sept. Long Beach, Calif. A substation of the Southern California Edison Company was bombed.
	6 Sept. Elmhurst, Mich. The private cars of police were dynamited.
	7 Sept. Pittsburgh, Pa. A patrol car was fired upon by snipers. No injuries were reported.
	8 Sept. Poughans, Ky. The Wallace for President Headquarters was firebombed. No damage was reported.
	10 Sept. Detroit, Mich. Police cars parked at the Woodward Station were dynamited.
	10 Sept. Detroit, Mich. An Army recruiting car was dynamited as well as a policeman's private car.
	10 Sept. Oakland, Calif. An Army recruiting car was dynamited by a passing car, the second bombing in 24 hours, the fourth in 12 days.
	10 Sept. Van Nuys, Calif. Five heavy Army Trucks were dynamited.
	10 Sept. Berkeley, Calif. A three-alarm blaze that caused \$25,000 damage broke out in a 94-unit ticky-tacky under construction.
	12 Sept. Crown Heights, N.Y. A sniper fired three times on a police car at the same spot where two other policemen were sniped at on August 2nd.
	13 Sept. Berkeley, Calif. A bomb carried in a black satchel was deposited at the University of California MROTC building, causing extensive damage.
	13 Sept. San Francisco, Calif. A Highway Patrol car was sniped at, but no injuries were reported.
	18 Sept. San Francisco, Calif. A housing project building in the Hunters Point area was bombed, damaging 15 windows and a water pipe.
	20 Sept. Santa Rita, Calif. \$100,000 in damage was caused by fire to the Job Corps Center Warehouse adjoining the Alameda jail. The facility was used for training prisoners. Five fires had been set in one night.

1968	
	20 Sept. Chicago, Ill. One worker at the Illinois Bell Telephone Company died when the building was bombed.
	22 Sept. Roseville, Mich. The Macomb County Draft Board office was bombed, blowing a hole in the front wall of the building.
	25 Sept. Jefferson City, Mo. An old abandoned ROTC building on the Lincoln University campus was set afire by two Molotov cocktails.
	25 Sept. Milwaukee, Wis. Arson at the Selective Service office caused extensive damage. Many draft files were burned in protest over the Vietnam War.
	26 Sept. S. Elgin, Ill. A railway bridge near a city plant was bombed. Damage was not reported.
	29 Sept. Ann Arbor, Mich. Dynamite exploded in front of the CIA recruiting office, destroying the front of the building and shattering windows in nearby buildings. It was one in a series of bombings against government installations.
	30 Sept. Huntington, Md. The Wallace for President headquarters was firebombed.
	30 Sept. Kandakee, Ill. One policeman was injured in carport fire.
	30 Sept. Eugene, Ore. The Havel & Marine Corps Training Center was bombed with dynamite and set afire causing \$105,000 in damage. One 12-lb crane, two bulldozers and four dump trucks were also destroyed.
	7 Oct. Oakland, Calif. A bomb exploded in the restroom of an Oakland Police Station. No injuries were reported and damage was minor.
	2 Oct. Madison, Wis. The State Selective Service headquarters was firebombed destroying some files.
	2 Oct. Washington, D.C. Bell Hall at George Washington University was set on fire as a rally was going on in front of the building.
	2 Oct. Washington, D.C. A firebomb caused \$1000 in damages to the Selective Service headquarters located one block from the White House. A flammable liquid was poured into the basement and then it was firebombed.
	6 Oct. Seattle, Wash. An unidentified person fired a shotgun at a police patrol car and two officers were injured.
	9 Oct. Norfolk, Va. The window of a police van was shot out by a sniper while an officer was patrolling.
	13 Oct. Brooklyn, N.Y. Three patrolmen were shot at by unknown snipers.
	14 Oct. Seattle, Wash. A police car was sniped at by two shots.
	14 Oct. San Francisco, Calif. ROTC offices at San Francisco State College were the target of arsonists.
	14 Oct. Ann Arbor, Mich. The University of Michigan's Institute of Science and Technology was dynamited. The facility is used for government research.
	15 Oct. Ann Arbor, Mich. The University of Michigan Institute of Science and Technology was again dynamited, this time causing heavy damage. The side door of the building was blasted.
	17 Oct. Miami, Fla. A police paddy wagon was shot at by a sniper.
	17 Oct. Detroit, Mich. The home of a policeman was dynamited causing extensive damage.
	17 Oct. Washington, D.C. The Farmer's Market was vandalized when 200 students from Julia West Hamilton Junior High School gathered there during lunch hour and began breaking windows and display cases.
	22 Oct. Washington, D.C. A Molotov cocktail thrown into a Safeway store caused \$49,000 in damages.
	24 Oct. Hann City, Calif. Juveniles were observed placing dynamite under a Sheriff's Office substation. The dynamite was defused before it exploded.
	24 Oct. San Diego, Calif. A police car was shot at. No injuries reported.
	27 Oct. San Francisco, Calif. A bomb detonated at the Richmond District Police Station. The facade of the building was damaged. No injuries reported.
	28 Oct. Oakland, Calif. A bomb exploded in the parking lot of the Highway Patrol and damaged three personal cars. No injuries reported.

1963	
	28 Oct. Cleveland, Ohio. Hugh Elementary School was the second grade school to burn down in a ghetto area in 18 months. Damage not reported; cause undetermined.
	29 Oct. Wilmington, Del. Two FBI agents were assaulted while escorting an apprehended suspect to an automobile. The agents were beaten, requiring hospitalization. Their guns were taken and the suspect allowed to escape.
	29 Oct. San Francisco, Calif. Dynamite blew a three-foot hole in the Richmond District Police station and destroyed a police car. It was one in a series of well-organized attacks against the police over a three-day period.
	4 Nov. Northridge, Calif. At San Fernando State College students occupied the administration building and held the president and other administrators at knife point for four hours.
	8 Nov. San Francisco, Calif. Arson and vandalism spread over San Francisco State College campus during the first week of the student strike.
	12 Nov. New York, N.Y. A bomb exploded outside the 25th Precinct police station.
	13 Nov. Berkeley, Calif. A policeman was wounded by shots fired by an unidentified man.
	14 Nov. Houston, Tex. Five boys threw a hand grenade into a police car, but it did not explode.
	15 Nov. Los Angeles, Calif. A pile of wooden construction forms was burned at a building site by Molotov cocktails at California State College. Other firebombs which were set did not go off.
	15 Nov. Newton, Ga. Farm buildings were the target of arsonists. Damage was not reported.
	16 Nov. St. Louis, Mo. Four shots were fired into the 9th District Police Department. No injuries reported.
	19 Nov. San Francisco, Calif. Three patrolmen were wounded, two critically, in a noon shootout with suspects identified as fleeing from 323 gas station robbery.
	20 Nov. San Francisco, Calif. Shots were exchanged when police stopped a truck. One policeman was seriously injured.
	22 Nov. Los Angeles, Calif. Three firebombs thrown into a parole office caused \$1000 damage.
	23 Nov. Pittsburgh, Pa. Two patrolmen were injured by a shotgun blast from a sniper in the Hill section.
	25 Nov. St. Louis, Mo. An incendiary device was tossed at the ROTC building at Washington University.
	27 Nov. Wilmington, Del. During a disturbance bottles were thrown at police cars. One officer was hit in the back of head; two others were assaulted. One State Trooper was struck.
	29 Nov. Jersey City, N.J. 35 shells were fired into the Fifth Precinct police station. No injuries reported.
	3 Dec. St. Louis, Mo. Three jars of flammable liquid with wicks were found in the ROTC building in arson attempt at Washington University.
	5 Dec. San Francisco, Calif. Police found a bomb in a bag in the administration building at San Francisco State College. The building was cleared and the bomb defused.
	7 Dec. Denver, Colo. A man was arrested for assault on a police officer and pointing a rifle at a passing police cruiser.
	9 Dec. Palo Alto, Calif. Dinner Lounge and Stern Hall were burned at Stanford University causing damage to the grand piano, amplifiers and furniture. This was the first of three major fires this year. The second was in the Havel ROTC office, the third destroyed the office of the president. Firemen had to be drenched with water before entering as chemicals were probably used.
	10 Dec. Pittsburgh, Pa. In an attempted bombing of police stations 58 sticks of dynamite in a 5-gallon can were found next to a station house. They failed to ignite.
	10 Dec. Canton, Ohio. A sheriff's detective had his home dynamited causing \$4000 damage.
	10 Dec. Chicago, Ill. An arson fire at the East Prairie High School; damaged administrative records and files on students.
	12 Dec. Miami, Fla. Police investigating a disturbance were attacked with boards, bottles, and a hammer. Minor injuries reported.
	12 Dec. Northridge, Calif. The administration building was damaged by fire at San Fernando Valley State College. Damage was estimated at \$100,000. A freshman was arrested.

1958-1969

1968



14 Dec. San Francisco, Calif. Files in the administration building at San Francisco State College were destroyed by fire.



15 Dec. Canton, Ohio. A detective's home was bombed.



24 Dec. Chicago, Ill. An arson fire at the Hess Upper Grade Center caused \$15,000 in damage.

1969



1 Jan. Jersey City, N.J. An explosive device was thrown through the window of the Fifth Precinct of the Jersey City Police Dept. No injuries reported; property damage was minor.



2 Jan. Chicago, Ill. A man walked into a police station and shot a policeman. He was killed by police.



5 Jan. Santa Barbara, Calif. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown into the administrative offices of the ROTC Building on U.C. campus. Minor damage.



5 Jan. San Francisco, Calif. A homemade bomb, planted in the lobby of the San Francisco State College Administration Building, failed to explode.



7 Jan. San Mateo, Calif. An explosive device was thrown into the garage of the Dean of Instruction, College of San Mateo. Damage to garage, master bedroom and 2 cars estimated at \$15,000-\$20,000.



7 Jan. Santa Barbara, Calif. Several gasoline bombs caused \$1,200 damage at ROTC Headquarters on University of California campus.



9 Jan. Vallejo, Calif. A fire caused by a firebomb destroyed a building on the campus of Solano Junior College. Reported damage \$50,000-\$60,000.



10 Jan. Plainfield, N.J. A police officer was shot and wounded by sniper.



10 Jan. San Francisco, Calif. A firebomb tossed into home of San Francisco State College official failed to explode.



11 Jan. Seattle, Wash. A car stopper and four to six men got out and fired at police car which had been following them.



12 Jan. Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at the Louis Pasteur Junior High School caused \$25,000 damage.



13 Jan. San Francisco, Calif. A time bomb was found behind Provost Marshall's office, Presidio of San Francisco. Telephone operator had received a bomb threat.



14 Jan. Chicago, Ill. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a Selective Service Board Office. Minor damage; no injuries.



17 Jan. New York, N.Y. Police were fired on when they stopped an auto near 170th St. and Harlem River Drive.



17 Jan. New York, N.Y. The 44th Precinct Police Station in the High-bridge Section was shaken by a dynamite blast.



18 Jan. Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at the Audubon Junior High School caused \$50,000 damage.



18 Jan. Washington, D.C. A Molotov cocktail caused extensive damage to the National Selective Service headquarters.



19 Jan. Chicago, Ill. Chicago police discovered a timing device and other explosive materials in the rear of a trash can fire in Grant Park.



19 Jan. Walnut Creek, Cal. An explosive device detonated near rear of local police station.



19 Jan. New York, N.Y. A bomb, consisting of five sticks of dynamite, was discovered outside the 24th Precinct. The bomb was dismantled.



20 Jan. Berkeley, Calif. Two firebombs caused minor damage to (1) Wheeler Auditorium and (2) the interview room of placement center on the University of California campus.



20-28. Jan. Colorado. During a nine day period, four electric transmission towers of the Public Service Company of Colorado were damaged by dynamite explosions.



21 Jan. Wilkesboro, N.C. A bomb exploded shattering a classroom at West Wilkes High School. Damage estimated at \$6,600.



22 Jan. Berkeley, Calif. A fire caused by a firebomb destroyed Wheeler Auditorium on the University of California campus. Arson suspected. Estimated damages, \$300,000.



26 Jan. Palo Alto, Calif. The front door and all front windows of the home of a City Councilman were blown out by a pipe bomb filled with gunpowder, nitro and BB shot.

1969



27 Jan. Freeport, N.Y. Two firebombs detonated at Freeport H.S.



28 Jan. Berkeley, Calif. Three separate gas firebombs were thrown into Dwinelle Hall, Sprout Hall, and a crowd at Sather Gate on the University of California campus.



28 Jan. Denver, Colo. A dynamite blast knocked a chunk of concrete out of a main support pillar on the 15th St. viaduct.



30 Jan. Palo Alto, Calif. A gas cartridge bomb shattered the windshield of a station wagon belonging to a Palo Alto school official.



30 Jan. San Francisco, Calif. Between 600 and 600 demonstrators threw rocks and bottles at police at San Francisco State College. No injuries were reported.



30 Jan. Kalamazoo, Mich. A firebomb was thrown into classroom of ROTC Building on the Western Michigan University campus. Mingz damage.



30 Jan. Kalamazoo, Mich. A firebomb was thrown through the window of a building used by the Michigan National Guard causing minor damage to 3 jeeps and extensive damage to 2 jeeps and the building.



31 Jan. Los Vegas, Nev. Windows were broken in a gun shop which was riddled during a dispute which grew out of high school racial fighting. \$2000 was the estimated damage.



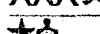
3 Feb. San Rafael, Calif. An explosive device detonated on railway heading to Selective Service Office and Army Recruiting Station causing some damage to building and breaking all windows.



4 Feb. Berkeley, Calif. Approximately 150 demonstrators attempted to block entrance to University of California, Berkeley. Police were hit with rocks, sticks, cans and other flying objects at the entrance to the University. Twelve policemen were injured.



6 Feb. St. Paul, Minn. Two shotgun blasts struck a police car.



7 Feb. Fort Ord, Calif. A pipe bomb placed under seat in a crowded (400 people) theater exploded injuring one person seriously and causing minor injuries to 5 others.



8 Feb. Columbus, Ga. When police attempted to arrest a high school student, a crowd surrounded the policeman and beat him, and then set fire to the auditorium. Singing followed, five persons injured and one policeman. \$200 was the reported damage.



9 Feb. Washington, D.C. The faculty lounge in the student center at the American University was set fire causing heavy damage. This was the third such fire in a week in that lounge.



10 Feb. Athens, Ga. Arsonists attempted to burn down the Army ROTC building on the University of Georgia campus. This was the second attempt in a year.



11 Feb. Minneapolis, Minn. An explosive device was set off near a U.S.A.F. Recruiting Office.



12 Feb. Seattle, Wash. An explosive device was found in the cafeteria at Rainier Beach High School prior to detonation.



13 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded beside the deserted Gallery Lounge on the campus of San Francisco State College shattering windows and causing several hundred dollars damage.



17 Feb. San Juan, Puerto Rico. Three bombs destroyed 21 police cars outside a government bank and a Howard Johnson's restaurant.



17 Feb. Columbus, Ohio. A pipe bomb exploded in a locker at Eastmor High School.



17 Feb. Marshall, Tex. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a football team's booth on the Wiley College campus.



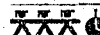
17 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A homemade time bomb shattered 18 windows of Administrative Building at San Francisco State College. Campus Security Officer suffered severe ear damage.



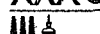
18 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A fire started by an incendiary device caused minor damage on the sixth floor of Macy's.



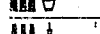
19 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A fire started by incendiary devices caused minor damage in the basement of The Emporium.



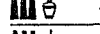
19 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A fire started by an incendiary device caused minor damage in the basement of Woolworth's.































20 Feb. Berkeley, Calif. A firebomb was thrown into Dwinelle Hall on the University of California Campus but did not ignite.































20 Feb. Berkeley, Calif. Two police vans overturned by demonstrators on Bancroft St. Three policemen were hospitalized.
































21 Feb. St. Louis, Mo. Two firebombs were thrown through the front entrance of 9th District Police Department. No injuries resulted. The building suffered minor damage.

1968	
	21 Feb. Anandale, Va. Explosive device detonated at front door of a high school in Anandale. Minor damage.
	21 Feb. Lawrence, Kan. Four Molotov cocktail firebombs were thrown in and around the Military Science Building, University of Kansas. Minor damage.
	21 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A firebomb ignited on the sixth floor of Penney's Department Store causing minor damage.
	22 Feb. Seattle, Wash. The front door of the Armed Forces Entrance and Examining Station was blown open with a small explosive device.
	22 Feb. St. Louis, Mo. Two firebombs were thrown through the window of a police station.
	23 Feb. Middleboro, Ky. Two police officers' private homes were rocked by bomb explosions.
	24 Feb. San Juan, Puerto Rico. The draft board was ripped by a bomb. It was the fourth such bombing in the last three months.
	25 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A beer bottle containing burning kerosene splattered near rear exit of Balboa High School auditorium causing minor damage.
	25 Feb. Berkeley, Calif. A firebomb caused an estimated \$100 damage to the Athletic Department on the University of California campus.
	25 Feb. Contra Costa County, California. Several explosions damaged 3 pipelines and ruptured one owned by the Phillips Oil Co. Some diesel fuel was lost.
	25 Feb. Claremont, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded in a restroom at Scripps College.
	25 Feb. Claremont, Calif. A bomb exploded in a mail distribution box at Pomona College. A secretary suffered the loss of sight in one eye and possible loss of a hand.
	26 Feb. Cohoes, N.Y. An incendiary device was found at an exit door of Cohoes High School before it could explode.
	26 Feb. Los Angeles, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded in a classroom building at Southwest College causing extensive damage to the building.
	27 Feb. Berkeley, Calif. Picketing began at the entrance to the campus and California Highway Patrolmen were required to clear the gates. Officers were subjected to a barrage of rocks. 11 arrests were made during the day.
	27 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A bomb exploded in a locker at Galileo H.S.
	28 Feb. Seattle, Wash. A Copely Sheriff was hit with a barrage of bottles and rocks thrown by persons inside a panel truck that he had stopped.
	3 Mar. Martinez, Calif. Fifteen pounds of Fio-Gel (equal to one case of dynamite) was planted near an 80,000 barrel storage tank of fuel owned by the Shell Oil Co. but did not detonate completely. A low order detonation caused minor damage.
	3 Mar. Chicago, Ill. A bomb exploded in the building housing the Chicago Board of Education. Minor damage, no injuries.
	3 Mar. Cohoes, N.Y. An incendiary device exploded at Cohoes H.S. causing damage to the ceiling and walls.
	5 Mar. San Francisco, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded in the hands of one of two individuals attempting to bomb a building on the San Francisco State College campus, causing the loss of both hands.
	5 Mar. Beloit, Wis. 17 firebombs were thrown through the window of the infirmary at F.-Scott College causing an estimated \$3,000 damage.
	5 Mar. Chicago, Ill. A black powder bomb failed to ignite at the Illinois Central Railway.
	6 Mar. Kent, Ohio. A fire caused by a firebomb broke out in the Art Building on the Kent State University campus, destroying one-half of the building. Damage estimated at \$25,000-\$30,000.
	6 Mar. Martinez, Calif. A bomb blew a 4-ft. hole in Alhambra Avenue and shattered a 12-inch pipeline belonging to Standard Oil. Estimated 4,000 gallons of oil were lost.
	7 Mar. Columbus, Ohio. An explosive device was found in the 2nd floor boys' restroom of Eastmore High School.
	7 Mar. Los Angeles, Calif. A bomb exploded under the Computer Center at Loyola University.
	7 Mar. San Francisco, Calif. A bomb exploded at the Creative Arts Bldg. on the San Francisco State College campus.






























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



























1969	
	9 Mar. San Jose, Calif. A bomb blast destroyed a college newspaper vending stand at San Jose State College.
	10-11 Mar. Walkem, Mass. The Olin-Sang History building was firebombed at Brandeis University causing \$5000 damage. Students had been dissatisfied with university meetings over demands the two preceding days.
	12 Mar. Los Angeles, Calif. A Molotov cocktail thrown into an office in the Administration Building at Los Angeles Valley College caused an estimated \$2,000 damage.
	12 Mar. Detroit, Mich. Four firebombs were thrown into an Administration Building at a high school. Minor damage; no injuries.
	12 Mar. Bronx, N.Y. An explosive device detonated at Columbus Junior High School. No injuries were reported.
	13 Mar. Tuscaloosa, Ala. Two buildings on the campus of Stillman College were destroyed by fires caused by firebombs. No injuries were reported.
	13 Mar. Durham, N.C. Two separate firebombings occurred on the Duke Univ. campus.
	13 Mar. Durham, N.C. Unknown snipers shot at a police car.
	13 Mar. Greensboro, N.C. Police were fired upon by snipers at North Carolina A&T State University campus.
	14 Mar. New York, N.Y. A gas bomb exploded at Central Commercial High School. No injuries were reported.
	15 Mar. Compton, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded at the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Training Center.
	17 Mar. Los Angeles, Calif. The personal auto of a UCLA campus policeman was destroyed on campus by an explosive device.
	17 Mar. Canyon, Calif. A Shell Oil Co. pipeline carrying aviation gasoline was ruptured by bomb explosion. Fire 50 feet high and three miles long swept through the town of Canyon. One man died, five were injured. Eleven vehicles, the post office and the general store were destroyed.
	17 Mar. Los Angeles, Calif. A bomb demolished a police car parked in a parking lot. There were no injuries.
	18 Mar. Contra Costa Co., Calif. A plastic bomb exploded in an oil line belonging to Shell Oil Co., resulting in a fire which was under control within a few hours.
	18 Mar. Fortuna Valley, Calif. A 10-year-old boy lost two fingers while a small bomb he was making exploded in his hands. He was stuffing matchheads into a carbon dioxide cartridge to use as a mini-bomb.
	19 Mar. San Francisco, Calif. A San Francisco State College student was critically injured when a bomb he planned to set off at the school exploded in his hands.
	20 Mar. Jackson, Tenn. A firebomb destroyed the Science Building at Lane College. No injuries were reported.
	19 Mar. Pittsburgh, Pa. Three policemen were injured when disorder erupted following a basketball game between two high schools.
	20 Mar. Fairfield, Calif. Saboteurs threw 30 cars of the Southern Pacific Railway off their track.
	21 Mar. Cleveland, Ohio. Three police cars were firebombed in a parking lot.
	21 Mar. Denver, Colo. Police used CS gas to control a crowd after being stoned and shot at. One policeman suffered minor injuries.
	22 Mar. Cleveland, Ohio. A 15-year-old boy was arrested for firebombing a fire station car.
	22 Mar. Long Beach, Calif. An undercover police panel truck parked at 23rd and Myrtle Streets was demolished by a bomb.
	23 Mar. Eugene, Ore. Snipers fired two shots at police car. There were no injuries reported.
	25 Mar. Long Beach, Calif. A bomb exploded under a patrol car seconds after two patrolmen had left the car to make a routine check of a bar.
	26 Mar. East St. Louis, Ill. An explosion damaged a supermarket at 1201 Piggott Avenue.
	31 Mar. San Francisco, Calif. A firebomb thrown into the Dunbar Substation of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. burned out on the ground without striking any equipment.





























1959





























	1 Apr. Gainesville, Fla. Shotgun blasts were fired at a police car in a ghetto area. There were no injuries reported.
	2 Apr. Palm Springs, Calif. Five Riverside County Sheriff's deputies suffered minor injuries and one Palm Springs officer was seriously injured while trying to disperse a crowd.
	3 Apr. Kalamazoo, Mich. A firebomb exploded at the Western Michigan University Housing Office causing extensive damage to records and to the building.
	5 Apr. Tampa, Fla. Two police detectives were fired on by an unidentified man.
	6 Apr. Los Angeles, Calif. An officer assaulted with deadly weapon while trying to break up a "love-in" in Griffith Park.
	6 Apr. McDonough, Mich. Bombs were thrown from a passing car into a police station parking lot.
	7 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Homemade bomb exploded in the toy department of Goldblatt Bros. Department Store while thronged with Monday crowd. One person killed, 8 injured.
	9 Apr. Redwood City, Calif. Small explosions from homemade bombs occurred at Woodside High School. No injuries and minor damage were reported.
	9 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Nine Molotov cocktails found in vicinity of Pulaski Elem. School. Spent matches indicating unsuccessful attempts to ignite were also found.
	9 Apr. Chicago, Ill. A police officer was shot in his own car while on duty in plain clothes. He was hospitalized in fair condition.
	11 Apr. Santa Barbara, Calif. Bomb detonated on the patio of the Faculty Club, University of California, Santa Barbara. Custodian died as a result of the bombing. Patio door was blown out and several walls were blackened.
	12 Apr. Kalamazoo, Mich. The student center of the Western Michigan University was firebombed, causing extensive damage.
	14 Apr. Woodlake, Calif. Bomb exploded when a teacher opened a booby-trapped storage room door. No injuries resulted.
	14 Apr. Des Moines, Iowa. An explosion caused by a heavy explosive charge laid at the base of a utility pole adjacent to an electrical substation shattered windows in the area.
	14 Apr. Las Vegas, Nev. Police were fired upon by a sniper.
	15 Apr. Mount Pleasant, Tex. The tractor units of two trucks were completely destroyed at a motel parking area by a bomb blast. They were loaded with pipe from Lone Star Steel Co.
	17 Apr. Emeryville, Calif. A homemade pipe bomb was found outside the building owned by a large automobile repair firm.
	17 Apr. Coral Gables, Fla. Homemade bomb exploded in the office of the Dean of Men, University of Miami.
	17 Apr. Tulsa, Okla. Bomb exploded at the residence of National Task Co.'s Executive V.P., shattering windows.
	18 Apr. New York, N.Y. Firebomb caused extensive damage to Gould Memorial Library, a Bronx campus.
	18 Apr. Port Gibson, Miss. One State Patrolman was shot in the abdomen and another State Patrolman was injured.
	19 Apr. Buffalo, N.Y. Two firebombs thrown at building, University of Buffalo, where U.S. Navy-sponsored research project is located.
	20 Apr. Venice, Calif. Police trying to disperse a crowd on Sunset Beach were assaulted with rocks and bottles.
	21 Apr. Menlo Park, Calif. A pipe bomb destroyed a rural mad box at the home of a Covington Junior High School teacher and shattered a window in the teacher's home.
	21 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Police were fired on by several youths at 45th and State Streets. One policeman was injured.
	22 Apr. Denver, Colo. Four Denver High Schools were hit with Molotov cocktails.
	22 Apr. Denver, Colo. Lake Junior High School, 1820 Lowell Blvd., was firebombed. Damage was estimated at \$500.
	23 Apr. San Mateo, Calif. A judge's house was set on fire.
	23 Apr. Pittsburgh, Pa. Shots were fired by snipers at two police vehicles in the Hazelwood section.





























1959

	23 Apr. Racine, Wis. During a disturbance, two policemen were found near a park in critical condition after having been beaten.
	24 Apr. Chicago, Ill. A policeman was fatally shot outside of a tavern on West Roosevelt Road.
	25 Apr. New York, N.Y. Bombings and fires broke out at Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, and Morris High School in the Bronx.
	26 Apr. Chicago, Ill. A sniper fired at a police car, injuring an officer.
	26 Apr. New York, N.Y. A firebomb was found on the New York University campus in the Bronx.
	26 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Two police department lieutenants were shot and wounded by shotgun blast on the West Side.
	27 Apr. Miami, Fla. A policeman was shot at while investigating a stabbing incident. He was hit by the ricocheting bullet and flying glass.
	28 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Two bombs were fired at police car by a sniper, injuring one policeman.
	29 Apr. Columbus, Ohio. A homemade bomb exploded in an empty locker at Walnut Ridge High School.
	1 May. San Francisco, Calif. One policeman was shot and killed and his partner was beaten in a street battle.
	1 May. Pasadena, Calif. Two fires caused by firebombs broke out at John Muir High School. Two bungalows adjacent to the main school building were damaged.
	2 May. Charlestown, S.C. Two police cars were fired on by snipers.
	2 May. Portland, Ore. Four stores in North Portland were firebombed causing \$100,000 damage to one of the stores.
	2 May. Altadena, Calif. Two fires of unknown origin broke out in classrooms at Ellet Junior High School causing early closing of the school.
	3 May. Minjo County, W.Va. Dynamite put near gear shift lever of a Minjo County School bus detonated. Extensive damage to vehicle resulted.
	3 May. Mella, Ky. Discovery of 116 sticks of dynamite planted across the C&O tracks on Upper John's Creek.
	3 May. Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at the Castle Heights Elementary School caused \$15,000 damage.
	5 May. Chicago, Ill. Security guard at Ill. Institute of Tech. found a green plastic bag, containing black powder charges a few feet from atomic reactor.
	5 May. Kalamazoo, Mich. Assassins set fire to an ROTC office, Western Michigan University. Damage was estimated at \$2000.
	5 May. Berkeley, Calif. Dynamite blast at the Pacific School of Religion chapel entrance caused an estimated \$2000 damage.
	5 May. Cambridge, Mass. Firebomb caused minor smoke and fire damage to one classroom of ROTC building on Harvard University campus. Minimal damage resulted.
	6 May. Elyria, Ohio. An arson fire at Clearview High School caused \$500,000 damage.
	7 May. Chicago, Ill. A patrolman was wounded in the leg by sniper fire. The shooting occurred at 6147 South University.
	7 May. Palo Alto, Calif. Fire caused by incendiary device destroyed ROTC building (in process of being rebuilt from previous fire).
	7 May. New York, N.Y. Series of blasts were set off by Molotov cocktails at Brooklyn College.
	8 May. Chicago, Ill. An off-duty policeman was shot and killed in front of Woodland Tap, 1206 East 43rd Street.
	8 May. Washington, D.C. Two buildings at Howard University set afire by firebombs.
	9 May. New York, N.Y. Arson and vandalism occurred in the auditorium of the City College of New York. It was one of ten fires on the campus. No damage was reported.
	10 May. Denton, Tex. The ROTC office at North Texas State University was damaged by fire, started by Molotov cocktails. Damage was estimated at \$8000.

1940	
	11 May, San Diego, Calif. An angry crowd threw rocks and bottles at police. A shot was fired at a police ambulance.
	12 May, Fresno, Calif. Two firebombs thrown into zoology laboratory at Fresno City College caused minor damage.
	12 May, Chicago, Ill. A firebomb was tossed through window of ROTC building at Loyla University.
	13 May, Atlanta, Ga. An explosive device was discovered at Sales Hall Annex on Morehouse College campus.
	13 May, Baton Rouge, La. An estimated 1000 students rampaged on the campus of Southern University exchanging gunfire with police, hurling firebombs, rocks, and bottles filled with acid.
	13 May, Washington, D.C. A temporary building on the campus of the Howard University was hit with Molotov cocktails. No damage was reported.
	14 May, Baton Rouge, La. Police were firebombed on the campus of Southern University.
	14 May, Chicago, Ill. An arson fire hit the administration building, the school bookstore, and an ROTC building, causing \$10,000 damage and destroying the bookstore of DePaul University.
	16 May, Denton, Tex. Molotov cocktail was thrown against the wall of the Student Union Bldg. on the North Texas State University campus.
	17 May, Seattle, Wash. A time bomb exploded in a plaster box past a window of the Seattle Center Coliseum where there was a military display for Armed Forces Week. Damage was estimated at \$500.
	17 May, Chicago, Ill. A police car was fired on by two male teenagers. There were no injuries reported.
	17 May, Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at Grand Elementary School caused \$25,000 damage.
	18 May, Burlington, N.C. Sniper fire aimed at police officers. There were no reported injuries.
	19 May, Eugene, Ore. Two explosions occurred at the state highway maintenance office. One underneath a 275-gallon diesel fuel tank and the other against a doorway at the rear of the building. The first explosion severely damaged two highway department cars.
	19 May, Chicago, Ill. A crowd of gangs threw bricks and bottles at police who were trying to arrest four men.
	19 May, Eugene, Ore. An explosion blasted the newspaper plant of the Eugene Register-Guard and shattered six wire reinforced safety windows.
	19 May, Niles, Mich. One policeman was knocked to ground while trying to stop gang fight. One officer was fired at by youth; he returned fire killing youth.
	20 May, Cocinito, Ore. A powerful explosion tipped a 4 foot by 6 foot cinder in the Coos Bay County Courthouse lawn, shattered windows as far as four blocks away. Six other buildings received broken windows.
	20 May, Eugene, Ore. A dynamite bomb exploded underneath the floor of the Registrar's Office in University of Oregon's administration building.
	20 May, Jefferson City, Mo. Arson fires broke out in three campus buildings and soldiers reportedly exchanged fire with state troopers.
	20 May, Eugene, Ore. A dynamite bomb exploded at the University Branch of the First National Bank blowing out part of the fence and nine huge plate glass windows.
	20 May, Miami, Fla. Six firebombs were thrown at Dorsey High School.
	20 May, Oakland, Calif. A dynamite blast partially damaged the leg of a Pacific Gas and Electric Co. transmission tower.
	22 May, Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at Dorsey High School caused \$25,000 damage.
	23 May, Los Angeles, Calif. A kitchenette bomb blew a smash hole in roof of the 77th Division Police Bldg. in the Watts district.
	23 May, Greensboro, N.C. Three policemen were shot and injured on the campus of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College.
	24 May, Berkeley, Calif. A firebomb was dropped into a mailbox near the home of the Mayor of Berkeley.
	24 May, Portland, Ore. Two separate packages of dynamite found wired in coats of National Bank of Oregon and to U.S. Navy Recruiting Station failed to explode.
	24 May, San Diego, Calif. A crowd of about 10 beat up a policeman who was attempting to arrest a speeding suspect.





























1940	
	24 May, Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at Carver High School caused \$10,000 damage.
	25 May, Portland, Ore. There was an attempted firebombing at the Grant High School Pharmacy.
	25 May, Chicago, Ill. Files were stolen and burned from a Selective Service Center.
	26 May, Los Angeles, Calif. Five arson fires damaged the women's lounge, classroom, and a locker-room in the town of \$2000 at the Los Angeles City College.
	26 May, Los Angeles, Calif. Three firebombs caused \$5000 damage to Mayor York's car.
	27 May, Baltimore, Md. Firebombs were thrown at police cars during a disturbance.
	27 May, Chicago, Ill. Two Molotov cocktails thrown into Hearst Elementary School caused minor damage.
	27 May, Tampa, Ariz. A homemade firebomb was found beneath a reviewing stand at Arizona State University that had been occupied minutes earlier by Governor Willard and other dignitaries.
	27 May, Denton, Tex. A Molotov cocktail caused minor damage to the Air Conditioning Company.
	28 May, Los Angeles, Calif. Two tin-hat pointed blocks of TNT were placed at the front entrance of a military market in Los Angeles. No explosion occurred. Markings indicated explosives came from the Government arsenal at Joliet, Illinois.
	28 May, Los Angeles, Calif. A pipe bomb filled with various caliber ammunition exploded at the corner of the Administration Building of Los Angeles City College. Minor damage occurred; no injuries were reported.
	29 May, Eugene, Ore. A small fire, caused by an incendiary device, was discovered in the building which houses the ROTC offices at Northwestern University. Minor damage resulted.
	31 May, Phoenix, Ariz. Four policemen were shot during a disturbance. Injuries reported as minor.
	1 June, Ann Arbor, Mich. A fire occurred at the ROTC building on the campus of the University of Michigan when a bomb exploded under an Army sedan parked next to the building. Damage estimated at \$15,000-\$30,000. No injuries were reported.
	2 June, Ft. Dix, N.J. Mattresses and newspapers were burned by inmates of the stockade and 38 prisoners were charged with participating in the riot.
	3 June, Louisville, Ky. At least 2 bomb explosions occurred at the DuPont Co. No serious injuries were reported.
	4 June, Santa Ana, Calif. A policeman was shot and killed while making a routine check of a vehicle.
	7 June, Macon, Ga. Two police detectives were wounded by sniper fire.
	7 June, Ft. Dix, N.J. A fire broke out in the stockade. No damages were reported.
	8 June, Indianapolis, Ind. Sniper fire injured one policeman.
	8 June, Carbondale, Ill. The Old Main Building of Southern Illinois University was hit by an arson fire which caused \$4,000,000 damage.
	9 June, New York, N.Y. A hand grenade exploded in front of Loew's Theater Complex, injuring 3 persons in a passing car.
	10 June, Chicago, Ill. A Molotov cocktail was thrown into the McCosh Intermediate and Upper Grade Center.
	10 June, Denver, Colo. A stick of dynamite exploded at the Denver Police Station. No injuries were reported and damage was minor.
	12 June, Van Nuys, Calif. An airplane dropped an incendiary device outside a military installation.
	12 June, Palo Alto, Calif. A blast demolished a phone booth outside the Frost Memorial Amphitheater on the Stanford University campus. Damage was estimated at \$1500.
	12 June, Akron, Ohio. Three firebombs were thrown into the Merryweather Foam Latex Co., injuring one fireman and causing \$150,000 damage.
	13 June, Akron, Ohio. Sixteen businesses were firebombed, with damage negligible, as rioting continued for a second day.





























1969	
	13 June, Portland, Ore. Two police officers and several citizens were beaten by youth gangs.
	13 June, Roanoke, N.C. A shotgun was fired into a police patrol car and three policemen were injured.
	14 June, New Haven, Conn. The Art and Architecture Building of Yale University was hit by an arson fire which caused \$1,000,000 damage.
	14 June, Vancouver, Wash. A bomb consisting of 5 sticks of dynamite taped together with a dummy fuse was found at the Bonneville Power Admin. Substation after an anonymous call to police.
	15 June, Sacramento, Calif. Following a crowd dispersal action, seven policemen were slightly wounded by shotgun pellets.
	16 June, Fairmont Heights, Md. A faculty meeting with School Board members and Superintendent William S. Schmidt was briefly disrupted by a fire which caused \$3000 damage.
	16 June, Tallahassee, Fla. The Assistant District Attorney for Cherokee County was reported in satisfactory condition after a bomb exploded as he started his pickup truck.
	16 June, Compton, Calif. Compton Police surprised saboteurs in the act of placing a pipe bomb in the restroom of a special services center.
	17 June, Bronx, N.Y. Three policemen were injured when 150 people, angered over the arrest of two men, tried to storm a police station. The crowd threw rocks and bottles.
	17 June, Springfield, Ohio. A police car was firebombed.
	18 June, Portland, Ore. Shots were fired from a crowd, as police who were arresting a man for arson.
	18 June, Cleveland, Ohio. A police car was firebombed.
	18 June, Seattle, Wash. A metal pipe, containing two sticks of dynamite, detonated at the State Multiservice Center causing \$1,500 damage.
	20 June, Pittsburgh, Pa. A sniper on a bridge in the downtown area fired on policemen.
	22 June, Northridge, Calif. A crowd trying to storm into a rock festival threw stones and bottles at policemen, injuring ten of them.
	23 June, Los Angeles, Calif. An arson fire at the 135th St. Elementary School caused \$10,000 damage.
	24 June, Venice, Ill. During a racial disturbance six firebombs were thrown, one of which ignited a small fire in a store. As flames arrived to extinguish the fire, a firebomb was thrown at the fire truck. Three firebombs were also thrown at two police cars that arrived at the scene. No injuries were reported.
	25 June, Chicago, Ill. An arson fire was set at the Egglewood High School.
	25 June, Denver, Colo. Snipers fired one shot at each of two police stations. There were no injuries and damage was minor.
	26 June, Chicago, Ill. The Onward Neighborhood House, a settlement house and day-care center was bombed. Windows were broken and damage was \$500.
	27 June, Akron, Ohio. One person was injured and the store front and merchandise of the Montella Italy Dairy Store was damaged by a firebomb.
	27 June, St. Louis, Mo. A policeman was injured when firebombs were thrown at his car.
	27 June, Powers, Ore. A dynamite blast shook the Ranger Station and nearby homes causing minor damage. No injuries were reported.
	28 June, St. Louis, Mo. A policeman's home was hit by two firebombs.
	29 June, Waterbury, Conn. A Molotov cocktail heavily damaged a police vehicle during a racial disturbance.
	29 June, Seattle, Wash. A bomb ripped through the Administration Building of the University of Washington causing an estimated \$200,000 damage to the 3-story building. Windows shattered in three other campus buildings. No injuries were reported.
	30 June-2 July, Grand Rapids, Mich. Police provocation caused the firebombing of the Grand Rapids Central Christian High School, in which 19 people were injured, as well as four policemen. The damage was estimated at \$30,000.
	1 July, Wichita, Kan. Three bundles of dynamite tossed on the roof of Harlock Thrift Market exploded causing several thousand dollars damage.

1968	
	2 July, San Rafael, Calif. The sheriff's office was the target of homemade firebombs made with soda pop bottles.
	2 July, Lancaster, Pa. In reaction to police arrests during the prior week, arson and sniping killed two people, injured two, and caused \$45,000 damage to a clothing store and warehouse.
	2 July, Van Nuys, Ill. A firebomb was thrown through the window of a policeman's house.
	3 July, Pittsburgh, Pa. Two policemen required hospitalization after being pelted with rocks.
	3 July, Radford, Va. A fire set to a 135-year-old two-story brick building, built by the town's founder, caused \$5000 damage.
	3 July, Lancaster, Pa. At least seven firebombs were thrown into a warehouse and clothing store during a three-hour disturbance in a ten-block ghetto section. Damage was extensive.
	4 July, San Francisco, Calif. A bomb exploded in front of the Mission District Police Precinct Station causing minor damage to the building. No injuries were reported.
	4 July, Assen, Colo. A tavern, a clothing store, a realty company, and a garbage truck were dynamited within a 24-hour period. No injuries reported.
	5 July, Camden, N.J. Two Camden police officers were shot and killed in a sniper ambush.
	5 July, Tampa, Fla. A police officer was wounded twice by gunfire and a police car was fired on.
	6 July, Perth Amboy, N.J. The Perth Amboy High School was hit by a Molotov cocktail.
	6 July, Chicago, Ill. An off-duty officer was attacked with a bolt machete when he tried to break up a gathering of seven youths in front of his residence.
	7 July, Arlington, Va. A police cruiser was shot at by a sniper and a Molotov cocktail was thrown at it.
	8 July, Cleveland, Ohio. Dynamite detonated at the Manor Supermarket, extensively damaging the interior of the building. No injuries were reported.
	10 July, Detroit, Mich. Arson nearly gutted a half-renovated slum building, destroying four apartments. Angry vagrants who were turned out of the building, considered a radical experiment in urban development, were blamed.
	10-13 July, Evansville, Ind. Firebombing and snipers injured two people and caused \$2000 damage.
	11 July, Cleveland, Ohio. The Collingwood National City Bank was bombed for the seventh time in 40 days.
	13 July, San Diego, Calif. The Knox Elementary School was firebombed.
	13 July, San Diego, Calif. During a disturbance snipers fired at police. The police returned fire, killing one man.
	13-15 July, Jamesburg, N.J. Vandalism and a firebomb hit an ice cream parlor supposedly owned by a racist.
	13-15 July, San Diego, Calif. Police basement set off widespread looting and fires which injured 20 people and killed two.
	14 July, Sacramento, Calif. Six or seven shots were fired at police at the scene of a fire. Three additional shots were later fired at police in same area.
	15 July, Seattle, Wash. A firebomb was thrown at the Holy Name Academy causing an estimated \$10,000 damage and no injuries.
	15 July, Seattle, Wash. Eight firebombs were thrown at the Campus Branch of Seattle Community College.
	15 July, Pittsburgh, Pa. A firebomb was thrown at Tower B on the Univ. of Pittsburgh campus causing a fire and \$500 in damages.
	15-18 July, Youngstown, Ohio. The mistreatment of a customer by a dairy store owner set off window smashing and fires. When police arrived, snipers opened fire and the National Guard had to be called in. Twenty-seven people were injured, including seven police.
	16 July, Bridgport, Conn. One police car and five civilian automobiles were firebombed during a racial disturbance.
	17 July, Berkeley, Calif. Arson fires were set at the Student Union, University Hall, and DeWitt Hall of the University of California campus. Many fires had been started in the previous two weeks.

1939	
	17-22 July, York, Pa. Job discrimination and police harassment caused a riot in the downtown business area, in which bricks and firebombs were thrown and gunfire broke out, injuring 38 people, killing one, as well as killing a policeman.
	19 July, Denver, Colo. An officer was wounded by a shotgun blast while he was seated in his patrol car.
	21 July, Columbus, Ohio. Sniping and firebombs injured 36 people and killed one. Damage was estimated at \$150,000.
	21 July, Richmond, Calif. A fire fed by creosote-soaked pilings destroyed the Santa Fe railway. Damage estimated at \$1 million.
	22 July, Monterey, Calif. A firebomb thrown into the motor pool area of the National Guard Army failed to ignite.
	22 July, Wilmington, Del. After police arrested an army deserter, there was brick throwing and firebombing which injured three people.
	25 July, Cincinnati, Ohio. The home of a judge was firebombed.
	25 July, Los Angeles, Calif. Three police officers questioning two persons were the targets of an unsuccessful sniping attempt.
	26 July, Van Nuys, Calif. A homemade explosive device exploded between a block wall and a residence in Van Nuys destroying 15 feet of the block wall and damaging part of the house. No injuries were reported.
	26 July, Fishers, Ala. A dynamite bomb exploded on the steps of City Hall. This was the ninth bombing in a week.
	27 July, New York, N.Y. A bomb explosion at the United Fruit Company port in the Hudson River caused no injuries.
	31 July, Seattle, Wash. The State Multistarts Center was damaged by a small bomb.
	4 Aug. Chicago, Ill. Shots were fired into a police car in the area of 18th and Wabash. There were no injuries.
	4 Aug. Pittsburgh, Pa. A dynamite blast rocked a wooded section in the Hazelwood area overlooking Allison St. Police removed 2 sticks of dynamite and 132 blasting caps in the area. (The dynamite was believed to be part of a cache stolen in the area on July 16th).
	5 Aug. Pittsburgh, Pa. A dynamite blast (and in 2 days) rocked a wooded section in the Hazelwood area overlooking Allison St. The blast cleared a 30-ft. section of trees and brush.
	6 Aug. Denver, Colo. There was a dynamite explosion at the Five Points Substation of the Denver Police Department. A door was destroyed and windows were broken for a half block. The station was unmined at the time.
	10 Aug. Seattle, Wash. A police car was firebombed and destroyed.
	10 Aug. Columbus, Ohio. The Fed and Pitow Place was firebombed and gutted after the owner killed a man. The incident touched off demonstrations and rioting in which a man was killed by a sniper.
	11 Aug. Atlanta, Ga. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a Federal building.
	13 Aug. Chicago, Ill. Shots were fired at a police unit in the vicinity of 42nd and Dakenwalk. There were no injuries.
	13 Aug. St. Louis, Mo. A police car traveling in a ghetto area was fired upon by three of four automatic weapons. One policeman was slightly injured.
	13-14 Aug. Red Bank, N.J. Railroad boxes stolen from a local railroad yard were used in an attempted firebombing. Three flares were thrown through a second story window of the Red Bank High School causing minor damage.
	15-16 Aug. Stroudsburg, Pa. Approximately 9,000 Selective Service records were destroyed by a fire in the office of Local Draft Board No. 105.
	16 Aug. Chicago, Ill. Police arrested 4 youths in the act of throwing a black powder bomb under a police car. A search of the youths' homes uncovered 3 similar bombs and 3 lbs. of black powder.
	16-20 Aug. Lakewood, N.J. A rumor that some people had been shot set off firebombings and looting in the ghetto community, in which six people were injured and there was \$35,000 damage.
	17 Aug. Sherbrooke, Ohio. A dynamite explosion damaged machinery at the Puskasich Mining, Inc. mine. Damage estimated between \$35,000 and \$40,000.
	18 Aug. Los Angeles, Calif. A police officer was fatally shot in an attempt to break up a gang fight at a housing project.

1939	
	18 Aug. Tacoma, Wash. Police were fired at by snipers.
	18 Aug. Washington, D.C. The Holy Redeemer School was hit by three sticks of dynamite. Kitchen appliances and the wall of an adjacent cafeteria were destroyed.
	19 Aug. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Arson destroyed a large carriage house and barn on the 42-acre estate of the late Matthew Nassar.
	19 Aug. Lakewood, N.Y. Police used tear gas to disperse 200 youths after being pelted with rocks, bottles, and firebombs.
	19 Aug. Springfield, Mass. A bomb shattered the interior of the Duris Realty Co. at 110 Lowell St.
	20 Aug. New York, N.Y. A dynamite bomb exploded at the Marine Midland Building causing extensive damage and injuring 19 persons.
	20 Aug. Montgomery, Ala. The D & B Curb Market was firebombed.
	21 Aug. Cleveland, Ohio. There was an arson fire in the Rutherford B. Hayes Elementary School.
	23 Aug. Seattle, Wash. A homemade bomb, consisting of gasoline and gunpowder, detonated near the main lobby stairway of Ballard High School, causing an estimated \$5,000 damage.
	24 Aug. Denver, Colo. Rocks and firebombs were thrown at police during a disturbance. One firebomb destroyed the garage door at a police station.
	24 Aug. Modesto, Calif. Two firebombs were thrown at the National Guard Armory. One struck the front door of the Armory causing minor damage and the other damaged a truck in the motor pool.
	24-25 Aug. Darver, Colo. A firebomb was thrown at a District Police Station.
	26 Aug. Sanford, N.C. Rocks were thrown at police cars causing damage to the vehicles.
	28 Aug. Marinwood, Calif. A 14-year-old boy was injured in an arson fire at the Mary Silvers High School.
	31 Aug. Chicago, Ill. Arson destroyed the files at the Nettleshurst Elementary School.
	31 Aug. Baton Rouge, La. Drums and bottles were thrown at police. One officer was knocked unconscious.
	31 Aug. Lawrence, Kan. A police officer was hit by a man and a shotgun was fired into a police car.
	31 Aug. Sanford, N.C. There was sniper fire at police cars which were at the scene of a fire.
	31 Aug. Chicago, Ill. A railroad hatch thrown through a window set off a fire in the McCormick High School.
	1-3 Sept. Garden, N.J. The threat of police brutality caused gunfire and firebombs in which one civilian and one policeman died. The targets were stores and police cars.
	1-6 Sept. Hartford, Conn. Rock throwing, firebombing and looting started at a fire station, spread to 60 stores and caused \$1,280,000 damage.
	2 Sept. Charlotte, N.C. Two firebombs were thrown at the Irwin Ave. High School to protest a looting. Damage was estimated at \$500.
	2 Sept. Richmond, Calif. The Standard Oil Company railway burst into flames seriously injuring one person.
	2 Sept. Oakland, Calif. Fire at the Big D Lumberyard caused an estimated \$250,000 damage.
	3 Sept. Bakersfield, Calif. During the grape strike, several grape packing sheds were set afire, one in Duerr causing \$100,000 damage.
	3 Sept. St. Petersburg, Fla. A bottle hit a police car and one officer was later hit by two men.
	4 Sept. Clearwater, Fla. Rocks were thrown at officers in connection with the arrest of a man and woman. One officer was injured.
	4 Sept. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. A police car, responding to a fire call, was shot at.
	4 Sept. St. Louis, Mo. Four gumshoes hit a police car. No injuries were reported.





























1959	
	4 Sept. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Firebombs and sniping struck businesses injuring 40 people. There were no reports of damage.
	4 Sept. Bedford, Mich. An arson fire caused \$250,000 damage at the Steven T. Mason Elementary School.
	4-5 Sept. St. Louis, Mo. A sniper firing at a patrol car injured five people including two policemen.
	5 Sept. St. Louis, Mo. Shots fired from an apartment wounded one policeman in the leg during an exchange of gunfire.
	7 Sept. Gardena, Calif. The compartment of a car shot an officer in the chest. A second officer was shot in the leg.
	9 Sept. Columbus, Ohio. Arson caused \$3000 damage to the Wellford Elementary School.
	10 Sept. Detroit, Mich. The East Detroit High School was hit by arson.
	10 Sept. Kalamazoo, Calif. The Administration Building of the Miller Creek School was hit by arson, causing \$50,000 damage.
	11 Sept. Palmdale, Calif. The Palmdale High School was bombed, but no damage was reported.
	11 Sept. Chicago, Ill. Police were stoned by a large crowd at 5225 South State. One officer was hospitalized.
	11 Sept. Detroit, Mich. An explosive device was found in the foot area of the Detroit Metropolitan Airport.
	13 Sept. Chicago, Ill. Police were stoned by 40-50 people in the area of Humboldt Park. A street gang had set an auto on fire. Two officers suffered minor injuries.
	13 Sept. Chicago, Ill. A police officer was shot in the face by a sniper. He was hospitalized in fair condition.
	15 Sept. St. Louis, Mo. Police were fired at by snipers.
	15 Sept. Chicago, Ill. Two offices of North Side aldermen were hit by Molotov cocktails within 20 minutes.
	15 Sept. Los Angeles, Calif. Fires started simultaneously at three locations in the Carver Junior High School.
	17 Sept. Mt. Pleasant, Tex. A dynamite bomb shattered a door and several windows in a local service station.
	17 Sept. Berkeley, Calif. An arson fire struck the Institute of International Relations at the University of California.
	18 Sept. Portland, Ore. A bomb exploded rocking nearby homes and damaging the back door of the Dunwoody School.
	19 Sept. New York, N.Y. A bomb exploded causing extensive damage to the office of the Department of Commerce and the office of the Army Inspector General located in the Federal Building. No injuries reported.
	19 Sept. New Philadelphia, Ohio. A dynamite explosion destroyed a \$30,000 drag line at Darco Coal Co.
	19 Sept. Homestead, Fla. Two policemen were stabbed and 13 people injured in a riot.
	20 Sept. Riverside, Calif. Two policemen attempting to arrest youths for fighting at a party were attacked by a crowd of 300 and severely injured. When the disturbance was over, 13 policemen had been injured.
	21-22 Sept. Riverside, Calif. Gunfire, rock throwing, and firebombing injured 17 policemen and caused \$250,000 damage.
	22 Sept. Ann Arbor, Mich. Students seized the University of Michigan ROTC headquarters. A glass pane in the front door was broken when police removed them.
	23 Sept. San Mateo, Calif. A judge's house was set afire.
	23-25 Sept. Verbal Park, and New Castle, Del. In a period of general rioting, Molotov cocktails were thrown and an 18-year-old driver knocked from a state trooper with his car.
	23 Sept. St. Louis, Mo. A police car was fired at by snipers, but there were no injuries.

1959	
	24 Sept. San Francisco, Calif. The James Bonham Jr. High School was heavily damaged by an arson fire.
	24 Sept. Mt. Sterling, Ky. The private automobile of a State Detective was damaged by a dynamite blast.
	24 Sept. Morehead, Ky. A stick of dynamite failed to go off after being placed on the lawn of the Rowan County Attorney's home.
	24 Sept. Milwaukee, Wis. Firebomb was thrown through the window of the ROTC office at the University of Wisconsin, caused minor damage.
	25 Sept. 21 Suburbs, Calif. An explosive device was found on a Pacific Gas and Electric Co. tower leg.
	25 Sept. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Snipers fired on the police department 12 times.
	25, 26, 28 Sept. and 1-2 Oct. Pontiac, Mich. Snipers shooting at police injured six people.
	28 Sept. Champlain, N.Y. Young men "carrying subversive literature" injured three policemen-customs agents in a shooting melee.
	28 Sept. Chicago, Ill. A time bomb was found two hours before it was set to go off in the Civic Center.
	28 Sept. Chicago, Ill. Shots were fired at a patrol car which was driving past 2350 West Madison. The car was not hit.
	28 Sept. Denver, Colo. Police responded to a car accident and were aiding the injured party when a group of people, thinking police were trying to subdue the injured person, attacked the police. Mace was used and several policemen as well as three civilians received minor injuries.
	28 Sept. Akron, Ohio. A fire in the Selective Service Building destroyed records. Damage estimated at \$15,000.
	28 Sept. Houston, Wis. An explosive device demolished a door of the Wisconsin National Guard Armory, and destroyed wiring machines and other post equipment. Damage estimated at \$25,000.
	28 Sept. Milwaukee, Wis. A bomb explosion occurred in the Federal building, causing extensive damage to the first and second floors. The second floor houses the Selective Service offices. Damage estimated at \$15,000 to \$100,000.
	28 Sept. Bowling Green, Ky. A 623-foot telegraph transmitting tower was left in rubble by a dynamite blast. The explosion knocked the station off the air indefinitely.
	27 Sept. Syracuse, N.Y. A bomb exploded on the campus of Syracuse University causing minor damage.
	27 Sept. Pontiac, Mich. A police car was fired upon and hit four times.
	29 Sept. Dallas, Tex. Three policemen were wounded with shotgun pellets by snipers.
	29 Sept. Fort Ord, Calif. The Special Processing detachment barracks were firebombed, injuring three soldiers slightly. This detachment mainly handles soldiers awaiting court martial.
	29 Sept. Ann Arbor, Mich. The CIA recruiting office was bombed. No damage was reported.
	1 Oct. St. Petersburg, Fla. Police were fired at by snipers hiding in a building.
	1 Oct. San Diego, Calif. A gang of youths threw rocks at two policemen who were attempting to put out a fire in their automobile.
	1 Oct. New York, N.Y. Police and firemen dismantled a homemade bomb left on the steps of Midwood High School.
	4 Oct. New York, N.Y. A Molotov cocktail was thrown into the Navy ROTC offices in Hartley Hall on the Columbia University campus. Considerable damage was reported.
	5 Oct. Chicago, Ill. Snipers fired at police from the Mother Cabrini Housing Project. There were no injuries, but the car was hit four times.
	5 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A dynamite explosion rocked the Haymarket Square area of Chicago damaging a statue which commemorated the seven Chicago policemen who lost their lives in the 1826 Haymarket Square riots.
	6 Oct. Philadelphia, Pa. Two hand grenades exploded in the parking lot outside the Police Dept. radio repair shop damaging 14 police cars. No injuries were reported.
	7 Oct. New York, N.Y. A bomb explosion occurred on the 5th floor of the Armed Forces Entrance Examining Station. Extensive damage centered on the 5th floor and water damaged the 1st through 4th floors.






























1969	
	7 Oct. Cleveland, Ohio. Police cadets were assaulted by a demonstrator and three cadets were hospitalized.
	7 Oct. Sanford, N.C. A police officer on routine patrol was fired on by three unknown snipers in the area of Central High School.
	7 Oct. College Station, Tex. The ROTC Corps Cadet Headquarters of Texas A&M was bombed.
	8 Oct. Chicago, Ill. The Weathermen confronted police with guns, clubs, tear gas, Molotov cocktails, etc., resulting in six Weathermen shot, 300 people arrested, and lawyer Richard Eberd badly injured.
	8 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A police car was firebombed, injuring three policemen.
	8 Oct. St. Louis, Mo. A police officer attempting to break up a fight was shot in the back with a shotgun by an unknown person. The officer was in serious condition.
	9 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A fatally shot policeman was found in a parking lot at St. Thaddeus Church, 56th and South Harvard.
	9 Oct. Chicago, Ill. An incendiary device was thrown into the office of Chicago Alderman George McCutcheon.
	9 Oct. West Point, Neb. A dynamite explosion occurred at a power transformer plant causing an estimated \$8,000 damage.
	9 Oct. Pittsburgh, Pa. A lighted stick of dynamite thrown onto a busy street corner in the Larimer Ave. area exploded injuring five persons.
	10 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A shotgun was fired at a police squad car in the vicinity of Damen and Hayport.
	10-14 Oct. New York, N.Y. Macy's Herald Square was hit with six bombings in four days. Minor damage from the explosions but major damage, estimated at "thousands of dollars," was caused by activation of sprinkler systems. The last explosion injured two police bomb squad members.
	11 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A firebomb tossed into the Navy Recruiting Office caused minor damage.
	11 Oct. Chicago, Ill. The Air Force Recruiting office was hit with a firebomb. Minor damage was reported.
	11 Oct. Chicago, Ill. After the police shot and killed a robbery suspect, sniping broke out and nine policemen were injured.
	12 Oct. Chicago, Ill. Hundreds of radicals charged through the North Side, breaking windows and fighting police. Damage was heavy and 40 people were injured.
	13 Oct. Baltimore City, Md. Rocks and bottles were thrown at two officers who were attempting to aid an injured man.
	13 Oct. St. Louis, Mo. Two shots were fired through the front doors of the 9th District Police Station and there were no injuries.
	14 Oct. Dallas, Tex. The police headquarters was dynamited.
	14 Oct. Indiana, Pa. A firebomb was thrown at the ROTC building on the campus of Indiana University of Pennsylvania. No damage.
	15 Oct. Philadelphia, Pa. A Molotov cocktail thrown through the window of a research lab on the campus of Pennsylvania State University caused minor damage.
	16 Oct. Chattanooga, Tenn. A Molotov cocktail thrown into the Massengill Auto Sales building caused minor damage.
	16 Oct. Oakland, Calif. A homemade bomb exploded in a local market causing an estimated \$5,000 damage to buildings and equipment.
	17 Oct. Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Two firebombs were thrown into the cafeteria of Mt. Vernon High School.
	17 Oct. Compton, Calif. A police officer was shot and wounded by four men sitting in a parked car.
	18 Oct. Los Angeles, Calif. Two police officers were shot at through the window of their car and one officer was wounded by the shotgun blast.
	18 Oct. San Francisco, Calif. The Food Market at 2917 N. Sarah Street was set fire to.
	19 Oct. Chapel Hill, N.C. Four buildings on the campus of the University of North Carolina were set fire to.

1968	
	21 Oct. Lorain, Ohio. Files were extensively damaged by an arson fire at the Selective Service Board No. 71.
	22 Oct. Palmetto, Ohio. An arson fire at a Selective Service office completely destroyed 2650 records and caused \$5000 damage.
	23 Oct. Brooklyn, N.Y. A firebomb was thrown into the cafeteria of the Lane High School.
	23 Oct. Seattle, Wash. Franklin H.S. was hit with four explosive devices.
	24 Oct. San Diego, Calif. When police arrived at a disturbance at a local market, they were fired on.
	24 Oct. Brooklyn, N.Y. A firebomb was thrown into the cafeteria of the Lane High School.
	25 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A police officer was shot and wounded in the vicinity of the Band Shell at Garfield.
	26 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A police officer was shot and wounded by a sniper while on routine patrol duty.
	26 Oct. McLean, Va. At the home office of the CIA, five bombs a quarter pound TNT each, were placed but not ignited at the McClean High School.
	30 Oct. Abington Township, Pa. Thirteen fires in three hours were set. Abington's director of public safety said the arson was probably connected with a year-long feud over the integration of the fire companies. \$60,000 damage was caused.
	30 Oct. Alexandria, Va. Several hundred dollars damage was done to the Sunshine Supermarket by a Molotov cocktail. Racial tension caused nearly 30 incidents in Alexandria in late October.
	30 Oct. Chicago, Ill. A police car was hit by a sniper in the vicinity of 61st Street and Ada. No injuries were sustained.
	30 Oct. Seattle, Wash. Two bombs exploded at Franklin High School.
	30 Oct. Palo Alto, Calif. A bomb was found under Willow Road Bridge on Stanford University property.
	31 Oct. Seattle, Wash. A bomb exploded at Franklin High School causing minor damage.
	31 Oct. Columbus, Ohio. A high school senior set off a homemade explosive device that broke windows and cracked plaster in homes in the 1200 block of Garbana Dr. The device was made from a piece of sewer pipe 6 inches in diameter and 3 feet long and was packed with 12 pounds of gunpowder.
	11 Oct. Brooklyn, N.Y. A firebomb was thrown into the cafeteria of the Lane High School.
	2 Nov. Beverly, Mass. A bomb exploded in the rear of the local police station.
	3 Nov. Wheaton, Ill. Five squad cars were sniped at.
	3 Nov. Brooklyn, N.Y. A firebomb was thrown into the cafeteria of the Lane High School.
	3 Nov. Seattle, Wash. An explosive device detonated at Rainier Beach High School breaking nine windows. Estimated damage \$120.
	4 Nov. Washington, D.C. Substantial damage was done by homemade bombs containing dynamite to the offices of a prominent Capitol Hill real estate broker and the nearby home of an associate.
	5 Nov. Brooklyn, N.Y. A firebomb was thrown into the cafeteria of the Lane High School.
	6 Nov. Brooklyn, N.Y. An incendiary device was thrown into the cafeteria at Lane High School.
	6 Nov. Austin, Tex. Policemen attempting to pick up an eleven-year-old runaway were beaten by students and the tires of their patrol car were slashed.
	7 Nov. Seattle, Wash. Franklin High School was hit by a bomb, the fifth in eight days.
	7 Nov. New York, N.Y. Two firebombs were found in a locker at Wadgate High School.
	8 Nov. Seattle, Wash. A small bomb was thrown into the bleachers at Memorial Stadium during a football game injuring a 12-year-old boy.





























1959

	8 Nov. New York, N.Y. Two small firebombs were found in Alexander's Department Store on 3rd Ave.
	10 Nov. New York, N.Y. Incendiary bombs caused slight damage to the New York Public Library.
	11 Nov. New York, N.Y. An explosion at Chase Manhattan Bank headquarters caused extensive damage.
	11 Nov. New York, N.Y. BDA building in Rockefeller Center was bombed, extensive damage reported.
	11 Nov. New York, N.Y. A bomb exploded in the General Motors building causing moderate damage.
	12 Nov. St. Louis, Mo. An explosion damaged the windows of seven shops in the Mosley Square Shopping Center in Creve Coeur.
	12 Nov. Seattle, Wash. Two bombs were found at the telephone company equipment building. The fuses of both bombs, containing about five sticks of dynamite, were lit but had gone out.
	12 Nov. New York, N.Y. A firebomb damaged the exterior of the Brooklyn branch of the Hanover Trust Co.
	12 Nov. Seattle, Wash. A bomb exploded on the pavement in the yard of the City of Seattle Municipal Electric Power Facility causing minor damage.
	12 Nov. Seattle, Wash. A bomb was found in the First National Bank building.
	12-13 Nov. New York, N.Y. A bomb was tossed into a National Guard truck parked outside the 68th Regiment Armory. The bomb did not explode.
	12 Nov. New York, N.Y. Police arrested two men as they were placing dynamite charges in the 26th St. and Lexington Ave. Armory.
	12 Nov. New York, N.Y. Dynamite shattered two walls of a washroom in the Criminal Courts building near Police Headquarters in downtown Manhattan.
	13 Nov. Cincinnati, Ohio. The LaSalle High School was firebombed.
	13 Nov. Franklin County, Mo. The Franklin County Courthouse was bombed causing an estimated \$170,000 damage. Ten persons were injured.
	13 Nov. Seattle, Wash. An M-80 grenade simulator exploded at Rainier Beach High School. Damage estimated at \$150.
	14 Nov. Hartford, Conn. Five shots hit a police car in the north end of city. It was believed a shotgun was used, but there were no injuries.
	14-15 Nov. Washington, D.C. During the November Moratorium one civilian car was burned, one police motorcycle destroyed, and a dynamite bomb set off in the rear of a building knocked out windows. Twenty-seven persons and five policemen were injured during the two-day protest.
	16 Nov. Los Angeles, Calif. A home-made glass bomb ripped 25 lockers off a wall of the King Junior High School.
	17 Nov. Chicago, Ill. A sniper hit a police car twice.
	17 Nov. Santa City, Neb. A dynamite explosion occurred in the front-yard of the County Sheriff's Headquarters.
	17 Nov. Lafayette, Ind. A firebomb was thrown into the Selective Service Office.
	18 Nov. Seattle, Wash. A Safeway store was bombed. Two employees were injured.
	18 Nov. Seattle, Wash. A bomb exploded in an old warehouse-type building at Seattle Community College.
	18 Nov. Seattle, Wash. A bomb exploded in the schoolyard at the Garfield School.
	18 Nov. Lafayette, Ind. An arson fire did extensive damage to the Tippecanoe County Selective Service Office.
	19 Nov. Washington, D.C. Dynamite did slight damage to two ghetto liquor stores.
	19 Nov. St. Paul, Minn. A bomb explosion tore a door loose and damaged a 1st floor hallway at North High School.

1959





























	21 Nov. Cambridge, Mass. A single shot was fired into police headquarters.
	23 Nov. Pocatello, Ida. Meate Stadium was racked by an arson fire which caused \$270,000 damage.
	25 Nov. Paterson, N.J. Bottles and ashtrays were thrown at police officers, injuring them.
	25 Nov. St. Louis, Mo. Two police cars were fired on by snipers. There were no injuries.
	25 Nov. Brooklyn, N.Y. A firebomb was thrown into the cafeteria of the Lane High School.
	26 Nov. New York, N.Y. Firebomb exploded in the Lane High School courtyard.
	27 Nov. Gladenburg, Md. A gasoline bomb was thrown into the parking lot of the Gladenburg Senior High School.
	29 Nov. Jackson, Mich. A sniper fired at the police headquarters and a fire station.
	2 Dec. St. Louis, Mo. Four shots were fired at police officers by snipers.
	3 Dec. St. Louis, Mo. A patrol car was fired upon. Officers investigated and found a male with a pistol. Shots were exchanged, but there were no injuries. The assailant escaped.
	3 Dec. Charlottesville, Va. A dynamite bomb exploded on the roof of a building at the Cavalier Corp. Plant.
	4 Dec. Harvey, Ill. Arson at the Kinney Shoe Store caused \$35,000 in damage.
	5 Dec. Chicago, Ill. An off-duty but uniformed policeman was driving home in his personal auto when he was forced off the road and shot by two youths. His trunk was not opened.
	6 Dec. Chicago, Ill. A police car was shot at several times in the vicinity of 4305 South Berkeley.
	6 Dec. Wheaton, Md. Fire did \$5000 damage to the Labourers Elementary school.
	7 Dec. Chicago, Ill. Arson at an A&P store caused \$45,000 damage.
	8 Dec. Washington, D.C. Arson and vandalism at the Legg High School caused \$75,000 damage.
	9 Dec. Huntsville, Tex. A bomb exploded on campus of Sam Houston State Univ. No injuries. About 40 windows were broken.
	10 Dec. New Brunswick, N.J. Two firebombs damaged Rutgers University Headquarters Building.
	10 Dec. Salt Lake City, Utah. A police car was firebombed and completely destroyed.
	10 Dec. Akron, Ohio. Fires set white students barricaded themselves in another building damaged several campus buildings.
	11 Dec. Fairfax Co., Va. Arson fires damaged the Lee Intermediate High School to the extent of \$75,000.
	12 Dec. Chicago, Ill. An arson fire in the Plain Stamp Redemption Store did damage to the extent of \$40,000.
	12 Dec. San Juan, P.R. The Shelton, Hilton, San Jeronimo, Chez Bamboo, Americana, and Howard Johnson's hotels were bombed. No report of damages.
	12 Dec. Denver, Colo. A stick of dynamite, thrown at an occupied police car from a passing vehicle, failed to explode.
	13 Dec. St. Louis, Mo. Two shots were fired through the front doors of the 9th District Police station. There were no injuries.
	18 Dec. Washington, D.C. A crowd of about 250 people threw rocks and bottles at police at 5th and E Streets.
	19 Dec. Chicago, Ill. A police vehicle was fired on while in the vicinity of 500 West Division. There were no injuries.
	20 Dec. St. Louis, Mo. Police making an arrest were fired upon by a sniper on the roof of a housing project. There were no injuries.

1968-1970

1968	
	21 Dec. St. Louis, Mo. A police car was fired upon by 12 pers. There were no injuries.
	21 Dec. Chicago, Ill. A firebomb did minor damage to the 6th Ward Democratic Headquarters.
	22 Dec. Van Wert, Ohio. The home of a judge was bombed, causing \$10,000 damage.
	22 Dec. New York, N.Y. Minor damage occurred when a bomb exploded in the doorway of the Banca Credito at 1 Union Square.
	22 Dec. New York, N.Y. The Woodworth store at 14th St. & Fifth Ave. was bombed. There were no injuries and damage was reported as light.
	12 Dec. New York, N.Y. A bomb was detonated at the offices of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
	23 Dec. Canfield, Ohio. The American Engineering and Fabrication Co. suffered minor damage when a firebomb was set off.
	24 Dec. Chicago, Ill. Arson at the Marquette Manufacturing Co. caused \$100,000 damage.
	26 Dec. Chicago, Ill. A dynamite explosion at Washington High School critically injured one boy.
1970	
	2 Jan. Oakland, Calif. Three transformers at the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Edes Substation were hit by explosives, causing an estimated \$20,000-\$25,000 damage. No injuries were reported.
	2 Jan. Morgantown, W.Va. A dynamite bomb connected to the ignition blew apart the car of Monongalia County Prosecuting Attorney Joseph Laurita Jr. The explosion shattered windows for a block around. Laurita was seriously injured.
	2 Jan. Los Banos, Calif. A dynamite cap attached to freerack (powerful enough to blow off a person's hand) was found in desk at supermarket office.
	6 Jan. Denver, Colo. The Army Recruiting Station hit by a Molotov cocktail. Damages were estimated at \$10K. No injuries were reported.
	9 Jan. Detroit, Mich. The Packard Properties Building, which houses federal employees, was damaged by a firebomb. No injuries were reported.
	11 Jan. Emory, Va. An explosive device placed under unoccupied car of a dean at Emory & Henry College caused minor damage.
	12 Jan. Bismarck, Wis. Undenied persons stole a small plane, flew over the Badger Ammunition Plant, and dropped three jars filled with gunpowder. The jars fell unexploded into the snow.
	12 Jan. New York, N.Y. A crudely made bomb caused minor damage when it exploded in the vacant office of the Dean of Boys at James Madison High School in Brooklyn.
	14 Jan. Champaign, Ill. One patrolman was severely burned when two firebombs were thrown through the windows of the Champaign Police Department.
	15 Jan. Lima, Ohio. There were two incidents of sniping at police officers by unknown persons.
	17 Jan. Jacksonville, Fla. A police patrol car was shot at by an unknown person. There were no injuries.
	17 Jan. New York, N.Y. Dynamite was found at the West 100th St. Police Station. It had not yet detonated.
	19 Jan. Seattle, Wash. The Seattle University campus was rocked by an explosion which shattered windows in the Liberal Arts & Gairland Buildings.
	19 Jan. Seattle, Wash. An explosive device was found under the steps of the Air Force ROTC building on the University of Washington campus.
	21 Jan. Denver, Colo. A district judge found two dynamite caps in a half-gallon of gasoline outside his apartment door. He put out the fuse.
	21 Jan. Alexandria, Ky. An explosion under an auto parked at the residence of a General Electric official caused minor damage and no injuries.
	23 Jan. Bloomington, Ind. Two explosions, 15 minutes apart, damaged the Coca Cola Co. plant and the Moon Freight Lines. Damage was estimated at \$10,000-\$20,000. No injuries were reported.
	23 Jan. New York, N.Y. Two policemen were shot at from behind. One was shot three times in the back, the other was shot in the arm.
	25 Jan. Ann Arbor, Mich. The Administration Building at the University of Michigan was the target of arsonists, no damage was sustained.

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1970















































	26 Jan. New York, N.Y. Two policemen were the targets of a sniper when they responded to a report of disorderly youths. No injuries were reported.
	26 Jan. New York, N.Y. Two shots were fired at a policeman as he approached the car of a person who had summoned him for help.
	26 Jan. West Point, Miss. A dynamite blast at the north end of the Clay County Courthouse shattered windows in the building.
	27 Jan. Seattle, Wash. An officer was stoned and then shot with his own revolver by youths who attacked him.
	29 Jan. Coral Gables, Fla. Two firebombs were thrown at the University of Miami, one at a campus security building and another at a truck near the Armory.
	30 Jan. Lima, Ohio. Police cars were stoned and at least four shots fired when police moved in to quell a fight. One officer was critically injured.
	30 Jan. Philadelphia, Pa. A patrolman was shot and killed by two of three snipers during his tour of duty.
	31 Jan. Chicago, Ill. Police were attacked by sniper fire at the Alshire Gabriel Housing Project. There were no injuries.
	31 Jan. Denver, Colo. A bomb blast damaged the Police Band Building. Police said the bomb probably included a stick of dynamite. A restaurant was damaged.
	1 Feb. Cairo, Ill. Two officers (traveling in an Illinois State police car near Pyramid Courts housing project) were struck by three shots fired from the project.
	1 Feb. Athens, Ohio. Campus police officers at Ohio University were the targets of a homemade gas bomb. No injuries were reported.
	2 Feb. Cleveland, Ohio. A dynamite blast struck the Cleveland Municipal Building, wounding a judge and several policemen. Damage was estimated at \$800,000.
	3 Feb. New York, N.Y. An incendiary device which had been set in the housewares department of the Alexander's store at 58th St. and Lexington Ave. was discovered by a guard.
	5 Feb. Denver, Colo. Twenty-three school buses and three service-type vehicles were destroyed by two explosions, probably dynamite. Also damaged were 15 other school buses and five service vehicles of the city. Displacement cost is estimated at one million dollars.
	6 Feb. Cleveland, Ohio. Fires were set in refuse cans at Cuyahoga Community College during demonstrations on campus. Five students and one policeman were injured.
	6 Feb. Dorado, Rio Piedras, and Isla Verde, P.R. Firebombs exploded within 30 minutes of each other at a Selective Service Office in Dorado; a General Electric facility in Rio Piedras, and at the Hotel San Juan in Isla Verde.
	6-9 Feb. Boston, Mass. A Molotov cocktail caused a fire in a Boston University ROTC office.
	7 Feb. Whitewater, Wis. Old Hall Hall of Wisconsin State College was partially destroyed by fire. Damage was estimated at one million dollars.
	8 Feb. Los Angeles, Calif. A paint store, market and junior high school were set afire causing \$15,000 damage.
	9 Feb. Summerville, Ohio. Two blasts, probably dynamite, demolished two cars, damaged a third and wrecked part of the Clermont County home of a General Electric employee. Damage was estimated at \$400.
	9 Feb. Swanton, Ohio. A homemade bomb, consisting of gunpowder and other chemicals shifted into a bottle, was found in a restroom at Swanton High School.
	9 Feb. New York, N.Y. Bombs were detonated at General Electric Service Centers in Woodside, Queens and the Atlantic Terminal section of Brooklyn. No injuries were reported.
	11-14 Feb. Ypsilanti, Mich. A firebomb thrown into a building at Washington Community College caused an estimated \$200 damage.
	12 Feb. Oakland, Calif. A series of bombs left outside a North Oakland paint company were dismantled by a Navy demolition expert.
	13 Feb. Berkeley, Calif. Two dynamite bombs exploded in the Berkeley Police Department parking lot, injuring six officers, wrecking three automobiles, slightly damaging numerous other automobiles, and breaking windows in adjacent buildings.
	14 Feb. Danbury, Conn. A police station was bombed, resulting in injury to 23 people and heavy damage.
	15 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. Two firebombs were thrown into the Filmore fire station. No damage was reported.
	19 Feb. West Conna, Calif. A pipe bomb laced with black powder exploded in the South Hills High School, damaging 20 lockers by blowing a hole two feet in diameter in a wall behind the lockers.

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


























- 16 Feb. Berkeley, Calif. Several instances of firebombs and vandalism were reported on the University of California campus.
- 16 Feb. San Francisco, Calif. A dynamite bomb loaded with staples blew a hole in the side of the San Francisco Park Police Station. One police officer was killed and eight others injured.
- 17 Feb. Oakland, Calif. A bomb made from 21 pieces of dynamite in short sections was found along a wall bordering the Walter Boyson Paint Co. in West Oakland.
- 17 Feb. Buckeyville, Mo. A dynamite explosion at a power pole in the Tuxedo area destroyed part of a 48-ft. wooden power pole, caused a blackout in more than 200 homes, interrupted service at Todd Steel and East Alco Aluminum plant, and shattered windows a quarter of a mile away. No injuries were reported.
- 17 Feb. Covington, La. A bomb explosion in a men's restroom at Covington High School blew a four-foot hole in the wall, destroyed a hand basin, blew out windows, and damaged the steel partitions. No injuries were reported.
- 18 Feb. Cleveland, Ohio. An automobile belonging to a Cleveland policeman who was working part-time as a security guard at Cuyahoga Community College was damaged.
- 18 Feb. Vallejo, Calif. A body trap detached from a military land grenade was found wired to a car in the Vallejo Police Department parking lot. It was destroyed by a police officer.
- 18 Feb. Portland, Ore. A patrolman was shot at by a sniper and the police car window was broken by thrown rocks.
- 18 Feb. Wilmington, Del. A police car was the target of a sniping incident in which one officer was injured.
- 20 Feb. Seattle, Wash. A bomb made of four sticks of dynamite was discovered at a construction site at the University of Washington. Fire Department inspectors said the bomb failed to explode because the fuse was damp.
- 20 Feb. Seattle, Wash. A dynamite explosion was set off in the foundation pit of the site for the new University of Washington Architecture Building. A dynamite explosion was set off at 31st Ave. and 44th St. N.E. in the University of Washington district.
- 20 Feb. Hartford, Conn. A Molotov cocktail hit a Federal building housing the U.S. Courthouse. No injuries were reported. Damage was estimated at \$400.
- 20 Feb. Seattle, Wash. A bombing was reported at Queen Anne High School, but there were no reports of injuries or damage.
- 21 Feb. New York, N.Y. A firebomb struck the Charles St. Police Station. There was no report of injury.
- 21 Feb. Carbondale, Ill. The ROTC Building on the Southern Illinois University campus was struck by a firebomb. No injuries were reported.
- 21 Feb. Carbondale, Ill. The agricultural building at Southern Illinois University was damaged by firebombs and a time bomb. Damage was estimated at \$100,000.
- 21 Feb. Brooklyn, N.Y. A Brooklyn military recruiting office was firebombed, but there were no reports of injuries.
- 21 Feb. New York, N.Y. Three gasoline bombs exploded outside the Manhattan home of State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh. There was minor damage and no injuries.
- 22 Feb. New York, N.Y. A firebomb at the Columbia University Law School caused minor damage to the International Law Library.
- 23 Feb. Cleveland, Ohio. A police officer was fired upon by snipers and the occupants received slight cuts.
- 23 Feb. Dakota City, Neb. Four dynamite blasts caused minor damage to four separate power transmission poles in the Dakota City and Sioux City areas.
- 23 Feb. Tucson, Ariz. Dynamite was set off at Selective Service Headquarters. No injuries were reported.
- 23 Feb. Madison, N.J. A firebomb struck the home of a police undercover agent. No injuries or damage were reported.
- 24 Feb. Champaign, Ill. A Molotov cocktail was thrown through the window of the Attorney at the University of Illinois, which houses the ROTC office.
- 25 Feb. Isla Vista, Calif. The Isla Vista branch of the Bank of America was completely destroyed by arson. Estimates of damage range upwards from \$320,000.
- 25 Feb. St. Louis, Mo. The Performing Arts Center Theater at Forest Park Community College sustained \$6000 worth of damage from arson.
- 25 Feb. Santa Barbara, Calif. A firebomb thrown under a patrol car caused heavy damage.

1970





























- 25 Feb. Corona, Calif. A bomb explosion damaged an auto parked in a public lot. No injuries were reported.
- 25 Feb.-9 Mar. Buffalo, N.Y. Sporadic fires set in various campus buildings caused thousands of dollars worth of damage on the campus of Buffalo State University.
- 26 Feb. Isla Vista, Calif. The police and community injuries were the targets of arson, firebombs and rock throwing. No injuries were reported.
- 26 Feb. St. Louis, Mo. A firebomb set off in an ROTC building at Washington University destroyed 90 per cent of the building.
- 27 Feb. Moor Beach, Calif. Sixty sticks of dynamite were found in a suitcase with a 100-ft. length of primer cord. Nearby was a flight bag containing two one-inch pipes, two cans of black powder and three pairs of rubber gloves.
- 27 Feb. Boulder, Colo. An explosive device was detonated in the Institute of Behavioral Sciences at the University of Colorado.
- 28 Feb. Marshallville, N.C. An explosion at the Sun Valley High School caused extensive damage to the walls and ceiling of the principal's office.
- 1 Mar. Boulder, Colo. A University of Colorado campus police car was firebombed.
- 1 Mar. Colorado Springs, Colo. The Selective Service Headquarters was firebombed. Moderate damage was reported.
- 1 Mar. San Francisco, Calif. Arsonists caused \$75,000 worth of damage at the Pleasant Hill Intermediate School. No injuries were reported.
- 2 Mar. Boulder, Colo. The Selective Service office and the ROTC headquarters were firebombed. A door was blown off its hinges and one wall was ripped down.
- 2 Mar. Cleveland, Ohio. The home of the president of the Cleveland Fraternal Order of Police was firebombed. No injuries were reported, and damage was estimated at \$200.
- 2 Mar. St. Paul, Minn. The Minnesota Selective Service headquarters sustained extensive damage from black paint spray. The headquarters of Hennepin Co. sustained moderate damage.
- 2 Mar. Rio Piedras, P.R. One person was killed and three others were injured during rioting on the University of Puerto Rico. The ROTC building sustained \$30,000 worth of damage, and other buildings on campus were also damaged.
- 2 Mar. Boulder, Colo. A city police car was dynamited.
- 3 Mar. New York, N.Y. An undetonated bomb was found in the Banco de Ponca in East Harlem.
- 3 Mar. Boulder, Colo. A bomb explosion consisting of at least four sticks of dynamite rocked the homes in the area west of Boulder.
- 3 Mar. Normal, Ill. A Molotov cocktail was thrown through the window of a bank. It failed to ignite.
- 4 Mar. Council Bluffs, Iowa. The detonation of an explosive device caused an estimated \$10,000 damage to an excavating machine and shattered glass in a two-block area. This was the fifth such incident since Jan. 7, 1967.
- 4 Mar. Martinez, Calif. An explosive device consisting of four sticks of dynamite to be triggered by a mousetrap was found on a railroad car which was utilized for transporting acid.
- 4 Mar. Oakland, Calif. An explosive device consisting of a two and one-half pound block of C-4 explosive and a timer was discovered on the window ledge of a transient barracks at the Oakland Army Terminal.
- 5 Mar. Seattle, Wash. Two sticks of dynamite exploded damaging the University District Post Office.
- 6 Mar. Detroit, Mich. Thirty-four sticks of dynamite were found in the women's toilet in the north wing of the Detroit Police Department, Precinct No. 13. Another bomb employing the same type of dynamite was located and disarmed in building which houses a Detroit Police-men's Association.
- 8 Mar. Detroit, Mich. A fire truck was fired upon. Police who investigated the incident, were also fired upon.
- 9 Mar. Champaign, Ill. A firebomb damaged the Federal Building. No injuries were reported. There was an estimated \$2500 damages.
- 9 Mar. Berkeley, Calif. A three-alarm fire destroyed a portion of the main library on the University of California campus. Investigators stated that the fire was deliberately set.
- 9 Mar. Albuquerque, N.M. An incendiary device was found by police beneath the floor of the University of New Mexico ROTC building 15 minutes before it was timed to ignite.





























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 <p>9 Mar. Seattle, Wash. Parrington Hall at the University of Washington sustained \$6000 worth of damage from arson.</p>	 <p>20 Mar. Portland, Ore. Two firebombs were found near two trucks at the U.S. Army Reserve Training Center. One of the bombs had exploded and burned itself out and the other was intact.</p>
 <p>10 Mar. Berkeley, Calif. Wheeler Hall at the University of California was damaged by arson. Estimated damages were \$5000.</p>	 <p>21 Mar. New York, N.Y. Incendiary devices started fires at Alexander's Department Store in midtown Manhattan. The devices were cigarette packages with fuses, containing flammable material, pinhead batteries and wick-switch mechanisms.</p>
 <p>10 Mar. Chicago, Ill. A security guard at Loop City College was beaten by 8 to 10 students.</p>	 <p>21 Mar. New York, N.Y. Incendiary devices started fires at Bloomingdale's Department Store in midtown Manhattan. The devices were cigarette packages with fuses, containing flammable material, pinhead batteries and wick-switch mechanisms.</p>
 <p>10 Mar. San Francisco, Calif. A firebomb thrown into the office of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College, failed to ignite.</p>	 <p>22 Mar. New York, N.Y. A pipe time bomb shattered the front door and blue-glass windows of Nagler, Weisman & Co. Inc., a stock-brokerage office located in the Bronx zone. There were no injuries, but windows in neighboring buildings were broken by fire fragments.</p>
 <p>10 Mar. Cambridge, Md. An explosion in the Dorchester County Courthouse caused extensive damage. No injuries were reported.</p>	 <p>22 Mar. New York, N.Y. A pipe time bomb was found on the window ledge of the Chase-Manhattan Bank, Bronx Branch, one-half hour after a nearby brokerage firm was bombed. It was dismantled by police.</p>
 <p>11 Mar. Normal, Ill. Three Molotov cocktails, thrown at the Central School Building, Illinois State University, all short and caused no damage.</p>	 <p>23 Mar. Oakland, Calif. A garage used at the Oakland Army Base was the target of arsonists. A fork-lift truck and a tanker truck were heavily damaged. Damage to the shed was estimated at \$5000.</p>
 <p>11 Mar. Urbana, Ill. A U.S. Army and Air Force Recruiting Office was destroyed by a firebomb.</p>	 <p>24 Mar. Boston, Mass. Three firebombs caused fires in a retail store, an insurance company, and in a parked car in the Jamaica Plain area.</p>
 <p>11 Mar. Detroit, Mich. The J. L. Hudson Company's Northland store was the target of a snafu-bomb. No signs of injuries were reported.</p>	 <p>24 Mar. Richmond, Calif. A homemade bomb planted outside a Richmond police officer's home blew out the living room window and damaged the walls and furnishings.</p>
 <p>12 Mar. Lindenhurst, L.I., N.Y. Lindenhurst Junior High School suffered \$30,000 worth of damages from arson.</p>	 <p>25 Mar. Santa Fe, N.M. The first Northern Savings and Loan Company was the target of a bombing attack. No injuries were reported.</p>
 <p>12 Mar. Chicago, Ill. An explosion ripped up a police car immediately after two policemen left the car to respond to a call for help.</p>	 <p>27 Mar. San Francisco, Calif. The Transcra Taverny was the target of a bombing attack. The bar is frequented by policemen from the nearby Hall of Justice. Damage was estimated at \$5000. No injuries were reported.</p>
 <p>12 Mar. Chicago, Ill. An explosion ripped up the floorboards of an empty police patrol car parked in front of a detective headquarters.</p>	 <p>28 Mar. Seattle, Wash. Parrington Hall at the University of Washington campus was the target of arsonists. Damage was estimated at \$20,000.</p>
 <p>12 Mar. New York, N.Y. "Revolutionary Force 9" claimed credit for a dynamite explosion which caused extensive structural damage to the 34th floor of the Mobil Oil Co. building.</p>	 <p>30 Mar. Eliza, Ohio. A bombing attack on Eliza High School resulted in \$30,000 worth of damage.</p>
 <p>12 Mar. New York, N.Y. "Revolutionary Force 9" claimed credit for demolishing the 21st floor and knocking out telephone service on 31 floors at the Sylvania Electric Division of the General Telephone Building.</p>	 <p>30 Mar. Chicago, Ill. FBI agents and police found a bomb factory in a North Side apartment filled with enough explosives to blow up a city block. Experts worked for several hours dismantling bombs, blasting caps, explosive liquids, plastic explosives, and hydrochloric and sulfuric acid. Police also found an army carbine, two 12-gauge shotguns, a 22-caliber rifle, a sawed-off communist literature and instructions for making bombs and waging guerrilla warfare.</p>
 <p>12 Mar. New York, N.Y. "Revolutionary Force 9" claimed credit for blasting a 25-foot hole in the floor of the 12th floor of the IBM building.</p>	 <p>31 Mar. Seattle, Wash. Two pieces owned by the University of Washington were bombed while parked on campus. They were extensively damaged.</p>
 <p>12 Mar. New York, N.Y. Fifteen thousand people were evacuated from the United Nations Building when bomb threats were received. No bomb was found.</p>	 <p>1 Apr. Lansing, Ill. Two bombs exploded in early April 1970 in Laster Cream Elementary School, causing \$4000 damage.</p>
 <p>13 Mar. Applton, Wis. Two separate incendiary devices were thrown through the windows of a classroom and a faculty room at Applton West High School.</p>	 <p>1 Apr. Houston, Tex. Neoprene was used to get fire to an "F7C Building at Rice University. The outer wall of building was collapsed.</p>
 <p>13 Mar. Applton, Wis. A fire damaged the wall of the ROTC building at Lawrence University.</p>	 <p>1 Apr. Atlanta, Ga. While attempting to arrest three youths, a policeman was shot with his own gun. The extent of his injuries is not known.</p>
 <p>13 Mar. New York, N.Y. Several explosive devices detonated in a New York City High School. There were no injuries.</p>	 <p>1 Apr. Washington, D.C. A bomb was discovered in a package addressed to the next director of the Selective Service. It had not yet detonated. A tag had been mailed from Seattle.</p>
 <p>14 Mar. Brooklyn, N.Y. An explosive device was discovered outside the U.S. Army Reserve Building, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.</p>	 <p>1 Apr. East Lansing, Mich. A bomb caused eight damage to the Administration Building at Michigan State University. No injuries were reported.</p>
 <p>16 Mar. Billings, Mont. A bomb explosion demolished a parked police car.</p>	 <p>2 Apr. New York, N.Y. The bomber accidentally blew himself up when a bomb exploded at the Electric Circus. No other injuries were reported.</p>
 <p>16 Mar. High Seas. A Navy ammunition ship bound for Thailand was hijacked. It was taken to Cambodia, where the hijackers were granted political asylum.</p>	 <p>2 Apr. New York, N.Y. A homemade bomb found in the vestibule of a Chase Manhattan Bank in the 5th Bronx was dismantled by detectives prior to detonation.</p>
 <p>17 Mar. Gainesville, Fla. Eighteen homes were damaged by arsonists after a judge refused bail to civil rights activists.</p>	 <p>3 Apr. Chicago, Ill. Two police officers responding to a routine call were fired at from a field in the vicinity of Alford Gardens. One officer received minor injuries.</p>
 <p>17 Mar. Greensville, N.C. An explosion occurred in a vacant hallway at Rose High School.</p>	 <p>3 Apr. Hamilton, Ohio. Police called to the Community Center to break up a fight were assaulted. One officer was shot in back, and three others were injured. Four cruises were damaged.</p>
 <p>17 Mar. Buffalo, N.Y. Police arrested three young men who were transporting 18 firebombs to the campus of New York State University. In an earlier incident, policemen were already shot at while investigating a report that Molotov cocktails were being made near a dormitory.</p>	 <p>4 Apr. New York, N.Y. A homemade pipe bomb was found atop the night depository of Banco de Ponce and another at a busy street intersection in South Bronx.</p>
 <p>18 Mar. Cincinnati, Ohio. A dynamite explosion at a Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. booster station in Lockland caused extensive damage to a transformer.</p>	 <p>4 Apr. San Francisco, Calif. Western Chemical Company was destroyed by arson. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.</p>
 <p>18 Mar. Compton, Calif. A bomb explosion of unknown origin at a high school damaged the school bell system.</p>	 <p>4 Apr. Pullman, Wash. Roger's Field Stadium on the Washington State University campus sustained \$700,000 in damages as a result of arson.</p>
 <p>18 Mar. Buffalo, N.Y. An explosion, possibly a time bomb, caused extensive damage to the third, fourth and fifth floors of the Lafayette building. The blast shattered exterior walls, stairways, and fixtures and blew out windows. There were no injuries.</p>	 <p>5 Apr. Sandusky, Ohio. The Sandusky High School principal's home was set on fire. No damage was reported.</p>
 <p>18 Mar. Chicago, Ill. At least two unknown died on a cruising squad car with shotguns. Two officers were injured.</p>	






























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

	5 Apr. Houston, Tex. A firebomb destroyed the office of the Dean of Students at Rice University. A classroom was also damaged. Damage was estimated at \$50,000.
	5 Apr. Coschalla, Calif. The mayor's home was firebombed at a rally.
	5 Apr. Fresno, Calif. Single sticks of dynamite were found at various locations throughout the city, including a supermarket, a railroad station, a shoe store and an automobile agency. The explosives were not fitted with arming devices.
	5 Apr. Fresno, Calif. A dynamite blast shattered a power line pole which supplied electrical power to a pumping station.
	6 Apr. Lorton, Va. Fires caused \$100,000 damage to Lorton Elementary School. The cafeteria-auditorium was destroyed, furniture burnt and windows broken.
	7 Apr. New Orleans, La. The ROTC Building at Tulane University was completely destroyed by arson. No injuries were reported.
	8 Apr. Lawrence, Kan. Pipe bomb explosion blew out two windows of the Anchor Scaffolds & Loan Co. No injuries were reported.
	9 Apr. Los Angeles, Calif. The vice principal's office and the attendance and counseling offices at Roosevelt High School were destroyed by arson, to the extent of \$100,000. There were also two bombings of the administration office. No injuries were reported.
	11 Apr. San Diego, Calif. An explosive device detonated in a building at the Imperial Beach Naval Air Station damaging the wooden type barracks building. No injuries were reported.
	11 Apr. Freeport, Tex. A firebomb caused \$250,000 damage to the Dow Chemical plant.
	12 Apr. Las Vegas, Nev. One person was killed and 11 injured during a fire at the Stardust Hotel. Authorities state the fire was deliberately set. The building sustained considerable damage.
	12 Apr. Houston, Tex. Rice University was closed after suffering two fires and three bomb threats.
	12 Apr. Ithaca, N.Y. A fire was started by a Molotov cocktail at Olin Library of Cornell University. Several other Molotov cocktails were discovered in other buildings.
	12 Apr. Atlanta, Ga. A bomb exploded at a branch of the Citizens and Southern National Bank at 1033 Peachtree Street, N.E., damaging windowpanes, curtains, and light fixtures. The bomb was identified as a hand grenade simulator.
	13 Apr. Kansas City, Mo. A midnight bombing at East High School damaged the outside doors and screen doors, about a dozen windows, and caused other minor damage.
	13 Apr. Berkeley, Calif. A bomb explosion toppled an 80-foot utility tower carrying power to the University of California campus and the nearby Lawrence Radiation Lab.
	13 Apr. Boulder, Colo. An explosive device, probably dynamite, blew out a gas meter and knocked out several windows of the Security National Bank Building.
	13 Apr. Kansas City, Mo. A bombing occurred about midnight at the Police Academy, breaking windows in the Academy and in several other homes and businesses. Cause is unknown.
	14 Apr. Long Beach, Calif. An unexploded pipe bomb was found in the Science Building at the California State College.
	14 Apr. Los Angeles, Calif. Security officers at the May Co. Department Store discovered a stick of dynamite, kerosene, cloth rags, matches and cigarette explosive devices.
	14 Apr. Berkeley, Calif. Three fires caused by firebombs broke out on campus in quick succession in Stephens Hall, Wheeler Hall and Kroeber Hall.
	14 Apr. Chicago, Ill. A police officer responding to report of gunfire stopped to talk to two groups of youths and was shot in the hand by an unknown person.
	15 Apr. Warley, Ky. Four of five sticks of dynamite exploded at the front door of the County Health Department Building. There were no injuries.
	15 Apr. Hill Moon Bay, Calif. A military explosive was used to damage the boys' lavatory at Hill Moon Bay High School.
	15 Apr. Eugene, Ore. The ROTC Building on the University of Oregon campus was vandalized and fires were set. Damage was not reported.
	15 Apr. Los Angeles, Calif. The Los Angeles Board of Education sustained \$75,000 worth of damage as a result of arson. No injuries were reported.
	16 Apr. Los Angeles, Calif. Fire swept through Roosevelt High School causing \$20,000 damage to a frame building and storage room.
	16 Apr. Berkeley, Calif. Dozens of small fires were set on the University of California campus causing \$20,000 damage to the Life Sciences Building. The windows of five police cars were broken.


























1970

	16 Apr. New York, N.Y. Molotov cocktails caused damage to the Brooklyn Technical High School auditorium.
	16 Apr. Detroit, Mich. A car containing two males was stopped for a traffic violation. As the officer stepped from his car, he was fired upon and seriously injured. The two men were arrested.
	17 Apr. Oakland, Calif. An Oakland police van carrying two officers and four prisoners was ambushed by a group of men armed with fully automatic weapons. Both officers were wounded severely. A chase ensued between police and the assailants. The assailants threw fragmentation grenades at the pursuing police cars, heavily damaging them.
	18 Apr. St. Louis, Mo. Sears Roebuck and Co. was the recipient of a firebomb attack.
	18 Apr. Isla Vista, Calif. A University of California student was killed by police as he was trying to quell an arson blaze in the temporary Bank of America structure in Isla Vista.
	18 Apr. Baraboo, Wis. The Sapper Army Ammunition Plant was firebombed causing \$150,000 damage.
	18 Apr. Paducah, Ky. An explosion did minor damage to a city-owned bulldozer and its storage shed at 1375 N. 6th Street.
	19 Apr. New York, N.Y. A pipe bomb which had been placed under a correction officer's car while it was parked in front of the Queens House of Detention failed to detonate.
	19 Apr. San Francisco, Calif. Two fires were set at opposite ends of the first floor of James Deane Junior High School causing \$50,000 damage.
	19 Apr. Stinson Beach, Calif. Trash baskets were set on fire at the Stinson Beach School causing \$57,000 damage. The school's main room and the work room were destroyed.
	19 Apr. New York, N.Y. Nine sticks of dynamite were found in a trash basket on Park Avenue across from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The explosives were removed by the police department bomb squad.
	20 Apr. Seattle, Wash. A Jack-in-the-Box restaurant and a realty company were bombed causing \$2,000 damage. This was one in a series of blasts in the last two months.
	20 Apr. University Park, Pa. Five gas fire distributors, a classroom building and an office building on the Pennsylvania State University campus were firebombed causing minor damage.
	20 Apr. Lawrence, Kan. The Lawrence High School was firebombed. Damage not reported.
	20 Apr. Garden City, N.Y. The detonation of some explosive devices caused several hundred dollars damage to the east wing of the Garden City Senior High School.
	20 Apr. Lawrence, Kan. Two separate explosions caused the Student Union Building at the University of Kansas to burst into flames. Damage estimated at one million dollars.
	20 Apr. Los Angeles, Calif. Two firebombs were hurled through the window of the Bank of America branch near downtown Los Angeles. The resulting fire caused an estimated \$25,000 in damage.
	20-21 Apr. Santa Barbara, Calif. An incendiary device was found near a building in Isla Vista.
	22 Apr. Redlands, Calif. The Hall of Letters at Redlands University sustained minor damage from a firebomb.
	22 Apr. Redlands, Calif. Molotov cocktails exploded in the administrative offices at Redlands University, causing \$40,000 worth of damage.
	22 Apr. Tucson, Ariz. A dynamite blast blew a hole in the wall of a basketball dugout at Sunnyside High School.
	22 Apr. Berkeley, Calif. A firebomb exploded in a restroom on the 2nd floor of building T-9 on the University of California campus. The upper floor was badly damaged.
	22 Apr. Berkeley, Calif. A firebomb was discovered in building T-7 on the University of California campus.
	22 Apr. Milwaukee, Wis. A firebomb damaged the Schmidt Building which houses federal government offices. No injuries were reported.
	23 Apr. Kansas City, Mo. An explosive bomb device was found in the Federal Building.
	23 Apr. Lawrence, Kan. An apartment complex on the University of Kansas campus was bombed. No injuries were reported.
	23 Apr. St. Louis, Mo. Riddick School was the target of a firebombing, the second within one week.
	23-24 Apr. Palo Alto, Calif. A fire erupted in the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences Building at Stanford University. Authorities indicated that the fire was started by firebombs thrown into the building. Damage estimate was \$100,000.





























1970	
	24 Apr. New York, N.Y. Officials closed Grover Cleveland High School in Queens following a firebombing in cafeteria.
	24 Apr. Baltimore, Md. Four or more men approached a police car and fired shots into it. One officer was killed. The other was in critical condition.
	24 Apr. Garrett County, Md. The Cherry Creek Bridge, located at the western end of Deep Creek State Park, was damaged by a dynamite explosion, causing officials to close the bridge.
	24 Apr. Baton Rouge, La. The windows and walls of the Capitol building were damaged by explosives.
	25 Apr. New York, N.Y. An Army and Air Force recruiting office was racked by the explosion of a homemade pipe bomb. The building sustained heavy damage.
	25 Apr. Washington, D.C. A bomb mailed from Seattle, Wash., to the White House was detected and deactivated.
	25 Apr. Philadelphia, Pa. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown into College Hall at the University of Pennsylvania.
	25 Apr. New York, N.Y. An Army and Air Force recruiting office on the 2nd floor of a Harlem office building was damaged by a dynamite explosion.
	25 Apr. E. Lansing, Mich. Three separate explosions shattered plate glass doors of three East Lansing banks. Damage was estimated at \$1,000.
	26 Apr. Alton Park, Tenn. Firebombs damaged the Project Supermarket.
	26 Apr. Baton Rouge, La. A bomb explosion caused heavy damage at the Baton Rouge County Club on the outskirts of town moments before another explosion at the Louisiana Senate Building.
	26 Apr. Baton Rouge, La. A bomb exploded in the Senate Chambers of the Louisiana State Capitol. The entire front area of the Senate Chamber was in shambles from the explosion; marble was ripped from the walls, a hole was knocked in the ceiling and another in the floor and electronic gear was demolished. An estimated 20 to 30 sticks of dynamite had been placed in La. Speaker's stove at the front of the chamber. Estimates of damage range from \$250,000 to \$500,000.
	26 Apr. Washburne, Minn. Bomb explosion occurred outside the front door of Local Selective Service Board Number 51.
	26 Apr. East Lansing, Mich. Three small banks were bombed. They sustained slight damage.
	26 Apr. Washington, D.C. President Nixon received a bomb in the mail. It had been sent from Seattle and was found before it detonated.
	27 Apr. East Los Angeles, Calif. The Bank of America branch in East Los Angeles was damaged by arson. Damage was estimated at \$25,000.
	*27 Apr. Washington, D.C. Two bombs were sent by mail to the Selective Service, neither detonated.
	27 Apr. New Haven, Conn. The Yale Law School library sustained considerable damage from arson.
	27 Apr. Evanston, Ill. The Department of Linguistics Building at Northwestern University was the target of arsonists. Damage was estimated at \$15,000.
	27 Apr. Evanston, Ill. A stick bomb caused \$1000 in damages to the new library building on the Northwestern University campus.
	27 Apr. Fullerton, Calif. Seven sticks of dynamite were found in a man's restroom in the Science Building at Cal State, Fullerton.
	27 Apr. Tucson, Ariz. A bridge on South Park near Valencia Road was damaged by the explosion of a dynamite bomb.
	27 Apr. Anns, Iowa. An explosive device was found in the garage of State Judge John McKinley.
	27-29 Apr. River Rouge, Mich. The city was placed under curfew following a series of firebombings and looting incidents.
	28 Apr. Iowa City, Iowa. An explosive device detonated on a street and caused an estimated \$20,000 damage to 12 businesses establishments.
	28 Apr. New York, N.Y. An off-duty policeman was attacked by man wielding knives and a machete. The policeman was injured, as were two civilians.
	28 Apr. Berkeley, Calif. A tear gas canister was set off inside Luther Junior High School, forcing evacuation of the school.
	28 Apr. St. Louis, Mo. Two firebombs caused \$250 worth of damage to the Bridgeton Terrace City Hall.

1970	
	29 Apr. Seattle, Wash. Xavier Hall on the Seattle University campus was firebombed causing an estimated \$1000 damage.
	30 Apr. New York, N.Y. A homemade pipe bomb was found in a brown canvas bag in front of one Harlem Police Station.
	30 Apr. East Lansing, Mich. A firebomb exploded on a window ledge of the First National Bank.
	1 May. Champaign, Ill. A firebomb exploded at the Carver-Pirie Scott Co. store, killing one person. Damage was minor.
	1 May. Detroit, Mich. The police recruiting office was firebombed. Damage was not reported.
	1 May. Corvallis, Ore. Two firebombs were thrown at the Oregon State University ROTC Building, damaging its interior.
	1 May. New Haven, Conn. A bomb explosion occurred in ROTC building on the Yale campus. No serious injuries were reported.
	1 May. Greensboro, Ind. An explosion and fire damaged the ROTC office and library at DePauw University.
	1 May. Geneva, N.Y. A firebomb destroyed the ROTC office at Hobart College.
	1 May. College Park, Md. Firebombs caused extensive fire damage to the ROTC building and related equipment at the University of Maryland.
	1 May. East Lansing, Mich. The Michigan State University ROTC building was firebombed and damaged.
	1 May. Alliquippa, Pa. A police cruiser was stoned by a group of 50 youths.
	2 May. Princeton, N.J. The Armory at Princeton University, which houses ROTC facilities, was firebombed.
	2 May. West DePue, Ill. Firebombs were thrown at the indoor ROTC rifle range at St. Norbert College.
	2 May. Kent, Ohio. Firebombs were thrown at the Army ROTC building on the Kent State University campus, destroying the building. Other buildings on the campus suffered few damages.
	2 May. New York, N.Y. A U.S. Armed Forces recruiting booth at 600 West 50th St. was heavily damaged by a firebomb.
	2 May. Tucson, Ariz. An explosion, probably dynamite, went off at the main entrance to Sunnyside High School, damaging the administrative area, counselor offices, library, and foyer. Estimated damage was \$5,000. No injuries were reported.
	2 May. Seattle, Wash. A firebomb consisting of a gallon jug of gasoline caused an estimated \$250 damage to the second-floor classrooms at Thompson Hall on the University of Washington campus.
	2 May. Carbondale, Ill. Three policemen were injured when a Molotov cocktail was thrown from a dormitory window of Southern Illinois University.
	3 May. River Forest, Ill. A firebomb exploded in the university administration building, causing \$100,000 worth of damage. No injuries were reported.
	3 May. Milwaukee, Wis. Two buildings on the Marquette University campus were heavily damaged by firebombs.
	3 May. New Paltz, N.Y. The administration building at New Paltz State College sustained moderate damage from arson.
	3 May. Seattle, Wash. Two explosions, one-half hour apart, completely destroyed two telephone booths.
	3 May. New Brunswick, N.J. A firebomb damaged the ROTC building at Rutgers University.
	4 May. Berkeley, Calif. Firebombs were thrown at a heating plant adjacent to the ROTC building at University of California, Berkeley, causing minor damage to the building. An ROTC vehicle burned.
	4 May. Chapel Hill, N.C. A plastic bomb damaged the ROTC office at the University of North Carolina.
	4 May. Madison, Wis. The ROTC building and the base of a machine instructor were firebombed at the University of Wisconsin.
	4 May. Madison, Wis. Students stoned by acid cheered as a supermarket was destroyed by arsonists.
	4 May. Norman, Okla. Trucks were thrown in the window of the Selective Service Office and the building was then firebombed.




























1970	
	9 May, Boston, Mass. The Arthur D. Little Company (a RAND-type corporation) sustained heavy damage when it was struck by a fire bomb.
	9 May, Carbondale, Ill. Several fires were set on the campus of Southern Illinois University, and firemen were pelted with rocks when they attempted to put the fires out.
	9 May, Cambridge, Mass. Rocks were thrown at police when they attempted to clear 400 rioters from Harvard Square. No injuries were reported.
	9 May, Hollywood, Calif. A time bomb was set off at the Selective Service Office. There were no injuries. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.
	9 May, Fort Collins, Colo. Colorado State University's historic original Administration Building was destroyed by fire. The police report indicates that two explosions rocked the structure prior to the fire.
	9 May, Sacramento, Calif. A police officer was critically wounded by sniper fire while patrolling the Oak Park section.
	10 May, Washington, D.C. A bomb exploded outside a National Guard building, blowing out 70 windows and causing minor structural damage.
	10 May, San Diego, Calif. A police vehicle furnishing cover for the fire department was the target of a Molotov cocktail thrown by a group of youths. The firebombs missed the car; no injuries were reported.
	10 May, Hollywood, Calif. The Selective Service Office sustained heavy damage when a bomb exploded on the premises.
	11 May, Bronx, N.Y. Eleven persons were injured when two bombs exploded at a Bronx theater.
	11 May, Trenton, N.J. A fire was set in a portable classroom building. Damages were estimated at \$150,000.
	11 May, Athens, Ohio. A firebomb exploded in a dormitory dining hall complex at Ohio University, causing \$155,000 worth of damage. No injuries were reported.
	11 May, Rutgers, N.J. Livingston College's Police Science Building was destroyed by firebombing. No injuries were reported.
	11 May, Chicago, Ill. A firebomb caused \$100 worth of damages to the ROTC Building at Loyola University.
	11 May, Bloomington, Ind. Two fires in the Music Building at Illinois Wesleyan University caused an estimated \$100,000 in damage.
	11 May, Rocky Flats, Colo. Arsonists struck the Atomic Energy Commission in Rocky Flats, causing damages in excess of \$45 million.
	11 May, Hazard, Ky. A dynamite blast damaged the mobile home of a Kentucky State policeman and slightly damaged his police car. There were no injuries.
	11 May, Washington, D.C. Approximately 150 students stoned police at Wheeler Road and 4th Street, S.E. There were no injuries.
	12 May, San Jose, Calif. Several Molotov cocktails were thrown in the vicinity of the Journalism building at San Jose State College, but they caused no damage.
	12 May, Detroit, Mich. A one- and one-half hour fire, set by arsonists, caused heavy damage at the Selective Service offices. No injuries were reported.
	13 May, Marquette, Mich. The Administration offices at Northern Michigan University were hit by four firebombs.
	13 May, Syracuse, N.Y. One youth was shot in the leg as a gang roamed through a two-block area firebombing several buildings and construction sites. Two buildings were slightly damaged with smashed windows by rock throwing of police.
	13 May, Princeton, N.J. A firebomb damaged Nassau Hall on the Princeton University campus. Just one hour after a makeshift firebomb failed to ignite at the Institute for Defense Analysis Building.
	13 May, Des Moines, Iowa. A dynamite explosion ripped through the Des Moines Police Station injuring one person and causing an estimated \$200,000 damage. (The building was the target of a bomb threat a week earlier.) The bomb, placed against the south wall adjacent to a transformer and several fuel pumps, knocked out all primary and secondary power and telephone facilities, blew holes through the outer and inner brick walls, shattered about 250 windows, damaged about a dozen parked cars, and broke windows in several surrounding buildings.
	13 May, Livingston, Ala. The Police Science Building at Livingston College was firebombed.
	13 May, Lincoln, Neb. Two firebombs were thrown into the Student Union at the University of Nebraska.
	13 May, Peoria, Ill. A Molotov cocktail was thrown through the window at Holmes Hall, Bradley University. Another Molotov cocktail was found burning harmlessly outside the Administration Building.

1970	
	13 May, Mead, Ill. A Molotov cocktail was thrown through the window of the Public Services Building at Western Illinois University.
	13 May, State College, Pa. A firebomb was thrown at the north wall of Wagner Building at Pennsylvania State University.
	13 May, Salt Lake City, Utah. A bomb detonated at the entrance to the supply building of the Utah National Guard. No injuries were reported. Damage was listed at \$200-\$310,000.
	13 May, New York, N.Y. Rocks and missiles were thrown at police, injuring one officer.
	14 May, New York, N.Y. A bomb exploded on the "Alma Mater" statue on the campus of Columbia University. The explosion blasted a one-foot hole in the statue and shifted it five inches off its base.
	14 May, Long Beach, Calif. A live pipe bomb was found in the basement of the Science Building, No. 2, at California State College, Long Beach.
	14 May, Melrose, Mass. Several firebombs exploded outside the National Guard Armory. Police found a jug of gasoline and several beer bottles used to make Molotov cocktails. No injuries were reported.
	14 May, New York, N.Y. A firebomb attack did an estimated \$100,000 damage in ROTC Headquarters at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
	14 May, Lawrence, Kan. A pipe bomb was thrown at a residence of the county attorney. The bomb was deflated by window screen and exploded on ground.
	15 May, Springfield, Mo. Molotov cocktails thrown into the Industrial Education Building at Southwest Missouri State College caused damage estimated at \$200 to \$10,000.
	15 May, Tucson, Ariz. A bomb exploded at a Southern Pacific Railroad freight bridge on the Nogales train spur north of Valencia Road.
	15 May, Berkeley, Calif. Fires were set in three buildings on the University of California campus. Damages were estimated to be \$100.
	15 May, Bloomington, Ind. A fire in the ROTC annex at the University of Indiana caused heavy damage. The fire was believed to be the result of arson.
	16 May, Bronx, N.Y. A bomb was thrown from an elevated subway into a U.S. Army truck.
	16 May, Richmond, Va. Coburn Hall Chapel at Virginia Union University was gutted by a fire. Arson was believed responsible.
	16 May, Richmond, Va. Arsonists attacked the faculty building at the University of Richmond, causing heavy damage.
	16 May, St. Louis, Mo. An explosive device was detonated at a Shell service station.
	17 May, Bellingham, Wash. A gas station, next door to the local police station, suffered an estimated \$2000 damage when dynamite placed on the front steps exploded.
	17 May, Scranton, Pa. Three firebombs were thrown against three student halls at the University of Scranton.
	18 May, Los Angeles, Calif. A fire at Continuation High School caused damage in excess of \$35,000. The fire was believed to have been deliberately set.
	18 May, Nashville, Tenn. Livingston Hall at Fish University was destroyed by fire. The fire occurred after a rally of students on campus.
	18 May, Holyoke, Mass. A policeman was shot while investigating a disturbance.
	18 May, New York, N.Y. A 16-inch pipe bomb containing five pounds of gunpowder concealed in a brown paper bag was placed in the doorway of the Army Recruiting Station at 163rd Street & Southern Blvd., Bronx, by a man being watched by police. The man was arrested and the bomb was dismantled by police.
	18 May, Peoria, Ill. A Molotov cocktail was thrown through the window of the Dean of Admissions' office at Bradley University. It caused \$1000 worth of damage.
	18 May, Jackson, Miss. Two business establishments near Jackson State College were firebombed.
	19 May, Delhi, N.Y. A Molotov cocktail was thrown through a window in the Alumni office of the Administration Building at Delhi Tech.
	19 May, Altus, Mo. The Selective Service offices were firebombed. There were no injuries, but damage was estimated at \$1500.
	19 May, Grand Rapids, Mich. A policeman attempting to make an arrest on an auto that was pulled over by 15-20 youths. He was struck by a brick and injured.

1970

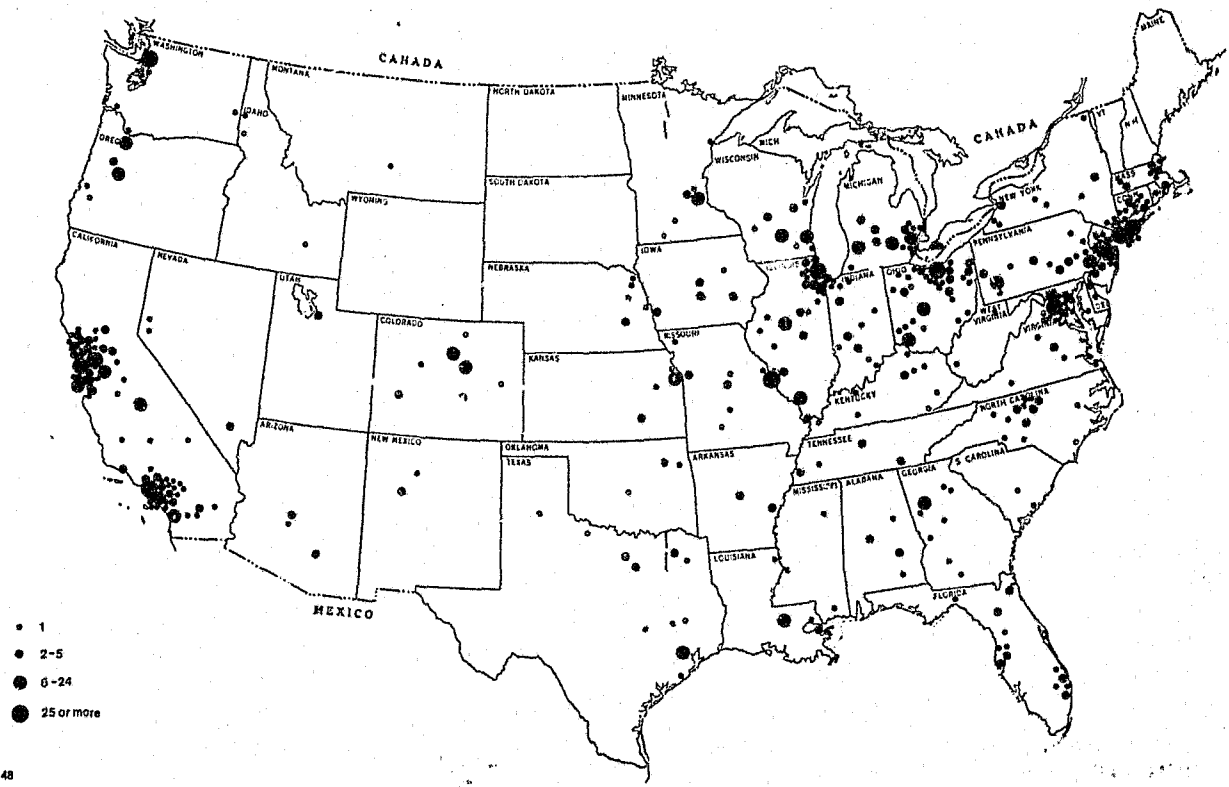
	19 May, Bowling Green, Ohio. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at Overman Hall on the Bowling Green State University campus. No damage or injuries were reported.
	19 May, Huntington, Calif. Arsonists burned flags and damaged the principal's office, the teacher's lounge and an administrative area at Wintersburg High School.
	May 19-20, Fresno, Calif. The Computer Center of Fresno State College was damaged by a firebombing. Damage estimated at one million dollars.
	May 20, Charleston, Ind. An explosion of unknown origin at the Indiana Ammunition Depot injured 26 persons.
	20 May, Carlisle, Pa. Five Molotov cocktails failed to ignite at the Selective Service Building.
	20 May, Quincy, Fla. A dynamite explosion and fire left a mass of smoking, twisted steel at the Quincy Substation of the Florida Power Co. The main transformer estimated to have cost \$500,000 was completely destroyed.
	20 May, Muncie, Ind. One high-powered rifle slug, two shotgun blasts and six shots from small caliber weapons struck a police car.
	20 May, Fresno, Calif. The Fresno City College Library was firebombed.
	21 May, Bayway, Ill. Molotov cocktails were unsuccessfully aimed at fire trucks and police cars. No damage resulted.
	22 May, Corvallis, Ore. A Molotov cocktail thrown against the side of the Oregon State University ROTC Building caused minor damage to the outside wall.
	22 May, St. Paul, Minn. An officer responding to a call at 359 Hagen Avenue was slain by a sniper bullet.
	22 May, Fresno, Calif. Fires set on the campus of the Fresno State College campus, causing minor damage.
	23 May, Ames, Iowa. A bomb exploded directly below Ames Police Headquarters in City Hall. Ten arrests were made; two cars were demolished, and there was extensive damage to one side of the building. It also shattered about two hundred windows in a nearby hotel.
	24 May, Council Bluffs, Iowa. A bomb was thrown at the Council Bluffs Police Station but missed a window and burned barrels outside the brick building.
	25 May, Portland, Ore. Four northeastern Portland businesses were struck by firebombs. Damage was in excess of \$100,000.
	25 May, Los Angeles, Calif. Fires set on the campus of Los Angeles City College caused an estimated \$1500 worth of damage.
	26 May, Santa Cruz, Calif. Rocks and firebombs were thrown at federal government buildings.
	26 May, Philadelphia, Pa. An officer was shot in the leg by an unknown person.
	27 May, Philadelphia, Pa. A bomb was thrown from a high school window at 49th & Chestnut Streets. One youth was injured.
	27 May, Los Angeles, Calif. Extensive damage was done to the exterior of the Los Angeles Induction Center by two pipe bombs, one of which did not explode; no injuries were reported.
	27 May, Oxford, N.C. Two tobacco warehouses were firebombed, resulting in \$1 million worth of damage.
	27 May, New York, N.Y. An East Village policeman was stabbed to death.
	28 May, Long Beach, Calif. A small homemade bomb exploded in a basement corridor of a faculty office building on the California State College campus causing an estimated \$100 damage. No injuries were reported.
	28 May, Fullerton, Calif. A temporary building at Fullerton State College was destroyed by a firebomb. Damage was estimated at \$27,000.
	28 May, New York, N.Y. A pipe bomb exploded in the rear of a lecture hall at Rockefeller University.
	29 May, Oakland, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded on the front porch of the family of the deceased Oakland chief of police.
	29 May, St. Louis, Mo. A bomb was placed on window sill of the residence of a St. Louis County Circuit Court Judge. Train put out the fuse.
	29 May, Cleveland, Ohio. One policeman was injured by a sniper shooting into his patrol car.

1970

	30 May, San Francisco, Calif. A bomb exploded outside the ROTC building at the University of San Francisco. Damage was light. It was the fifth act of arson on the USF campus in recent weeks.
	31 May, New York, N.Y. Dynamite exploded in the World Trade Center, causing light damage and no reported injuries.
	31 May, Detroit, Mich. The Food City supermarket sustained heavy damage as a result of a firebomb.
	2 June, Baton Rouge, La. An explosive device detonated under a Gulf States Utilities Co. transformer causing an estimated \$40,000 damage and disrupting electrical service in the Feliciana area.
	2 June, Joliet, Ill. A dynamite bomb exploded when State Representative William G. Barr touched the ignition key in his late model Cadillac. Barr was badly injured.
	2 June, Edison, N.J. A homemade bomb exploded in a cigarette tin in the Meade Park Stoppin' Center Mall, putting a hole in the ceiling 25 feet overhead.
	3 June, Detroit, Mich. A suspect attacked a police officer at a police station, causing injury to the officer.
	4 June, Oakland, Calif. Two officers investigating a pool hall disturbance returned to see their police car engulfed in flames from a pipe bomb explosion.
	5 June, Los Angeles, Calif. An explosion and fire at the ROTC facility on the University of California campus in Los Angeles caused about \$10,000 in damages.
	5 June, Los Angeles, Calif. A fire at a Bank of America branch in East Los Angeles was touched off by firebombs.
	5 June, Los Angeles, Calif. A junior high school was damaged in a blaze to the extent of \$50,000.
	5 June, Tallahassee, Fla. One law enforcement officer was injured when a state trooper and a town marshal were kidnaped.
	6 June, Isla Vista, Calif. A bomb exploded at the Bank of America branch, destroying ten windows and a neon sign.
	7 June, Los Angeles, Calif. Fireman Park Station was bombed by military type grenades. There were no injuries but five squad cars were damaged. Damage was estimated at \$5000.
	7 June, New York, N.Y. A firebomb placed in a 100-jeroboam store at 44th and Broadway in Manhattan caused an estimated \$100,000-\$200,000 worth of damage.
	8 June, Oakland, Calif. An armed forces patrol car was damaged by a bomb which consisted of two sections of pipe filled with black powder and tacks and tied to a bottle of gasoline. No injuries were reported.
	8 June, Chicago, Ill. A grenade type device blew out the windows of the National Socialist White People's Party headquarters. No injuries were reported.
	8 June, Riverside Heights, Calif. Arsonists struck Grange Grove Junior High School, causing an estimated \$25,000 worth of damage.
	8 June, Isla Vista, Calif. The Bank of America was bombed for the second time.
	9 June, Galveston, Ill. Draft records in the Selective Service Office were damaged by arsonists.
	9 June, New York, N.Y. Police Headquarters at 240 Centre St. was rocked by an explosion which heavily damaged the 2nd floor of the five-story building. At least four officers and four other persons were injured. The explosion demolished several offices including four rooms occupied by the Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Administration, blew out many windows and smashed walls in Centre Market Place Nos. 3, 4, and 5 and wrecked two cars parked in front of No. 4.
	9 June, Stamford, N.J. A M-80-type rocket caused a fire which destroyed the Stamford Police Station. Estimated damage was \$35,000, including the destruction of 6000 records.
	10 June, Sheffield, N.J. A police sergeant's garage was firebombed.
	10 June, Santa Rita, Calif. Two persons were injured when gipsy joniolas set a fire in retaliation for the shooting of an inmate.
	10 June, Lincoln, Neb. Considerable damage was caused to the Military and Naval Science building at the University of Nebraska after fire fires were set.
	11 June, Omaha, Neb. A dynamite explosion ripped a four-foot hole in a corner of the Omaha Police Department's North Assembly Building, shattering several windows, damaging the ceiling of a room, and blowing out windows of a bus parked outside the building. No injuries were reported.
	11 June, Los Angeles, Calif. A homemade pipe bomb caused an estimated \$2000 damage to an annex-type trailer located at the Central Ave. branch of the Department of Public Services.




























GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN THE U.S., 1965-1970

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745


1970


	11 June, Cairo, Ill. A bomb in a box was placed outside a door at the Alexander County Courthouse. Police estimated the bomb and found seven sticks of dynamite.
	12 June, Cairo, Ill. An Illinois State police unit was fired upon and one officer received minor injuries.
	12 June, Altoona, Pa. Eleven persons were injured and minor damage to Altoona Junior High School was sustained during a racial disturbance.
	13 June, Chicago, Ill. Grudge bombs were thrown by three youths at a police car. The car was seriously damaged, and the policemen's legs were burned.
	13 June, New York, N.Y. A crowd of people, angered by trash on the streets, set a supermarket and a liquor store on fire. Rocks and bottles were hurled at police and firemen. Eight civilians and one policeman were injured.
	13 June, Jersey City, N.J. Seventeen civilians and two policemen were injured when a Molotov cocktail exploded at the Commercial Trust Co. Damage was minor.
	13 June, Kansas City, Kan. Two bombs exploded outside the Mid-Continental National Bank blowing out three windows and causing minor damage. No injuries were reported.
	13 June, Des Moines, Iowa. A dynamite explosion caused an estimated \$75,000 worth of damage in the Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce building. The blast blew out approximately 275 windows in surrounding buildings, and damage to surrounding property was estimated at \$25,000.
	15 June, Manhattan Beach, Calif. Manhattan Beach's joint police and fire stations received minor damage when a fire of crude bombs exploded around the buildings. There were no injuries.
	15 June, San Diego, Calif. The U.S. Navy Destroyer Richard B. Anderson sustained \$200,000 worth of damage when an unidentified object was thrown into the ship's stack. The destroyer was bound for Vietnam.
	15 June, Frederick, Md. Vandals destroyed the files in four draft boats and the State Selective Service headquarters.
	15 June, New York, N.Y. Third Ave. was blocked by a deliberately set fire, and rocks and bottles were thrown by a street gang protesting arrests. No injuries were reported.
	16 June, San Francisco, Calif. The California State Garage at Golden Gate and Larkin Sts. was firebombed. Two state-owned automobiles were destroyed.
	17 June, Emeryville, Calif. Homemade pipe bombs exploded at a diner and three persons were slightly injured. Local police officers frequent the location.
	18 June, New York, N.Y. Three firebombs were set off near New York University.
	18 June, El Monte, Calif. One officer was shot and is critically injured following an apparent ambush while he was questioning a pedestrian.
	18 June, New York, N.Y. A firetruck was firebombed while firemen were battling a two-alarm apartment blaze. One fireman was injured and another was stricken with a heart attack while fighting the incendiary device in the firetruck.
	18 June, Miami, Fla. Firebombs and snipers injured five people in four buildings in the Liberty City district.
	18 June, San Francisco, Calif. A police officer was shot and killed while patrolling his patrol car.
	19 June, Chicago, Ill. A patrolman was killed by a shotgun blast.
	20 June, Berkeley, Calif. Two branches of the Bank of America were slightly damaged by bombs. No injuries were reported.
	22 June, New York, N.Y. Two police cars were set afire and a third was damaged when a large crowd gathered outside an upper Manhattan police station after a young girl was taken into custody following a dispute among teenagers.
	23 June, San Francisco, Calif. A dynamite bomb was discovered at the door of the U.S. Army Recruiting Station.
	23 June, Atlanta, Ga. An off-duty policeman was shot. The extent of his injuries are unknown.
	26 June, San Francisco, Calif. An iron pipe bomb was found at an Air Force recruiting office. It failed to detonate.
	26 June, Santa Cruz, Calif. Fourteen young people were arrested and two officers were hospitalized in a rioter in front of a Santa Cruz bar. Police were attacked with rocks and bottles by about 300 persons.
	27 June, Berkeley, Calif. A bomb was found on the window sill of a Wells Fargo Bank branch. It had failed to detonate.


1970


	27 June, Youngstown, Ohio. Three businessmen were struck by firebombs. Total damage was \$14,000.
	28 June, Washington, D.C. Two empty D.C. Transit buses were destroyed by firebombs at the company's garage. Damage estimated at \$50,000. A Transit official said that another bus had been similarly damaged at the garage within the past month.
	29 June, Detroit, Mich. Three officers were ambushed; one was seriously wounded, two were slightly injured.
	29 June, Oakland, Calif. Fifteen arson fires were set, extensively damaging the Martin Luther King Junior High School and a USO building. Two policemen were injured.
	29 June, Des Moines, Iowa. Fifteen to 20 pounds of high power dynamite was used to damage Harvey Hingham Hall of Science at Drake University. There were no injuries. Damage might reach \$250,000.
	30 June, New York, N.Y. Fires touched off by incendiary devices erupted in three Woolworth department stores in Manhattan. No injuries were reported.
	30 June, Washington, D.C. A pipe bomb was thrown into the Inter-American Defense Board building, 2600 16th St., N.W.
	30 June, Plainfield, N.Y. Two patrolmen were wounded by shrapnel fire in an ambush; one officer was critically wounded, the other was reported in good condition.
	1 July, Berkeley, Calif. A bomb explosion and fire damaged part of the University of California's Center for East Asian Studies.
	1 July, Berkeley, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded in the University of California's School of Asian Studies causing a small fire that damaged one room.
	2 July, Washington, D.C. The Inter-American Defense Building (IADB) was bombed, allegedly by Group Revolutionary Force No. 7. Damage was not reported.
	3 July, New York, N.Y. Police found a bomb outside the door of State Supreme Court Justice Jane A. Sandherr's Fifth Ave. apartment.
	4 July, New York, N.Y. A firebomb was tossed into an Army truck at Fort Hamilton.
	4 July, New York, N.Y. A Molotov cocktail was thrown against the front door of Barclays Bank, Ltd., 300 Park Ave.
	5 July, New York, N.Y. Ten Molotov cocktails were found under the gas tanks of five patrol cars in the parking lot at the police station in Queens.
	5 July, Saigon, Calif. Arson was suspected in the \$60,000 fire damage of the Sherin's Waydala Honor Ranch.
	6 July, Auburyn Park, N.J. A riot in a ghetto neighborhood caused heavy damage to a police department store, two churches, a school, and other buildings. The damages resulted from firebombings, thrown rocks and bottles and gunshot. There were no injuries reported.
	7-8 July, Berkeley, Calif. Five firebombs exploded near the University of California campus. Police officers confiscated 30 firebombs and arrested five people.
	8 July, Berkeley, Calif. The Gil Ashbach Toyota Agency was firebombed. The damage was minor and there were no injuries.
	8 July, Flushing, N.Y. The Hall of Science was bombed blasting a 3-ft. hole in a replica of a rocket inside the building. A Viet Cong flag was found nearby.
	8 July, New York, N.Y. The Haitian consulate, the South African consulate and a Portuguese tourist agency were hit with pipe bombs. Three people were injured, property damages were not reported.
	9 July, San Rafael, Cal. Firebombs gutted parts of the San Rafael Independent Journal building.
	10 July, New Bedford, Mass. Several buildings were set on fire, overturned, and store windows smashed in a ghetto area. One person was shot.
	11 July, New Bedford, Mass. Disturbances continued and more fires were started in the ghetto area. Three youths were arrested and accused of throwing Molotov cocktails.
	14 July, Los Angeles, Calif. At Audubon Junior High School a molotov fire was discovered by the custodian when he arrived in the morning. Before it was extinguished the principal's office burned, \$15,000 worth of damages were reported.
	15 July, New York, N.Y. The East Village branch of Chase Manhattan Bank was bombed. Damages were not reported.
	16 July, Palo Alto, Calif. Police found four pounds of military explosives and six sticks of dynamite at the Bank of America Building. The explosives failed to explode because the hands of a clock stuck.
	16 July, Chicago, Ill. Two policemen were killed by snipers.


1970


 21 July, San Diego, Calif. A pipe bomb exploded in the Bank of America causing \$1000 worth of damage.


 21 July, Lawrence, Kan. The Student Union was burned during heavy rioting. One policeman and two civilians were injured and one civilian was killed.


 21 July, Palo Alto, Calif. The Electronics Research Laboratory at Stanford University suffered slight damages from one firebomb and one gasoline-filled bottle.


 23 July, New Brunswick, N.J. Two stores were firebombed and police were sniped at when two tenants were ejected from a housing project in a ghetto area.


 23 July, New Brunswick, N.J. Several buildings were firebombed after a teenage dance in a ghetto community. Damages were not reported.


 24 July, Oakland, Calif. The Oakland Highway Patrol Headquarters was hit with a car filled with explosives that was thrown from a car on the freeway. It blew a 2-ft. crater in the building. No injuries were reported.


 24 July, St. Louis, Mo. The president of the Continental Phone Co. was killed when a bomb exploded in his car when he turned on the ignition.


 25 July, New York, N.Y. A storefront used as a dress shoppe quarters by the New York Telephone Co. was firebombed. Damages were light. Three firebombs were found near the telephone company's trucks two blocks away on the same night.


 25 July, St. Ignace, Mich. A bomb exploded at the CIA office. Damages were moderate.


 26 July, Houston, Tex. Following a political rally a police shootout occurred in which two civilians were wounded.


 27 July, Sparks, Wis. At Camp McCoy Army Base explosions took place simultaneously at three widely separated spots. The damage was extensive and no injuries were reported.


 27 July, New York, N.Y. A pipe bomb explosion at the Bank of America blew windows out and fractured walls. Weathermen called in newsmen and said they set the bomb to celebrate the anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.


 27 July, Richmond, Calif. The Hyman Elementary School auditorium was destroyed in a fire that authorities say was "almost certainly caused by arson." Rocks and bottles were thrown at policemen and one officer was injured. The blaze caused \$50,000 worth of damage.


 27 July, New York, N.Y. A police car was burned by a firebomb in the East Village. There were no injuries.


 28 July, San Francisco, Calif. The Armed Forces Police Headquarters were bombed. Damages were light.


 28 July, San Francisco, Calif. A 25-lb. Nike Ajax missile was damaged at Fort Scott (Presidio) by 2-inch pipe, time bombs.


 28 July, Houston, Tex. A disturbance in a ghetto area culminated with 50 arrests, five people injured and one person dead. Several buildings had their windows smashed and the police were fired upon.


 30 July, New Brunswick, N.J. Police were sniped at in a ghetto neighborhood. No injuries reported.


 30 July, Oakland, Calif. At the Hall of Justice dynamite placed in a trash can caused damages estimated between \$20,000-\$30,000. No injuries were reported.


 1 Aug., New York, N.Y. A Bank of Brazil had its windows blown out by a pipe bomb. Two Viet Cong flags and "Weathermen" scrawled on a wall were found. No one was injured.


 2 Aug., Berkeley, Calif. A police car was blown apart by a bomb attached to it. No injuries.


 5 Aug., Lima, Ohio. A riot in a ghetto area left one civilian dead and one injured. One policeman was injured.

 6 Aug., New York, N.Y. A shootout after a dance bust left one civilian and one policeman wounded. The police captain had to be hospitalized.


 7 Aug., San Jose, Calif. A policeman was shot dead while sitting in his car writing out a traffic ticket.


 8 Aug., San Rafael, Calif. During the trial of three San Quentin prisoners at the Marin Civic Center, several sympathizers entered the courtroom with weapons, fired the glass doors, and took hostages, including the judge and prosecutor. When a police guard opened fire on the escaping van, four people including the judge were killed.


 10 Aug., Portland, Ore. The Selwyn Service Building was firebombed, causing \$1000 damage.


 12 Aug., San Francisco, Calif. Bricks hurled at the Central Police Station broke a number of windows.


1970


 12 Aug., San Bernardino, Calif. Five people and a policeman were injured by youths rampaged the streets firing pistols in a ghetto area. Windows were smashed and small fires set.


 13 Aug., Ft. Ord, Calif. Arson and firebombs damaged the Ft. Ord mess hall to the extent of \$500-\$10,000.


 15 Aug., Chicago, Ill. In retaliation to harassment by police, a sniper killed one policeman. Two other policemen were arrested, thrown into paddy wagons and beaten.


 18 Aug., Omaha, Neb. Seven police were injured and 3 were killed when a firetruss loaded with dynamite exploded.


 18 Aug., Minneapolis, Minn. A bomb consisting of twenty sticks of dynamite blew up in the Federal Office Building, causing \$200,000 damage. The building houses the Armed Forces Examination Center.


 20 Aug., Berkeley, Calif. After stopping a youth on a motorcycle, a policeman was approached by a man who shot him in the eye and then fled. The officer died.


 24 Aug., Madison, Wis. A bomb set off at the University of Wisconsin killed one person and injured four others. The Army Mathematics Research Center was demolished.


 25 Aug., Tulsa, Okla. A bomb set under the hood of a car went off, seriously injuring one policeman. It was the latest in a series of attacks against prominent Oklahoma attorneys and law enforcement officers.


 27 Aug., Los Angeles, Calif. A time bomb was placed in the Los Angeles Times Building but failed to detonate.


 27 Aug., Washington, D.C. A group calling itself the "Revolutionary Action Party" claimed credit for bombing the Performance Embassy and the Washington Information Office, causing no injuries and little damage.


 27 Aug., Athens, Ga. A Molotov cocktail was thrown into the ROTC building at the University of Georgia, causing a small fire which was quickly extinguished. There were no injuries.


 29 Aug., Santa Fe Springs, Calif. A bomb containing seven sticks of dynamite and a blasting cap was discovered on the front steps of the California Highway Patrol office. It was removed to a vacant field and detonated.


 29 Aug., Berkeley, Calif. The Telegraph and Russell St. branch of the Bank of America was hit by two firebombs. There was little damage.


 30 Aug., Bronx, N.Y. A policeman was wounded by a shotgun blast while working his beat.


 31 Aug., Philadelphia, Pa. Three policemen were wounded in down raids on neighborhood centers.


 31 Aug., Philadelphia, Pa. A policeman, the fifth in less than 38 hours, was wounded when his police unit butted their way into two heavily barricaded homes.


 31 Aug., Berkeley, Calif. \$200,000 worth of equipment was burned in a fire set by arsonists at the Unified School District's Instructional Material Center. The building itself suffered \$100,000 damage.


 31 Aug., Crescent City, Calif. A dynamite bomb exploded when a Sheriff's deputy started his car behind the Sheriff's office.


 31 Aug., Mount Shasta, Calif. A firebomb thrown into a policeman's house failed to ignite.


 31 Aug., Philadelphia, Pa. Police raids on ghetto buildings brought the number of policemen shot to seven, one of whom was killed, the others were hospitalized.


 1 Sept., New York, N.Y. A policeman, responding to a report of rifle fire, was shot in the arm while sitting in his patrol car.


 1 Sept., Los Angeles, Calif. Firebombs hit several businesses in a ghetto area. \$20,000 damage was caused at a department store in the Hollywood area, and attempts were made to set trash cans on fire in the harbor area. Five men and a woman were arrested.


 3 Sept., San Francisco, Calif. A bomb was thrown into a squad car moments after two officers left it to investigate a burglary complaint. Damage was extensive.

 3 Sept., Milpitas, Calif. A "madman-sized" bomb was set off at the Ford Motor Co.'s plant. There was little damage.

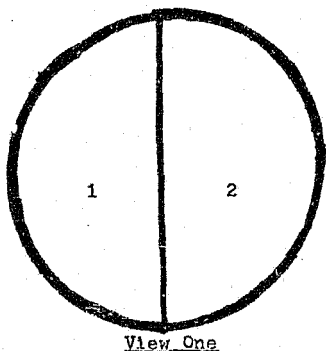
 3 Sept., Fremont, Calif. A bomb went off in front of the General Motors plant within 10 hours of the explosion at Ford Motor plant. The front door, main lobby, and windows were damaged.

 3 Sept., Los Angeles, Calif. The Hall of Justice was hit by a bomb which detonated on the 6th floor, next to the District Attorney's office. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.

 5 Sept., Rochester, N.Y. Eight men and women were arrested for breaking into the Federal Building and destroying draft records at the Delaware Service office.

 7 Sept., Brooklyn, N.Y. A policeman was slashed in the stomach while trying to break up a street fight. He died of his injuries.

APPENDIX 2

View One

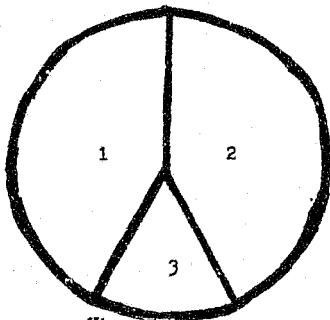
The world is divided in equal parts: one good and one evil. (1) is Soviet Communism and is good while (2) is Western Imperialism and is evil. Historically, this view has been held by the CPUSA and the Trotskyites (with reservations).

Contemporarily, this dichotomy is only held by the CPUSA (within an historical context) and the ultra-leftist Maoists who contend that the world has been divided up between the super-Imperialists (the USA and the USSR) much the same as Spain and Portugal once divided the "New World."

TWO WORLD VIEWS ENVISIONED BY AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

A three part world unequal in area comprising (1) Imperialism ala the United States; (2) Social- Imperialism as practised by the Soviet Union and (3) the Third World with Communist China at the helm. This view is held by most contemporary US Maoist groups including the RU and the OL.

Various Black revolutionary groups utilize a similar conceptualization, but they consider (3) as all Third World and do not allocate the role of leadership to Red China.

View Two

SELECTED READINGS

There is not at the moment any one definitive book on either terrorism or Revolutionary Communism. I am therefore suggesting just a few possible readings that may help the serious student seeking some guides in these areas.

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INDEX

NOTE.—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee attaches no significance to the mere fact of the appearance of the name of an individual or an organization in this index.

A

	Page
Abzug, Bella.....	708
Adamic, Louis.....	713
Africa.....	686
Aidit, D. N.....	669
Algeria.....	673-676, 683, 706, 713, 715
Alternative (publication).....	664
American Enterprise Institute (publisher).....	705, 749
American Left.....	705
American Revolutionary Communist.....	666
Americans for Justice.....	708
Anaconda.....	686
Anarchist Cook Book.....	707
Anchor Books (publisher).....	749
Anchor Realty.....	698
Angola.....	686
Apartment House Association.....	698
Argentina.....	685
Arizona.....	686
Arizona State University.....	663, 664
Arlington House (publisher).....	708, 710, 749
Ashbrook, Representative John.....	682
Atomic Energy Commission.....	686
Auschwitz.....	677
Australia.....	686
Avakian, Robert.....	683, 713

B

Babeuf.....	708
Bailey, F. Lee.....	689, 691
Barbagelata, Supervisor.....	696
Bateman, Michael-Elliott.....	749
Bay Area.....	687, 697, 701, 714
Bay Area Research Collective.....	671, 672, 688-690, 693
Bay View Federal Savings & Loan.....	699
Bell, J. Bower.....	705, 749
Bergman, Liebel.....	713
Berkeley, Calif.....	672
Bermuda.....	685
Bicentennial.....	665, 673
Bill of Rights.....	666, 718
Black Afro Militant Movement (BAMM).....	708
Black Liberation Army.....	675, 679, 681, 707, 714
Black Panthers.....	713
Black September.....	683
Boldt, Robert E.....	699
Bolivia.....	678
Bolshevik.....	709
Bolshevik Revolution.....	710

	Page
Bolsheviks	667
Borodin, Michael (See Michael Gruzenberg)	711
Brazil	685, 706, 718
Burnham	712
Byrd amendment	685

C

California	675, 714
Canada	674, 676, 686, 718
Canadian Government	682
Canadian Party of Labor	712
Cannon, James P.	708, 712
Capitol, The	707
Capitol Hill Press	710, 749
Castro, Fidel	672, 708, 713
Castroism	667
Castroites	716
Carvett, Dick	664
Center for International Studies, Princeton University (publisher)	749
Charleston, W.Va	686
Chicago Convention, 1969	713
Chicago Jewish Forum	664
Chile	696
China	672, 677, 713
Chinese Communists	670
Choice Before Us, The (book)	710
Citizens Against Nihonmachi Eviction	698
Cleaver, Eldridge	714
Claymore mines	677
Glutterback, Richard	749
Collier Books (publisher)	749
Colombia	685
Colorado	686
Columbia University	712
Cominform	709
Comintern	709, 711
Committee on the Judiciary	717, 718
Communist	664-667, 669, 670, 672, 678-680, 682, 709, 710, 715
Communist China	712
Communist Cuba	712
Communist Europe	683
Communist Manifesto	680, 708, 709
Communist Party	667-669, 674, 679, 709, 710
Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA)	664, 665, 668, 669, 681, 705, 706, 709-713, 715
Communist Party (U.S.S.R.)	668, 669
Communist Phoenix	707
Congress	665, 682, 685, 705, 706, 717
Constitution	706, 718
Contemporary Terrorism Within the United States and Relationships Between External Communist Ideology and the Internal Communistic Terrorism (monograph)	682
Costa Rica	685
Cuba	672, 674, 678, 686, 713, 715
Cuban Communist	714
Cuban Government	682
Curry, Dr. Francis	698
Czechoslovakia	711

D

Daley, Robert	714
Dante's Inferno	715
Das Kapital (book)	708
Dauchau	677
David McKay (publisher)	711, 749

	Page
Davis, Angela.....	711
Davis, Rick.....	705
Delacorte Press.....	714
DeLeon, Daniel.....	712
Democratic Party.....	710
Democratic Socialism.....	710
Democratic Socialist.....	668, 706, 713
Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee.....	710
Democratic Socialists.....	680, 708
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	699
Denekas, N. Arden.....	698
Detroit, Mich.....	677
Detroit, Mich. Police Officer Association.....	714
Deutscher, Isaac.....	711
Dictatorship versus Democracy, "In Defense of Terrorism" (book).....	711
Dohrn, Bernardine.....	708
Dragon (publication).....	688, 672, 693, 704
Draper, Theodore.....	711
DuBois Clubs.....	711
DuPont.....	685

E

Ecuador.....	685
Eglin Air Force Base School on Counter-Insurgency.....	664
Embarcadero Center.....	687
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.....	664
Energy Research and Development Administration.....	686
Engels, Friedrich.....	667, 679, 680, 707-709, 715
England.....	680, 718
Europe.....	712
Evans, Arthur.....	699
Eyewitness to History (book).....	711

F

FALN—Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (Armed Forces for Puerto Rican Liberation, Puerto Rican National Liberation Army).....	665, 670, 707, 711, 714, 716
Farrar, Straus, and Cudahy (publisher).....	711
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).....	665, 687, 707, 715, 718
Fillmore.....	696, 698
Finn, David.....	698
First International.....	709
Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley.....	708
Folkways (publication).....	664
Ford, President Gerald.....	686, 706
Foster, Marcus.....	675, 677, 678
Four Seas Corp.....	699
Fourth Dimension of Warfare, The (book).....	749
Fourth International.....	665, 709, 712
Fourth World Congress Since Reunification (Tenth World Congress).....	709
Fragments of the Century (book).....	709, 710
France.....	674, 708
Francois, Supervisor.....	696
Frankfurt, Germany.....	749
Franklin, Bruce.....	714
Franklin, Building Inspector.....	696
Freitas, District Attorney.....	696
FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front).....	686

G

Gartland Apartments.....	693-696, 698
General Motors.....	686
German Federal Republic.....	718

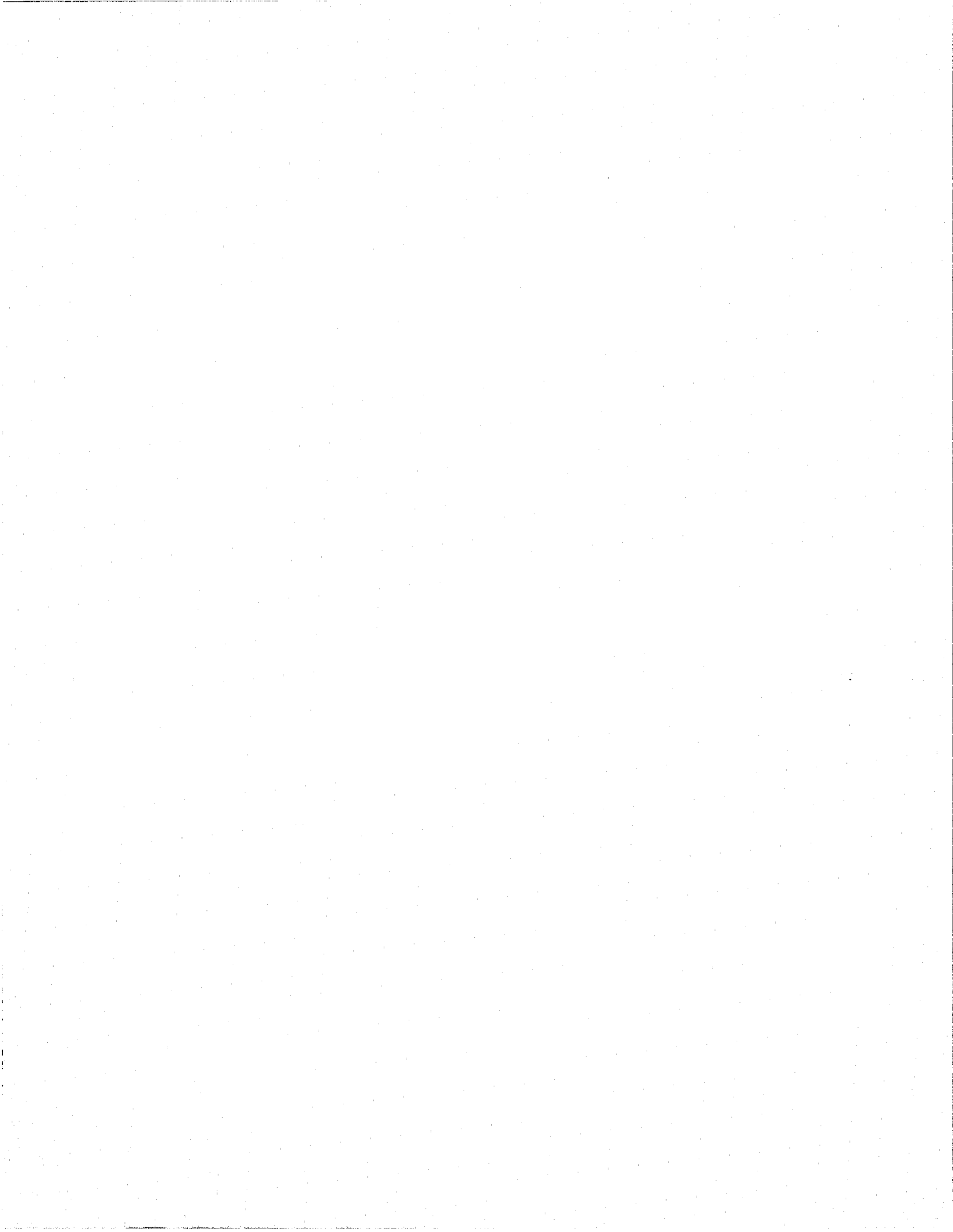
	Page
Germany	674
Ghana	686
Goldberg, Arthur	698
Gonzales, Supervisor	696
Greenwich Village	677
Gruzenberg, Michael (aka, Michael Borodin)	711
Guardian (publication)	670
Guerrilla Acts of Sabotage and Terrorism in the United States, 1965-70 (exhibit)	721
Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States (monograph)	664
Guevara, Che	672, 678, 706
Guillen, Abraham	707, 749

H

Haight Improvement Association	698
Hall, Gus	708
Hallinan, Terrence "KO"	711
Hamilton, Wilbur W.	699
Hanoi	710, 715
Harlem	712
Harper (publisher)	707
Harrington, Michael	709, 710
Harris, Bill	689-691, 714
Harris, Emily	689-691, 714
Hartman, Chester	698
Havana, Cuba	669, 710, 714, 715
Hawthorn Books	711
Haywood, Big Bill	708
Hearst Castle	671, 691-693
Hearst family	690
Hearst, Patricia (Patty)	689-691, 711, 714
Hearst, William Randolph, Sr.	691
Hentig, Hans von	749
Hess, Karl	713
Hitler, Adolph	677
Hoffer, Eric	707
Hollywood	677
Homeowners' assistance program	698
Homestake Mining	686
Hong Kong	686
Hook, Sidney	705
Hoover vacuum conspiracy	708
House Internal Security Committee	705, 708, 711, 713, 714
House Un-American Activities Committee	664, 669
Human Events (publication)	664
Hunters Point/Bayview	693, 696

I

India	686
Indochina	707
Indonesia	669, 686
Indonesian Communist Party	669
Intelligent Students Guide to Survival (book)	664
International Conference of Solidarity for the Independence of Puerto Rico	714
International Internal Discussion Bulletin	709
International Publishers	708
Internationalist tendency	668
International tendency	705, 714
International Workers of the World (IWW)	712, 713
Iran	686
Iranian Consulate	687
Ireland	666, 674, 683
Irwin and Co., Toronto, Canada (publisher)	749



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Israel	673, 706, 715
Ivory Coast	686

J

Japan	674, 685, 686
John Brown Book Club	707
Johnson, Ed	695, 699

K

Kenya	686, 706
Kim	708
Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs.	699
Kissinger, Henry A	686
Kremlin	709, 710, 715
Kropotkin	708
Ku Klux Klan	714
Kunstler, William	708
Kup's Show	664

L

Landmark Realty	699
Lapp, Ralph	717
LaRouche, Lyndon H.	713
Lassen Apartments	694
Latin American	666, 676, 712
Leary, Timothy	714
League for Industrial Democracy (LID)	710
Lenin	667, 672, 677-682, 706, 708, 709, 711, 712, 715
Leninists	667
Levine, Isaac Don	705, 711
Liberia	686
Libertarian Review of Books	664
Libya	672, 674, 715
Lipset, Seymour Martin	749
Living With Terrorism (book)	749
Lod Airport	676
London	708
Los Angeles	691
Los Angeles County Jail	690
Luce, Phillip Abbott	663-684, 710-713, 749
Lyle Stuart	707
Lyons, Eugene	710, 711

M

McCarran Internal Security Act	718
Macmillan (publisher)	710
Mainstream (publication)	664
Malaysia	686, 706
Mallin, Jay	749
Manifesto of the Communist Party	708
Manson, Charles	714
Mao Tse-tung	667, 670, 672, 676, 708, 714, 715
Maoist	712, 713
Maoist Communist movement	664
Maoist Progressive Party	710
Maoists	666, 716
Marcuse, Herbert	711
Marietta, Ohio	686
Marin County, Calif.	698, 711
Martin, David	603-684, 705
Marx, Karl	667, 668, 676, 679, 680, 708, 709, 715, 717
Marx-Lenin-Stalin-Trotsky-Mao Tse-tung	666
Marxism	680, 710
Marxism-Leninism	667, 679, 708

	Page
Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung.....	715
Marxist.....	670, 676, 679-681, 683, 710, 712
Marxist-Leninist.....	665, 668-673, 677, 679, 680, 708, 709, 713, 716
Marxist-Leninist Mao Tse-tung thought.....	706, 707
Marxists.....	709, 710
Maryland.....	663
May Second Movement.....	712
Melville, Sam.....	708
Mendelsohn, Supervisor.....	696
Menshevik.....	709
Methvin, Eugene H.....	708, 711, 740
Mexico.....	686, 711
Middle East.....	676
Mind of An Assassin (book).....	711
Mission District.....	696, 699
MPLA—Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.....	686
Modern Warfare (book).....	749
Morf, Gustor.....	749
Moscow.....	706, 715
Mozambique.....	685, 686
Mutual Benefit Life Building, San Francisco.....	670, 671, 687

N

National Air Pollution Control Administration.....	686
National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression (NAARPR) ..	711
National Caucus of Labor Committees.....	713
National Committee.....	711
National Guardian (publication).....	664
National Review (publication).....	664
Naval School at Coronado, Calif.....	664
Nazi SS.....	714
Nazis.....	677
Nazism.....	677
New American Movement.....	679, 705, 712
New Error-Compensated Measures for Comparing Nations (book).....	749
New Guard.....	664
New Left.....	706, 709
New Left, The (book).....	664, 711, 749
New Left Today, The (book).....	664, 710, 712, 749
New Mexico.....	686
New Red China lobby.....	664
New Rochelle, N.Y.....	708
New World Liberation Front.....	665, 670, 671, 692, 693, 698, 700-702, 704
New World Liberation Front Steps Up Activity (article).....	693
New Year's Gang.....	708
New York.....	676, 671, 707, 708, 714
New York City.....	686, 705, 707
New York Labor News Co.....	712
New York Times (newspaper).....	717
Newton, Huey.....	708
Nieburg, J. L.....	749
Nihonmachi.....	698
Nixon, President Richard M.....	685
Norman Thomas Respectable Rebel (book).....	710
North America.....	685, 686
North Vietnam.....	712
Northern Ireland.....	673, 676, 706, 715

O

Oakland, Calif.....	677
Oak Ridge National Laboratory.....	686
Oak Ridge, Tenn.....	686
Obrenovich, Michael.....	705

	Page
October League.....	670, 705, 708, 712
Olympics.....	676
Oppenheimer, Martin.....	749
"Osawatomie" (publication).....	707
Osheroff, Jack.....	693, 698, 700
Owen, Robert.....	708

P

Paducah, Ky.....	686
Page-Picklin (publisher).....	749
Pakistan.....	683
Palestine Liberation Organization.....	683
Palestinian liberators.....	716
Palo Alto, Calif.....	749
Panama.....	686
Paris.....	708
Pathfinder Press.....	712
Peking.....	706, 710, 711, 715
People's forces.....	692, 700, 702
P.G. & E. (Pacific Gas and Electric).....	693, 696, 697, 699-702
Philadelphia.....	665
Philippines, the.....	686
Phillips, Tom.....	705
Phoenix College.....	664
Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla (book).....	707, 749
Pine Ridge Reservation.....	714
Pink Sheet on the Left, The (publication).....	663, 664
Playboy (magazine).....	664
PLP. (See Progressive Labor Party.)	
Poetry Dedicated to the One I Love (book).....	664
Polaroid.....	686
Political Violence: The Behavioral Process (book).....	749
Ponce, Puerto Rico.....	685
Ponte, Lowell.....	717
Popylaen Verlag, Frankfurt, Germany.....	749
Port Huron, Mich.....	710
Powell, William.....	707
Praeger (publisher).....	749
Prairie Fire Organizing Committee.....	670
Pratt, Orville.....	698
"Preface" to Manifesto.....	708
Present, Beatrice.....	693, 694, 698, 700
Princeton University.....	749
Prison health project.....	693
Progressive Labor (publication).....	664
Progressive Labor Party.....	664, 665, 669, 670, 675, 705, 706, 708, 712, 713
Prophet Armed, The (book).....	711
Proud Eagle Tribe.....	708
Puerto Rico.....	685, 686, 707, 716
Puerto Rican Socialist Party.....	670, 711
Puerto Rican Communist Party.....	714
Puerto Rican Communists.....	665
Pyramid Development Co.....	699

Q

Quadrangle Books (publisher).....	749
-----------------------------------	-----

R

Random House (publisher).....	710, 749
Readers Digest (magazine).....	664
Red Decade, The (book).....	710, 711
Red Guerrilla Family.....	665, 670, 671, 685, 687, 714
Red Guerrilla Family Communique.....	685
Redevelopment Agency.....	698, 699, 702

	Page
Reflections on Violence (book)-----	749
Republic (newspaper)-----	715
Revolution (France) (publication)-----	664
Revolution and Counter Revolution (book)-----	749
Revolutionary Army-----	708
Revolutionary Civil War (book)-----	749
Revolutionary Communism-----	706, 710, 749
Revolutionary Communist-----	709, 711, 712, 718
Revolutionary Communist Party-----	665, 670, 674, 681, 683, 705, 706, 709, 713-715
Revolutionary Communists-----	713
Revolutionary Union-----	713, 714
Rhodesia-----	671, 696
Richmond Planning Association-----	698
Riesel, Victor-----	715
Rise of Radicalism, The (book)-----	708, 711, 749
Rights (publication)-----	664
Road to Revolution (book)-----	604, 749
Robespierre-----	708
Role of the Communist Party (book)-----	681
Rolling Stone (magazine)-----	714
Romerstein, Herbert-----	705, 712, 714
Roots of American Communism-----	711
Roush, Russell-----	705
Rousseau-----	708
Rustin, Bayard-----	710
Ruttenberg, Charles E-----	710
Russia. (See Soviet Union)	
Russian Marxists-----	709
Russian Revolution-----	710
Russians-----	666

S

St. Martins (publisher)-----	749
Sale, Kirkpatrick-----	710, 712-714, 749
Sam Melville Squadron-----	708
San Bruno jail-----	693
San Francisco-----	670-672, 685, 687, 689, 693, 699, 702, 714
San Francisco Examiner (newspaper)-----	699
San Quentin-----	696
Sar, Simeon, Calif-----	671, 691, 693
Saturday Evening Post-----	664
Saturday Review Press-----	710
Scanlans (publication)-----	720
Schultz, Richard L-----	663-684
SDS. (See Students for a Democratic Society.)	
SDS (book)-----	749
SDS-Workers Students Alliance (SDS-WSA)-----	712
Seattle, Wash-----	707
Second International-----	680, 709
Second World War-----	677
Seidler, Murray B-----	710
Shachtman-----	712
Short, Robert J-----	663-684
Singapore-----	686
Sisco, Don E-----	707
SLA. (See Symbionese Liberation Army.)	
Smith, Ian-----	685
Social Democratic Party-----	709
Social Democrats-----	709
Socialist Labor Party-----	712
Socialist Landmarks (article)-----	712
"Socialist" Manifesto-----	708
Socialist Party of the United States-----	710
Socialist Workers Party-----	665, 668, 705-707, 711-718, 715

	Page
Socialists	710
Sorel, Georges	749
South Africa	685, 696
South Vietnam	715
Soviet Union	671, 672, 677, 683, 685, 711
"Spanish" Sahara	686
Spartacist League, The	712
Sri Lanka	686
Stalin	708, 709, 711, 715
Stalinism	667
Stalinist	713
Standard Oil	686
Statue of Liberty	678
Straight Theatre	698
Struggle for a Proletarian Party (book)	712
Student League for Industrial Democracy (SLID)	710
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)	705, 710, 712, 713
Subcommittee on Internal Security	713, 714, 717
Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB)	711
Sudan	686
Summit Land Co.	698
Sunset Carpets	698
Swig, Ben	698
Swig, Mel	698
SWP. (See Socialist Workers Party.)	
Symbionese Liberation Army	675, 677, 681, 688-690, 713, 714, 716
Syracuse University Press	710

T

Taiwan	686
Tamaras, Supervisor	696
Tanner, John	664
Target Blue (book)	714
Tenants for Action	693
Terror in Quebec (book)	749
Terror in Vietnam (book)	749
Terror; zur Psychologie der Machtergeifung (book)	749
"Terrorism" (HISC publication)	708
Terrorist Weather Underground	705
Terroristic Activity (SISS publication)	713
Thailand	686
Third International	709
Third World Liberation Front	713
Thomas, Norman	710, 711
Thurmond, Senator Strom	668-684
Tiberon, Calif	693
Times Square	712
Tokyo Rose	714
Toward a Democratic Left (book)	710
Trinquier, Roger	749
Transnational Terror (book)	705, 749
Trotsky, Leon	672, 678, 706, 708, 709, 711, 715
Trotskyite	707
Trotskyite Fourth International	714
Trotskyite Terrorist International (SISS publication)	707
Trotskyists	666, 678, 711, 712
Trudeau, Prime Minister Pierre	674, 676
True Believer, The	707
Tupamaro	707
Twain, Mark	706

U

Union Carbide Co.	671, 685-687
United Auto Workers (UAW)	710

	Page
United Nations.....	685, 714
United Nuclear.....	686
United States... 664, 667, 669, 670, 672-674, 678, 679, 682-686, 705-707, 709, 714-717	707, 717
State Department.....	664
Supreme Court.....	664
<i>United States v. Laub, et al.</i>	711
Unity Convention.....	749
Urban Guerrilla, The (book).....	681
Urgent Tasks of Our Movement (book).....	706, 714, 715
Uruguay.....	686
U.S.S.R. (<i>See</i> Soviet Union.).....	686
Utah.....	686
Utah International.....	686

V

Van Beroldingen, Supervisor.....	696
Van Nostrand Co. (publisher).....	749
Venceremos.....	713, 714
"Venceremos" (publication).....	714
Venezuela.....	678, 686, 715
Vietnam.....	673, 676, 713, 716
Vietnam war.....	686
Viewpoint (publisher).....	749
Vintage Books.....	711

W

Washington, D.C.....	665, 749
Washington Monument.....	678
Washington Post (newspaper).....	671
Washington Star (newspaper).....	671
Weather Underground..... 665, 670, 674, 675, 681, 707, 710, 712-714,	716
Weatherman.....	683
Weatherman Songbook.....	715
West Germany.....	709, 718
Government.....	682
Western Europe.....	685, 686
Western Political Quarterly (publication).....	664
White, John.....	705
Wilkinson, David.....	749
Wm. Morrow (publisher).....	749
Wollenberg, Judge.....	699
Woodstock, New York.....	711
World Affairs (England) (publication).....	664
Worker (publication).....	664
Workers Party of America.....	711
Workers World Party.....	708, 712
World War II.....	685
WUO. (<i>See</i> Weather Underground.).....	685

Y

Yerba Buena.....	698
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).....	675, 711, 712
Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL).....	675, 711
Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF).....	712
YSA. (<i>See</i> Young Socialist Alliance.).....	712

Z

Zambia.....	686
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).....	685, 686



END