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income tax war surcharge. We ask everyone who supports the Vietnamese people's struggle to join us.

Preparatory to the National Action, the Weathermen called for a National Action Conference which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, during August 29 through September 1, 1969. At the first session of the conference, the first order of business was presentations by recent travelers to Cuba regarding the efforts to be made by SDS against the war in Vietnam. Included among the speakers was JONNE DONGHI from New York City.

LINDA EVANS then told the conference about her trip to North Vietnam including a visit to the city of Hanoi. EVANS stated she had been part of a group that went to Hanoi to bring back captured American war prisoners. At one point in her speech she told of being shown an anti-aircraft gun which was operated by Viet Cong women. She told the SDS conference that she cradled the gun in her arms "wishing that an American plane would come over." EVANS also talked about the economy of Vietnam and concluded her comments with an emotional talk about being a "communist."

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[redacted] further reported on the speech of BILL AYERS, Educational Secretary of SDS and a Weatherman leader, wherein AYERS outlined the coming effort of the National Action. "New Left Notes" of September 12, 1969, reported AYERS' speech under the caption "A Strategy to Win." Pertinent portions reflecting the Weatherman commitment to the National Liberation Front (NLF) of South Vietnam are: [redacted] b1

"I think that the national action has to be seen in the context of a strategy that's going to win, that's going to help the NLF concretely, that's going to build Weatherman, and that's going to build a fighting revolutionary youth movement.... [redacted]

"I think people should push out this slogan 'Bring The War Home.' We're not just saying bring the troops home, bring the U S troops home and deploy them some place some other time, we're saying bring the war home.... [redacted]

I think people understand how this kind of action at this time, given the whole thing in Paris and the situation the Vietnamese are in now, can concretely aid the Vietnamese. The other thing that people have to get confident about is that we can build a revolutionary youth movement.... [redacted]

Quickly setting up a National Action Staff, the Weathermen set forth their political line and agenda for the National Action in the following article:

"New Left Notes," August 23, 1969, under the heading "BRINGING THE WAR BACK HOME: LESS TALK MORE NATIONAL ACTION," reflects:

by Kathy Boudin, Bernardine Dohrn, and Terry Robbins. SDS National Action Staff

(\*In addition to BOUDIN, DOHRN and ROBBINS, [redacted] during August-October, 1969, reported that ROBERT ROTH and BOB TOMASHEVSKY from New York City, RUSSELL NEUFELD from New England, SAM KAPP from Boston, LARRY WEISS from Detroit, JOSEPH KELLY from New York, and HOWARD MACHTINGER, all worked on the National Action Staff from the SDS National Office.) [redacted]

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The National Action is building fast. All over the country, from Detroit to Houston, from Miami through the cities in Ohio and out to Denver, Colorado, people are digging on the action--and diggin on SDS. For the past two months, the National Officers, the National Action staff, and the National Office staff have been busting to get out propaganda, develop a scenario with other organizations for the action itself, build contacts throughout the country, get people in motion, and develop an overall strategy for building the action in the next couple of months. In this report, we want to fill people in on what's been going on--and talk about what should be going on--in cities, chapters, and regions in order to build the action, and the Revolutionary Youth Movement.

#### **POLITICS AND STRATEGY: BRING THE WAR HOME!**

One of the most important reasons for calling the National Action lies with the decision SDS made in Ann Arbor last winter that it was possible and necessary to build an anti-imperialist, working class youth movement in the mother country; a movement that allies with and provides material aid to the people of Vietnam, of the black and brown colonies, and to all oppressed people of the world.

Over the past year, our understanding of the nature of imperialism and the capitalist system has increased tremendously: building the RYM is a programmatic response to that understanding.

And what became clear to people--through the struggles at Columbia and Chicago, at San Francisco State and at Kent State--was that putting forward our politics in an aggressive way was the ONLY way to organize the masses of people in this country. That only by dealing with the issues of white supremacy, the black liberation struggle, Third World struggles, and the fight against imperialism, only by challenging the consciousness of the people could we ever develop a movement capable of helping topple the imperialist state.

Key to all this is the need for militancy, the need for struggle.

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Our strategy of building a fighting force is being put forth openly for the national action, as well as for local organizing. Because national demonstrations have their major impact on the political issues and tone which is carried back for ongoing work, we put forward a struggle scenario of the action. Because we know that revolutionaries are created in struggle and not through protest or persuasion, we say clearly that this is an action not to register a complaint or up the percentage points in public opinion polls, but to make a difference, to create the solution.

The National Action is one of the key ways of talking to young people in this country about building a class conscious revolutionary youth movement which has as its primary task the establishment of another front in the international class war--not only to defeat the imperialists in Vietnam but to BRING THE WAR HOME!

Chicago is the site. It is here that thousands of young people faced the blind terror or the military state; where dreams of grandeur and new life turned into the slaughter of innocence. And it was also here that those same people began to fight back--to struggle against the betrayal, the lies, the oppressiveness and the brutality of the state.

We are coming back to turn pig city into the people's city.

#### THE SCENARIO.

Our tactics in Chicago this year will grow from the struggles we have been engaged in for the past year. We move in tight groups, taking care of each other while taking care of business, acting in an essentially defensive manner within what is actually a political offensive. This October, we must be the best we've ever been. That means that people who are committed to the action, who are organizing around it in local and regional areas, are going to be the ones with the major responsibilities for leadership in the streets of Chicago. Groups of people should form into affinity groups. Spending the summer learning

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karate (not for beating a pig with a gun, but for physical and mental conditioning), learning first aid, and learning how to move in the streets by organizing build-up actions in local areas to turn people on to coming to Chicago.

Finally, the attitude of the Weathermen and their enthusiasm in carrying out their internationalist duty at the time of the National Action is best described in the following in-depth coverage provided by Georgie Anne Geyer and Keyes Beech in their nationally syndicated series entitled "Cuba: School for U.S. Radicals."

'It is love that feeds the inextinguishable hate against the United States'--a Viet Cong delegate to the 1968 'Cultural Congress of Havana'.

'Vietnam Will Win !'--The Students for a Democratic Society.

The ideological mating between the American radical left and the Vietnamese Communists, with Fidel Castro playing matchmaker, exploded in 'four days of rage' in the streets of Chicago in October, 1969.

Nearly everybody in Chicago knows what happened. A few hundred student radicals who called themselves Weathermen surged through Chicago streets smashing windows, overturning cars, beating up innocent bystanders who got in their way and battling the police.

But if most people know what happened, few knew why it happened or what it was all about.

What it was about was this: The helmeted Weathermen were literally making good in their battle cry, 'Bring the War Home!' They were opening a second front in Chicago to help their embattled comrades in Vietnam.

The idea may seem preposterous, considering the odds. But good revolutionaries are

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never deterred by odds. If they were, there never would be a revolution. Revolutionaries must first be true believers.

With an engaging candor, the radical SDSers made no secret of their meeting with the Vietnamese in Havana. They advertised it. After returning to the United States on a Cuban sugar freighter via Canada, Bernardine Dohrn, Ted Gold and other SDS leaders held a press conference in New York in August.

After stating that the United States had all but lost the war, SDS announced a 'national action week against the war to take place in Chicago Oct. 8-11.'

'This demonstration in support of the PRG,' said Gold, 'will demand immediate withdrawal from Vietnam and all other occupied areas, immediate release of all black and brown prisoners and all other prisoners inside this country, the independence of Puerto Rico and the end of the income tax war surcharge.'

At this point the young radicals were in a high state of excitement and full of plans. Dr. Quentin D. Young, a Chicago physician and avowed radical who knew Bernardine and other Weathermen both as doctor and friend, had this to say:

'Bernardine went down there already influenced by Cuba and in a state of romantic anticipation. She was at the top of the thermometer going down. I talked to her, sort of debriefed her, when she came back. There is no doubt that her views were buttressed by what she saw and heard down there.'

Other Weathermen were similarly keyed up, said Young, who is proud that two of his children have journeyed to Cuba to cut cane or pick oranges.

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There was much to be done in preparation for the October 'action week' in Chicago. Mark Rudd, Bill Ayers, Jeff Jones, Dionne Donghi, Linda Evans and other heroes and heroines of the ultraradical left stumped the country organizing and recruiting support for the impending 'Four Days of Rage.'

'We're not Communist-inspired,' said Rudd in a television interview in Cleveland in August, 1969, 'we're Communists. Almost half the people of the world are Communists. We're throwing in with them.'

'We are revolutionary Communists,' said Ayers. 'We're fighting to destroy imperialism and established a socialist state.'

October 8-11, 1969

As reported by the Statistical Section of the Records and Identification Division of the Chicago Police Department, 287 arrests occurred for various charges of mob action, resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, aggravated battery and other offenses during the Weatherman "Days of Rage" mob activity October 8 through 11, 1969. During this period 59 police officers sustained personal injury including abrasions, contusions, cuts and bruises on the arms, legs, groins, body and head; human bites on the arms and hands, loose teeth and injury to eyes and ears.

On December 1 and 19, 1969, a special Grand Jury, Cook County, Illinois, returned indictments against 64 Weathermen as a result of the street disorders, October 8-11, 1969, in Chicago. The charges included aggravated battery, resisting arrest, mob action and aiding an escape.

Undaunted by the sharp criticism of the left regarding their adventurism, the Weathermen considered the National Action to be a success. Their report in "New Left Notes," October 21, 1969, set the tone for their future in the underground. The article revealed:

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## CHICAGO 69

On Monday, October 6, 1969, a pig statute honoring the murderers of Chicago strikers in the Haymarket Massacre of 1886 was blown to bits. On Tuesday, October 7, the head of the Chicago Pig Sergeants Association said that 'SDS has declared war on the Chicago police--from here on in it's kill or be killed.' On Wednesday, October 8, the war was on. A white fighting force was born in the streets of pig city.

500 of us moved through the richest sections of Chicago, with VC flags in front, smashing luxury apartment windows and storefronts, ripping apart the Loop, and injuring scores of pigs. An undercover pig was critically injured when the brothers and sisters found him rooting and snorting around one of the movement centers. SDS women with clubs battled armed pigs on a march to an induction center. 8 of our people were shot, and over 100 were busted. It was war--we knew it and the pigs knew it.

We came to Chicago to join the other side--to stop talking and start fighting with the VC, the Pathet Lao in Laos, the Tupamaros in Uruguay and the Black Liberation struggle. We came to do material damage to pig Amerika and all that it's about--its school-jails, its pig armies, its fat businessmen, and its greedy empire. We came to do it in the road--in the open--so that white Amerika could dig on the opening of a new front, on the birth of a new brigade in the world liberation army. We came to attack--because we know that the only things to defend in honkie Amerika are the privileges--the cars, the apartments, the hotels, the TVs--that we've gained off the sweat of the people of the world. We came to vamp on those privileges and destroy the m-----f----- from the inside.

There were only 500 of us, but we forced Pig Daley to call in the Guard. We forced him to withdraw some occupation pigs from the black community and deal with us in Evanston

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and in Lincoln Park. We did what we set out to do, and in the process turned a corner. FROM HERE ON IT'S ONE BATTLE AFTER ANOTHER-- WITH WHITE YOUTH JOINING IN THE FIGHT AND TAKING THE NECESSARY RISKS. PIG AMERIKA-- BEWARE: THERE'S AN ARMY GROWING RIGHT IN YOUR GUTS, AND IT'S GOING TO HELP BRING YOU DOWN.

DID THAT PIG SAY KILL...OR BE KILLED?

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**Additional Contacts Between SDS  
National Office (Weatherman) and  
Hanoi During Summer-Fall, 1969**

**"New Left Notes"  
June 25, 1969**

US  
...  
...  
...  
...

**WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM**

ST. ABOLS  
IC=TV/Letter  
NL=NL for Letter  
LT=for airtel  
LT=for airtel  
LT=for airtel

1 (33)(01)NA416

2:3 RS HKW214 HFA046 NR997 75 PD INTL CD **HANOI** VIA WUI

14 1000

17 SDS

WEST MADISON CHICAGO ILL

ON JUNE 14 15 AND 20 US ARTILLERY SHELLED FROM SOUTHERN

ON VINHLINH AREA STOP JUNE 14 16 AND 19 MANY FLIGHTS

DROPPED EXPLOSIVE STEEL PELLET AND INCENDIARY BOMBS

QUANG BINH PROVINCE AND MINH LINH CAUSING LOSSES PROPERTY

LIVES STOP APPEAL YOU TAKE IMMEDIATE

AS PREVENT US WAR AVTS DEMAND US GOVERNMENT STOP ENCROACHMENTS

SECURITY SOVEREIGNTY STOP SINCERE THANKS

TTY

13 14 15 20 14 16 19 A4 F4 F105.

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On June 29, 1969, the following telegram was sent to the SDS National Office, Chicago, from the Special Mission in Hanoi, North Vietnam: (S)

South Vietnam LSU rejoices at SDS big success at Chicago National Convention where resolution on Viet Nam war was adopted condemning NIXON's stubbornness, war likeness, spurring him to end aggression, war, bring home US youth, recognize south Vietnam peoples self-determination right without US interference. Sincerely thank you. Egelson's warmest greetings on foundation of provisional revolutionary government. (S)

Source indicated that this telegram was sent to NICK EGELSON who had previously sent a message of congratulations to the South Vietnamese on founding the Provisional Revolutionary Government. (S)

[REDACTED]

On September 5, 1969, BERNARDINE DOHRN sent the following telegram to HUYNH Van Ba, Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam, Havana, Cuba; Prime Minister PHAM Van Dong, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi, North Vietnam; and HOI HIEP SINH VIEN Va, Hanoi, North Vietnam: (S)

Do not weep at sorrow. Do not weep at separation. Do not weep at death. Save your tears for victory. We deeply mourn the death of Ho Chi Minh by redoubling our struggle to end US aggression and to defeat imperialism. Long live the victory of the Vietnamese people. (S)

Signed "100 SDS women" and "Bernardine Dohrn" (S)

[REDACTED]

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Venceremos Brigade (VB)

The initiation, planning and organizing of the Venceremos Brigade (VB) trips to Cuba was handled by SDS leadership who were Weathermen. During the period from December, 1968, until the first trip in November, 1969, BERNARDINE DOHRN, then Inter-Organizational Secretary of SDS, had numerous contacts with the Cuban United Nations Mission regarding travel to Cuba by SDS activists, including the initiation of the VB cane cutting expeditions. A principal figure in the initiation of these trips was JULIE NICHAMIN, who spent the period of January to April, 1969, in Cuba obtaining her revolutionary experience and being influenced directly by the Cubans and North Vietnamese. Her statements on the international aspects of revolution go to the heart of the future Weather Underground rationale for committing armed struggle within the United States.

After the initial VB trip to Cuba in November-December, 1969, Weatherman had little to do with the future trips. This was simply because they entered the underground and the principal initiators of the VB, DOHRN, NICHAMIN, KAREN ASHLEY, ARLENE BERGMAN and JERRY LONG, were primary leaders in the WUO. Weathermen did attempt to use the early VB trips, however, to gain converts to their revolutionary cause; as reported by various sources, they were unsuccessful.

The influence of the Cuban government and their contacts with SDS leaders via the Cuban United Nations Mission in New York, which resulted in the VB trips, was enormous. The SDS leaders responsible for these trips were all Weatherman.

The following sets forth Weatherman connection with VB trips to Cuba.

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Initiation of the Brigades\*

(See appendix on House Committee  
Testimony of Ronald L. Brooks)

"GRANMA," the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in its issue of December 10, 1969, reported the following interview of JULIE NICHAMIN from Havana on December 9, 1969:

**QUESTION:** How did you get the idea for the Brigade, and why do you call it Venceremos?

**NICHAMIN:** A group of Americans came to Cuba for the tenth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution this year, and after hearing Fidel's speech on January 2nd, some of us realized possibly for the first time, the importance of the ten million crop. We feel it is important for the Americans to understand what is going on in Cuba now. We had the idea of forming a brigade to be sent to Cuba to fight beside the Cubans in the battle of the ten million tons. We want people to understand that the battle of the Cuban people, like the battle of the Vietnamese people is the same battle to which we are committed, a battle against American imperialism. We thought that by coming here we could demonstrate many things. That is why we chose the name 'Venceremos.'

**QUESTION:** Who made up this brigade?

**NICHAMIN:** The National Committee of the Brigade was responsible for organizing in the United States. They set up regional committees in 15 cities. These committees were made up of people who wanted to help the Brigade and support the Cuban Revolution.

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**QUESTION:** What benefit have you gained from your experience here in Cuba, working with the Cuban people?

**NICHAMIN:** One of the most important things we have learned and are learning is a revolutionary conscience. All the people are ready to do battle and they understand that whatever we are doing, we could always do more. We must never accept the idea of defeat. I think that it is one of the most important things we learned here.

After a few replies to this question by other members of the panel, NICHAMIN stated that "The way for us to attack American imperialism is by fighting on many fronts."

**QUESTION:** How do you feel here in Cuba?

**NICHAMIN:** Now I can understand better the nature of the battle and how the Cubans can be so sure of the advance of the battle in the United States and the rest of the world. I think it is the most important thing I learned here to believe in our power to change things, believe in the power of the people to conquer and destroy imperialism.

The book "SDS," by KIRKPATRICK SALE, page 517, concerned activity during Spring, 1969, and stated in part as follows:

"But by far the most important international turn was toward Cuba, to which RYM adherents looked for inspiration and where SDS sent an official delegation in honor of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. This visit in turn laid the groundwork for a scheme to send Movement people to Cuba to cut sugar cane for the 1970 harvest, a project which eventually evolved into the Venceremos Brigade...."

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"New Left Notes," official SDS publication, on January 29, 1969, under the caption "Cuba: The 10th Anniversary" by CARL OGLESBY, identified OGLESBY, BRUCE GOLDBERG from Colorado, and RUSS NEUFELD from New England as the above official delegation.

The above mentioned book also states:

SDS was instrumental in creating the Venceremos Brigade during these months. SDSers Julie Nichamin and Brian Murphy worked out the original arrangements with the Cuban government; Bernardine Dohrn devoted considerable time during the spring organizing it at the Chicago end; and the initial National Executive Committee of the Brigade included SDSers Karen Ashley of the New York Regional Office, Arlene Eisen Bergman of the Movement, Gerry Long of Chicago Newsreel, Connie Ullman (Long's wife) of the NO staff, and Allen Young of Liberation News Service, in addition to Nichamin. Other SDSers who played a leading role in the Brigade as it developed over the spring and summer were Amy Ansara (Cambridge), John Buttney (Denver), Howie Emmer and Rick Erickson (both from Kent State), John Fuerst (Wisconsin), Phoebe Hirsch (Chicago), Jim Jacobs (RFP), Mike Klonsky, Howard Machtinger, and Diana Oughton. Ultimately SDS's own internal problems kept it from playing a major role as an organization in the final working out of the project, but SDSers were numerous among the 216 volunteers who made the first trip to Cuba in November of 1969.

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Cuban Intelligence  
Interest in VB

Not only could the Cuban government take considerable pride in knowing that their brand of action-oriented revolution was being espoused by a segment of the revolutionary movement but also the Cuban government had some very practical considerations in mind in cultivating such groups as the VB and allowing them to travel to Cuba. (S)

[REDACTED]

The DCI's interest in the VB is an extension of its over-all policy relating to the collection of intelligence on the U.S., its primary target. The DCI considers recruitment of VB members, selected after detailed assessment, as one of the primary means through which intelligence can be collected on the U.S. (S)

The DCI believes that it is to their advantage to establish and maintain contact with organizations, groups and individuals who are sympathetic to the Cuban revolution and who are disenchanted with present conditions in the U.S., and it sees the VB as such a group. (S)

The ultimate objective in the DCI's participation with the VB is the recruitment of individuals who are politically oriented and who someday may obtain a position, elective or appointive, somewhere in the U.S. Government, which would provide the Cuban government with access to political, economic and military intelligence. In addition, the DCI attempts to select individuals who can legitimately apply for membership to various political or student-type organizations to report on the activities, personalities and political orientation of each group. The DCI also seeks individuals among the VB who can fulfill an operational support role; that is, who wittingly or unwittingly would serve as an accommodation address or serve in some other intelligence support capacity. (S)

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[REDACTED]

VB  
members are questioned in detail regarding their immediate families, relatives and friends.

[REDACTED]

The DGI has provided various forms of special training to a few persons from each VB contingent. The fact that the DGI has provided training to an individual, including training in clandestine intelligence tradecraft, does not necessarily mean that he is a recruited agent. The Cubans view training as a service to revolutionaries rather than as part of a formal recruitment process. A very limited number of VB members have been trained in guerrilla warfare techniques, including use of arms and explosives. This type training is given only to individuals who specifically request it and only then to persons whom the Cubans feel sure are not penetration agents of American intelligence. (S)

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SDS Resolution and  
Trip Coordinators

The June 18, 1969, issue of "New Left Notes," SDS official publication, contained a resolution which had been submitted to the SDS National Convention by KAREN ASHLEY, GERRY LONG and JULIE NICHAMIN. This article captioned "A Proposal on The Cuban Revolution" stated in part as follows:

II. Position on the Cuban Revolution

As participants in an anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist movement, we fully support the Cuban revolution on the basis of the following:

1. The Cuban socialist revolution has brought about a re-distribution of wealth and created an economic policy aimed at creating the economic basis (abundance) for a communist society.

2. Cuba is among the vanguard of an effort to revitalize socialism and create a new socialist man, having clearly learned a great deal from the shortcomings of socialism as practiced in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The gradual elimination of money, the use of moral incentives, mass participation in the military and political processes, the building of mass consciousness, authentic measures to destroy class differences and to prevent the emergence of a new bureaucratic class -- all are part of Cuba's experiment in the creation of a new socialism.

3. Cuba has developed a new concept of internationalism expressed in the Second Declaration of Havana: 'the duty of every revolutionary is to make the revolution.' Che's call for 'two, three, many Viet-nams' is a strategy for the defeat of imperialism, and the guiding concept for a new international centered in the Third World and linked to the black liberation struggle as well as struggles in all advanced capitalist countries.

4. Since Cuba is the first liberated territory in the Americas, it is under constant attack by the US government. As North Americans

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dedicated to the destruction of imperialism, it is our obligation to oppose our government's policies in the most effective and concrete way possible.

### III. Support of a North American Brigade to Cut Cane in the 1970 Sugar Harvest

A brigade of 300 Americans (called the Venceremos Brigade) is being organized to go down to Cuba and cut cane for the 1970 sugar harvest. The brigade will be divided into two sections; one will leave in late November, the other in late January, and each group will stay in Cuba for a two-month period. Members of the brigade will be recruited from activists in the revolutionary movement in this country: blacks, Latinos, white working class youth, students and dropout GI's.

#### Political Purpose of the Brigade

1. To politically, morally and materially support Cuba in the critical sugar harvest of 1970 with its goal of 10 million tons.

2. To educate people about imperialism and about the international revolution against imperialism. This will be accomplished through a well-developed education and propaganda program. The program will aim at developing an understanding of US imperialism, not only in its most blatant militaristic aspects (as in Vietnam), but also its role in distorting and impeding economic development throughout the Third World.

3. To gain a practical understanding of the creative application of communist principles on a day-to-day basis. The New Left in the advanced capitalist countries has in the last decade clearly defined itself within the tradition of socialist and communist struggle begun a century ago. The American mass media and educational system have made the word communism into anathema; this experience will help us to develop ways of combatting anti-communism.

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JEFF JONES, newly-elected Inter-Organizational Secretary, SDS, had furnished Radio Havana, Havana, Cuba, with an interview on the recommendation of the SDS National Convention on June 27, 1969.

Radio Havana on June 28, 1969, aired an interview with JEFF JONES, Inter-Organizational Secretary of SDS.

A source monitored a Radio Havana English broadcast on the evening of November 7, 1969. The source advised this broadcast contained the following information:

The broadcast requested the participation of American citizens in the VB. Radio Havana described the brigade as being made up of Americans coming to Cuba for the purpose of assisting the Cuban people in the harvesting of ten million tons of sugar cane. The broadcast stated that the first contingent of the American VB is due in Havana by mid-November and that a second contingent is scheduled to arrive in Cuba in February, 1970.

The broadcast advised that Americans participating in the "cane-cutting brigade" will be interviewed by representatives of the Cuban people to assess the opinion of the participating Americans towards the Cuban revolution, as well as their sense of accomplishment in assisting the Cuban people during this harvest time. The schedule for the VB is as follows:

Each contingent of the Brigade will be in Cuba approximately six weeks, and working in the fields cutting cane Monday through Friday, 6 AM to 10 AM. Two of the six weeks will be spent for travel throughout Cuba for the purpose of educating the American visitors as to the accomplishments of the Cuban revolution. The broadcast advised that Americans will be furnished clothes and equipment, that each Sunday will be considered a day of rest, and that movies will be shown on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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The broadcast stated that the following individuals should be contacted in the United States for the purpose of making arrangements to travel to Cuba with the VB:

Miss JULIE NICHAMIN  
In care of the VB, Box 643  
Cathedral Station  
New York, New York

Miss DIANA OUGHTON  
320 Harper Street  
Detroit, Michigan

JOHN BUTNEY (phonetic)  
1607 Ray Street  
Denver, Colorado

BRUCE GOLDBERG  
656 Fleshet (phonetic) Street  
Denver, Colorado

BRIAN MURPHY  
609 Oakland Avenue  
Austin, Texas

BILL THOMAS  
2116 Southeast Woodard Street  
Portland, Oregon

BILL DREW  
1332 West Washington Street  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

PHOEBE HIRSCH  
3101 North Sheffield Street  
Chicago, Illinois

JERRY LONG  
4943 Winthrop Street  
Chicago, Illinois

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Venceremos Brigade -  
First and Second Trips

As revealed herein, Weatherman activists through travel to Cuba and contacts with the CMUN initiated, planned and organized the initial VB trip which left in three segments from Mexico City, Mexico, on November 28, December 1 and 5, 1969. The first trip returned via the Cuban vessel Luis Arcos Bergnes on February 12, 1970, disembarking in St. John, New Brunswick.

The second trip left St. John, New Brunswick, on February 13, 1970, on the Luis Arcos Bergnes and returned on April 28, 1970.

After the second trip, there are no known Weathermen reported in any position of responsibility for the organization of subsequent VB trips. The salient fact is that in early February, 1970, the Weatherman closed the SDS National Office and began their underground status which has continued through 1976. Important to the second VB trip is that the responsible Weathermen in charge of the SDS National Office, after closing the doors to SDS, departed for Cuba on this trip.

The following data relates to the first and second VB trips and the identities of Weatherman activists who traveled on one of these trips:

First VB Trip

JULIE ANNE NICHAMIN  
PIERRE JOSEPH BARTHEL, New York City  
MARIANNE CAMP  
NEAL BIRNBAUM, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
SONIA HELEN DETTMAN, Boston  
LAURA ANN OBERT, Colorado  
SHEILA MARIA RYAN, New York  
NICHOLAS BRITT RIDDLE  
JEFFREY DAVID SOKOLOW, New York City  
MALLORIE N. TOLLES, Ohio  
ROBERT GREGG WILFONG, JR.  
DONNA JEAN WILLMOTT, Ohio

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Weatherman Travelers on  
Second VB Trip,  
February 12, 1970

EDITH CRICHTON, Baltimore/Michigan/Boston  
DAVID IRA CAMP, SDS NO/Baltimore  
JOHN DE WIND, New York City/Ohio  
NANCY FRAPPIER, Michigan/San Francisco  
JOYCE GREENWAYS, Ohio  
ANN HATHAWAY, Ohio/Detroit  
MARGUERITTA HOPE, SDS NO/Seattle  
LENORE RUTH KALON, Detroit/San Francisco  
ROBERT HACKMAN, New York City  
JONATHAN LERNER, SDS NO/Washington, D.C.  
JEFFREY MELISH, SDS NO/New York City  
JED PROUJANSKY, SDS NO/New York City  
DANIEL ROSS SLICK, New York City  
MARGUERITE "MIMI" SMITH, Ohio/Normal, Illinois  
CARLIE TANNER, SDS NO/Michigan State University  
VICKI GABRINER New York City

The "Chicago Tribune" issue of April 26, 1970, contained an article by RANDALL RICHARD captioned "Yank Cuba Helpers Would Fight U.S." which stated in part as follows:

A clean shaven young New Yorker didn't hesitate when asked if he would fight for Cubans against his countrymen-'Sure I'd pick up a gun and fight with the Cubans if they'd let me. We're all here to fight for the Cuban revolution.

The majority of the young people obviously respected, admired and in many cases tried to emulate the Cubans and their communist government.

In return they were treated as heroes by their Cuban hosts, who often seemed to take the 'revolutionary movement' in the United States more seriously than those in it.

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The "Chicago Tribune" of April 27, 1970, carried an article captioned "Havana Crowd Greet Shipload of U.S. Radicals," which reported the second part of a series by RANDALL RICHARD, reporter for the Providence (Rhode Island) "Journal Bulletin" and who had traveled with the first VB contingent to Cuba. In part the article reports:

Nearly all factions in the radical movement were represented on the ship except those in the Progressive Labor Party who were specifically excluded. This faction has been critical of the Cuban government and had charged it with being racist and chauvinistic. Among those aboard were the Weatherman, Mad Dogs, Women's Liberation and Revolutionary Youth Movement 2.

There were some who viewed the Venceremos Brigade as an attempt by the national committee and even the Cubans to somehow reunite the warring factions of the radical movement.

However, the constant debates showed that some of the splits were deep and would be difficult to heal. There were the Weatherman, the only tightly-knit political group aboard the ship. While there were less than 30 of them--men and women--their politics were a constant source of controversy even among those who had been committed to the movement for years.

...The basic 'line,' pushed by one articulate and clean-shaven Weatherman, was that there must be a race war in the states to rid the world of imperialism and capitalism. He said there must be a black revolution, with black against white, in armed struggle....

The "Chicago Tribune," April 29, 1970, contained an article by RANDALL RICHARD captioned "Radicals Avoid Talk of U.S. 'Revolution,'" which states in part as follows:

There was constant friction between the Weatherman and most other white radicals over revolutionary philosophy and tactics. And

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while the blacks and Third World groups-- comprising about 35 per cent of the contingent--often met in caucuses, the whites were not so organized.

This edition of the "Chicago Tribune" also contained an article which reflects that U.S. Customs agents seized half a ton of "revolutionary material" on April 28, 1970, from more than 500 Americans who arrived in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, after spending two months cutting sugar cane in Cuba for CASTRO.

It was learned that while in Cuba the Weathermen had attempted to recruit among the VB and that after the return of the first brigade to Canada MARK RUDD had reportedly met the ship to indoctrinate the new recruits. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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It was learned that a VB member had stated that Weathermen had been actively engaged in attempts to recruit members of the brigade to Weatherman and had talked to 50 of the 200 who had made the first trip to Cuba. It was learned that Weathermen had urged VB people to join Weatherman communes upon their return to the United States and had made no secret of Weatherman policy of engaging in assassinations and reprisal bombings. [REDACTED]

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**Contacts with the Cuban Mission  
to the United Nations (CMUN),  
New York City, New York**

Under the caption "Cuba UN Mission Fuels Radicals," Georgie Anne Geyer and Keyes Beech in their nationally syndicated series exposing the influence of the Cuban revolution on American youth, which appeared in October, 1970, in the "Chicago Daily News," reported:

One of the most carefully watched buildings in the United States is an elegant five-story graystone mansion at 6 E. 67th St., just off Fifth Av. in New York City.

At the turn of the century it was the home of American millionaires. Today, it houses the Cuban mission to the United Nations, the major Cuban source of influence, ideology and funds for American radicals....

On a clandestine level, activity is just as bustling. Secret meetings are held, and funds, advice and influence are dispensed under the huge picture of Che Guevara that hangs amid the antique Chinese vases upstairs in the mansion....

...At the convention of Students for a Democratic Society in Austin, Tex., in March, 1969, several phone calls a day were made to the mission...

In August, 1969, mission intelligence personnel (everyone except the regular representative to the United Nations is a member of Cuban intelligence) counseled Mark Rudd and Jeff Jones of SDS concerning slogans to be used by SDS in demonstrations planned for that fall.

Much more than slogans and Cuban propaganda films (which are widely used for fund-raising by radical groups on campuses are dispensed by the Cuban mission.

Funds also are dispensed, and possibly explosives. Two mission diplomats -- Alberto Hidalgo Gato and Lazaro Eddy Espinosa Bonet -- were declared persona non grata last year

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because of what is described by intelligence agents as 'problems over contacts with the radicals and with explosives.' There was highly placed speculation at the time that the case involved an alleged plot against President Nixon....

Radical leaders admit privately they see the Cuban mission officials 'very often.' One, after saying so, added, 'But please don't print that. They're not supposed to do that, you know.'

What becomes clear from the consistent evidence of such contacts is that the love affair between Communist Cuba and the American radicals now has gone beyond curiosity and empathy.

It has now reached the state of hard-core indoctrination and even collaboration.



#### Viet War issue brought youths

At this time, too, Castro was becoming more and more emotionally involved with the war in Vietnam. By 1965 and 1966, Havana was filled with posters honoring the 'heroic Vietnamese people.' The Cubans believed that they were 'in the waiting room,' that if America won the Vietnam War, it 'might just turn around and invade us.'

Havana soon was filled with Vietnamese delegations, Vietnamese 'heroines,' Vietnamese orphans. Cuba opened an embassy to the Viet Cong, and Havana newspapers proudly showed pictures of it--a thatched roof hut somewhere behind the battle lines in South Vietnam.

This, too, helped the Cubans with the burgeoning American radical movement, for the war in Vietnam had become their most emotional, overweaning issue. Soon U.S. radicals were meeting with North Vietnamese in Havana, and even getting pointed suggestions on antiwar activities in the United States....

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By 1969, the Students for a Democratic Society had split up into radical, violent groups like the Weatherman....

The trips were well organized, and every radical leader came, usually several times. Most came before they were leaders, which gives added credibility to the idea that Cuba was a major, if not THE, radicalizing factor.

'SDS was the group we concentrated on in those days,' says a Cuban who was in the government then. 'Oh, we didn't start it. But we radicalized it, we gave it form. Every leader came and left with new ideas'....

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BERNARDINE DOHRN had been in contact with MICHAEL KLONSKY of SDS on June 4, 1969, to inform KLONSKY that she was in New York, she had been in contact with the Cubans and was scheduled to meet with them on the following day.

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On October 1, 1969, BERNARDINE DOHRN of the SDS National Office advised TED GOLD she planned on being in New York City on October 2-4, 1969, and intended to have a meeting with JOSE VIERA, CMUN Counsellor.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CG T-18 advised that JOSE RAUL VIERA LINARES, also known as JOSE VIERA, was First Secretary to the CMUN and has been identified as an officer of the Cuban Intelligence Service. (S)

[REDACTED]

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## Influence of China

Weatherman from its inception and continuing through to the present time has ideologically identified its major strategical thesis in line with the Chinese. In their initial ideological statement, "You Don't Need A Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows" their understanding of the primary contradiction facing the world was stated in this fashion:

The overriding consideration in answering the questions is that the main struggle going on the world today is between US imperialism and the national liberation struggles against it.

The primary task of revolutionary struggle is to solve this principal contradiction on the side of the people of the world. It is the oppressed peoples of the world who have created the wealth of this empire and it is to them that it belongs; the goal of the revolutionary struggle must be the control and use of this wealth in the interests of the oppressed peoples of the world. It is in this context that we must examine the revolutionary struggles in the United States.

And in "prairie Fire", issued in May, 1974, the WUO again identified its primary strategy on the side of Marxism-Leninism-MAO Tse-Tung Thought in the following way:

The Chinese Revolution is a wonderful development in the advance of humanity. Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party have made many important breakthroughs in developing revolutionary strategy in the semi-feudal, semi-colonial world. The thought common to Mao and Ho Chi-minh - that the central revolutionary force of our time is the oppressed nations and peoples of the world leading the liberation struggle against imperialism - is the guiding strategic principle of this era.

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Source advised that the newly elected leaders of SDS, MARK RUDD, JEFF JONES and BILL AYERS had sent the following letter to ANNA LOUISE STRONG immediately after the SDS National Convention held in June, 1969: ~~(S)~~

Dear Comrade: Our Ninth Convention of SDS was highly honored to hear greetings from our best-loved revolutionary writer and champion of People's China, and the thought of Mao Tse Tung. With help and inspiration of our black and brown brothers and sisters, we have succeeded at this convention in overthrowing the counter-revolutionary PLP forces, who had attempted to seize power. Long live our comrade Anna Louise Strong. Long live People's China. Long live to Comrade Mao

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Tse Tung. Victory to the peoples of the U.S. Victory to the peoples of the entire world." Signed MARK RUDD, National Secretary, JEFF JONES, Inter-organization Secretary, and BILL AYERS, Educational Secretary. (c)

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Other International Contacts

"New Left Notes," December 4, 1967, page one sets forth an article entitled "The International Days of Resistance or 10 Days to Shake the Empire" by CARL DAVIDSON and GREG CALVERT. In part it reflects:

...In light of these problems and with a view to the necessity of meeting those new demands placed on SDS, we propose that the National Council adopt the following programs for the spring of 1968....

The international aspects of the program should be developed 1) through coordinated speaking tours by those who will have traveled to North Vietnam and Cuba, and 2) through encouraging anti-imperialist youth groups abroad (e.g. German SDS, French UNEF, Japanese Zengakuren, etc.) to plan direct action in their own countries to coincide with ours.

The National Office will assume responsibility for the coordination of the program and the development of an effective propaganda campaign stressing the anti-imperialist perspective of the program and the necessity for building a radical grass-roots resistance in America....

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Second International Anti-Imperialist  
Conference-Japan; September, 1969

Source advised that the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (GENSUIKYO) International Conference would be held in Tokyo, Japan, July 29-August 2, 1969; Hiroshima, Japan, August 4-6, 1969; and Nagasaki, Japan, August 9, 1969. The agency would include five major points:

1. Opposition to the United States in Vietnam and Korea and support for the Vietnamese people.
2. Prevention of nuclear war through an agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons.
3. Abrogation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the immediate, unconditional return of Okinawa to Japan, the prohibition of the introduction of nuclear weapons to Japan and the opposition to nuclear arming and militarization of Japan.
4. Strengthening of the movement for the relief of atom bomb victims.
5. The strengthening of international solidarity and mutual support.

[redacted] during August to October, 1969, reported that MIKE JUSTESON, SDS leader from Seattle, Washington, had been sent to Japan by the SDS National Office (Weatherman) leadership, to attend the Second International Anti-Imperialist Conference. JUSTESON on one occasion explained to MARK RUDD, SDS National Secretary, that representatives at the International Conference are split; one group known as the "Red Army" has provoked a split; their intention is to organize an army. JUSTESON maintained that the Weathermen should use a slogan embracing the liberation of Okinawa as part of their forthcoming National Action. (e)

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League of Socialist German Students (West German SDS)

The April, 1969, issue of "Movement" reflects on page 16 an interview with KARL DIETRICH WOLFF, who was described by the newspaper as the former president of West German SDS (WGSDS).

The newspaper stated that WOLFF was in the United States on a fraternal visit and had been touring SDS chapters, raising funds and building bridges of cooperation between the sister revolutionary movements of the two most reactionary advanced imperialist states.

WOLFF was asked a series of questions by the newspaper, which in answering he made the following comments:

WOLFF stated that since 1959 the WGSDS have understood themselves as the possible nucleus of a revolutionary movement.

In terms of the international situation, WOLFF stated that the WGSDS has an anti-imperialist stand against the United States Government. The WGSDS is fighting the kind of influence that the American Government has in Europe and the complicity of our own government in support of American aggression in Vietnam.

WOLFF stated our strategy in dealing with the struggle against imperialism is a resistance strategy. We are interested in stimulating conflict in the university and other institutions so people can achieve a radical consciousness.



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The July 29, 1968, issue of "New Left Notes" reflects an article which states: "American SDS has been invited by German SDS to send a delegation to a working conference on 'Anti-Imperialism, Anti-Capitalism, the Student Movement--Programs and Strategies.' The conference will take place in Yugoslavia August 25 through 28, and we have been asked to prepare a paper for presentation on the above theme."

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Source advised that GISELLA MANDEL addressed a group of approximately 75 people at the University of Pennsylvania on October 24, 1968. She discussed the student revolution in France, urged more dissent on the part of students, told of police tactics against students in Germany, and urged all present to participate in protests of all types against the police, "The Establishment," and university administrations.

[REDACTED]

Source furnished a flyer which was distributed on the Ohio State University campus advertising that the Ohio State University SDS chapter had reserved a room on the campus for a speech to be delivered by GISELLA MANDEL on October 22, 1968.

Source advised that MANDEL spoke at the October 22, 1968, meeting which was attended by 125-150 individuals, mostly students. She encouraged students' participation in revolutions and protests. She appeared to be anti-police in her attitude, and was generally critical of the U.S. policy.

[REDACTED]

Source advised that BERNARDINE DOHRN, National Secretary of the SDS, has arranged the Michigan tour for

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Source advised that WOLFF stayed the night of March 8-9, 1969, with DENA CLAMANGE at 1172 West Hancock, Detroit, Michigan.

DENA CLAMANGE is a recognized leader of the SDS at Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, who in February, 1968, visited Cuba. Since her return to the United States, she has written several articles of a pro-Cuban nature.

The source advised that WOLFF appeared before an audience of about 30 persons at WSU, Detroit, Michigan, on March 10, 1969.

[REDACTED]

On March 11, 1969, the George Washington University SDS held a meeting at Monroe Hall, which was attended by approximately 125 people. The SDS chapter had a guest speaker, KARL DIETRICH WOLFF, a WGSDS leader. Shortly after WOLFF's speech he was issued a subpoena by U.S. Marshals to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on March 13, 1969.

[REDACTED]

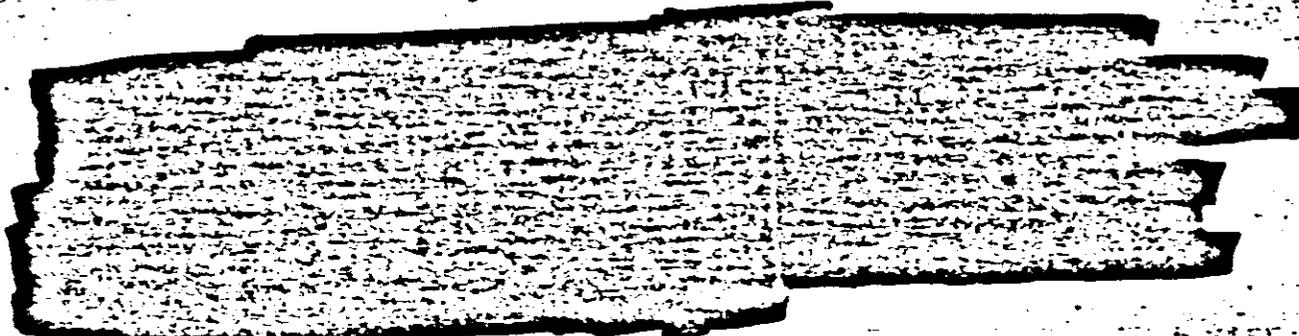
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On March 14, 1969, WOLFF appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. WOLFF engaged in verbal evasion of most of the questions put to him, haranguing at great length on many topics. The hearing ended when WOLFF walked out refusing Senator STROM THURMOND's request to stop his haranguing and start answering questions.

(CG T-31, 3/14/69)

The February 12, 1969, issue of "New Left Notes" reflects an article which states that "SDS will sponsor a speaking trip by Karl Dietrich Wolff, head of the German SDS. Chapters should contact the National Office. This will be late February and early March."



(CG T-32, 5/29/69)

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SECTION III

WUO UNDERGROUND COMMUNIQUEs AND BOMBINGS  
1970-1976

Having entered underground status in February, 1970 and until the issuance of "Prairie Fire" in July, 1974, the political commitment of the WUO was revealed through the issuance of their underground "communiques." These communiques, usually accompanying a bombing and stating the political reason for the bombing, reveal the continuing identification of the WUO as international revolutionaries. As shown in Section I and Section II, their contacts with representatives of the DRV and PRG obliged them to act directly in behalf of the Vietnamese in this country and, the influence of the Cubans on their ideology and their organizational structure was enormous. In addition, the WUO utilized the conceptions of armed struggle against the state as detailed in the "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla," by CARLOS MARIGHELLA. MARIGHELLA who was killed in Sao Paulo, Brazil in November, 1969, gave his life in behalf of guerrilla warfare. According to LARRY GRATHWOHL in his recently issued book, "Bringing Down America," the WUO used MARIGHELLA's Minimanual and DEBRAY's "Revolution In The Revolution?" as their models for guerrilla action. The WUO was not simply engaged in ideological rhetoric but had made the hard commitment to engage in armed struggle, the ultimate purpose of which was to destroy the state.

Contained in Section III is the following:

A. Chronology of WUO Communiques

A listing of underground communiques indicating their political purposes from May, 1970, to September, 1975

B. Specific Communiques Showing Continuing Foreign Influence

This material contains four examples of the WUO communique including a statement on the TIMOTHY LEARY escape and travel to Algeria

C. WUO Bombings and Attempted Bombings

This material details approximately forty WUO bombings

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A. Chronology of Weather Underground Communiques

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title or Intent</u>	<u>How Signed</u>
#1	5/21/70	"A Declaration of a State of War"	BERNARDINE DOHRN
(2)	6/5/70	Attempted bombing at Hall of Justice	Weatherman
(2)	6/9/70	Bombing New York City Police Department Headquarters	Weatherman
#3	7/26/70	Celebration of 11th anniversary of Cuban revolution and threat to Attorney General MITCHELL	Central Committee Weatherman Underground
#4	9/51/70	Assisting TIMOTHY LEARY to escape to Algeria	BERNARDINE DOHRN
#5	10/6/70	Press conference announcing a fall offensive-numerous bombings in country	BERNARDINE DOHRN JEFF JONES BILL AYERS
#6	10/8/70	Message to Brother DAN BERRIGAN expressing support	The Weatherman Underground
(7)	12/6/70	"New Morning-Changing Weather"	BERNARDINE DOHRN - Weather Underground
#8	2/28/71	Bombing of United States Capitol	Weather Underground
(9)	Mayday, 1971	Letter to Mrs. BACON re: support for LESLIE BACON	Weather Underground
(10)	8/28/71	Response to killing of GEORGE JACKSON (3 bombings involved)	Weather Underground

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title or Intent</u>	<u>How Signed</u>
#11	9/17/71	Response to Attica riots-bombing of Twin Tower Building	Weather Underground
#12	5/19/72	Response to air war in North Vietnam-bombing of Pentagon	Weather Underground
#13	2/23/73	Common Victories communique issued after Vietnam war ceasefire	Weather Underground
	5/18/73	Protest killing of 10 year old black by New York Police Department officer-attack on 103rd Precinct	Weather Underground New York Region
	7/73	Collective letter to the Women's Movement	Women of the Weather Underground
	9/28/73	Bombing of ITT Headquarters for Latin America following coup in Chile	Weather Underground
	10/16/73	Letter from HOWARD MACHTINGER	HOWIE MACHTINGER
	2/20/74	Communique on the Symbionese Liberation Army	BERNARDINE DOERN
	3/6/74	Bombing of HEW, San Francisco to celebrate International Women's Day	Women's Brigade Weather Underground
	3/14/74	Stinkbomb dinner at Hilton Hotel honoring Governor ROCKEFELLER to protest drug program	Weather Underground

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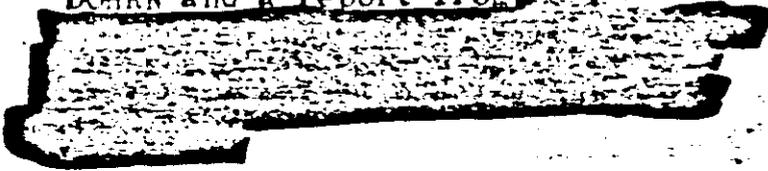
<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title or Intent</u>	<u>How Signed</u>
	4/74	Analysis of Vietnam and the Movement	(This communique becomes a part of "Prairie Fire" issued in July, 1974-- see Section I- Ideology)
	5/31/74	Bombing of California District Attorney EVELLE YOUNGER in retaliation for deaths of SLA members	Weather Underground
	6/13/74	Bombing of headquarters of Gulf Oil, Pittsburgh, for Gulf's involvement in Angola	Weather Underground
	9/10/74	Bombing of Anaconda American Brass Company, Oakland, California in protest of Anaconda's activities in Chile	Weather Underground
	10/17/74	Attempted disruption of Boston School Committee meeting in protest of busing stand	Weather Underground
	1/28/75	Bombing of U.S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., in protest of Vietnam fighting	Weather Underground
	1/28/75	Attempted bombing of the Agency for International Development, Oakland, California, to protest renewed fighting in Vietnam	Weather Underground
	6/16/75	Bombing of the Banco de Ponce, New York City, showing solidarity with Puerto Rican workers	Weather Underground
	9/5/76	Bombing of Kennecott Copper Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, protesting overthrow of President ALLENDE of Chile	Weather Underground

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B. Specific Communiques Showing Continuing Foreign Influence

Although all of the underground communiques issued by the WUO contain a political rationalization for their "actions", and although most of these communiques reveal what they deem to be their international obligations as revolutionaries, the following communiques have been selected as representative of their commitment to armed struggle. In particular the report which accompanies the WUO statement on their assistance to TIMOTHY LEARY in his escape from prison and his eventual travel to Algeria quite clearly shows their international connections. The communiques contained herein are:

May 21, 1970: A Declaration of a State of War signed by BERNARDINE DOHRN (xeroxed copy of original)

September 15, 1970: Communique #4 issued on the escape of TIMOTHY LEARY signed by BERNARDINE DOHRN and a report from 

February 28, 1971: Communique #8 issued with the bombing of the United States Capitol (xeroxed copy of original)

May 19, 1972: Communique #12 issued with the bombing of the Pentagon (xeroxed copy of original)

Fello. This is Bernardine Dohrn.

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I'm going to read a DECLARATION OF A STATE OF WAR.

This is the first communication from the Weatherman underground.

All over the world, people fighting American imperialism look to America's youth to use our strategic position behind enemy lines to join forces in the destruction of the empire.

Black people have been fighting almost alone for years. We've known that our job is to lead white kids into armed revolution. We never intended to spend the next five or twenty-five years of our lives in jail. Ever since SDS became revolutionary, we've been trying to show how it is possible to overcome the frustration and impotence that comes from trying to reform this system. Kids know the lines are drawn; revolution is touching all of our lives. Tens of thousands have learned that protest and marches don't do it. Revolutionary violence is the only way.

Now we are adapting the classic guerilla strategy of the Vietcong and the urban guerilla strategy of the Tupameros to our own situation here in the most technically advanced country in the world.

One taught us that "revolutionaries move like fish in the sea." The alienation and contempt that young people have for this country has created the ocean for this revolution.

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The hundreds and thousands of young people who demonstrated in the sixties against the war and for civil rights grew to hundreds of thousands in the past few weeks actively fighting Nixon's invasion of Cambodia and the attempted genocide against black people. The insanity of American "justice" has added to its list of atrocities six blacks killed in Augusta, two in Jackson and four white Kent State students making thousands more into revolutionaries.

The parents of "privileged" kids have been saying for years that the revolution was a game for us. But the war and the racism of this society show that it is too fucked up. We will never live peaceably under this system.

This was totally true of those who died in the New York townhouse explosion. The third person who was killed there was Terry Robbins, who led the first rebellion at Kent State less than two years ago.

The 12 Weatherman who were indicted for leading last October's riots in Chicago have never left the country. Terry is dead, Linda was captured by a pig informer, but the rest of us move freely in and out of every city and youth scene in this country. We're not hiding out but we're invisible.

There are several hundred members of the Weatherman underground and some of us face more years in jail than the 50,000 deserters and draft dodgers now in Canada. Already many of them are coming back to join us in the underground or to return to the Hun's army and tear it up from inside along with those who never left.

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We fight in many ways. Dope is one of our weapons. The laws against marijuana mean that millions of us are outlaws long before we actually split. Guns and grass are united in the youth underground.

Freaks are revolutionaries and revolutionaries are freaks.

If you want to find us, this is where we are. In every tribe, commune, dormitory, farmhouse, barracks and townhouse where kids are making love, smoking dope and loading guns -- fugitives from Amerikan justice are free to go.

For Diana Cughton, Ted Gold and Terry Robbins, and for all the revolutionaries who are still on the move here, there has been no question for a long time now --- we will never go back.

Within the next fourteen days we will attack a symbol or institution of Amerikan injustice. This is the way we celebrate the example of Eldridge Cleaver and H. Rap Brown and all black revolutionaries who first inspired us by their fight behind enemy lines for the liberation of their people.

Never again will they fight alone.

May 21, 1970

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"September 15, 1970.

This is the fourth communication from the Weatherman Underground.

The Weatherman Underground has had the honor and pleasure of helping Dr. Timothy Leary escape from the POC camp at San Luis Obispo, California.

Dr. Leary was being held against his will and against the will of millions of kids in this country. He was a political prisoner, captured for the work he did in helping all of us begin the task of creating a new culture on the barren wasteland that has been imposed on this country by Democrats, Republicans, Capitalists and creeps.

LSD and grass, like the herbs and cactus and mushrooms of the American Indians and countless civilizations that have existed on this planet, will help us make a future world where it will be possible to live in peace.

Now we are at war.

With the NLF and the North Vietnamese, with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Al Fatah, with Rap Brown and Angela Davis, with all black and brown revolutionaries, the Soledad brothers and all prisoners of war in American concentration camps we know that peace is only possible with the destruction of U.S. imperialism.

Our organization commits itself to the task of freeing these prisoners of war.

We are outlaws, we are free!

*Bernardine Dohrn*

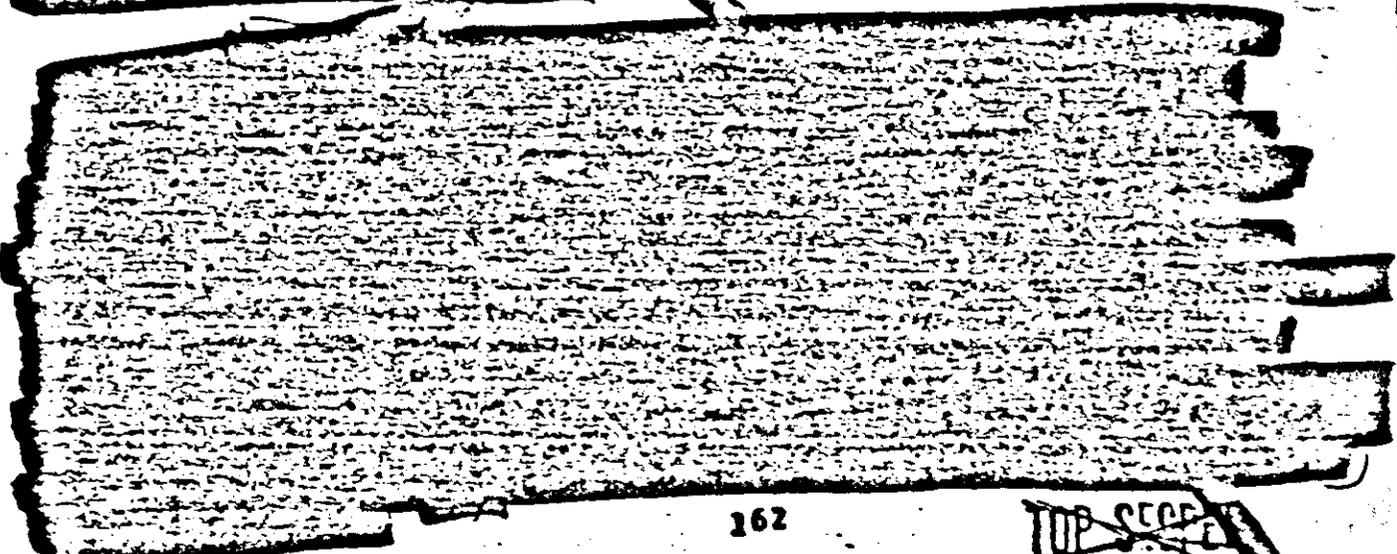
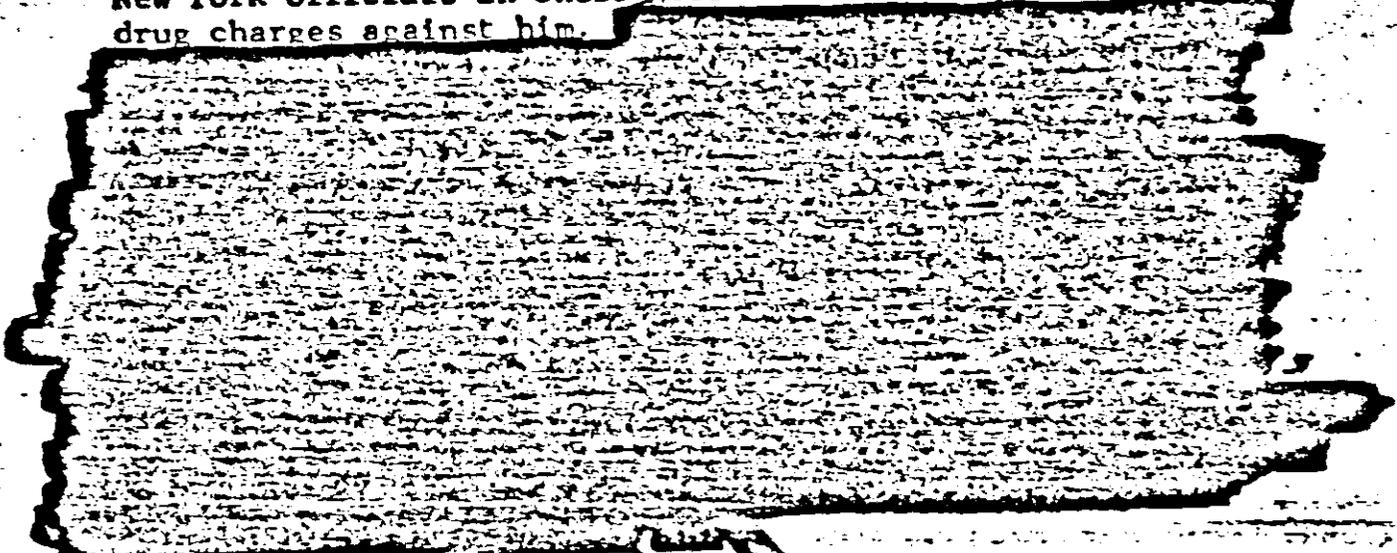
A facsimile of the DOHRN signature as it appeared on the fourth communication.

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Report on TIMOTHY LEARY's Escape and  
Travel to Algeria

On September 12, 1970, the WUD executed the escape from the minimum security facility, California Men's Colony West (CMCW), San Luis Obispo, California, of Dr. TIMOTHY FRANCIS LEARY, JR. LEARY, a PhD graduate and lecturer at Harvard University, had developed a sizable following among young adults because of his research into the effects of consciousness-altering drugs, particularly LSD. Incarcerated at that time following conviction on violation of California marijuana laws, he faced an additional ten year Federal sentence after completion of that state sentence. New York officials in their jurisdiction had pending additional drug charges against him.

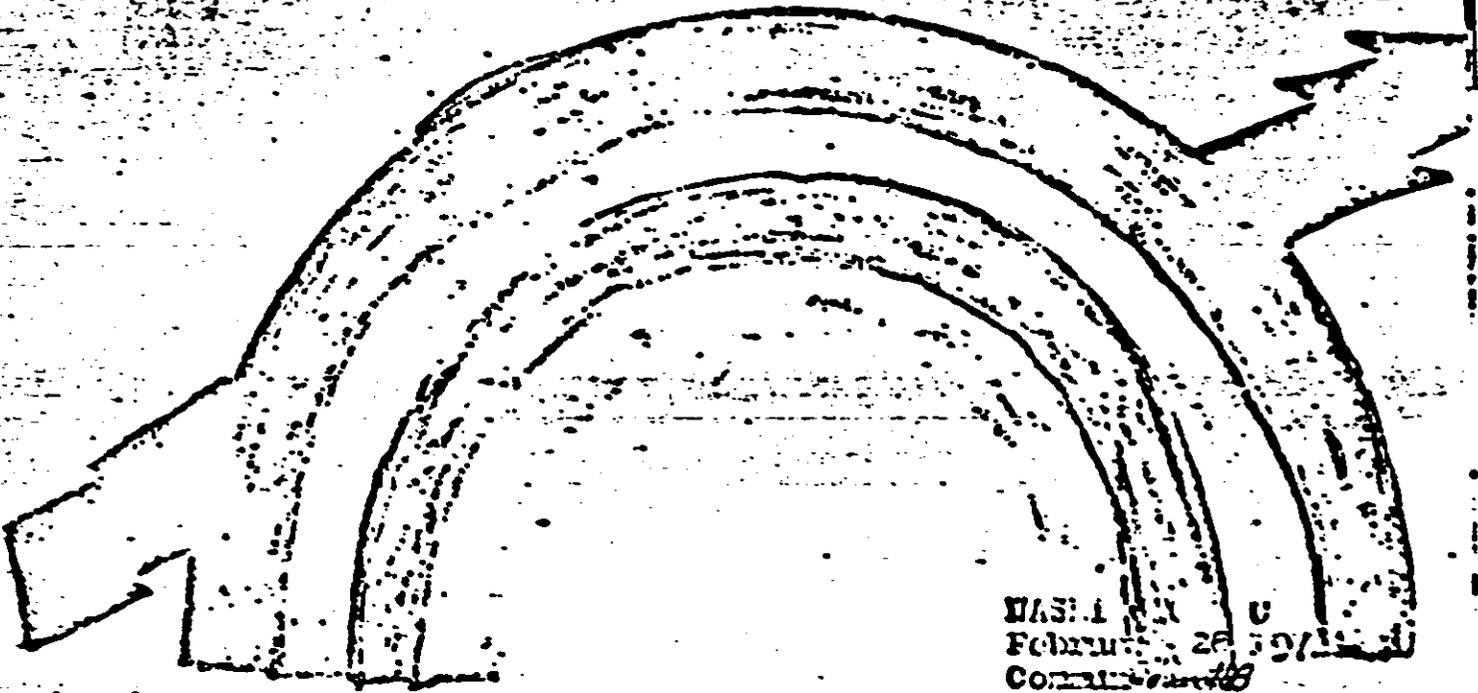


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February 28 1971  
COMM: 1

The Nixon regime is now attempting the brutal conquest of yet another nation in Indochina. Lies about the war "winding down" cannot hide the criminal invasion of Laos. Nixon's speech last week cannot cover up the most vicious invasion war in history. Daily US B52s are dropping the equivalent of Hiroshima every two days on Laotian villages, forests and fields. Air attacks on South Vietnam, North Vietnam and Cambodia are heavy and increasing. Nixon can't explain why fifteen hundred US marines were on the North Vietnam border while Zyr, Ehrlich and Kissinger prepare the American public for the next invasion. Nixon cannot disguise his plan - the genocide against all Indochinese people who dare to fight against American imperialism.

We have attacked the Capitol because it is, along with the White House and the Pentagon, the worldwide symbol of the government

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to US domination of the planet. The in<sup>o</sup> of Laos will not have peace in this country. Young people here will do ~~TOP SECRET~~ everything we can to harass, disrupt and destroy this murderous government. The thousands of people who have begun to protest and fight this new escalation are saying to the world that we will retaliate against Amerika's crimes. Our actions, our protests and the spirit of our resistance will be welcomed and supported by people all over the world.

It is urgent that all of us expose Nixon's lies. Phan Van Dong said "Nixon talks peace to make war, that is as clear as daylight." The US claims to be responding to the presence of North Vietnamese in Laos, to be attacking the so-called Ho Chi Minh trail. But it is really launching a direct attack on the people of Laos. Their fight for national liberation has a long history. The Pathet Lao and nationalist forces have been fighting invaders since 1950, winning military victories, transforming lives. Since May 1964 (two months before the Gulf of Tonkin incident), American B 52s flown from Thailand have been devastating the Laotian countryside. Sixty percent of the Laotian people have been made homeless, driven into population clusters or restoration zones with little possibility of survival. This, of course, is what the US has done in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

But in the past few weeks, the Pathet Lao has won great victories over the US-controlled, CIA-trained mercenaries. After cutting off two bases, they are now threatening the main body of the attacking army. Nixon needs to send in American troops to repair the debacle. Already the media and military spokesmen are calling it the greatest defeat since Tet - raising before Nixon and his collaborators the spectre of Dien Bien Phu.

Faced with defeats on the ground, Amerika has turned to an air war without limits. "Vietnamization" only means the replacement of American ground troops with even greater air power. With Black GIs leading open rebellions in the army, Nixon can't rely on draftees. As GIs leave Vietnamese soil, they are replaced by more American B52s, flown by more American death-pilots, dropping bombs made in American factories.

US bombers are now raining death on all of Indochina.

into a barren waste d, uninhabitable for g<sup>o</sup>utions. Whole rice crops have been i<sup>l</sup> d out. And the Vietn<sup>o</sup> revealed to scientists that the defoliant cause severe genetic damage to ~~TOP SECRET~~ human beings. A pregnant woman who drinks water which contains defoliant is more likely to have a malformed child than a woman exposed to atomic radiation in Hiroshima. The whole population of five northeastern provinces of South Vietnam is being forcibly relocated to create a 60-mile wide free-fire zone for American bombers. There is open speculation in Washington about using tactical nuclear weapons in this area. This is not just a war against the people who are fighting now - it is a war against the future.

But Nixon speaks of peace. Air war isn't really war at all. Bombers pounding the Laotian villages doesn't mean an invasion. GIs in South Vietnamese uniforms aren't really Americans. Words like "protective reaction," "protective encirclement," and "phased withdrawal" clean it up for the TV and voting audience.

The men who are running this war are a new vicious breed of murderer. Kissinger smilingly referred to Nixon's address as his "End of the World" speech, while America moves closer to war with China. Laird cries for the POWs while Vietnamese are tortured in Saigon's tiger cages and by US special forces. Rogers pledges a "war without limits" in Indochina. Arrogant imperialists, at ease with the pastime of genocide. Selling their atrocities with press releases, "new images" Madison Avenue doublethink. But as Custer discovered at the Little Big Horn, as the French found at Dien Bien Phu, and as Nixon is learning in the Laotian hills west of Khe Sanh, the arrogance of the white man can lead to his own destruction.

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The war that began ten years ago was to be a quick mop-up job to search and destroy the Vietcong. Instead it has become the longest war this country has fought since the wars to conquer the Indians. Faced with the whole people of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam as its enemy, America has turned to a new kind of warfare - kill all, burn all, destroy all. The crimes committed at the village of My Lai are not extraordinary - the defendants in that case call it standard operating procedure. After all, Calley testified, its not as if he were killing human beings.

the American invaders have been driven out of the countryside by the full power of the people's war. By local defense units in each village, by women in the rice fields shooting down bomber planes, by children running supplies to the front, by the bamboo traps set by thousands of villagers. Today the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) governs four fifths of the countryside and 11 million people. It is recognized by over twenty nations, leading the war effort, maintaining factories and schools, making films. It is the government which, represented by Madame Binh, seeks independence at ruins.

The Saigon regime is now on the brink of collapse. Even the CIA estimates that over thirty thousand people inside the regime are secret members of the NLF. In Saigon itself the underground carries out daily sabotage attacks, and mass student demonstrations threaten the US Embassy. In the cities, once the heart of American corruption and power in South Vietnam, everyone is part of the resistance movement.

Thousands of young people had the honor of meeting the Vietnamese while helping with the sugar harvest in Cuba. What we learn from our Cuban and Vietnamese friends is that our power grows in a long, a protracted war, while the enemy, attacked on many fronts, weakens. We have already fought many battles here. We were at the Pentagon and stopped troop trains in Oakland in 1967. In 1968, the combined effect of the Tet offensive, Black rebellions in every city and the student movement forced LBJ into early retirement. Last May, the massive response to the invasion of Cambodia slowed down Nixon's timetable, heightened the crisis within the army, and gave great encouragement to the Indochinese people.

Now ruling-class spokesmen are telling us that the movement has coiled off - but we saw a new spirit march through the streets of America last month. People are not fooled about the difficulty of resistance - we were never that naive. We are all learning new ways to fight against the advanced repressive technology of the pigs. It's growing. In many cities, women's groups led militant street demonstrations for the first time. They have taken the name and ideal of Madame Binh to young people. The life of Ho Chi Minh, the

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of us - now we must learn about the Pathet Lao and the Annam Rouge. The spirit of cooperation that exists in all the organizations allied in the fight to free Indochina is the spirit we can build this year within Amerika. Now we must begin mobilizing for the next stage.

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All over the country, revolutionaries are getting ready for the spring. Our plans can be as creative and indigenous as the bamboo booby traps of the Vietnamese. Sometimes our weapons don't seem to be enough - the feeling of frustration comes from our passionate desire to help force the withdrawal of US troops and stop the murderous bombing raids right away. But our sting is deadly - our revolution is young. Beautiful Pathet Lao banners, sisters marching strong, mobile forces, new people. People learning how to live and how to sustain the fight. Together there comes great power. The combined strength of armed underground attacks, propaganda, demonstrations in the cities and campuses, actions by local collectives, all forms of organizing and political warfare can wreck the Amerikan warmachine.

Everything we do makes a difference. After the B 52 attacks, the Vietnamese fill in the bomb craters. Hundreds of men and women mobilize to hand small baskets of earth up to the people at the top of the crater. Soon the crater is filled. People all over the world are encouraged by what we do here in the heart of the Empire.

Nixon will see that what he took for acquiescence was really the calm before the storm.

THE WEATHER UNDERGROUND

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*Weather Underground*



WEATHER UNDERGROUND #12

May 19, 1972  
The 82nd Anniversary of the Birth of Ho Chi Minh

"Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, and we would rather sacrifice all than lose our country and live as slaves."

-Ho Chi Minh

After years and years of fighting foreign invaders - Japan, France, and the United States - the Vietnamese are now moving toward the total liberation of their country. It is a crucial period in the long history of Vietnamese resistance. For in the past seven weeks the massive offensive organized by the Vietnamese people has shattered the Nixon strategy of "Vietnamization" and freed thousands of people from the South Vietnamese detention centers, disrupting what the arrogant whites call the Rural Pacification Program. Large sections of countryside have again been liberated by the National Liberation Front. It has been clear to everyone that the Thieu regime and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) would collapse within a matter of days

without U.S. air and naval power. The risk taken by the Vietnam at this time is to face that U.S. military might in a fight to regain their homeland.

Today we attacked the Pentagon, the center of the American military command. We are acting at a time when growing U.S. air and naval shellings are being carried out against the Vietnamese while U.S. mines and war ships are used to blockade the harbors of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; while plans for even more escalations are being made in Washington.

'The clouds embrace the peaks, the peaks embrace the clouds. The river below shines like a mirror, spotless and clean. On the crest of the Western Mountain, my heart stirs as I wander, Looking towards the Southern sky and dreaming of old friends.'

-Ho Chi Minh

Vietnam is one country and one people. As one people, they trace the roots of their resistance back to the first independent struggle led by the Trung sisters. As one people, they defeated the Japanese occupying force and their Vichy French allies in 1945. As one people they defeated the French occupation troops 1954 at Dien Bien Phu. And as one people, they have stood up to the attempts of the United States to subjugate them.

Vietnam, after the defeat of the French, was separated into two zones at the Geneva Conference of 1954. The imperialist powers participating at Geneva, led by the U.S., maneuvered to set up a zone that would be agreeable to their penetration, with the full intention of using it as a base to launch attacks and subversion against other S.E. Asian countries. The Geneva Accords clearly state that 'the military demarcation line (between North

"and South) is provisional and should not be interpreted as consti-  
tuting a political or territorial boundary.' The Accords called  
for internationally supervised elections throughout Vietnam with-  
in two years in order that the Vietnamese could determine their own  
future. The elections never happened, thwarted by the American-  
backed dictator Ngo Dinh Diem, and his corrupt government. Pres-  
ident Eisenhower said '...had elections been held, possibly 80% of  
the population would have voted for the communist Ho Chi Minh.'  
The era of direct U.S. intervention had begun. The Pentagon  
Papers pointed out later that 'South Vietnam was essentially the  
creation of the United States.' And yet the lie of 'aggression  
from the North' has been the justification for continual escalat-

'Neither bombs nor shells can cow our people and  
no honeyed words can deceive them. We, Vietnamese,  
are resolved to fight till not a single U.S.  
aggressor remains on our beloved land.'

-Ho Chi Minh

A people united with a vision of independence and liberty is  
a powerful human force. They can be bombed and killed, and their  
progress can be slowed, but they can never be fully enslaved.  
This is why in Vietnam, the people are still able to resist with  
such strength, even after a series of aggressive military strate-  
gies -special war, limited war, large-scale air attacks - have  
been unleashed against them. The vision of a free Vietnam is a  
compelling than the fear of more U.S. reprisals.

The people of Vietnam are conscious of the risks and the  
stakes of their struggle. They persevere. They resist bit by  
they rebuild piece by piece.

From a bomb shelter in Hanoi a few days ago, a Vietnamese

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"told an American reporter, 'Nixon cannot understand us... We have anticipated the worst and have all the means to face it. Ho Chi Minh said that Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities would be destroyed but that we could not be defeated -- he predicted it.'

What further price will the Vietnamese have to pay to win their freedom? Already 3,000,000 Vietnamese have died in the fighting. The Indochinese people have had to withstand 26 million tons of explosives used against them by U.S. forces from 1965-1971. They have been subjected to sustained U.S. air-raids directed against agricultural cooperatives, communes, hospitals, schools, dikes and workshops throughout the country.

And now the United States government, instead of leaving Vietnam, has responded to the deepening political crisis at home and the defeat of American ground troops, with a policy of 'Vietnamization.'

'Vietnamization' is the Nixon Doctrine applied to Vietnam. It calls for the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops in an attempt to cool the political crisis within the United States. Aid to the ARVN is increased to try to build up the pro-US forces. At the same time, 'Vietnamization' is a strategy based on an increasing U.S. presence in terms of air, naval, and technological power. As the U.S. troop levels recede while destruction and death increase, once again the white man calculates that it is worth the cost because the bodies aren't white. And Asian is turned against Asian by the manipulation of a foreign power.

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'Eyes must look far ahead, and thoughts be deeply pondered.'

Be bold and unremitting in attack.

Give the wrong command, and two chariots are rendered useless.

... the right command ... can bring you victory.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government, thru its representative in Paris, Madame Binh, has proposed a program for peace in Vietnam. The American people should read this proposal. It calls on the United States government to set a date for total withdrawal from Vietnam, so that the Vietnamese can solve their own problems. It further demands that the U.S. stop interfering in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and stop backing the corrupt Thieu regime. If the U.S. government would agree to these points, the fighting could stop, U.S. airmen shot down over North Vietnam could be released, the last pilot returning home as the last American soldier leaves Indochina, and most importantly, the Vietnamese people could continue the job of building up their nation, working out internal problems like the question of reunification among themselves.

The Nixon government should accept these proposals. Instead Nixon's every move shows him to be a greater war-monger than any of his predecessors. It is Nixon who directed the invasions of Cambodia and Laos, thus creating an all-Indochina war. It is Nixon who ordered the mining of the harbors and waterways of the DRV. And it is Nixon who has contingency plans for the use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam. He is the major perpetrator of violence in the world today; he is the war criminal.

'My ultimate wish is that our whole Party and people, closely united in the struggle, build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, and prosperous Vietnam, and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution.'

The world has been changed forever by the struggle in Vietnam. Despite all the U.S. bombs, all the vicious escalation, all the criminal acts of this government, the people of Vietnam continue to fight, continue to build their society.

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These are the people we are taught to hate. Look into their eyes, see how they raise their children, how they greet one another. Read their songs and poetry. Reflect on how they face this terrible war machine, how they transform bomb craters into fish hatcheries, how youth brigades mobilize to rebuild bridges and roads as quickly as they are bombed. Try to understand how they persevere.

There is a difference between Richard Nixon and Ho Chi Minh; William Porter and Madame Binh, Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. Nixon may be murdering for his pride and his power but the Vietnamese are fighting to be free and to live as human beings in a different kind of world. And because of this, the eyes of people from every land are focused on Vietnam:

'Neither high nor very far,  
Neither emperor, nor king,  
You are only a little milestone,  
Which stands at the edge of the highway.  
To people passing by  
You point the right direction,  
And stop them from getting lost.  
You tell them of the distance  
For which they still must journey.  
Your service is not a small one  
And people will always remember you.'

Ho Chi Minh

C. WUO Bombings and Attempted Bombings

October 7, 1969

The Haymarket Police Statue was bombed in Chicago, Illinois apparently as a "kickoff" for the WUO "Days of Rage" riots which took place in the city during October 8-11, 1969. No suspects have been developed in this matter. The WUO claimed credit for the bombing in their book, "Prairie Fire."

December 6, 1969

Several Chicago Police cars parked in a Precinct parking lot at 3600 North Halsted Street, Chicago, were bombed. No suspects have been developed in this matter and no organization claimed credit until almost five years later when the WUO admitted that it was responsible in their book "Prairie Fire." The WUO stated that they had perpetrated the explosion to protest the shooting deaths of Illinois Black Panther leaders FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK on December 4, 1969, by police officers.

February 13, 1970

Several Police vehicles of the Berkeley, California, Police Department were bombed in the police parking lot.

February 16, 1970

A bomb detonated at the Golden Gate Park Branch of the San Francisco Police Department killing one officer and injuring a number of other policemen.

No organization claimed credit for either of these February police bombings.

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March 6, 1970

Thirtyfour sticks of dynamite were discovered in the 13th Police District of the Detroit, Michigan Police Department. No credit was ever taken for this attempted bombing, however, evidence exists that it was the work of the WUO. [REDACTED] reported during February and early March, 1970, that members of the WUO led by BILL AYERS were in Detroit during that period for the purpose of bombing a police facility.

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May 10, 1970

The National Guard Association building in Washington, D. C. was bombed. Four years later in "Prairie Fire" the WUO claimed credit for this explosion indicating that they had perpetrated it to protest National Guard killings of students at Kent State and Jackson State Universities.

June 5, 1970

The WUO sent a letter claiming credit for bombing of the San Francisco Hall of Justice, however, no explosion took place. Months later, however, workmen in this building located an unexploded device which had apparently been dormant for some time.

June 9, 1970

The WUO bombed the headquarters building of the New York City, New York Police Department. In their communique written in connection with this bombing the WUO indicated that "The pigs in this country are our enemies." They continued by describing some of the alleged evil acts committed by the police and indicate that "The pigs try to look invulnerable, but we (WUO) keep finding their weaknesses." The communique concludes by indicating that "The time is now. Political power grows out of a gun, a molotov, a riot, a commune...and from the soul of the people."

The Bank of America building located at 41 Broad Street, New York, New York was bombed. Following the explosion an individual telephonically contacted a New York newspaper indicating that the Weathermen had perpetrated the bombing in honor of the Cuban Revolution. He indicated that a Viet Cong flag had been left at the scene. Subsequent investigation located a torn Viet Cong flag and a Cuban pennant at the bank.

October 5, 1970

The Haymarket Statue in Chicago as reconstructed following a WUO bombing on October 7, 1969, was again bombed by the WUO. Following the explosion on October 6, 1970, JENNIFER DOHRN, sister of WUO leader BERNARDINE DOHRN, played a tape recording of her sister's voice in which BERNARDINE claimed that the bombing had been perpetrated by the WUO. She indicated that the bombing marked the beginning of the

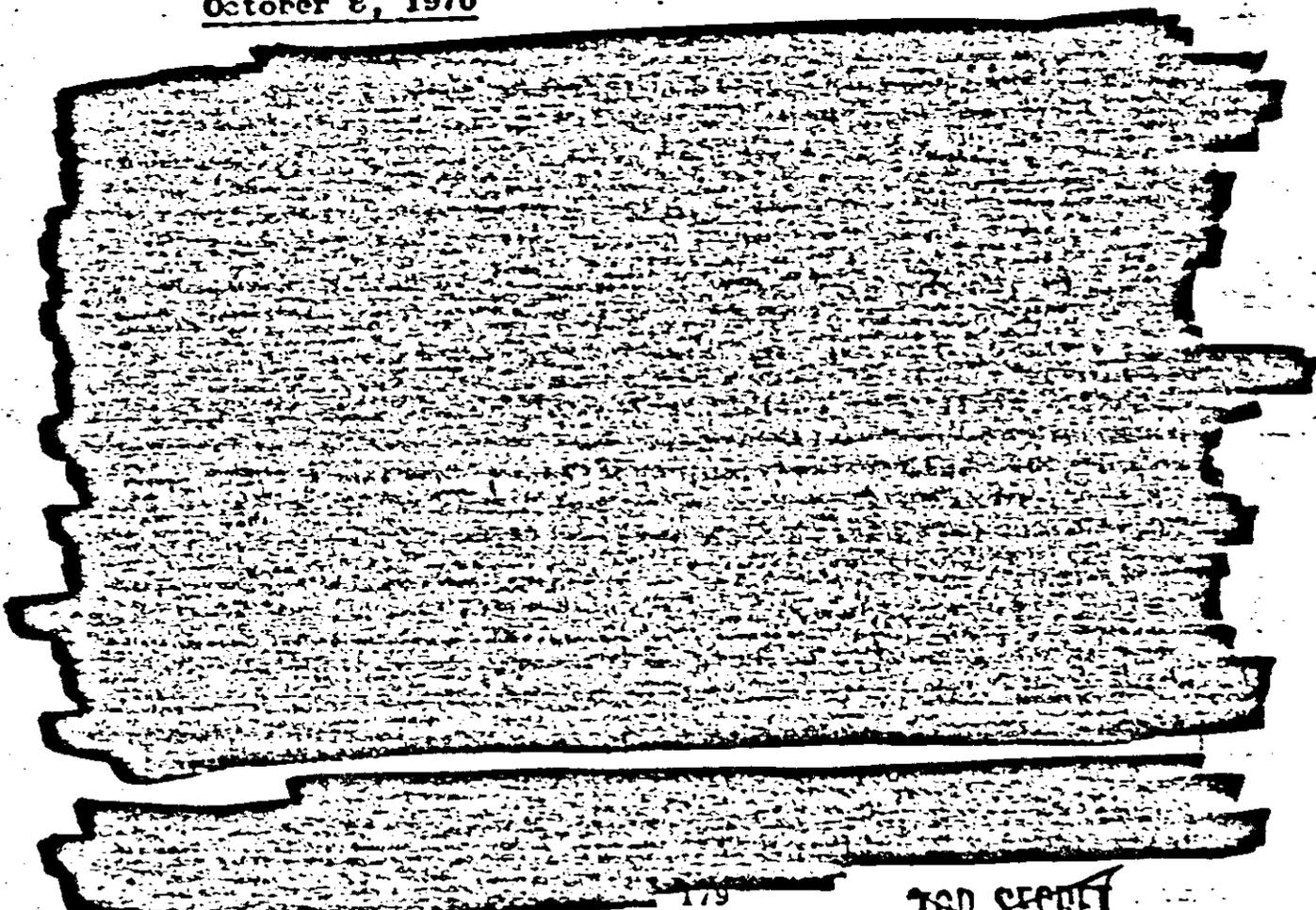
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fall offensive of the WFO. She stated that "Last night we destroyed the pig again. This time it begins a fall offensive of youth resistance that will spread from Santa Barbara to Boston, back to Kent and Kansas for we are everywhere and next week families and tribes will attack the enemy around the country."

October 8, 1970

The WFO bombed the Hall of Justice, Marin County, California. In their statement claiming credit for this explosion, the WFO indicated that "We dedicate this act to the prisoners of San Quentin, Soledad and New York, and to all Black prisoners of war." They continue by dedicating their act to "the first of a new breed of freedom fighters" (quotes in statement) - Jonathan Jackson and his comrades who were killed and captured, and to Angela (Davis) - still alive and free! - who together began a new offensive in our struggle inside the belly of the monster. Free all political prisoners!"

October 8, 1970



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October 8, 1970

The National Guard facility in Santa Barbara, California was bombed by a group calling itself the "Perfect Park Home Grown Garden Society." Although the WUO did not claim credit for this explosion, it can be logically concluded that they were in fact involved. This assumption is based on certain of their remarks contained in their October 6, 1970 "Fall Offensive" statement in which the WUO indicated that additional attacks would take place in the next week and would be carried out by "families and tribes" around the country. In addition they specifically mentioned that youth resistance would spread from Santa Barbara to Boston. (The WUO subsequently bombed a building in the Boston area on October 14, 1970.)

October 10, 1970

The Long Island City, New York Court House was bombed by the WUO. In their communique issued in connection with the explosion, the WUO indicated that "last night as part of an international conspiracy we blew up the Long Island Criminal Court House - adjacent to the Branch Queens where it all began. With rallies and riots, with marches and molotovs, kids in New York City and around the country will continue the battle." The statement is largely devoted to the WUO's criticism of the country's prison system.

October 14, 1970

The Harvard University Center for International Studies in Cambridge, Massachusetts was bombed by a group calling itself the "Proud Eagle Tribe." In "Prairie Fire" the WUO claimed credit for the bombing stating that the WUO's "Women's Brigade" had actually been responsible for the bombing.

November 21, 1970

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March 1, 1971

The United States Capitol building in Washington, D. C. was bombed by the WUO. In their statement of credit, the WUO indicated that "We have attacked the Capitol because it is, along with the White House and the Pentagon the world-wide symbol of the government which is now attacking Indochina. To millions of people here and in Latin America, Africa and Asia, it is a monument to U.S. domination over the planet. The invaders of Laos will not have peace in this country." The statement continues by praising the Vietnamese and criticizing the U.S. government's role in Vietnam.

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August 28, 1971

The Office for California Prisons at the California state office building in Sacramento, California was bombed by the WUO. In their statement following the bombing the WUO indicated that they had carried out the act to protest the death of GEORGE JACKSON in San Quentin. The statement also continued to criticize the U.S. prison system.

August 28, 1971

The Department of Corrections office, Ferry Building, San Francisco was bombed by the WUO. In their statement which followed the bombing the WUO indicated that the act had been perpetrated to protest the "murder" of GEORGE JACKSON by California prison authorities.

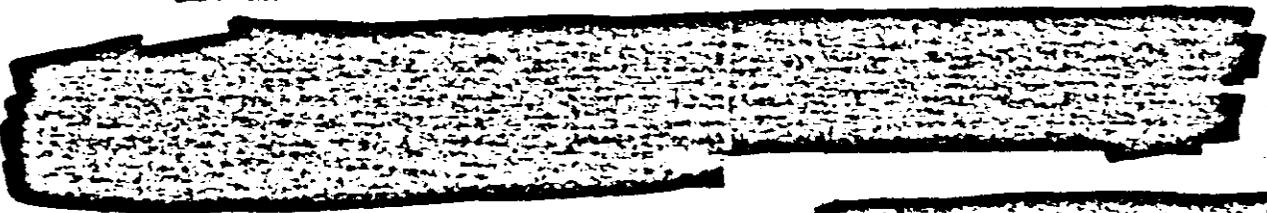
August 28, 1971

The offices of the California Department of Rehabilitation, 450 Peninsula, San Mateo, California was bombed. Although no group specifically claimed credit for this action, it can be assumed that the WUO was responsible insofar as they perpetrated two other bombings on this date in California against the California prison system.

September 17, 1971

The New York State Corrections Department office located in the Twin Towers building in Albany, New York was bombed by the WUO. In their statement following the bombing the WUO indicated that the bombing had been done to protest the deaths of prisoners during riots at New York's Attica prison.

September 24, 1971



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October 15, 1971

The Hermann Building Center for International Affairs located at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge Massachusetts was bombed by the "Proud Eagle Tribe." In "Prairie Fire" the WUO claimed credit for the bombing, indicating that the Women's Brigade of the WUO had carried it out.

May 19, 1972

The U.S. Pentagon Building in Arlington, Virginia was bombed by the WUO. In their communique that followed the incident, the WUO claimed that the act had been committed to protest the entire U.S. policy in Vietnam and to specifically protest the mining of Vietnam harbors and the bombing of the city of Hanoi.

May 18, 1973

Several Police cars parked at the 103rd Precinct of the New York Police Department were bombed by the WUO. In their communique which followed the incident, the WUO indicated that they had perpetrated the act to protest the shooting death of CLIFFORD CLOVER, a ten year old Negro boy shot by a police officer.

September 27, 1973

The Latin American headquarters building of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, New York was bombed by the WUO. In their communique following the bombing, the WUO indicated that they had carried out the action to protest the role that the company had played in the overthrow of the government of President ALLENDE in Chile.

March 7, 1974

The office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare located in the U.S. Federal Building in San Francisco was bombed by the Women's Brigade of the WUO. In their communique following the bombing, the WUO stated

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that they had carried out the action to protest discrimination against women as practiced by the Department.

March 14, 1974

A dinner in honor of New York Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER held at the Hilton Hotel in New York City was "stinkbombed" by the WUO. In their statement which followed the incident the WUO stated that they carried out the action to protest the drug abuse program of Governor ROCKEFELLER. They also indicated that they were critical of the Governor's role in the Attica prison riots and they referred to him as being a "mass murderer."

May 31, 1974

The Los Angeles office of California Attorney General EVELLE YOUNGER located in the Old State Building was bombed by the WUO. In their communique the WUO indicated that they had carried out the act in retaliation against the killing of six members of the Symbionese Liberation Army by police.

June 13, 1974

The International Headquarters of the Gulf Oil Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was bombed by the WUO. In their communique the WUO claimed credit indicating that they were protesting the involvement of Gulf Oil Company in Angola. Specifically they accused the Gulf Oil Company of assisting the Portuguese government in their efforts to keep Angola as a colonial possession.

September 10, 1974

The offices of the Anaconda American Brass Company, Oakland, California were bombed by the WUO. In their communique that followed the bombing, the WUO stated that they had carried out the action to protest the activities of the Anaconda Company in Chile. They also indicated that it was a protest against the ROCKEFELLER family which controls Anaconda.

October 17, 1974

An odorous liquid was spread near the meeting place

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of the Boston, Massachusetts School Committee in an effort to disrupt their meeting. In their communique as printed in the "Boston Phoenix," a weekly publication, the WUO called the liquid a "stink bomb" and claimed that they had carried out the action to protest the school committee's stand on busing.

January 28, 1975

The Washington, D. C. headquarters of the U.S. State Department was bombed by the WUO. In their communique the WUO indicated that they had taken the action to protest the renewal of fighting in Vietnam.

January 28, 1975

The WUO attempted to bomb the Agency for International Development and the U.S. Defense Department offices in Oakland, California, however, the device failed to detonate and the WUO subsequently called to alert officials of its location. The attempted bombing was in protest over the renewal of fighting in Vietnam.

June 16, 1975

The Banco (bank) de Ponce, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City was bombed by the WUO. In their communique they indicated that the action was taken to show their solidarity with striking workers in Puerto Rico.

September 5, 1975

The national headquarters of the Kennecott Copper Company located in Salt Lake City, Utah was bombed by the WUO. In their communique following the action the WUO stated that they had carried out the action to protest the role that the Kennecott Company had taken in the overthrow of President ALLENDE of Chile.

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