




























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

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



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



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



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



23 July, Peoria, Ill. Two stores were firebombed and police were sniped at when two tenants were evicted from a housing project in a ghetto area.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



13 Aug. Ft. Ord, Calif. Arson and firebombs damaged the Ft. Ord mess hall to the extent of \$5000-\$10,000.



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



16 Aug. Omaha, Neb. Seven police were injured and one killed when a briefcase loaded with dynamite exploded.



16 Aug. Minneapolis, Minn. A bomb consisting of twenty sticks of dynamite blew up in the Federal Office Building, causing \$500,000 damage. The building houses the Armed Forces Examination Center.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



31 Aug. Philadelphia, Pa. A policeman, the fifth in less than 36 hours, was wounded when his police unit battered their way into two heavily barricaded homes.



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



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



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



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



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



1 Sept. Los Angeles, Calif. Firebombs hit several businesses in a ghetto area. \$50,000 damage was caused at a department store in the Hollenbeck area, and attempts were made to set trash cans on fire in the harbor area. Five men and a woman were arrested.



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



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



3 Sept. Fremont, Calif. A bomb went off in front of the General Motors plant within 1/2 hour of the explosion at Ford Motor plant. The front door, main lobby, and windows were damaged.



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



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



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

RECENTLY REPORTED INCIDENTS OF THE THEFT OF DYNAMITE AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES IN THE UNITED STATES

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF THEFTS OF DYNAMITE AND OTHER EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES

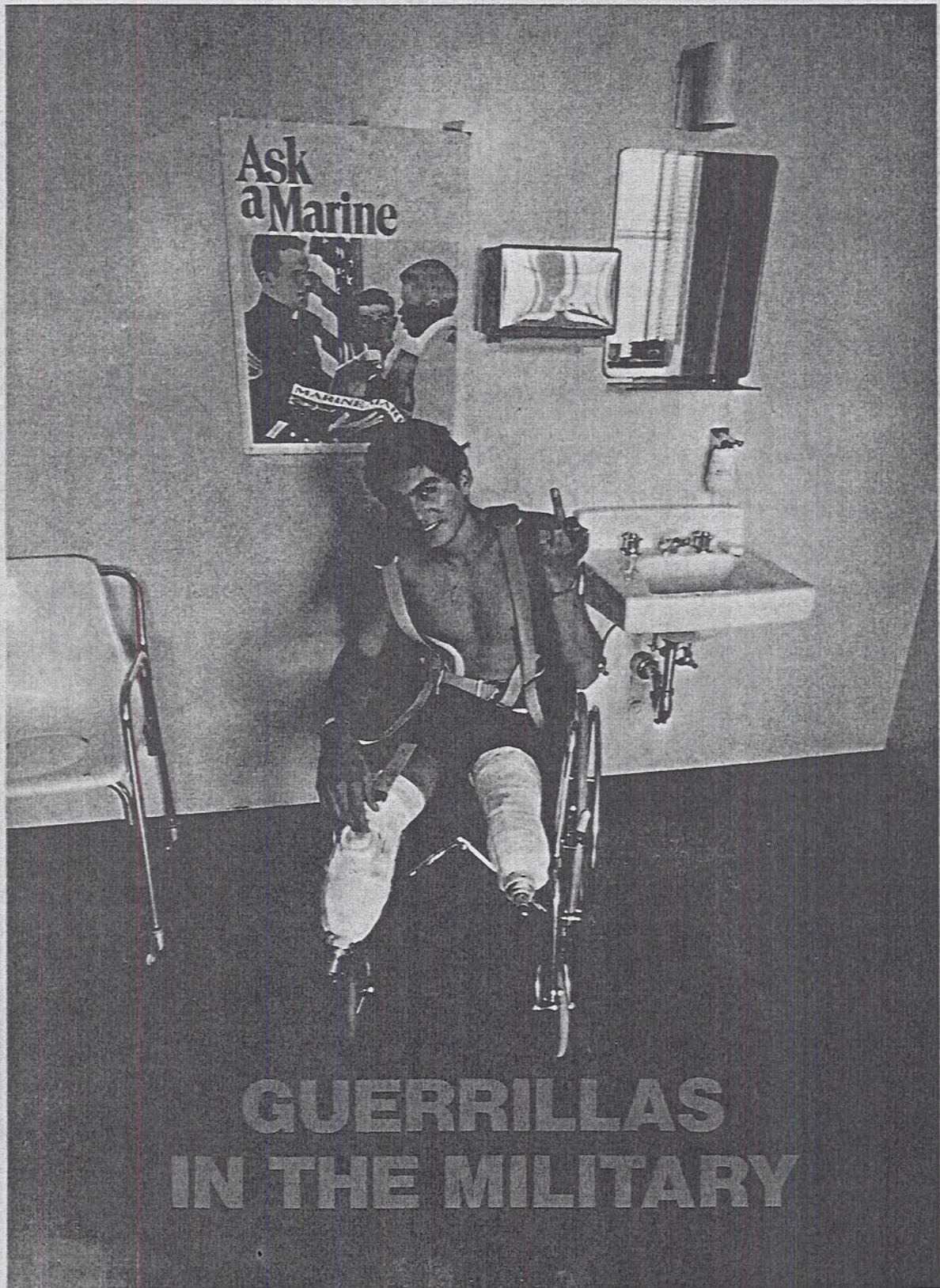
1969

1 Jan. Jumbo, Okla.	An estimated 25 cases of dynamite were taken from a construction site along the Indian Nations Turnpike.
19 Jan. Taylor, Pa.	The following items were taken from the cap and powder magazines of the Marona Construction Co.: 2 cases—Gelex, 10—Petron Primers, 110—RM Caps, and 1—Thermo Coupler.
25 Jan. Nearman, Kan.	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. reported 100 electric blasting caps and 5000 ft. of fuse stolen from a customer's magazine.
2 Feb. Tijeras, N.M.	Wayne A. Lowdenmilk, Inc. reported the theft of 5 cases of dynamite and 120 electric blasting caps from a construction project on Highway 10.
2 Feb. Foursoam, Ky.	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. reported the theft of 3 cases of coalite, and 44 cartons (44,000 ft.) of prima cord from a customer's magazine.
26 Mar. Evans City, Pa.	The Austin Powder Co. reported the theft of 11,000 blasting caps from a customer's magazine.
1 Apr. Burkeville, Va.	The Burkeville Stone Co. reported the theft of 50 lbs. of powder primer, 109 fuse caps, and 20 electric blasting caps.
3 Apr. Berlin, Pa.	The American Cyanamid Co. reported approximately 1750 electric blasting caps missing from a customer's magazine in Brothers Valley Township.
6 Apr. Louisville, Ky.	The following items were reported missing from a magazine in Pleasure Ridge Park: 200—blasting caps, 2050—electric blasting caps, 1000—MKV acudet, and 50—tailless conductors.
10 Apr. Raymond, Wash.	The U.S. Powder Division of Commercial Solvents Corp. reported the theft of 4000 fuse caps and 300 electric blasting caps.
20 Apr. Casper, Wyo.	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. reported the theft of 10 lbs. Petrogel L from a customer's magazine.
25 Apr. Ankeny, Iowa	A case of dynamite (42 sticks) was stolen from a building supply company.
27 Apr. North Tonawanda, N.Y.	The Wurlitzer Co. reported 162 dynamite caps missing from their storage yard on Niagara Falls Blvd.

29 Apr. Yonkers, N.Y.	One thousand electric blasting caps were stolen from a construction site on Central Park Ave.
1 May Clarksburg, W. Va.	The National Powder Co. reported the theft of 7000 electric blasting caps from a cap magazine on RD No. 3.
18 May Granite County, Mont.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 8000 ft. E-cord and small amount of Gelex from a customer's magazine on Echo Lane Road.
17 June Oswego, N.Y.	The Ballard Construction Co. reported 20 sticks of dynamite missing from a storage shed on East 12th St.
18 June Ft. Smith, Ark.	The Deupree Distributing Co. reported the theft of 20 blasting caps and 20 electric blasting caps.
26 June Eveleth, Minn.	Two cases of dynamite and 2 cases of blasting caps were stolen from a construction site on Highway 53.
29 June Prince, Utah	Hercules, Inc. reported the theft of 150 lbs. of dynamite.
3 July Flagstaff, Ariz.	Fifty cases of dynamite were stolen from construction sites near Flagstaff.
7 July Bronx, N.Y.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 150 lbs. of Gelex and 100 electric blasting caps from a customer's magazine located on Zenega Ave.
15 July Mono County, Calif.	One hundred dynamite caps were stolen from a magazine located at a June Mt. Resort area.
16 July Pittsburgh, Pa.	A dynamite cache was stolen from a worker's shack at the Glenwood bridge in the Hazelwood area.
23 July Salem, Mass.	The Austin Powder Co. reported the theft of the following materials from a customer's magazine: 100 lbs.—Gelatin, 200 lbs.—Ammonia Nitrate mixed and 51 lbs.—TNT cast primers.
25 July Hazard, Ky.	The U.S. Army reported the theft of 11,000 ft. of detonation cord and 16,000 blasting caps from an Army Corps of Engineers project.
29 July The Dalles, Ore.	The Cody Logging Co. reported 2 cases of dynamite missing from a storage shed.
8 Aug. Springfield, Ill.	The DuPont Co. reported the following items stolen from one of their distributor-operators: 5 cases (250 lbs.)—dynamite, 800—blasting caps, 600—electric blasting caps and 1000 ft.—prima cord.
13 Aug. Lima, Ohio	Ninety sticks of dynamite were stolen from a local construction site.

13 Aug. New Lexington, Ohio	Approximately 1500 blasting caps were taken from the Monsanto Company Building at Rehoboth.
21 Aug. Fowlerville, Mich.	Approximately 35 lbs. of dangerous high explosives were stolen from a drilling truck parked at the Fowlerville Fairgrounds.
21 Aug. Montesano, Wash.	Dynamite caps and wire were stolen from the Mike Hagara Construction Co. near Newkiah.
23 Aug. Steubenville, Ohio	The Hanna Coal Co. reported 50 electric blasting caps and 500 ft. of primer cord missing from mine No. 22 at West Farms.
27 Aug. Huerfano County, Colo.	A DuPont Co. distributor reported the theft of 50 lbs. of Monobit A.A.
29 Aug. Gary, Ind.	Several pounds of gunpowder and 304 M-14 anti-personnel mines were stolen from a test range operated by Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute.
3 Sept. Mulberry, Fla.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 400 lbs. of dynamite and 1450 electric blasting caps from a customer's magazine.
18 Sept. Falls Village, Conn.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 250 sticks (approximately 80 lbs.) of dynamite and assorted blasting supplies.
23 Sept. Herriman, Utah	Approximately 28 sticks of dynamite were stolen from a locked shed owned by American Fork Contractors.
29 Sept. Reedsport, Ore.	Approximately 150 sticks of dynamite and 5 cartons of electric blasting caps were taken from an International Paper Co. logging operation near Gardiner.
29 Sept. Bates City, Mo.	The Deitz Hill Development Co. reported the theft of 1000 electric blasting caps from their quarry.
3 Oct. Tacoma, Wash.	The W. S. Walter Company reported the theft of 21 cases of dynamite and 4 cases of primer cord.
7 Oct. Las Vegas, Nev.	Twenty cases of dynamite and 115 detonators were stolen from a magazine near Overton.
7 Oct. Mahanoy City, Pa.	The Meadows Coal Co. near Shepton reported the following explosives missing from a coal stripping area: 10 bags (500 lbs.)—pellets and 8 cases—dynamite.
8 Oct. Mt. Vernon, Wash.	Six hundred lbs. of dynamite, 40 blasting caps, numerous fuses, and 2000 ft. of fuse wire were stolen from a taic mine at Marblemount in Skagit County.
21 Oct. Golden, Colo.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 100 lbs. of Gelex and 3000 ft. of E-cord from a customer's magazine.
22 Oct. Powell, Tenn.	The DuPont Co. reported the following items stolen from a customer's magazine located near Powell: 2950—electric blasting caps, 1—blasting galvanometer and 250 ft.—lead wire.
3 Nov. Cary, N.C.	The DuPont Co. reported 5 cases of Gelex taken from a customer's trailer magazine.
6 Nov. Gettysburg, Pa.	The Austin Powder Co. reported 4 cases (200 pounds) of Extra Gelatin taken from a customer's trailer magazine.
10 Nov. Edwards A.F. Base, Calif.	A bunker located on the installation was forcibly entered and the following materials removed: 132 lbs.—plastic explosives, 74 lbs.—dynamite, 450 ft.—safety fuse, 18—electric blasting caps, 20—electric blasting caps and 1800 ft.—detonating cord.
10 Nov. Miami, Fla.	E & T, Inc. had 7 cases (350 lbs.) of powder primer taken from a magazine.
23 Nov. Yuma, Ariz.	The following items were stolen from a portable box magazine at a road construction site: 90—blasting caps, 200 ft.—primex economy cord and 40 ft.—safety fuse.
21 Dec. Katonah, N.Y.	The DuPont Co. reported the following items taken from a distributor's powder and cap magazines along Route 27: 50 lbs.—dynamite and 1 case—blasting caps.
22 Dec. Sayre, Ala.	The Republic Steel Corp. reported 5500 coal mine blasting caps taken from a magazine.
24 Dec. West Hartford, Conn.	The West Hartford Water Dept. reported 21 sticks of dynamite missing from their building on Farmington Ave.
31 Dec. Columbus, Ohio	The Vulcan Materials Co. reported the following items stolen from their dynamite and cap magazines: 700 lbs.—special gelatin, 165 lbs.—pourvex extra, 250 lbs.—pourvex primers and 1460—electric blasting caps.
1970	
1 Jan. Newport, Vt.	The DuPont Co. reported 7 cases of dynamite and 7 cases of Gelex stolen from a customer's magazine.
6 Jan. Kingman, Ariz.	The Apache Powder Co. reported the following items stolen from a customer's cap and powder magazines southeast of Kingman: 150—electric blasting caps, 1000 ft.—primex detonating cord, and 50 lbs.—Amogel.
12 Jan. San Francisco, Calif.	Persons unknown entered a tanker at Fort Cronkhite and removed approximately 37 lbs. of explosives, including electrical blasting caps and hand grenade detonators.

15 Jan. Medford, Ore.	Hercules, Inc. reported the theft of 40 electric blasting caps.
19 Jan. Oneonta, Ala.	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. reported the theft of the following items from a customer's magazine: 29—boosters, 1200 lbs. H.E., 1000—blasting caps, 550—electric blasting caps, 350—connectors and 100 ft.—fuse.
24 Jan. Mineral Wells, Tex.	The DuPont Co. reported the following items taken from 3 magazines owned by a customer: 30,000 ft.—E-cord, 2000—prima cord, 4 Dynam (420 lbs.) EDX, 2350—electric blasting caps, 2537—Pourvex Extra, 700 lbs.—RCX and 100 lbs.—MIVel.
2 Feb. Denver, Colo.	The DuPont Co. reported the following items stolen from a customer's cap and powder magazine located along U.S. 40: 4 cases (200 lbs.)—Gelex, 2 cases (1000 ft.)—E-Cord and 2 cases (100)—electric blasting caps.
14 Feb. Littleton, Colo.	Tripedo-type explosive devices were stolen from a Santa Fe Railroad fuel shed.
19 Feb. Las Vegas, Nev.	Hercules, Inc. reported the theft of 100 lbs. of dynamite and 12,350 blasting caps.
21 Feb. Raleigh, N.C.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 2 cases of Gelex from a customer's dynamite magazine.
23 Feb. Marion, Ill.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 2000 lbs. of Pellete from a customer's trailer magazine.
24 Feb. Salt Lake City, Utah	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 1 case (50 lbs.) Gelex from a customer's magazine located 14 miles west of Salt Lake City.
28 Feb. Marion, Ill.	Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. reported the following items stolen from two magazines owned by a customer: 4700—blasting caps, 310—electric blasting caps, 14 (1 lb.) spools—connecting wire and 100 lbs.—Aquamax.
9 Mar. North East, Md.	Ordnance Products, Inc. reported 7 cartons (7000) blasting caps stolen from a magazine.
16 Mar. Beulah, Mich.	Several high explosive capsules and about 15-20 blasting caps were stolen from an oil company truck box.
23 Mar. Almont, Pa.	American Cyanamid reported the theft of 500 lbs. of gelatin from a customer's magazine.
25 Mar. Bauxite, Ark.	The DuPont Co. reported the theft of 200 lbs. of EI-785A1 from a distributor's magazine.
2 Apr. St. Elmo, Ill.	The following items were stolen from a magazine located at Winter's Stone Quarry: 2 cases—Fujan H.S. Powder, 3 cases—Gelex, 2 rolls (100 ft.)—prima cord, and 1—galvanometer.
5 Apr. Berkeley, Calif.	Approximately 500 lbs. of dynamite were stolen from an American Smelting and Refining Co. facility in the Berkeley area.
5 Apr. Ventura, Calif.	The following amount of explosives and detonating devices were reported stolen from the Calif. Drilling and Blasting Co.: 5 cases (615 sticks)—Hercimite, 2 cases—Gelomine, 2000 ft.—fuse, 5 partial rows—detonating fuses, 100 ft.—blasting wire and 1—blasting machine.
5 Apr. Wellington, Colo.	The Western Geophysical Co. reported 55 lbs. of Hi-Vel (plastic) and 10 electric blasting caps stolen from a magazine and a truck located 5 miles north of Wellington.
6-7 Apr. Camarillo, Calif.	The following explosives and detonating devices were reported stolen from L. S. Hawley Corp.: 5 cases (300 lbs.)—dynamite, 7 cases (200 ft.) detonating cord, 1 case—safety fuse, 1 case—fuse wire, 1 box (500)—fuse caps and 50—blasting caps.
11 Apr. Selby, Calif.	The American Smelting & Refining Co. reported the following items stolen from a magazine: 6½ cases (325 lbs.)—gelatin, 3 cases (150 lbs.)—Hercules powder.
13 Apr. Crockett, Calif.	Three cases of dynamite reported missing from a smelting and refining plant.
20 Apr. Anchorage, Alaska	The Yukon Equipment Co. reported two separate thefts along the Alaska Railroad: Theft No. 1: 10—blasting caps and 34—electric blasting caps. Theft No. 2: 19 cases—Gelex, 4 cases—dynamite and 12—boosters.
21 Apr. Eagle River, Alaska	The Alaskan Railroad reported that an unknown quantity of amonite and less than a case of Gelex was stolen from a magazine.
23 Apr. Niagara Falls, N.Y.	An individual found 17 sticks of dynamite owned by the Amherst Sanitary Land Fill, Inc., abandoned behind his home. The explosives were stolen from a magazine at the convention center construction site.
4 May Bethesda, Md.	Approximately 4250 lbs. of dynamite and 3200 blasting caps were taken from a stone quarry near Bethesda.
5 May Fort Edward, N.Y.	The Newton & Hill Corp. reported the theft of 35 cases (1750 lbs.) of dynamite from a storage magazine.
5 May Des Moines, Iowa	The Quick Supply Co. reported the theft of 1000 lbs. of dynamite and 700 electric blasting caps from a trailer magazine.
14 May Fairhaven, Mass.	The Campanella Corp. reported the theft of 100 lbs. of Gelex.
23 May Phillipsburg, Pa.	The Austin Powder Co. reported the theft of 25 cases (2500) miners' safety squibs and 800 ft. of safety fuse from a customer's magazine.



GUERRILLAS IN THE MILITARY

Scanlan's investigation into insurgency in the military turned up one astonishing cultural footnote which in the long run may prove more significant than amusing: wigs are one of the biggest selling single items at military PX's both in the United States and abroad. At many PX's they are the largest item.

The second biggest seller? Children's books, not because so many GI's have had issue but because so many of them, notably blacks and poor whites, are teaching themselves how to read.

A master sergeant of Bill Mauldin's 1940's stereotype might interpret these facts as suggestive of faggotry and illiteracy in the ranks, but it would be difficult to find a contemporary soldier who would agree with him and, more difficult still, therefore to find a man who would guarantee him safe conduct through the trenches. As the interviews which follow indicate, the targeting and executing of non-contemporary and otherwise unpopular noncoms and officers has become commonplace in Vietnam.

The PX sales figures are part of the visible facets of a Titanic-capacity iceberg of restiveness in the nation's armed forces. A sense of individuality (wigs do wonders for a GI haircut after dark) and an awareness of the contest for change in the outside world are the hallmark characteristics of this insurgent condition. Its roots are part cultural and social and part political, but its equalitarian bond of comradeship and communication (and a large part of its political reality) is dope, particularly marijuana, which is more universally consumed on military bases than on college campuses.

To know the military is incredibly turned on doesn't take John Steinbeck's son, who wrote about it, or the alarmed cries of visiting congressmen, who have yelled about it, or those vague and veiled reports of troops in Vietnam, high while on patrol, becoming involved in some atrocity. And then there is Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, with an insight that those more cursed with sophistication could not possess, who has pointed out that lyrics of many popular songs are subversive and revolutionary. He is correct, and U.S. soldiers are marching to them.

This cultural base for insurgency within the military is rapidly becoming manifestly politicized. This is inherent in the proliferation and consequent military harassment of off-base coffee houses serving left-wing blends, the flourishing of underground base newspapers, the formal attacks on the war by commissioned officers, even West Point graduates, and the growth in influence and depth of membership of the Movement for a Democratic Military (MDM), an organization of enlisted men and former GI's which provides information and legal and other aid to soldiers who wish to resist the military on its own turf.

Below the surface of this high tide of open insurgency in the United States Armed Forces is the even more extraordinary reality of a state of rebellion, sabotage and guerrilla warfare within the military. To date, the armed forces have been totally unable to contain or control this situation, so they have elected to obscure the insurgency and put off for as long as possible the admission that for thousands of soldiers the military system itself has become as much

a radicalizing force as the "establishment" has been for others at home, and that it is leading to serious acts of defiance and terrorism.

Last year thousands of enlisted men fought back. They burned, trashed or blew up their bases. Some shot their superior officers. Others resisted orders to battle. Many sabotaged military equipment or stole weapons and ammunition. It is impossible to estimate accurately the number of soldiers currently involved in such guerrilla activities or acts of armed resistance. From the sparse figures the Army makes available, cross-checked by Scanlan's researchers with documentation in the files of the MDM, it is certain that the number of guerrillas now active within the military is in the tens of thousands. Over 15,000 men are already being held in military stockades, over 90 per cent of them on AWOL charges.

The soldiers who left, of course, can be more accurately counted than the ones who stayed to fight from within. The last figures available are for the fiscal year 1969, when 56,000 GI's deserted; 23,000 never returned and were never caught. Another 149,695 soldiers took unauthorized leaves of absence, thereby depleting the Army's total manpower of 1,500,000 by about ten per cent on any given day. There is also no accurate count of the number of GI deserters now living in Canada as political exiles. Estimates range higher than 60,000, and a minimum of 25,000 is a conservative figure. Many of these former soldiers have become militant political radicals; the underground military papers report they are organizing an American-Canadian border military unit for unspecified assignments. Many draftees are going underground before the Army can get them—the Oakland Armed Forces Induction Center, for instance, reported recently that of the 9000 men ordered to report for induction each month, at least 400 never showed up.

Guerrillas in the armed forces have become a primary source of weapons and explosives for revolutionaries on the outside. In that regard the compilation of recent thefts of dynamite and other explosive materials in this issue (Pgs. 52-53) is seriously incomplete. Since the military rarely admits that its supplies of destruction have fallen into private hands, it is unlikely to acknowledge that the amount of weaponry now in the possession of guerrillas is as enormous as it is said to be—in some cases involving entire railroad cars filled with ammunition. But this was a subject that both the urban guerrillas and individuals involved in military insurgency interviewed by Scanlan's were reticent to discuss, except to admit that "a lot of stuff was being ripped off" from the Army.

One indication of the alarming extent of the theft of weapons from the military came quite by accident last April in a statement by California's deputy attorney general, Charles O'Brien. Undoubtedly looking for some publicity for his campaign for state attorney general, Mr. O'Brien announced that his office had efficiently recovered some of the weapons stolen from local military bases: "55 hand grenades, 94 bricks of plastic explosives, each powerful enough to disable a tank, 10 bazookas, 52 rifles, crates filled with ammunition, and 65 pistols." He didn't list what

had *not* been recovered. But with 276 pieces recaptured, Deputy Attorney General O'Brien would appear to be the country's leading gun collector, since the Pentagon has only officially allowed to 820 weapons being lifted from Army stores during almost the entire year of 1969. The Navy and Marine Corps refuse to state publicly what was stolen from them.

The Army's defenses in this vital matter seem to have been infiltrated, if not subverted. One of the underground military papers recently reprinted the text of an order from a high ranking Army official establishing rigorous new procedures to protect caches of weapons and explosives from looters and even pickpockets. And after the Pentagon was reported as having installed elaborate alarm systems to prevent such thefts, a person or persons unknown walked out of Fort Hood on July 27 with a case of C-4 plastic explosives and a case of incendiary grenades.

But the apparent ease of access to the Pentagon's warehouses is not the only means of transferring the federal government's weaponry into private hands. In San Francisco last March, Customs Commissioner Miles Ambrose reported that a "veritable flood" of automatic weapons and explosives stolen from American supplies in Vietnam were arriving in the United States through the mails. A major crackdown on this source of supply was apparently forestalled by the action of mail handlers in the general post office in San Francisco, many of them hippies, and many of them just scared, who, unofficially, refused to examine any package that came from Vietnam because who wanted to open a bomb?

The growth of insurgency within the armed forces has in many ways paralleled the dizzying geometric progression of acts of guerrilla warfare on the campuses and in the ghettos. The military front was relatively quiet as late as 1967. The refusal of Captain Howard Levy to give medical training to Green Berets and the resulting enormous flap appear—in the retrospect of the violence on military bases—as analogous to an early, liberal stage of the civil rights movement. In the three years since the Levy trial, major uprisings have occurred at scores of American military bases throughout the world. Hardly a fort, base or secret military installation in this country has been sheltered from the GI's own insurgency. The protracted war in Vietnam and the new war at home has made it increasingly difficult for soldiers to integrate themselves into what used to be called the politics of serenity.

The revolutionary left, who four years ago viewed the military as its enemy, now looks upon GI's as a godsend—a vast potential source of armed resistance—and has recently intensified its undercover organizing within the armed services. "Now is the time to cripple this machinery of war by extending the 'siege of the Pentagon' from one end of the country to the other," Tom Hayden said earlier this year. And, although the constantly escalating military insurgency is still largely unorganized, it is nevertheless seen by leftists as the training ground for preparing thousands of radicalized soldiers for guerrilla activities when they are released from military service.

"At this moment the stockades in Babylon are full

of soldiers who refuse to fight," Eldridge Cleaver said, "and not because they're cowards, but because they gained some understanding of the inhumanity of the war that's being waged in Vietnam. These stockades are full and these men have been given large prison sentences. Now they hate the Army and they understand the Army—they understand what it is doing to them. These men are going to be some of the most valuable guerrilla fighters in the American revolution."

Indeed, it was a dramatic rebellion within a stockade that set the tone for much of the insurgency that has since taken place. On October 11, 1968, Richard Bunch, a private with a history of mental illness who was incarcerated in the overcrowded Presidio Stockade in San Francisco, was shot and killed under bizarre circumstances by a guard on shotgun detail. The killing was declared justifiable homicide on October 13th. The next day 27 outraged prisoners staged a sit-down demonstration that was to have profound repercussions on the military establishment. The 27 were charged with mutiny and given long sentences which the Army later drastically reduced. The incident is generally regarded as the first significant act of massive defiance inside the military and served to impress stockade prisoners everywhere with a sense of their potential power.

On April 5, 1969, 15 men at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, refused to be processed for duty in Vietnam. In early June, 38 soldiers held in cell blocks 66, 67 and 84 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, rioted, burning mattresses and newspapers to protest their treatment. Later that month a prisoner, Julio Rivera, was beaten inside the stockade at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and 150 prisoners rioted and demanded that he be released. When released, Rivera immediately pressed charges against the guard who beat him.

The Long Binh Jail in South Vietnam was disrupted by a series of rebellions in August. Prisoners burned nine buildings to the ground, injured five military policemen and wounded the acting warden so seriously he had to be hospitalized. One prisoner was killed and 59 were wounded; 12 prisoners, all black, captured an isolated part of the jail and managed to hold it for several days before surrendering. A few weeks later hundreds of blacks again revolted inside the jail. This time they seized a part of the compound and held it against a force of armed MPs for several days. And on March 13, 1970, 100 GI's broke out of the stockade in Mannheim, West Germany, and set fire to several buildings. They fought a two-hour battle with military authorities before they were subdued and imprisoned again.

Insurgency among black enlisted men and draftees has grown apace with the disproportionate percentages of black combat deaths. Blacks constitute 11.5 per cent of the total Army manpower, yet accounted for 13.3 per cent of Army combat deaths since 1961.

Black soldiers have been particularly adverse to domestic riot duty. When elements of the 1st Airborne Division were ordered to riot duty in Chicago during the 1968 Democratic National Convention, 60 black GI's refused to go. Entreaties from the Commanding General did no good, and MP's arrested

43 of the dissidents in a dawn raid on their barracks. At Fort Campbell, Kentucky, black GI's rioted for two nights, overturning cars and setting fires on the post, after being ordered to riot duty in the aftermath of Martin Luther King's assassination.

Three recent incidents, all in July, are indicative of the increasingly militant posture of black GI's. At Fort Hood, some 200 black soldiers fought off military police and held a six-block square area for several hours before reinforcements arrived. In South Korea, some 50 black soldiers protesting discrimination in the ranks burned down five army barracks, causing \$50,000 damage. At Fort Carson, Colorado, several hundred black soldiers battled with military police after some of their buddies refused to be questioned about the disappearance of 200 M-16 rifles from the base the night before.

The pervasiveness of this hostility and radicalization in young men who were traditionally regarded as crew-cut, all-American defenders of their country is evident from a brief list drawn from the hundreds of acts of insurgency that have occurred during the past three years—acts that seem as far removed from the nonviolent resistance of Captain Levy as Rap Brown from Roy Wilkins. A cursory chronology:

On the night of October 3, 1967, at Fort Hood, Texas, between 100 and 250 soldiers who were scheduled to be shipped to Vietnam in the morning caused \$150,000 worth of damage on the base by burning buildings and smashing windows and furniture.

During 1968, sporadic acts of sabotage against military equipment took place: including, in Alaska, an explosion aboard a Coast Guard cutter just returned from Vietnam; in California, the dynamiting of five heavy Army trucks; in Oregon, the dynamiting of the Naval and Marine Corps Training Center, destroying a 12-ton crane, two bulldozers and four dump trucks.

On August 25, 1969, 21 GI's in Honolulu took shelter in a church to avoid appearing before the military court that was trying them for actions related to their anti-war activities. Four days later, A Company of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade's battle-worn Third Battalion, refused orders to move out of Saon Chang Valley to confront Viet Cong regulars.

In four months, from September to December 1969, the First Air Cavalry alone court-martialed 109 men for refusing to obey orders to fight the Viet Cong. At an Overseas Replacement Center in Oakland, California, five per cent of the soldiers refused to go to Vietnam each week.

In March 1970, arsonists burned down a garage inside the Oakland Army Base, and a bomb was discovered outside the U.S. Army Reserve Building in Brooklyn. In April, another bomb blew up a barracks building at the Imperial Beach Naval Air Station in San Diego. In May, two dynamite charges were set off at the National Guard Armory in Longview, Washington, and in Lewiston, Idaho, a twenty-two-year-old ex-Marine was charged with a firebombing that destroyed 29 Army National Guard transport vehicles.

During the summer of 1970, Captain Frank Smith

ordered a platoon in the Bravo Company, 27th Infantry Division, to go on patrol near the Cambodian border. All 21 members of the platoon refused. This was, of course, not an isolated instance but an example of the continuing rebellion in Vietnam that has culminated in aggressive officers becoming "targets" for their men.

The San Francisco Presidio was rocked by the explosion in late July of several pipe time bombs that went off under a 25-foot Nike Ajax missile. On the same day, the summer training program at Camp McCoy in Sparta, Wisconsin, was interrupted by an anonymous telephone call which warned the startled operator on the base switchboard that it was going to blow up at any second. The base Telephone Exchange Building was immediately evacuated, and minutes later three bombs exploded simultaneously, crippling the base's electricity, telephone service and water for several weeks. A month earlier, three pounds of TNT had disappeared from a base warehouse.

The Navy also had its guerrillas, and it even had pirates: in March 1970, a Navy ammunition ship bound for Thailand was hijacked on the high seas by some of its crewmen and its course altered to Cambodia where the pirates were granted political asylum. In late May, the destroyer USS Robert Anderson, Vietnam-bound from San Diego harbor, was sabotaged by three soldiers aboard who "threw something into the gears." The destroyer was drydocked for two months while \$200,000 in damages were repaired. "They [the saboteurs] may not have wanted to go to Vietnam," the Army noted. The incident was not reported in the press until June 14—three weeks after it happened. And in August four men broke into the armory near Camp Pendleton, Calif., knocked out a sentry, and walked away with nine rifles, a grenade launcher, ammunition, and a pistol. At Fort Ord, Calif., several hundred GI's rioted and burnt down two mess halls.

These various acts of terror and sabotage within the military are in character with other guerrilla strategy in the United States—few people are injured and the targets are mostly buildings and equipment. The goal is to harass the military, making it more difficult for it to function with dignity, and to gradually politicize other soldiers.

Guerrilla activity in Vietnam itself, however, is different. It is much closer to real war. In addition to random acts of destruction, the military is faced with the prospect of many deserters actually going over to the enemy, and the spectre of assassination of its officers by enlisted men.

The NLF has yet to announce an active body count of GI's now fighting on its side, but the London Express reported recently that American intelligence believed as many as 60 soldiers a week—the majority of them black—were crossing over to the Viet Cong. The Express also said the American military command had launched a top secret campaign to capture or kill these defectors, who were using their knowledge of American operations to cut in on short wave transmissions to misdirect artillery fire and lead helicopters into ambush.

John Sweeney, a twenty-one-year-old white Ma-

rine private first class from—of all places—West Babylon, New York, is the one American who is known to have signed up for a duty tour with the NLF. He has yet to write his memoirs, currently being under house arrest in a military hospital in New York. He returned to the United States via Hanoi and Sweden after 17 months of fighting with the Viet Cong.

In a radio broadcast from Hanoi before he began the long journey home, Sweeney said that his buddies of M Company, 9th Regiment, of the Third Marine Division had deserted him in the jungle when he was stricken with malaria and that two Viet Cong scouts saved his life. He cited another GI, a black man he called Mackingly Nallan, as having joined the Viet Cong before him. However, the Army thinks differently, at least for the record. "This appears to be the first concrete case of anyone who seriously defected to the Viet Cong," reads the careful notation on Sweeney's military record.

On the other side of the firing line, a new enemy, more immediate and more dangerous than the Viet Cong, has emerged in the view of large numbers of American fighting men. The meddling, repressive "lifer" and the dangerously inexperienced but gung ho young officer have become, along with "pigs" (in Army translation, agents or infiltrators of the Criminal Investigation Division), prime targets for elimination. As the following interviews indicate, to many recruits the pushy and authoritative "lifer" is the symbol of the hated military establishment that is oppressing not only people in Vietnam villages and the American ghettos, but especially themselves, the unwilling GI's who just want to smoke dope, stay alive and get along with their friends—who in some cases include the Viet Cong. In April of this year, an underground military newspaper quoted a former platoon commander, Sergeant Richard Williams, who had served in Vietnam for seven years and was just returning to the United States. "When I was a guard in the Long Binh stockade," he said, "there were 23 guys there for killing their C.O.'s and 17 others were already on trial for killing C.O.'s."

Lieutenant-Colonel Weldon Honeycutt, the commander who was well decorated for his prolonged attacks on Hamburger Hill that resulted in the deaths of most of his men, was recently further honored in the radical GI press by a wanted poster proclaiming him "GI Enemy Number 1" with a \$10,000 reward posted for his head. The subsequently reported explosions of grenades and Claymore mines near Honeycutt's person at the Third Brigade's Camp Evans indicate that attempts are being made to collect that bounty.

(Underground GI papers have experienced a birth rate second to rabbits. There were only ten underground base papers in the spring of 1969, but by the summer of 1970 the number had increased to 73. Distribution of many of these papers has been blocked by post commanders.)

The following interviews with three Marines, all veterans of Vietnam, indicate how the practice of privileged assassination is accepted as commonplace by GI's. The interviews also are significant in giving a candid, rarely printed view of the almost consuming

role that dope plays in creating what amounts to a turned on counter culture within the ranks, and the usual relationship that black Americans, and under the right circumstances of fraternization, white Americans have with the Viet Cong.

Scanlan's reporter Steven Chain interviewed the first Marine, private Ron Mounce, last month at Oakland Naval Hospital, where Mounce is recuperating from the amputation of a foot. Mounce, who witnessed the murder of a gunnery sergeant on the outskirts of Da Nang, has given permission for his name to be used. (The extraordinary picture fronting this section, which reflects the depth of bitterness and disgust of returning GI's was also taken at Oakland Hospital. The Marine is a double amputee.)

The other two statements were transcribed from interviews with white and black Marine veterans arranged by the Movement for a Democratic Military. The white Marine, now discharged, is organizing GI's in the San Diego area. The black Marine is still in the service, working from within. Both have asked to remain anonymous. w.h.

WAR MEMOIRS OF A MARINE AMPUTEE

What's your name?

My name is Ron Mounce.

How old are you, Ron?

19.

And you're from?

San Luis Obispo, California.

How long have you been in the Marines?

About 18 months.

How did you happen to get into the U.S. Marine Corps?

Well, I was in a bunch of trouble. I got busted for grass and stuff like that. My P.O. (Probation Officer) was getting kind of heavy on my head. I wasn't digging it, so I thought I might as well get out for a while. I tried the Army, but they wouldn't take me because I was on probation. Then I tried the Navy. I didn't want to go in the Marine Corps that badly; I knew it was rough and all that shit, and I was kind of a peaceful guy. All I liked to do was smoke dope and stuff like that. But if I'd have got busted again, I'd have gone to jail for about two or three years. So I went to the Marine Corps. They said sure man, sure, we'll take ya man, let's go.

How long were you in Vietnam?

I was there eight months before I got hit.

Can you tell me what company you were in?

I was with the 1st Recon battalion, Alpha company.

What were you doing the day you were hit?

Well, we got up at about 5 o'clock and went down to the ammo bunker and got our grenades and this and that. Pop-ups and everything. Then we got on the chopper . . .

Where was this?

Da Nang. We got on the chopper and we went out and we were trying to find the LZ . . .

What's LZ?

Landing zone for a helicopter. We looked all over for one and we couldn't find one, then the helicopter pilot spotted one. Right on top of this hill. It looked like a big bald dome. He took us over there and

started setting down, and we hit a booby trap, a helicopter booby trap, and the crew chief and my team leader was hit with shrapnel comin' through the chopper. We lifted it off and went back to our home base, the battalion area. The next morning we got up and went back out there, and this time some gunbirds went up there with us and they prepped the LZ, they shot all kinds of explosives to make sure there wasn't any more booby traps. Then they set us down, and the gunbirds circled around just in case we got in shit—they're there to take care of ya. We got behind some stumps and trees and stuff and set down. We got radio communication and everything, and we were just getting up and ready to move, man, and then they fired on us.

We was pinned down for about five minutes. We'd thrown all our grenades, and shot almost all the rounds out of our magazines, and so we called the gunbirds back and they came back. They said they didn't know how many of 'em there was, there was a lot of them around the LZ, they'd completely surrounded it. So the gunbirds started workin' all the way around us with Willy Peter. Willy Peter is a white phosphorous, very dangerous stuff to mess with. Then the helicopters came back for us, and set down, and I was tailend Charlie. I was the last man on the team, the last one out of seven. We were still takin' fire and everything, and everybody had gotten in the chopper, and I was shootin', and I was still runnin' for the chopper, out there in the middle of nowhere, and I stepped on this anti-personnel mine. *What do you remember from that?*

I hit it, and it blew me up against the chopper. Well, my first words that come out of my mouth—I kind of screamed 'em, ya know, because I was hurt bad—my first words were: "Oh, my God!" And then my thoughts were: Medevac. I'm going home. I'm finally going home now. This hellhole, man. I'm finally going home. Then I hopped around to the back of the chopper, and got in.

You were still able to move?

Oh yeah, I was still able to move, I mean, like I had to get in the chopper if I wanted to get out. But see, Marines, they won't leave ya, no way, they won't leave ya. Helicopter won't lift off the ground if everyone's not in it. I didn't get all the way in by myself—I fell in, and they drug me up onto the chopper.

During this period, what were you feeling? What was it like?

A lot of pain. I didn't think it'd ever happen to me. You never think it's going to happen to you, and you're mostly scared, ya know. Everybody goes into shock, even if you just get a slight cut in the hand or something. So I was layin' in the back of the chopper, screamin' and that, because it was hurting badly. But my thoughts were that after eight months I was finally going home.

You didn't think about your leg?

No.

When did that all hit you? Did you have your whole leg with you?

I had my foot. But it was all mangled and everything, it wasn't any good at all. Then I got to the 1st Medical Battalion there at Da Nang and the Doc, he

come out, and they were all carryin' me in, and I got inside and they took all the battle dressings off my foot and off my leg and everything. And the doctor said, "I'm sorry, but you'll have to lose your foot."

Well, he told me that and it just kind of hit me like a ton of bricks. And I felt—you son of a bitch, you just come out and tell me that I'm going to lose my foot and half my leg. It's kind of a downer, man. *Were you angry?*

I was quite angry.

Who were you angry with at that time?

I was just angry. I was kind of delirious, ya know, and I didn't know exactly who I was mad at, but now I can tell ya. I'm mad at those people over there because they just don't give a damn, man, about it one way or another. They don't care which way it goes. They don't care.

What do you think about the demonstrations and protests against the war in this country?

It's their bag.

What about how it relates to people in Vietnam and the whole war and stuff like that? What do you think should happen? Do you think they should withdraw? What do you think about Nixon's withdrawal statements?

I respect him for that.

Are they withdrawing? A lot of these cats say they're not.

Well, they say we're pullin' out this unit and that. But all they're doin' is pullin' out the colors. Their flags, ya know. I mean, they pull the 3d Marines out, ya know, only all they did was pull about 500 guys back to the United States. And it wasn't that unit. There might have been a few guys from that unit, but just short timers.

Do you think the war's really coming to an end?

I don't think it'll ever end, man.

What would you advise other young cats who are being drafted and joining the military and going to Vietnam?

If I'd have known it was anything like this man, I'd have left for Canada right away. I swear to God. *You would advise against other cats going? What would you tell them?*

Don't go, man. It ain't worth it, man. There's nothin' there but good dope. I mean, it's hot there. You wouldn't dig it. You get so tired of looking at those people. I mean, you are so lonesome for home and for American people, you just get sick. You cry inside, man. *In Vietnam, did you get on well with your officers?*

No. A lot of 'em were killed for messin' around with peons like me.

Can you tell me anything about that?

Like a gunnery sergeant or a first sergeant, some asshole like that, would come in, and they'd start jumpin' right in your shit, man. And there you are, you've got grenades on ya, you got magazines on ya—shit, man.

And did you ever see a cat get blown away? Can you tell me about that?

Sure, man. In a hole. This gunnery sergeant, I don't remember what his name was anymore . . . *Where was this?*

The outskirts of Da Nang. He was a gunnery sergeant, and he had a whole watch that night, and he had a perimeter to watch. He'd just gotten there—a real bastard.

How?

"You guys better police this up." "You guys better do this and that." So there's a bunch of guys just got together and tossed about three grenades in the hole with him.

Were you one of the guys?

No.

But you saw it happen?

I saw it happen.

You were just freaked out?

I just freaked out. Like wow, man, what the fuck is happening?

How many cats were there?

There were about four or five. But everybody was for it, even I was for it. But I didn't have the nerve, the balls . . .

They threw three grenades in?

Yeah.

And they killed him?

They killed him, man.

How did they report it?

"There was movement out there, and somebody threw grenades in the hole with him—we just don't know what happened."

Was that the only time you ever saw that happen?

Yeah, but I heard of it a lot, a bunch of guys gettin' together to take care of a guy.

You got any younger brothers?

Yes, I have one younger brother.

Are you going to discourage him from going into the war?

Fuckin' A, man. He ain't goin' in the service. Well, if he does, he'll go in the Air Force.

WAR MEMOIRS OF A BLACK MARINE

I got back to the world on December 17, 1969. When I left 12 months before, I didn't know much about what was going on in Nam or anywhere. I learned a whole lot in Nam. A whole lot from the brothers, and a whole lot from the people.

I was born in Georgia and grew up in Bedford-Stuyvesant. At home I'd been in a lot of trouble coming out of some fighting we'd been in on the block. I got into the Green Motherfucker, the Marine Corps, mostly to make my bird, cause it was getting hot on me. I hadn't been in no movement, but I had thrown some rocks at pigs.

I didn't know much when I got over there. I had never met a real *brother*, you know. It started blowing my mind when I first got over there—brothers walk up to you and give you some power and you know they're friendly, not afraid of the pigs over there, they got themselves together. Man, I was never so glad to be black as I learned to be in the Nam.

It was like an organization, you dig, but better than a big organization: it was lots of little groups, ready and all moving together. Not into fighting each other. Into fighting for each other.

We'd do a lot of dope. Smoke a number and get mellow, then rap down about what was happening. We wondered if the movement back in the world would ever get together. A lot of talk about the Black Panther Party and about the Black P. Stone Nation.

We were trying to get all the brothers together, to

build understanding—that takes extra heavy rapping, you dig, and your shit must stay together. The pigs, the beasts, keep fucking over you, constantly harass you, try and spy on you, rip off the heaviest dudes.

We had to deal with the problem, and we had to use force or violence when necessary. This is a thing that some people who are in an organization are afraid to use—their minds start to wondering about the penalties. But you have no choice, you got to survive, to build your thing, and the pigs are murdering. They don't stop, so you can't.

It was necessary to plot against the pigs in some areas. Just the same as here. The pigs are all around, and you got no alternative but to just do them, you know. Sometimes someone would just do a pig . . . sometimes people got together and decided who had to be gotten. There isn't any point of doing things without an organization, you get a whole lot of people doing different things and somebody gets ripped off.

There were lots of CID (Criminal Investigation Division) cats, and lots of them died. Da Nang in September of 1969 is a good example. There was a black pig, a friendly dude, but his stories didn't all check and people got suspicious. We were pretty sure then, so we followed him to some areas in Da Nang the pigs thought we didn't know about, and that proved it. So a bunch of brothers started talking to the dude and asked him questions like why he was a pig and kept him moving, and later on he was just snuffed.

In July of 1969 I was in the Quang Tri area of I Corps. The problem there was communication. A bunch of us solved that problem by ripping off a couple of trucks and stuffing them with our people. We ran into a pair of brothers, Army brothers; we blew their minds. We rapped awhile and all of us went to their compound. It must have been 50 brothers by that time. We took over their mess hall, the Army brothers and us, not much talking, but we would give each other the power and raise the fist, you dig. People kept coming all night and we took over a hooch. It was mellow. Dudes were high, and high on the black people. People kept coming in all night.

A lot of Army brothers were tankers. It was heavy the next day, because we ran down what a pig the colonel was who was CO of that unit. The pig was a racist and a fool. That morning he sent up some MP's to break up the party. They came around and hassled us. Brothers wouldn't even hear what they had to say, they knew who it was that time. Two of the brothers got quiet and slid when the shit started. Next thing anyone knew, this tank rolled up to the HQ hooch and it was brothers in it! This time we hit the colonel, 'cause he was in that hooch there. It was a gas. Black MP's moved over to our side and we got out weapons and disarmed the white MP's.

There was a black captain; he had a pretty good reputation, but what he ended up doing was to negotiate for the colonel. His name was Sanders. They had sent out radio calls for assistance; we heard that from our radiomen. They had tried to jam them but it hadn't worked, so there was helicopters and

things flying around. We negotiated and finally the Marine brothers retreated back to Quang Tri. Two days later the colonel, Jackson his name was, pulled open his desk drawer and this hand grenade blew him out all the windows at once.

It wasn't long after that that they tried to split us up. I got transferred to Da Nang, doing supply work. The brothers there were as together as in Quang Tri, and I got tight with a bunch of beaucoup heavy brothers. By September when the CID pig got offed, we thought that we had our area pretty well together. We knew most of the brothers and had them going in the right direction. Blew my mind when this little brother, one Thursday night right in the hall, emptied a clip of an M-16 right into this lieutenant. I didn't hardly know the dude, but I knew that lieutenant for a pig. It didn't surprise me none that he got blown away, but the little brother who did it sure got fucked for it.

Most of the brothers knew that the NLF didn't consider them the enemy. In May of 1969 VC saved the life of Brother Pitts, a dude from Philly who was close to me. He had been point man on patrol, and someone signaled him with a whisper—like psst—to get down. He got down, and shit started flying. When it was over he was the only one left alive, the others were all white dudes. He never shot at a Vietnamese, and, like all of us, he used to fuck up whatever equipment he could.

WAR MEMOIRS OF A WHITE MARINE

I don't know why I joined the Marine Corps. I guess I wanted something to do. I had been working for a little less than a year at a General Motors parts warehouse in St. Louis, where I'm from. I couldn't see spending my life there, and I didn't know what else to do, so I joined. I guess I thought the same thing about the Nam. I heard you got less shit from the lifers in Vietnam and that's true. If lifers are too tough, someone just blows them away.

I really thought I'd made a mistake when I got to Da Nang. I had the job of air facility at the dump about a half mile from the base. Every morning about 9 o'clock I'd head for the dump. I'd start getting little kids and old women in the road about halfway there. Some of them had arms and legs missing and were really all fucked up. They'd just stand there, and you had to run them over or slow way down. Some of them would jump right on the truck with you and start going through the garbage.

I started dreaming about those kids. I still do. Fucked up kids, all ruined. A lot of people thought that I was crazy to worry about those kids, but they didn't have to see them every day. After about two months I thought I was going crazy, so I volunteered for combat. It wasn't hard because I was qualified as a radioman.

The thing about being in the Nam is that you are really alone at first. You see shit going down, but you don't know what's happening, and you don't know who you can trust. About my first day there I started doing dope a lot. It's good dope, and cheap. You really can get tight with people over dope.

There was even a whole thing about dope and pigs—most officers were pretty cool about it; they would warn you when they thought you were fucked up too much and otherwise they'd leave you alone.

As radioman I saw a lot of action. I went on beaucoup patrol and saw a lot of asshole officers. Some really dumb motherfuckers. I was on patrol in Happy Valley in August of 1969, around the 21st, and we got led into a fucking trap by this incredible lieutenant. Christ, he was stupid. He got uptight and ordered us into the trees where I knew there was a lot of VC around. About an hour later there were only nine of us left. We got out, but it wasn't his fault.

About 15 minutes later he wanted us to go in again. The corporal just stood in front of him about four feet away and argued that the dude was insane. Then he didn't say another word; he just ripped off his whole clip into that fucker. It nearly cut him in half. Nobody said a word. Nobody ever did.

After that I started digging that you could trust people, and I got pretty tight with the dudes on that patrol and a lot of other cats. We made some friends in the little villa near the pass that goes over into Happy Valley and got to know a woman there. I really loved her. She knew some English and we talked about the war a lot. I think she was a VC. I used to bring her medical supplies at first, and lots of stuff. I got tight with corpsmen and could rip off lots of it.

I heard that some Army people in the South were wearing red scarves when they wanted to be neutral in the war. They said the VC didn't shoot at them when they all wore red scarves, just like they didn't shoot at brothers that much. So I got one. We all did. I don't know if it worked; we never saw too many VC. The captain threatened to shoot us all for treason for wearing the red scarves. He knew it was bullshit—if anybody was going to get shot it wasn't us. I stopped carrying ammunition after that. Didn't for the last three months in the country.

The more I found out about what was happening, the more I didn't know which side I was on. I couldn't fight the Vietnamese, but I couldn't see defecting the way a lot of people I heard about did. I wanted to come home, and I couldn't see shooting at my own people. I went AWOL for a week and a half, but they found me in the villa. The third night I was there I heard some noise outside and wanted to investigate, but my woman wouldn't let me—she went outside herself and came back about five minutes later with three dudes, VC. I thought I'd had it. We talked until daylight; drank that good green tea and talked. They were really interested in the demonstrations; they had heard of Berkeley and wanted to know how long it would be until we had a revolution there.

Later on in the Da Nang brig, we talked about the whole thing a lot. I was glad to be in the brig; I could talk there and I didn't have to decide what to do. My tour ran until February, 1970, but they let me come home in December, because I just started refusing orders all the time and said that I would shoot anyone who tried to make me do anything. I got an Undesirable Discharge. I was lucky.

WHAT GUERRILLAS READ

CHAPTER VII

Techniques of Guerrilla Movement: Invisibility, and Silence Scouting, Stalking, Woodcraft

But headquarters or bivouacs—whether comfortable or otherwise—are not places for us to stay in. We guerrillas are not out for a rest cure but to fight. Our headquarters, then, are merely bases from which we work, and often, when on a scouting or other mission, we shall not return to our base, if any, for days at a time.

The two things we must bear in mind when travelling are invisibility and silence. We must not be seen nor must we be heard. The necessity for concealment and stillness must so saturate our minds that we never make a movement without automatically taking advantage of cover—whether of irregularities of the land, of objects, or of shadow—nor without guarding against any revealing noise.

Move always in the shadows, even going out of your way to follow them. Remember that the longer way round under cover is better than the shorter route if you are exposed. Take advantage of every bush, of trees, of slopes in the ground which lie between you and the enemy. Avoid moving along the top of a ridge or slope, for then you will be silhouetted against the skyline. Don't cross the crest of a hill but work round it, a little lower than the highest point. If you must cross a hill-crest or ridge, you should crawl.

If you think you have been observed by the enemy at long range, freeze suddenly into immobility, not trying to move away while he is watching you. He may not be quite sure, and your movements, in trying to disappear, may confirm his sus-

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee recently singled out Tricontinental, a Havana-based bimonthly revolutionary magazine printed in English, as one of the most important sources of subversive information for American youth. The subcommittee is usually myopic in such regard and this time it would have done well to look closer to home, because the biggest supplier of manuals of destruction for American guerrillas is readily reached by dialing a familiar area code. That would be (303) 443-7250, which is the telephone number of Panther Publications of Boulder, Colorado, and of no relation to the political party of similar name.

The pleasant lady on the other end of the telephone made that distinction more than clear the other day: "We have nothing to do with the Black Panthers. We're just 'Panther.' And in fact we're thinking of changing our name soon because we don't want to be associated with those people, even by mistake." (Since our reporter's phone call, Panther Publications has become Paladin Enterprises, P.O. Box 1307, Boulder, Colorado 80302.)

One should not take her earnest discrimination for another of those interminable splits on the left. For Panther Publications is as right wing as King Farouk, and until radical leftists recently discovered such gold in the Colorado hills, its large mail order volume dealt almost exclusively with the semi-militarist claptrap of the right—Minutemen, neo-Nazis, suburban citizens' defense leagues, vicarious thrill seekers and sadists, fascist woodsmen, and an occasional Boy Scout.

But whatever the client, Panther Publications seems ready and happy to be of service, as was the lady who answered the phone to a Scanlan's reporter:

"I'd like to know what books you sell," he asked.

"We have a list of 50," she answered.

"Can you tell me the names of some, please?"

"Sure. We have *Guerrilla Warfare*, *Evasion and Escape*, *Boobytraps*, *Grenades and Pyrotechnics*, and *Explosives and Demolitions*. We also publish the IRA Handbook."

"The IRA?"

"Well, you know, there's a lot of useful things in there. This is the 1956 edition and it's very up-to-date about explosives."

"Is it true that you publish a translation of Alberto Bayo's *150 Questions for a Guerrilla*?"

"Oh, yeah, we have that one."

"That's extraordinary. Don't you usually sell to right wingers?"

"Yeah. But I'm a little bit left myself."

"Don't you think it a little strange for a right-wing publishing house to be reprinting the work of a man like Bayo, who trained scores of successful communists? He trained Che Guevara and Castro."

"Oh, it's not so strange. We'll sell anything to anyone."

That would seem to be the case. Except for the momentary excitement on campus several years back over the availability of the Green Beret Handbook with its recipes for incendiary devices, blueprints for terrorism and sabotage have been hard to come by, even on the radical left. The simple methodology of the petrol bomb, or Molotov cocktail, was of course common knowledge after high school chemistry (al-

though the New York Review of Books managed to shock intramural New York intellectuals when it printed a Molotov cocktail diagram on its cover after the Newark riots in 1967). But by 1968, when many campus radicals and ghetto militants were beginning seriously to think of themselves as urban guerrillas, there was a definite demand for heavier revolutionary literature and technical information.

The ensuing somersault in the supply and demand of the popular mechanics of bombing was typically American. The miracle of Xerox did its part, as did the after hours use of office and campus Multilith presses. But it was the free enterprise system, represented in its merchandising extremis by the laissez faire sales politics of the favorite publishing house of right-wing militarists, which made available the hard-core guerrilla literature of both the right and the left to anyone who could pay C.O.D.

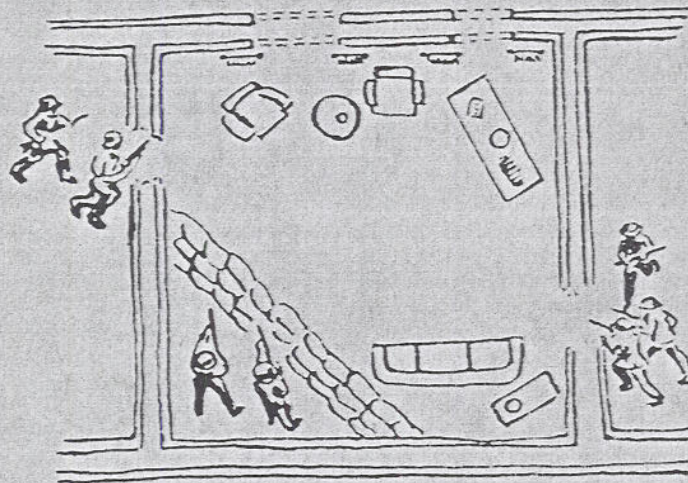
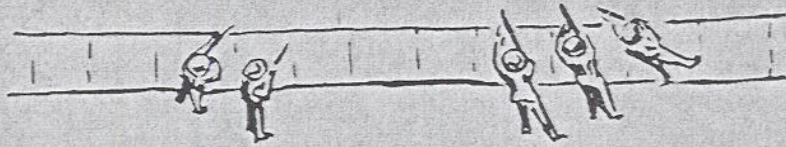
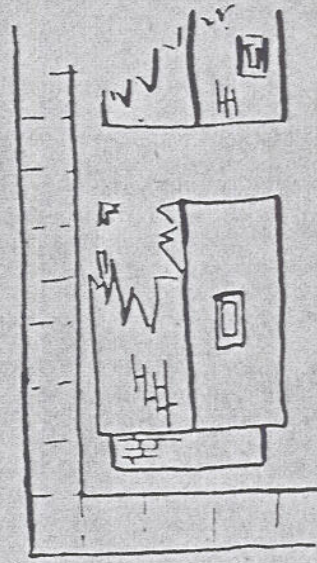
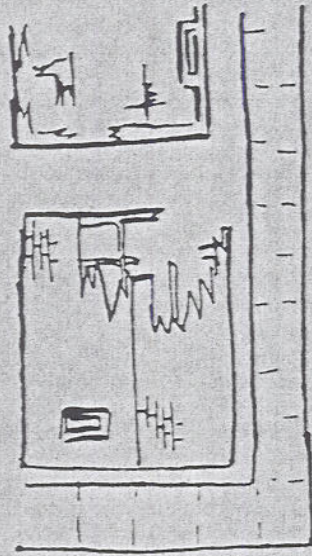
"Yank" Bert Levy is on Panther Publication's best seller list. His book *Guerrilla Warfare* (pg. 62), supplies amid stern admonitions to duty ("We guerrillas are not out for a rest cure but to fight") the most exacting instructions in the arts of bombing, street fighting and guerrilla scouting (see illustrations, bottom row, pg. 64). The "Yank" obviously intended his expertise for the right, but his lesson plans are being followed as well, and with a little more practice, by the left.

Alberto Bayo's *150 Questions for a Guerrilla* is the most explicit and deadly of all revolutionary manuals. It is hard to get in Latin America, but for \$2.00 sent to Boulder, Colorado, one can learn exactly how to make a chemical hand grenade that will go off a convenient six hours after it is set, and study how-to-do-it charts for such esoteric weaponry as bungalow torpedos or pocket incendiary bombs (see illustrations, top row, pg. 64).

American guerrillas hastened to exploit and develop the raw materials provided by Panther Publications and other outside sources. By 1969, handbills and crudely offset booklets containing instructions for the making of variegated explosive devices were as common in campus and ghetto areas as do-good pamphlets in church vestibules. This indigenous guerrilla literature (pgs. 65-66) typically consists of eclectic terrorist recipes lifted from sources from Bayo to the Green Beret and IRA handbooks, and spiced with contemporary revolutionary rhetoric.

The domestic flow of blueprints for homemade weaponry has become stupendous. However, the two most popular handbooks of revolutionary ideas and strategy that American guerrillas religiously read are from Latin America. One is Bayo's *150 Questions*, which gives detailed instructions on how to drive the government crazy when not bombing it. The other is the *Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla* by Carlos Marighella, a Brazilian revolutionary leader and expert in urban guerrilla warfare who was killed by police in Sao Paulo last year. When Cuba's Tricontinental published the *Minimanual* in its January 1970 issue, readers learned that Marighella was one of the first to suggest the tactic of hijacking airplanes. w.h.

Selections from these books, which represent the gospel center of American guerrilla theory, begin on page 67.



STREET ATTACK

- A. Cross-fire Technique (Semi-Det. Houses)
- B. Mouse-Hole Technique with row houses

Four pages from a recent underground guerrilla pamphlet. Cover (above left) was lifted from a U.S. Dept. of Agriculture pork processing brochure.

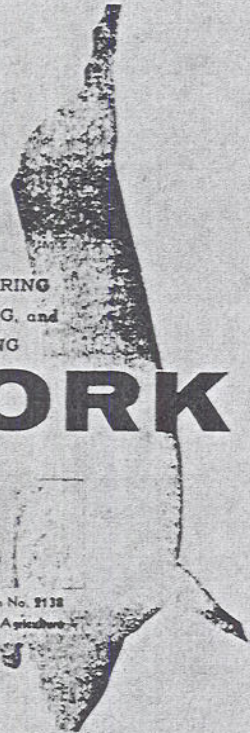


SLAUGHTERING
CUTTING, and
PROCESSING
PORK

on the Farm



Farmers' Bulletin No. 2138
U.S. Department of Agriculture



UNDERGROUND MANUAL NUMBER 3.

PROPAGANDA OF THE DEED

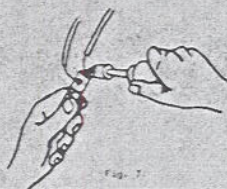
NICK PARADOS

1970

"I do not expect any help for a libertarian revolution from any government in the world. Maybe the conflicting interests of the various imperialisms might have some influence in our struggle. That is quite possible...But we expect no help...We have always lived in slums and holes in the wall. We will know how to accommodate ourselves for a time. For you must not forget, we can also build. It is we who built these palaces and cities here in Spain and in America and everywhere. We, the workers, can build others to take their place. And better ones. We are not in the least afraid of ruins."

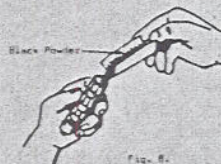
BUENAVENTURA DURRUTI
SPAIN, 1936

THIS MANUAL IS DISTRIBUTED
FREE
IF ANYONE TRIES TO SELL IT TO YOU
RIP THEM OFF



1. If no socket is available for connecting the initiator to the firing circuit, solder the connecting wires to the bulb base. (Fig. 7)

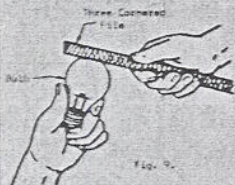
CAUTION: Do NOT use a hot soldering iron on the completed igniter since it may ignite the Black Powder.



5. Fill the tube with Black Powder and tape the open end of the tube closed. (Fig. 8)

Method II

If the glass bulb (electric light) is large enough to hold the Black Powder, it can be used as the container.



1. File a small hole in the top of the bulb. (Fig. 9)



2. Fill the bulb with Black Powder and tape the hole closed. (Fig. 10)

A. Home Made and Improvised Explosives.

The most widely used explosives in the unpolished group are black powder and ammonite powder. These two explosives are easy to buy commercially in any gun shop for reloading purposes, or black powder can be made at home.

"Smokeless powder" (ballistol grade) will explode at a faster burning rate than black powder, if confined, and may be purchased in one pound cans at a majority of gun shops.

Other improvised mixtures and sources of homemade explosives are as follows:

1. Nitroglycerin (extracted from dynamite).
2. Mixtures of potassium chlorate and powdered or granulated sugar.
3. Mixtures of potassium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, and charcoal.
4. Potassium perchlorate mixtures.
5. Mixtures of potassium chlorate and tall phosphorus.
6. Potassium chlorate and vaseline.
7. Model airplane glue (confined).
8. Common country store match heads (tape only).
9. Ammonium nitrate prills (fertilizer) with No. 2 fuel oil.
10. Liquid oxygen and kerosene or spongy material.
11. Calcium carbide with water.
12. Chinese firecracker powder.
13. Toy cherry bomb powder.
14. Flashlight powder procured in camera and photography supply houses.
15. Common match heads nitrated with urine and dry processed.
16. Toy perforated roll caps in bulk.
17. Acetone (confined).
18. Ether (confined).
19. Mixtures of potassium chlorate or sodium chlorate with wax.
20. Mixtures of sodium chlorate and sugar.
21. Mixtures of potassium carbonate and picric acid in crystal form.
22. Mixtures of oxidizers and wood putty.

The majority of mixtures shown above can be initiated by a spark or flame, but some will require a detonator to propagate a detonating wave.

C. Miscellaneous Improvised Explosive Devices.

1. Propane or butane tanks.
2. Dust explosives, flour, starch, or coal dust initiated with a burster igniter. (Fig. 35, 1.)
3. Natural gas stove jets opened and a candle placed at floor level.



Fig. 24. Calcium Carbide as sold in Toy and Hobby Shops.

The Seven Sins of the Urban Guerrilla

Even when the urban guerrilla applies his revolutionary technique with precision and rigorously abides by security rules, he can still be vulnerable to errors. There is no perfect urban guerrilla. The most he can do is to make every effort to diminish the margin of error.

One of the methods we should use to diminish the margin of error is to know thoroughly the seven sins of the urban guerrilla and try to fight them.

The first sin of the urban guerrilla is inexperience. The urban guerrilla, blinded by this sin, thinks the enemy is stupid, underestimates his intelligence, believes everything is easy, and, as a result, leaves clues that can lead to his disaster.

Because of his inexperience, the urban guerrilla can also overestimate the forces of the enemy, believing them to be stronger than they really are. Allowing himself to be fooled by this presumption, the urban guerrilla becomes intimidated and remains insecure and indecisive, paralyzed and lacking.

The second sin of the urban guerrilla is to boast about the actions he has completed and broadcast them to the four winds.

The third sin of the urban guerrilla is vanity. The urban guerrilla who suffers from this sin tries to solve the problems of the revolution by actions erupting in the city, but without bothering about the beginnings and the survival of the guerrilla in rural areas.

The fourth sin of the urban guerrilla is to exaggerate his strength and to undertake projects for which he lacks forces and does not as yet have the required infrastructure.

The fifth sin of the urban guerrilla is precipitous action. The urban guerrilla who commits this sin loses patience, suffers an attack of nerves, does not wait for anything, and impetuously throws himself into action, suffering untold reverses.

The sixth sin of the urban guerrilla is to attack the enemy when he is most angry.

The seventh sin of the urban guerrilla is to fail to plan things and to act out of improvisation.

Execution

Execution is the killing of a North American spy, an agent of the dictatorship, a police torturer, a fascist personality in the government involved in crimes and persecutions against patriots, a stool pigeon, informer, police agent or police provocateur.

Execution is a secret action in which the least possible number of urban guerrillas are involved. In many cases, the execution can be carried out by one sniper, patient, alone and unknown, and operating in absolute secrecy and in cold blood.

Kidnapping

Kidnapping is capturing and holding in a secret spot a police agent, a North American spy, a political personality, or a notorious and dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement.

Kidnapping is used to exchange or liberate imprisoned revolutionary comrades, or to force suspension of torture in the jail cells of the military dictatorship.

The kidnapping of personalities who are known artists or sports figures or are outstanding in some other field, but who have evidenced no political interest, can be a useful form of propaganda for the revolutionary and patriotic principles of the urban guerrilla, provided it occurs under special circumstances, and the kidnapping is handled so that the public sympathizes with it and accepts it.

Surprise

To compensate for his general weakness and shortage of arms compared to the enemy, the urban guerrilla uses surprise. The enemy has no way to fight surprise and becomes confused or is destroyed.

When urban guerrilla warfare broke out in Brazil, experience proved that surprise was essential to the success of any urban guerrilla operation.

The technique of surprise is based on four essential requisites:

- a) we know the situation of the enemy we are going to attack, usually by means of precise information and meticulous observation, while the enemy does not know he is going to be attacked and knows nothing about the attacker;
- b) we know the force of the enemy that is going to be attacked and the enemy knows nothing about our force;
- c) attacking by surprise, we save and conserve our forces, while the enemy is unable to do the same and is left at the mercy of events;

Knowledge of the Terrain

The urban guerrilla's best ally is the terrain, and because this is so, he must know it like the palm of his hand.

To have the terrain as an ally means to know how to use with intelligence its unevenness, its high and its low points, its turns, its irregularities, its regular and its secret passages, its abandoned areas, its thickets, taking maximum advantage of all this for the success of armed actions, escapes, retreats, cover and hiding places.

Our problem is to get through and to know where and how to hide, leaving the enemy bewildered in areas he doesn't know.

Familiar with the avenues, streets, alleys, ins and outs and corners of the urban centers, its paths and shortcuts, empty lots, underground passages, pipes and sewer system, the urban guerrilla safely crosses through the irregular and difficult terrain unfamiliar to the police, where they can be surprised in a fatal ambush or trapped at any moment.

Because he knows the terrain, the guerrilla can go through it on foot, on bicycle, in automobile, jeep or truck and never be trapped. Acting in small groups with only a few people, the guerrillas can reunite at an hour and place determined beforehand, following up the attack with new guerrilla operations, or evading the police circle and disorienting the enemy with their unprecedented audacity.

Armed Propaganda

The coordination of urban guerrilla actions, including each armed action, is the principal way of making armed propaganda.

These actions, carried out with specific and determined objectives, inevitably become propaganda

material for the mass communications system.

Bank assaults, ambushes, desertions and diverting of arms, the rescue of prisoners, executions, kidnappings, sabotage, terrorism and the war of nerves are all cases in point.

Airplanes diverted in flight by revolutionary action, moving ships and trains assaulted and seized by guerrillas, can also be used for propaganda effects.

But the urban guerrilla must never fail to install a clandestine press and must be able to turn out mimeographed copies using alcohol or electric plates and other duplicating apparatus, expropriating what he cannot buy in order to produce small clandestine newspapers, pamphlets, flyers and stamps for propaganda and agitation against the dictatorship.

The urban guerrilla engaged in clandestine printing facilitates enormously the incorporation of large numbers of people into the revolutionary struggle, by opening a permanent work front for those willing to carry on revolutionary propaganda, even when to do so means acting alone and risking their lives as revolutionaries.

With the existence of clandestine propaganda and agitational material, the inventive spirit of the urban guerrilla expands and creates catapults, mortars and other instruments with which to distribute the anti-government pamphlets at a distance.

Tape recordings, the occupation of radio stations and the use of loudspeakers and drawings on walls are other forms of propaganda.

It is enough to win the support of a part of the people and this can be done by popularizing the following slogan: "Let he who does not wish to do anything for the revolutionaries do nothing against them."

150 QUESTIONS FOR THE GUERRILLA

How can a chemical grenade be made to start fires six or 12 hours after having been set?

A small bottle is filled with sulphuric acid and stoppered with a piece of newspaper. The paper is fastened in the bottle with a piece of adhesive tape and the edges of the paper are trimmed with a pair of scissors to prevent waste of the acid.

Ten tablespoons of potassium chlorate and four tablespoons of common sugar are mixed and placed in a second larger bottle. The first bottle containing the acid is then placed upside down in the larger bottle so that the paper is in contact with the potassium chlorate-sugar mixture. The acid begins to eat through the paper, and when it has done so it reacts with the chlorate-sugar mixture to produce a very hot flame which will start a large fire if we have been careful to put the bottle on some papers or other flammable material.

How is an incendiary bomb made?

The incendiary bomb is made with gasoline, any type bottle and a rag-type fuse. All these elements can be easily acquired in any village, no matter how small. A bottle is filled with gasoline and a strip of rag is placed in it that reaches from the bottom of the bottle out through its neck. The bottle is stoppered with cork, paper or fabric. Or, it does not have to be

stoppered at all. The fuse is lit and after it begins to burn, the bottle is thrown against the object we intend to attack. On breaking, the bottle sprays the gasoline on the objective and the fuse ignites it. The ensuing large flame and small explosion will not endanger the thrower even though he is close to it. The bottle with its lighted fuse, stoppered or not stoppered, NEVER EXPLODES! This point is stressed to insure the thrower that he is never in any danger. The only one endangered is the target. It is recommended that the bottle be stoppered whenever possible to avoid spilling the gasoline while launching the bomb.

The following precautions are recommended. Practice with a bottle filled with water, lighting the fuse as though it really contained gasoline. Practice throwing the bottle—preferably one of hard glass like a Coca-Cola bottle—over soft earth so that the bottle is not broken and can be used again and again. Practice to develop accuracy and distance with your throws. Practice often and with different sized bottles.

The bottles to be thrown in actual combat must be as fragile as possible. If a bottle is thick and made of heavy glass it must be thrown with great force to ensure its breaking.

The incendiary bombs should preferably be thrown at night as the flame will illuminate the enemy target while leaving the locale of the thrower in darkness.

What is the difference between an intelligence agent and a counter-intelligence agent?

It is necessary that all guerrillas must practice intelligence and counter-intelligence work, since wars are won more through cunning and shrewdness than by pulling the trigger finger. The spy is the peasant who is in our service and who accompanies the enemy troops, pretending to be their friend and selling them any kind of merchandise they might need. It does not matter if he does not make any profit in his transactions. The important thing is that he be friends with as many soldiers and officers as possible, and that, WITHOUT EVER ASKING THEM ANYTHING, he informs us of everything he hears, of all troop movements he sees, of the equipment of the soldiers, about their morale, etc. For this job, women are unbeatable. Those who work for us must be properly trained. Their messages must be sent to us in code through a third person, or if the news is extremely important and urgent, through messengers.

The counter-intelligence agent is one who offers to work among the enemy forces and once with them keeps us informed of everything that happens. In war, the counter-intelligence agent gives better results than the intelligence agent.

How is a secret society (underground) formed?

An underground is composed of "cells" of three people each. Experience has indicated that three people can operate easily and efficiently. What is more, should we have the misfortune—as we once did—to be infiltrated by a spy, he will be able to inform only on two other persons. This minimizes the possibility of our whole organization being compromised. Cells that have eight or 10 members and whose members are at the same time chiefs of other units of eight or 10 should be abolished.

How will the sabotage section operate?

A cell will never be assigned more than one duty. When more have been allocated, the results of their efforts have been unsatisfactory. Each cell will be baptized with a name such as, the Revengers, Sons of Marti, Land and Liberty, the White Hand, the Left-Handers, etc.

How can we prevent the enemy from advancing block by block?

Our men will fire at the enemy from the rooftops to prevent them from entering any house. Also, dry straw and old clothes soaked in oil can be stored in each house so that if it is taken by the enemy it can easily be set on fire, turning it into a death trap and delaying the advance of the enemy.

What is the purpose of firing at the enemy at night? To inflict casualties or to cause a bad psychological effect?

We will attempt to destroy the morale of the troops by disturbing their rest. Troops that do not sleep during the night are not as efficient during the day as they are unable to march as rapidly. For this reason, we must not let the enemy sleep a single night.

What acts of sabotage can be committed by patriots acting on their own?

Those that have no stomach for organizing into secret cells or who are unwilling to trust anyone, but at the same time wish to contribute to the fight, can perform the following tasks. If they are employed in the postal or telegraphic service they can slow down the service as much as possible, changing the addresses of official communications by sending to the east those that should be going to the west and vice-versa in a way calculated not to arouse suspicion. Telephone employees can foul up the service simply by tying up and delaying calls. Telephone operators can eavesdrop on important conversations and then inform the opposition of the conversations without disclosing their names. Mailmen can destroy letters and steam open those addressed to influential persons, read their contents, and if the information is important, they will turn it over to our Intelligence Section. Garage employees can put emery dust in the oil system of army vehicles. Sand, ground-up stones, etc., can also be used. Those working in government garages can waste gasoline by running many "tests" on the motors and frequently washing their hands with fuel so as to use up as much fuel as possible. Those who are official drivers can ruin the tires of their vehicles by puncturing them with nails or knives while in the garage, driving them over the curb and over sharp stones while on the road. The school teacher will speak to his students of the beauty of progress and ideals. Without endangering himself, he will teach of the love among humans as opposed to the moral slavery in which they presently find themselves.

All must continually grumble about the way they are exploited, about rising prices and how to eliminate the factors that cause their misery.

Workers will slow down their production and under the pretext of illness stay away from work. They will resist any attempts to speed up production. By pretending to utilize excessive caution, they can slow down production.

Those employed by the government must never

reprimand or correct their subordinates but instead constantly criticize the orders which come from above and amplify any errors which their chiefs make. They will spend as much time as possible having long telephone conversations. They will delay material being sent to enemy troops, destroy furniture, sabotage machinery, etc.

Whenever possible they will quarrel with their most efficient personnel and fire those that are able. In order to avert suspicion, they will act as the most fanatical supporters of the government. They will damage, wherever possible, toilets, bathrooms, water, light and gas installations, not only in their office buildings but in casinos, cafes, and theatres.

The best way to destroy a toilet is to flush down cotton and newspaper mixed with nails and wires.

In the large offices our sympathizers will let loose rats and will supply them with cheese until the rats adjust to their environment and begin fulfilling their role as destroyers. They will put out the lights of offices by hitting the bulbs with a rag causing the interior wires to separate, and cause short circuits where possible.

They will voice their opposition to the government, police, etc., when they are in the sports stadium. They will attempt to cause traffic jams by disobeying the traffic rules. On the anniversary of some memorable occasion which is not celebrated by the government, they will go out into the streets and pass back and forth before the offices of the Ministry of War, the Ministry of the Interior, and the police, which will serve as a silent demonstration of their hatred of the regime. They should also go to parks where the statues of the heroes of liberty stand and walk around the statues until the people and the police notice them.

Our sympathizers will form mobs—mountains of human flesh—which will push, disorganize, surround, flood like gigantic waves against the dictator's police. Then they will retire, regroup and return to crash against the police vehicles and the soldiers. If an opportunity arises, they will scream and shout curses against the dictator. All this activity should be accompanied by deafening clamor which is savage and bestial. The most disorder will be brought about with the greatest order. If any political argument takes place with a supporter of the government, be sure you are surrounded by your comrades, particularly when the lackey is a policeman. Have your friends support your side of the argument with cat-calls and hisses.

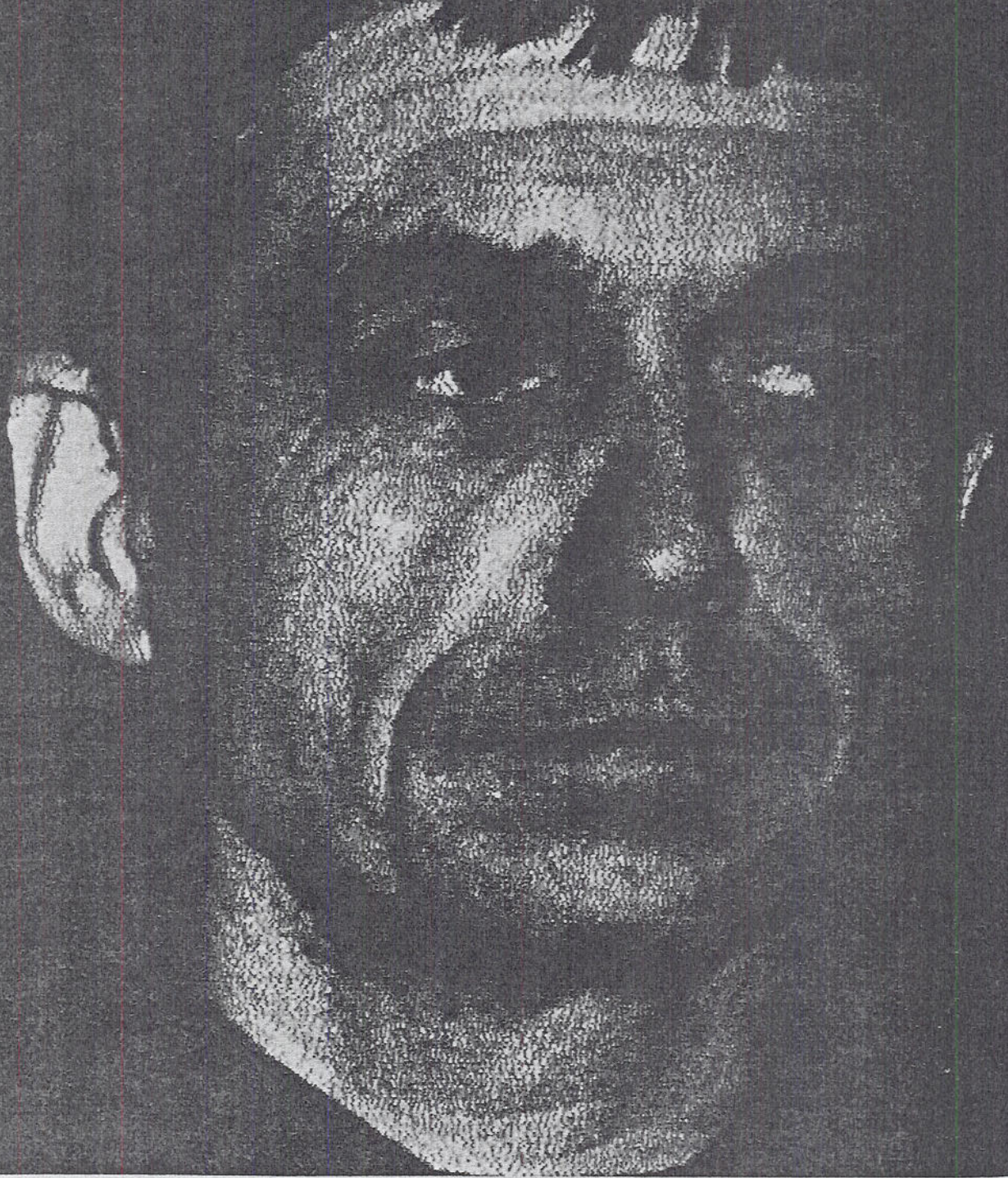
What should we do if a fire breaks out?

If a fire breaks out, everything possible should be done to hinder the arrival of the fire-fighters. An alarm should be turned in which gives the address of the fire as a point far distant from the actual fire. This act should be performed with discretion so as to avoid capture.

What can be done with vacant buildings?

When it is possible to sneak into a building belonging to a government sympathizer which has vacant floors, gasoline or other flammable material should be poured under the door. When the floor is thus saturated, it is then set on fire with a match. After the fire gets a good start, we make our escape.

CAPTURED: AN UNDERGROUND PRIEST



CAPTURED: A WHITE PANTHER



The Reverend Daniel J. Berrigan is the 49-year-old Jesuit priest who, with his brother and seven other Catholic war protesters, used homemade napalm to destroy draft records at the Selective Service Office in Catonsville, Maryland, on May 17, 1968.

Lawrence Robert ("Pun") Plamondon is the 24-year-old Minister of Defense of the White Panther Party, a Michigan-based organization of young whites which has among its primary political goals the adoption of a revolutionary cultural life style. Plamondon has been charged with conspiracy to bomb a federal building in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the bombing itself.

Until recently, both Berrigan and Plamondon were eluding federal authorities by making use of a loosely knit, effective underground that is increasingly providing escape, shelter and hiding for those being sought for political acts. The following interviews were conducted while the men were still fugitives. Berrigan was interviewed by a representative of Pacifica radio, and Plamondon by a representative of Scanlan's. The interviews indicate the realization by political fugitives of the necessity to remain at large for as long as possible without being caught

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER DANIEL BERRIGAN

How did your group plan the Customs House action?

The idea we had with the Customs House action was not to use blood that time, but to use napalm. Napalm was being used on children and women—not only in Vietnam, but all over Latin America—and we were selling it in Israel and throughout Africa. The horror was international and we thought it would be a very powerful symbol to destroy those files, those papers, those hunting licenses with the same material that was being used on human beings.

We had everybody's task thoroughly outlined. Then we made the napalm together. It was one part soap chips and two parts kerosene. Let me tell you, if you ever want to try something very good on material or property that has no right to exist, this is a terrific formula. It's totally incendiary, and it allows Americans to realize up close what the real product is like.

Through one of our friends, we found the wife of a Green Beret who had come home from Asia—she was very anti-war as a result of his experiences there. She read us the formula out of a Green Beret handbook . . . read us the formula all the way from California. It was so simple, it just seemed to be a natural.

Now you're being sought by the FBI for refusing to go to jail. Yet when you performed the act at the draft board, you and your compatriots stood around and watched it burn until the police arrived. What is the difference in your attitude and thinking then and now?

That was the first really large draft board action. It was the first of the trials for this sort of thing, and we still had some hope that the trial might be a forum for political issues—that it might possibly be an important factor in turning this thing around. Well, we did get the forum; we got hundreds and hundreds of people from all over the country and the tremendous

night sessions and a very hot closeup trial with a lot of politics. But we were found guilty. We were disposed of. That made us think the thing through again.

The important thing to talk about, though, is not just the success or failure of the venture, but what it's leading to for the future. In the last year of draft board actions, every one of the groups involved has gotten away without an indictment. In this particular movement people are now doing their utmost to do as much damage as they can, and to get away with it. *You have talked about the possibilities of existing underground in a sense, surfacing from time to time and flaunting the FBI. What do you hope to accomplish?*

What do I hope to accomplish? I still have a basic sense that good people can be brought further and that it's very important in every way possible to communicate with them. I prefer to do my writing rather than just expose myself through the mass media, but I'll do both for a while. What I most prefer is sitting down with small groups and talking about our lives, because that's the most basic revolution I know about and the area where we really get to one another—get our fears and terrors and dreads into the air and move closer to real adult views.

Now, a lot of the saboteurs underground would disagree with this entirely and say that it's merely playing their game again and has nothing to do with them. I have a very great sense that there is going to be much more sabotage and that the government itself is inducing it.

Do you feel any hostility or resentment at any time? Does it lead to the feeling that the masses are never going to move?

If I have anger in me, it's against our political leadership. It's very hard to keep a balance or even a charitable decent attitude toward these people or even a conviction that they are decent people. I find that harder as the days go by because I have a nightmarish feeling that their vision of man and their vision of history is so corrupted and so militarized and so anti-human that they're really going to bring the whole thing down. And that is a very defeatist kind of attitude to carry into my situation.

You know the students who were attacked in the streets of New York in March were in almost every instance unable to connect with any of these workers. The workers came at them with primitive arms and a kind of mob anger, so those kids were, practically speaking, wordless as well as defenseless. But supposing there were circumstances where it was possible for a few students and a few working families to sit around on a regular basis. For instance, I know of some Cornell SDS people who have moved to other cities and actually started communes in working class neighborhoods and have gone to work in factories and gotten ready for this kind of long haul that I am speaking of where you really are trying to get together with people whose lives are very different than yours, and whose personal, religious, social perceptions are giving way under their feet. They're being taxed out of existence. They're feeling the encroachment of middle age and no job advancement. They have brutish jobs that offer them no human recompense. And then many of them are seeing their own children going through changes that they were never

ready for. So it's no wonder that they work off the feeling of personal assault by going and assaulting others.

Where do you think the next few months will take you?

My mother is quite sick right now, and, according to my family, the FBI hangs around the hospital in great numbers. They're like vultures around the dead, thinking that I would be foolish enough to appear. It's part of their cowardice and part of their misunderstanding of real human feeling that they would even hang around a sick bed, a death scene, and take advantage of someone very old. But that's part of the cowardice by which they rule anyway.

INTERVIEW WITH PUN PLAMONDON

What have been the effects of the White Panther Party?

When we look around the country at the actions we were involved in, we see that we were effectively organizing and educating the young people into a political force that could bring about some relevant revolutionary changes.

As we did that successfully, the power structure moved in a more and more fascist manner, starting back in 1967-68 with frame-up charges against our chairman, John Sinclair. And then it all came to a head when they sentenced him to 9½-10 years for possessing two marijuana cigarettes. They thought by getting him off the set they would be able to successfully silence the Party and stop our growth and stop our organizing. But we saw that the people just got more and more dedicated behind that and more and more radicalized, and the Party surged ahead even more. We have chapters all across the country now. One of the things we are trying to do is get across to the people of America the fact that we have political prisoners here.

The White Panthers talk about you being in the underground. Can you define the underground?

The underground is pretty much wherever an outlaw is. It's getting more and more developed as more people go underground and machinery gets set up to deal with their survival. It definitely is not young people exclusively. It calls on all classes and all strata of people to help those who are underground.

We've got enough people in jail. We don't have enough outlaws; we don't have enough people underground. That's one of the reasons I went underground. I think we have to break down the feeling that you have to go to jail, that you have to relate to that whole court system, that so-called legal system. The only way those pigs have any authority is if the people accept their authority. It's like them telling me to come back. If I came back then I would be accepting their authority. But I just stand here on the other side of the fence and holler at them and tell them I ain't coming back. People should think about going underground. People who don't have to go underground, who are in a position to help people who go underground, should start thinking about different ways of helping people, feeding people, moving people, providing medical supplies, whatever might be needed.

You've been to Europe and Africa since you went under-

ground. Is the underground system an international system?

You say an underground system, an international system—that makes it sound like some sort of Anacin ad where they show a cutaway of somebody's digestive system. It ain't anything like that. There's a struggle going on worldwide. It's just the basic struggle that's been going on since history has been written. The contradictions between the oppressor and oppressed. So it's definitely an international struggle. But there isn't any sort of system, any special number you call to get tapped into that. It's just there—people relate to and love revolutionaries, no matter what country they're from, no matter what color their skin is. So you can get help anywhere.

What is your justification for bombing? Could you justify innocent people getting killed accidentally by bombing?

I don't have to justify anything. Because it's just there and history has shown that bombing plays a very elementary role in any sort of revolution.

A lot of people, including John Sinclair, call trashing and rock-throwing by students "reactionary" because it's fighting the enemy on his battleground. Do you agree?

I look at trashing and rock-throwing and bottle-throwing as a pulse, a way of feeling the energy and determination and the outrage of the people. Revolution is not a spontaneous thing. It takes many steps and many stages and many years—and it takes diligent work on the part of professional revolutionaries before we see the masses of people ready for revolution.

How do you see the revolution developing?

The youth colony will join the black colony and liberate the whole mother country itself. By doing that, it will break off the tentacles that are holding the Vietnamese people and the African people and the Latin American people in bondage. We can't really point to any other revolution in history and say that it is going to develop like that. There have never been the conditions before in history like there are here in the 20th century. So everything is going to be unique and there is going to be very beautiful music—people's music. We have to really understand that the people are involved in their own liberation. Revolution starts at home, just like charity. We are going to really have to defend our culture and our way of life, because, as I said, it's going to come under very heavy harassment and attack, because we're really a threat to the power structure. The whole new youth culture, all the people of the youth culture, are by nature anti-imperialists, anti-racists. They're not warmongers. We've all learned the Allegiance to the Flag. We used to say the Allegiance to the Flag in school every morning but it doesn't say nothing about killing Vietnamese people or killing black people or polluting the rivers or putting people in jail for smoking a harmless weed. It didn't say anything about that. So we have just got to take all that rhetoric and develop some machinery around it.

If it looked like the FBI were closing in on you, would you think of assassinating several people before you were caught?

Do you mean do I have any eyes for being like a kamikaze pilot? No, I don't have any illusions of doing that. I think they're just chickens anyway, you know. I don't think they're gonna mess with me.

THE REVOLUTIONARY ART OF EMORY DOUGLAS

