

9 Radicals Are on the Most Wanted List

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — More than half of those on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's list of most wanted fugitives are young left-wing radicals.

Although officially known as the list of 10 Most Wanted Fugitives, it now numbers a record 16, including nine radicals. The 16 include 4 women, all but one of them linked to violent revolutionary type activities.

Until six months ago this well-known rogues' gallery listed primarily hardened criminals. Then, in May, a White Panther party member named Lawrence R. Plamondon, accused of bombing a Central Intelligence Agency office in Ann Arbor, Mich., was put on the list. Other radicals continued to be placed on the list until it reached its present make-up.

The radicals on the list are the following:

Four men accused of "sabotage, destruction of Government property and conspiracy" in the bombing of the mathematics center on the University of Wisconsin in late August. They are Leo Frederick Burt, David Sylvan Fine and two brothers, Karleton Lewis Armstrong and Dwight Alan Armstrong. A researcher died in the blast.

Two women—Susan Saxe and Katherine Ann Power — described by the F.B.I. as "reputed members of a radical revolutionary group dedicated to attacking the United States military system and undermining police powers." They are charged with the murder of a Boston policeman after a bank robbery in which they allegedly took part.

Cameron David Bishop, described by the F.B.I. as "a violence-minded college revolutionary who bears the tattoo of a skunk." Reputedly a member of the Students for a Democratic Society, he is charged with the destruction of four power transmission towers in Colorado that supplied power to defense plants.

H. Rap Brown, a black militant charged with "inciting to riot and arson." He failed to appear for trial on those charges on May 4 and was put on the most wanted list the same day.

Bernardine Dohrn, who is referred to in an F.B.I. flyer as "a self-described revolutionary Communist" who is being sought for "unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for mob action, violation of Federal anti-riot laws and conspiracy." She was put on the list the day after she failed to appear for trial on charges stemming from a violent confrontation with the Chicago police in Oct., 1969.

Others on List

Others on the list include John William Clouser, accused of interstate car theft, who escaped from a Florida mental hospital; Charles Lee Herron, who is being sought for the murder of a Tennessee policeman; Byron James Rice, accused of murdering a California armored car guard; Warren David Reddock, sought for the murder of an Illinois businessman; Benjamin Hoskins Pad-

dock, an escaped Federal prisoner; Taylor Morris Teaford, a convicted rapist who is being sought for the murder of his grandmother, and Marie Dean Arrington, a convicted murderer, who escaped from a Florida prison while awaiting execution.

According to an F.B.I. spokesman, the agency monitors cases through its 59 branch offices around the country and chooses replacements and additions for its most wanted list on the basis of which individuals seem to "represent the most danger to society."

In its fiscal report issued on Oct. 30, the F.B.I. stated that "a rapid escalation in new-left extremism" presented a "distinct danger to our national security." The report went on to condemn specifically the militant Weatherman faction of the S.D.S., and singled out as a revolutionary training exercise the October, 1969, so-called "days of rage," which played a role in causing Bernardine Dohrn's name to appear on the wanted list.

An F.B.I. agent, when asked whether it might be inferred that politically oriented types were being unfairly included on a list that had traditionally been dominated by hard-core criminals, denied that a person's motives for a crime in any way free him from responsibility for his act.

Kunstler Is Critical

William M. Kunstler, a well known lawyer who is a supporter of liberal causes, has as clients one former and one current member of the most wanted list. In a telephone interview, Mr. Kunstler said that the F.B.I.'s reason for putting revolutionary types on the list was "to murder them." He added that by describing the radicals as dangerous, the F.B.I. encourages local officials to "shoot first and ask questions later."

He also said that radicals were put on the list "to stig-

matize the movements to which they subscribe."

The list, now in its 21st year, is primarily used as a means of giving its members the maximum publicity possible. Once an individual is placed on the list he is given considerable attention throughout the media, a fact that leads to many arrests. By March, 1970, of 286 arrested top 10 fugitives, citizens were credited with supplying information leading to capture in 100 cases.

The average length of stay on the list is 132 days. Some fugitives, however, have been captured within hours of being listed, and others have eluded law officers for years. An escaped mental patient has been on the list for more than five years.

316 on List

The list has had a total of 316 persons on it. As of Aug. 17, 174 of these have been arrested by F.B.I. agents, 68 by local police in almost every state, and 35 by local police and F.B.I. agents working together. Also, there have been 11 surrenders and one suicide.



United Press International
AFTER SENATE TESTIMONY: J. Edgar Hoover, the F.B.I. head, leaves hearing room. He said that there was a plot by militant pacifists to kidnap a public official.

A high percentage of those listed are charged with "unlawful flight to avoid prosecution." Under this Federal statute, if there is reason to assume that a suspect in any of a number of specific crimes has fled across state lines, then the F.B.I. can enter the case.

Those crimes, when coupled with the likelihood of interstate flight, that can bring the F.B.I. into the case include, murder, assault with a dangerous weapon, mayhem, burglary, rape, kidnaping, extortion accompanied by threat of violence, robbery or arson, or the attempt to commit any of these crimes.

Once captured, a suspect usually faces only the substantive local charge, i.e. murder, and is not prosecuted on the procedural "unlawful flight" statute.