

NY Times
G.I. With Ph.D. Planted
9 Bank Bombs, F.B.I. Says

By JOHN CORRY

A fugitive Army private who holds a Ph.D. in psychology was named yesterday as the man who had placed time bombs in the safe-deposit boxes of three banks on Wall Street and six others in Chicago and San Francisco.

In a warrant issued in the Northern District Court in California, he was identified as Ronald Kaufman, 33 years old. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said he had enlisted in the Army in St. Louis on Aug. 10, 1971, using the name James Edward Jensen, after having been in the Army from February, 1956, through February, 1958.

Under the name Jensen, Kaufman was said to have left Fort Polk, La., on Dec. 9, 1971, with orders to report in 30 days to Fort Jackson in South Carolina.

He never showed up. He was last reported in Berkeley, Calif., two to four weeks ago. It is understood that the Federal manhunt has centered in Chicago, where Kaufman, using the name Christopher Charles Mohr, reportedly rented an apartment for a brief time last fall.

In a statement issued in Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., said the suspect had been traced through his fingerprints.

Four prints are said to have been found on applications for safe-deposit boxes that



United Press International
Ronald Kaufman

Kaufman reportedly filled out here, in Chicago and in San Francisco, and two fingerprints are said to have been found on the inside of a bomb planted in the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

In addition the F.B.I. said the hand printing on the applica-

Continued on Page 41, Column 1

F.B.I. Says Fugitive G.I. Put
Bombs in Banks in 3 States

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4
tions was similar to that on a number of letters that were sent to the news media last week. The letters described the locations of the bombs and said that similar explosives could be planted in the future "to kidnap property and offer it in exchange for the freedom of our people."

Linked to Leftist Movement

The F.B.I. said that Kaufman had attended conventions of Students for a Democratic Society in 1966 and 1967, although persons familiar with the conventions insisted they had no recollection of him.

However, it was learned that Kaufman was a close friend of Abbie Hoffman, the Yippie leader, and that he had lived with him in Chicago during the summer of 1968.

The F.B.I. also said, without explanation, that the suspect had used the names Christopher Curtis Moore and Charles E. Owens, and that he had rented safe-deposit boxes in San Francisco last July under the name Christopher Charles Mohr.

Earlier it had been disclosed that similar safe-deposit boxes had been rented under the same name in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Hoover said that Kaufman, if convicted on all counts, could face a sentence of 81 years in prison and \$90,000 in fines.

The Federal warrant for his arrest charged him with 12 counts—three with attempting to damage the banks, three with using the mail to make threats, three with possession of the bombs, and three with making false statements in applications for the safe-deposit boxes.

Explosion in September

The only actual explosion ever linked to a man who called himself Mohr, however, took place on Sept. 7 in a safe-deposit box in the San Francisco branch of the Bank of America.

That explosion, which was not publicized at the time, was investigated by agents of the Department of the Treasury.

The F.B.I. became involved in the case on Jan. 7, when the letters were received that suggested the bombs were part of a political plot.

The letters—sent by a group that called itself the "Movement in Amerika"—specified that the bombs were in the following banks:

New York—The Marine Midland Grace Trust Company, 140 Broadway; The First National City Bank, 107 William Street, and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 40 Wall Street.

Chicago—The Continental Illinois National Bank, 31 La Salle Street; the First National Bank of Chicago, First National Plaza, and the Northern Trust Company, 50 South La Salle Street.

San Francisco—The Crocker Citizens National Bank, 1 Montgomery Street; the Wells Fargo Bank, Market and Montgomery Streets, and the Bank of America, Market and New Montgomery Streets.

Bombs Had Time Clocks

When the police in the three cities investigated, they found bombs, with about a half-pound of powder, attached to battery-driven calendar clocks that were to be used as detonators.

A letter sent to The Berkeley Tribe, an underground newspaper, described the timers on the bombs as having a cycle of 217 days, or seven months—that is, the bombs could be planted seven months before their detonation.

The F.B.I. did not disclose how the fingerprints had been traced to Kaufman. It is known that the bureau maintains two sets of fingerprint files—one for known or convicted criminals, and one for civil cases that have come to its attention. But in any case, his fingerprints would have been on file as a member of the military.

A Justice Department source said yesterday that Kaufman probably would now be charged in other parts of the country. He said that the warrant had been sworn out in California simply because the United States Attorney's office there had been open when the F.B.I. had finished drawing up the list of charges.