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The Park Police Station Bombing Case

Many media organizations have uncritically repeated the claims of Weather Underground terrorists Bill Ayers and Bernardine Dohrn that their bombs and "armed actions" never hurt or killed anyone, except when a bomb accidentally went off, killing three of their own members. But the February 16, 1970, murder of Sergeant Brian V. McDonnell has been attributed to the Weather Underground by the FBI, former FBI informant Larry Grathwohl, the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc., and the San Francisco Police Officers Association.

Newspaper accounts at the time put the number of people wounded at nine. Riddled with shrapnel, Sgt. Brian V. McDonnell died two days later at San Francisco General Hospital. A memorial was held for him in February 2007. He was a young man with his whole life ahead of him. But to Ayers and Dohrn, he was a "pig."

"Sergeant McDonnell caught the full force of the flying shrapnel, which consisted of heavy metal staples and lead bullets. As other officers tried rendering aid to the fallen sergeant, they could see that he sustained a severed neck artery wound and severe wounds to his eyes and neck," the San Francisco Police Officers Association Journal reports. "Officers [Ron] Martin and [Al] Arnaud, who were standing several feet from the window ledge, were knocked to the ground and sustained injuries from the flying glass," it says. The blast caused them hearing impairment and shock. One officer was knocked to the floor unconscious, while another "suffered multiple severe wounds on his face, cheek and legs from the flying fragments of the glass."

In one case, during street violence in Chicago, the Weathermen beat Chicago official Richard Elrod, who was permanently crippled. A Weatherman song was published celebrating his beating and injuries.

As Herbert Romerstein, a former Congressional investigator, notes:

> The hearings of the House Committee on Internal Security identified Chicago official Richard Elrod, who was permanently crippled, and police officer Toby Burton, who was severely beaten, by the Weathermen thugs. Burton, still a member of the Chicago police department, has risen to a high rank. Elrod has been a judge in Chicago for many years, but has not fully recovered.
>
> The book *Weatherman*, Edited by Harold Jacobs, Ramparts Press, 1970, which contained many of the communiques and articles sympathetic to the

Weathermen, published a Weatherman song celebrating the injury to Richard Elrod. The song goes as follows:

(to the tune of "Lay, Lady, Lay")

"Lay Elrod lay
Lay in the street for a while
Stay Elrod stay
Stay in your bed for a while

"You thought you could stop the Weatherman
But up-front people put you on your can

"Stay Elrod stay
Stay in your iron lung
Play Elrod play
Play with your toes for a while

"You thought the Weatherman was mighty green
But we were the heaviest that you'd ever seen

"Lay Elrod lay'"Lay in the street for a while
Stay Elrod stay
Stay in your bed for a while"

The Weather Underground has gotten away with much of the violence. But the dead police officers are still remembered and some of those injured are still officials in the city of Chicago, including one permanently crippled.[1]

The July 1976 FBI report, "Foreign Influence – Weather Underground Organization (WUO)," catalogs 35 Weather Underground bombings. Two bombings, which had been previously unclaimed – one of police vehicles at the Berkeley Police Department parking lot on February 13, 1970, and a second one on February 16, 1970, at the Park Police Station in San Francisco (referred to in the FBI report as the Golden Gate Park Branch of the San Francisco Police Department) which killed Sgt. Brian V. McDonnell and wounded many others, were definitely charged to the Weather Underground. (excerpts included in this report). This information was included in a special publication about the Weather Underground prepared by W.R. Wannall and Donald E. Moore, members of the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (also included in this report).

On March 6, 1970, there was an attempted bombing of police facilities in Detroit, Michigan. The FBI notes that members of the Weather Underground, led by Bill Ayers, were reported to be in Detroit, during that period, for the purpose of bombing a police facility.

Larry Grathwohl, the FBI informant, who testified under oath and wrote a book about his experiences in the organization, quoted Ayers as saying that Dohrn planned and carried out the bloody bombing of the Park Police Station in San Francisco and that it was a "success." (testimony and book excerpt included in this report).

In a statement at a March 12, 2009, Washington, D.C. press conference, he explained,

> "I remember the Sunday morning in January of 1970 when it was obvious to me that the three FBI agents were upset. They wanted to know when the bombings of the Detroit Police Officers Building and the 13th precinct would take place and which members of the Weather Underground would be assigned to do it. Bill Ayers had debriefed me regarding every aspect of the plans we had developed before telling me I was being reassigned to Madison. **Bill's two major requirements were that the bombs go off at the same time and that the greatest number of police officers would be killed or injured. Both bombs were to contain fence staples or roofing nails to ensure this effect. Bill Ayers didn't care if innocent people were also killed or injured. Bill had even gone so far as to tell us that the bomb at the 13th precinct should be placed on a window ledge.** Both bombs were set four days later than originally planned but both also failed to detonate due to failures in the timing devices.
>
> "I wouldn't see Bill Ayers again until February of 1970 in Buffalo when I returned from a day of obtaining death certificates for use in creating phony ID's for fellow members of my new cell of Weatherman terrorists. As soon as we had all assembled, Bill began a criticism session of myself and my associates for having spent too much time preparing for actions (bombings) and not doing anything. He reminded us of the commitment all of us had made to the overthrow of the U.S. government at the National Council Meeting in Flint the previous December and how our inactivity was harming the Cubans, the Vietnamese and the Chinese. Bill went on to describe how Bernardine Dohrn, a Weather Underground central committee member and considered the leader of the Weather Underground, had to plan and commit the bombing of the Park Station in San Francisco. This bomb contained fence staples and was placed on a window ledge during a shift change ensuring the presence of the greatest number of police officers and the greatest possibility of death and injury. Several Police Officers were injured and one, Sergeant McDonnell, was killed by fence staples used in the bomb. He was in the hospital for two days before he succumbed to his injuries."

In a letter to Cliff Kincaid of America's Survival, Inc. the San Francisco Police Officers Association writes:

> There are irrefutable and compelling reasons to believe that Bill Ayers and his wife Bernardine Dohrn, members of the terrorist group 'Weather Underground', are largely responsible for the bombing of Park Police Station and other police stations throughout the United States during their 'tour of terror' in the late 1960s and early 1970s. (letter included in this report.)

In its 2007-2008 biennial report, [2] the California Department of Justice confirmed the case is open and added that the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. has been asked for assistance. Page 16 of the report says:

> In 2000, the SFPD reopened its investigation into the bombing of the Park Police Station and requested investigative assistance from the DOJ. The DOJ's Bureau of Forensic Services was also assigned to identify a latent print collected from the original crime scene.

The FBI said that the fingerprints of Bill Ayers and other members of the Weather Underground were found in a "bomb factory" in San Francisco. (document included in this report).

In 1982, when Dohrn made an appearance at the University of Kansas to argue against the Reagan policy of opposing a communist takeover of El Salvador, John B. Barrett, then a third semester law student at the university, reported, "Using Larry Grathwohl's testimony, and a pamphlet by ex-FBI agents, I asked Dohrn how she could condemn killing by the U.S. government when she had killed one police officer and injured others. Her response was, 'Larry's a pig.' I asked about the incident at least two more times, and got the same response each time." Barrett added: "DOHRN NEVER SAID THAT GRATHWOHL HAD LIED OR DENIED THAT SHE HAD PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT THE BOMBING THAT KILLED THE OFFICER IN SAN FRANCISCO [Caps in original e-mail]." [3]

Marilyn Buck, who was involved in both the Weather Underground and Black Liberation Army, was at the center of much of the political violence and terrorism in the San Francisco area during the 1970s. Buck was identified by a witness, Police Officer Hank Fikkers, [4] as the person who "cased" the Ingleside Station of the San Francisco Police Department before BLA members attacked it and killed Sergeant John Young on August 29, 1971. Eight suspects were arrested on January 23, 2007, and charged in connection with Sergeant Young's murder. [5]

Before that, on October 19, 1970, San Francisco Police Officer Harold Hamilton had been shot and killed after responding to a bank robbery call at the Wells Fargo Bank. [6] At his funeral at St. Brendan's Church, on October 22, 1970, members of the Black Liberation Army were blamed for planting a time bomb filled with metal staples outside of the church. The bomb exploded but because it had been buried too deep in the ground it did not injure any mourners. The staples exploded up in the air, according to retired Police Captain Augustus "Gus" Bruneman, who was on the scene. [7]

Buck was convicted of involvement in the prison break of Black Liberation Army figure Joanne Chesimard, also known as Assata Shakur, who was convicted in the 1973 murder of New Jersey State Trooper Werner Foerster but escaped to Cuba.

The February 16, 1970, murder of Sergeant Brian V. McDonnell is one of the "cold cases" involving the Weather Underground that can still be solved.

America's Survival, Inc. President Cliff Kincaid says, "Law enforcement officials, at the federal, state and local levels, want justice to be done. That is why, with the critical support of the federal government, arrests were made and charges filed against members of the Black Liberation Army in connection with the murder of Sergeant John Young in San Francisco back in 1971. That is the model of law enforcement cooperation that we seek in the case of Sgt. McDonnell's murder."

Ronald Martin, one of the police officers injured in the February 16, 1970 bombing of the Park Police Station in San Francisco, told America's Survival, Inc.:

> I am concerned, however, by the change in national administrations and worry that political considerations stemming from President Obama's personal relationships with Weather Underground members Bill Ayers and Bernardine Dohrn could prove to be a complicating factor in going forward in the Park Station bombing case. A statement or expression of support from Attorney General Eric Holder for getting to the bottom of the Sgt. McDonnell murder would go a long way toward reassuring some of us that politics will not be a consideration in seeking justice. He could also reassure FBI Director Robert Mueller that he wants and expects justice in this case. [8]

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[1] http://www.usasurvival.org/juzt4victs.html
[2] http://ag.ca.gov/publications/biennial_report_07-08.pdf (included in this report).
[3] http://www.aim.org/aim-report/blood-on-the-hands-of-obamas-terror-associate/
[4] In an email message to Cliff Kincaid, dated March 4, 2009, Fikkers says that, on August 29,1971, as he was assigned to a radio car with officer Tom DelTorre at Ingleside station, "We were just about to leave the station when Sgt. Young asked Tom to go to an citizen to solve a minor complaint. As we were leaving the station I noticed a young white female at the front desk window. She was wearing a beige dress and heels, and wasn't to bad looking. As I was leaving she turned around and gave me a big smile." He adds, " The next day I realized that the woman at the window must have been 'casing' the station and gave the shooters, who were waiting on the freeway next to the station, the go-ahead. I wrote a memo to the homicide inspectors regarding the woman and they had me come down to their office where they showed me a photo line-up of several woman and I picked out Marilyn Buck as the person at the counter. We then proceeded to the telephone co. on Otis street where she was working and I again identified her as she was coming back from lunch. The inspectors informed me that on my ID they were able to get a telephone tap warrant and that was the last I heard of her until I heard she was sentenced to prison."
[5] See http://www.sfgov.org/site/police_index.asp?id=53857
[6] http://www.odmp.org/officer/5975-police-officer-harold-hamilton
[7] Telephone Interview, March 4, 2009, with Cliff Kincaid.
[8] Complete statement printed on final page of this report.

C. WUO Bombings and Attempted Bombings

October 7, 1969

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

December 6, 1969

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

February 13, 1970

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

February 16, 1970

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

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

[redacted] b1

[redacted]

March 6, 1970

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

Biennial Report

Major Activities
2007-2008

California
Department of Justice

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Attorney General

An electronic version of this report is available on the California Attorney General's website at www.ag.ca.gov

After all leads are exhausted, local law enforcement agencies often seek the assistance of DOJ agents to solve "cold-case" homicides.

Unsolved Violent Crime Team. The Unsolved Violent Crime Team, assisted by the Sexual Predator Apprehension Team and the Investigative Support Team, worked with the Fresno County Sheriff's Department on a wiretap in the double-murder investigation of an elderly couple who were killed in their home in 2005. There were no suspects in these murders and investigators had exhausted all leads. The information derived from the wiretap led to the arrest of the victim's son and an accomplice, who were arrested and booked for the murder of both victims.

Black Liberation Army Suspects Arrested. In 1971, armed with shotguns, rifles, semi-automatic rifles and handguns, members of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) attacked the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) Ingleside Police Station, killing Sergeant John Victor Young. The BLA conspiracy to kill law enforcement officers began in October 1968 and extended through 1973 with four attempted murders of law enforcement personnel, the bombing of a police officer's funeral at St. Brendan's Church in San Francisco, the murder of two New York City police officers, the attempted bombing of Mission Police Station in San Francisco, and three armed bank robberies. In 2000, the SFPD reopened its investigation into the bombing of the Park Police Station and requested investigative assistance from the DOJ. The DOJ's Bureau of Forensic Services was also assigned to identify a latent print collected from the original crime scene. In 2007, seven former members of the BLA were arrested and charged with the murder of Sergeant Young and conspiracy to commit murder of police officers.

Environmental Crimes Team Uncovers Fraud. DOJ Special Agents assigned to the Environmental Crimes Team investigated the owners of Los Nachitos Recycling Center for fraud against the California Redemption Value Fund. The suspects in this case were defrauding the California Department of Conservation by transporting ineligible materials from Nevada into California and then illegally submitting these materials as recyclables for reimbursement. Agents conducted numerous surveillance operations and served five search warrants during the course of this investigation. As a result, DOJ agents uncovered over $350,000 in fraud. Both suspects pled guilty.

Bureau of Gambling Control

The Bureau of Gambling Control investigates gambling license applicant qualifications, monitors licensee conduct, and assists Indian tribes to ensure that tribal gaming activities are crime-free.

Criminal Intelligence Unit. The unit issued 29 time-sensitive intelligence bulletins to the law enforcement community, stakeholders in the cardroom industry and Tribal casinos. These

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February 24, 2009

Mr. Cliff Kincaid, President
America's Survival, Inc.

Dear Mr. Kincaid:

Sgt. Brian McDonnell of the San Francisco Police Department was murdered by urban terrorists on the night of Monday, February 16, 1970.

Sgt. McDonnell was in uniform and on duty at Park Police Station when a bomb placed near a window of the station exploded and forever changed the lives of many, many people.

Though Sgt. McDonnell was the sole fatality of this heinous and cowardly act, several other police officers fell victim to this incident of terror and were seriously injured as well. These officers include Ronald Martin; Al Arnaud; Robert O'Sullivan; Gerald Doherty; Ed Buckner; Robert Fogarty; Frank Rath and Sgt. Paul Kotta.

Those responsible for the cold blooded murder of Sgt. McDonnell and the injuries to the other officers have never been brought to justice and the case remains open.

There are irrefutable and compelling reasons to believe that Bill Ayers and his wife Bernadine Dohrn, members of the terrorist group "Weather Underground" are largely responsible for the bombing of Park Police Station and other police stations and police facilities throughout the United States during their "tour of terror" in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

The San Francisco Police Officers' Association joins Mr. Cliff Kincaid of "America's Survival, Inc." in his valiant and noble effort to urge a renewed effort by the appropriate Law Enforcement Agencies (Local, State and Federal), to bring this case to a close and bring those responsible for the murder of Sgt. Brian McDonnell and the injuries to other officers to the justice they have so long eluded.

The San Francisco Police Officers' Association also strongly urges that every possible effort be made to bring all evidence concerning this crime and all other crimes of urban terrorism perpetrated by the "Weather Underground" against the police officers of our great country to the forefront in a court of law.

Although the murder of Sgt. Brian McDonnell occurred almost forty years ago, the San Francisco Police Department and the San Francisco Police Officers' Association have not forgotten the devastating effects of this event.

Sgt. McDonnell's loving family sacrificed…his friends and trusted fellow officers sacrificed and the City of Saint Francis, San Francisco, sacrificed the loss of one of its' finest…and we lost one of "our own".

Please honor the memory and legacy of Sgt. Brian McDonnell and all other Police Officers who fell victim to this group of violent scoundrels by aggressively investigating this case and bringing those responsible to justice. Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted,

San Francisco Police Officers' Association

Gary Delagnes, President

Kevin Martin, Vice President

Tony Montoya, Secretary

Martin Halloran, Treasurer

Christopher Breen, Sergeant at Arms

KM/yh

TERRORISTIC ACTIVITY

Inside the Weatherman Movement

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

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

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PART 2

OCTOBER 18, 1974

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TERRORISTIC ACTIVITY—INSIDE THE WEATHERMAN MOVEMENT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1974

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:45 a.m., in room 2300, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Strom Thurmond presiding.

Also present: J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel; Alfonso Tarabochia, chief investigator, and Robert Short, senior investigator.

Senator THURMOND. The committee will come to order.

The evidence you shall give in this hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I do.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

TESTIMONY OF LARRY GRATHWOHL

Mr. SOURWINE. Will you give the reporter your full name, please?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Larry Grathwohl.

Mr. SOURWINE. And your present address?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. 2212 Old Creek Place, Hayward, Calif.

Mr. SOURWINE. And when and where were you born?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1947.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you married?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Any children?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Two by a previous marriage.

Mr. SOURWINE. What was your education?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. One year of college.

Mr. SOURWINE. I think at the outset, Mr. Chairman, we should let the record speak clearly with respect to this witness's participation in activities of the so-called New Left, and especially of the Weatherman organization.

You were a member of this organization, were you not?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. How did you come to join it?

I met Bill again in February 1970, at which time he came to Cincinnati to reorganize the Collective. At this time he sent Naomi Jaffe and Mike Spiegel to Detroit and Karen Danzer to Seattle. Those three people were primary leadership in the Cincinnati Collective.

The new primary leadership was Dionne Donghi, herself, and at that time Bill and I discussed strategy in regards to Cincinnati.

I met Bill again in Detroit in February 1970. At this time, the Weathermen had gone underground. This is the, during this period of time, that I was in Detroit, was when the plan for the bombing of the Detroit Police Officers Association Building took place, and Bill was the person who directed the "focle" that I was part of to place the bomb at the DPOA Building. He designed the bomb and told me that he would get the necessary materials, the dynamite, et cetera, and about 4 days later Bill broke that focle that I was part of up, and he sent Mark Lenel, Windy Pankin and Linda Josephwich, and of those and myself. This is a four-man "focle" and we were directed to go to Madison, Wis.

I was in Madison, Wis., approximately two weeks, returned to Cincinnati, and then Naomi Jaffe directed me to go to Buffalo, New York, to be part of a new four-man "focle" which would include Naomi Jaffe, Robert Ward, Dionne Donghi and myself.

Mr. SOURWINE Now, you used the phrase "focle." Does that mean the same as task force?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Correct. Bill Ayers showed up there, at which time we had a discussion regarding Weathermen policy changes. He had been in a meeting on the West Coast, which included the higher echelon of the Weatherman leadership. Such changes were made as consolidating Weathermen forces on the east and west coast, primarily in the New York and San Francisco areas.

The hard line that the Weathermen had taken in regards to monogamy was diluted to some degree. After this meeting took place, Bill and Naomi Jaffe went to Canada to meet with people from the Quebec Liberation Front and other people that they did not tell me about.

When he returned, we had another meeting at which time—and this is the only time that any Weathermen told me about something that someone else had done—and Bill started off telling us about the need to raise the level of the struggle and for stronger leadership inside the Weatherman "focles" and inside the Weatherman organization as a whole. And he cited as one of the real problems was that someone like Bernardine Dohrn had to plan, develop and carry out the bombing of the police station in San Francisco, and he specifically named her as the person that committed that act.

At that time Bill Ayers, or shortly after that, Bill Ayers left and went to New York City.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he indicate how he knew of Bernardine Dohrn's participation in that San Francisco bombing?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I cannot say that he did.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you get the impression that he was there?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No, I can't say that I did. It was more of a criticism of us.

Mr. SOURWINE. He didn't give any description of what took place that would indicate that he saw it?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Yes. Well, he said that the bomb was placed on the window ledge and he described the kind of bomb that was used to the extent of saying what kind of shrapnel was used in it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he say who placed the bomb on the window ledge?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Bernardine Dohrn.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he say it in a way that would indicate that he was there and saw it?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Well, if he wasn't there to see it, somebody who was there told him about it, because he stated it very emphatically.

Mr. SOURWINE. He did not tell you who told him?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No; he did not.

Mr. SOURWINE. Go ahead.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I met Bill again in New York City. The Buffalo collective was reassigned to New York City and upon arriving in New York City, that very night I had another meeting with Bill Ayers. I should say that the focle had a meeting, all three of us were there, and we were told then that someone on the national leadership would be in contact with us, that our purpose in New York was strategic sabotage and to try to organize other focles on the pyramid theory, and that he would be in contact with us later.

That is the last time that I saw Bill Ayers.

Mr. SOURWINE. Go ahead, the name of the next individual whose picture you recognize.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I am sorry, but I do not recognize him.

Mr. SOURWINE. When you do not recognize, you do not need to say so, simply lay it aside. I want you to give us the names of those you do recognize and tell us what you know about them in each case.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. John Fuerst. I met John the first time at the national council meeting in Flint in December 1969. Conversations with him were extremely limited at that time.

I met Fuerst again in February 1970 at a meeting that took place in Cleveland, Ohio, at which time I learned Fuerst was the primary leadership of the Cleveland collective. During this meeting that took place in Cleveland—let me see, Mark Rudd and Linda Evans were there and Leonard Handlesman, Celeste McCullough, Bobby Joe Smith, Mark Real, and that's about all of the names that I can remember right off the top of my head, besides members from the Cincinnati collective.

I should identify them too. Dionne Donghi, and these are members of the Cincinnati Weathermen Collective that were at this meeting, Dionne Donghi, Robert Skardis, Robert Ward, Courtney Esposito, Carol Hoppi, and Arlow Jacobs, whose real name is Robert Burlingham. And that's the Cincinnati people at this meeting that took place in Cleveland, and it is the one where the Weathermen had decided to go underground.

And Linda Evans and Mark Rudd had two meetings during that period of time, at which we were instructed that the Weathermen were going underground with the idea of setting up underground focles with strategic sabotage against the symbols of authority within the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. Go ahead.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. At this meeting, Linda Evans instructed me to go back to Cincinnati to help disband the collective. Certain people were purged, of course, and the rest of us were reassigned to other places. I was sent to Detroit, Mich.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you know Linda Evans well?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I had seen Linda at the national council meeting, but I had not talked to her. I knew of her.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you ever discuss with her any of her own activities?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Go ahead. Next name.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Kathy Boudin.

Mr. SOURWINE. Tell us what you mean by strategic sabotage.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Well, all symbols of authority, police departments, the military, and any of the institutions that govern the country.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, you are not talking about a target list, are you?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. You see, that is something I did not say about Ayers. I can give you names of places that were discussed with some people.

Wright Patterson Air Force Base was Naomi Jaffe, Diane Oughton, and Bill Ayers.

Mr. SOURWINE. And as it was discussed as a target for sabotage?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. Any specific kind of sabotage?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Attempt to destroy one or more, hopefully more, of the B–52 bombers that were stationed there.

Mr. SOURWINE. How were they going to accomplish that?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Try to infiltrate the military installation, you know, get through the security system. If that could not be done, then it was discussed having an out and out military assault on it. Of course, that was——

Mr. SOURWINE. On Wright Patterson field?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. How many people did they think that would require?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. They figured, I think it was 25 or 30 people to go in there.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did they have 25 or 30 trained guerrillas?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I think that was why it was——

Mr. SOURWINE. Trained commando-type fighters who could hope to accomplish that sort of an assault?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No, no; they didn't, and this is, I think, one of the reasons why they decided against it. There were people in the Weathermen who told me that they had been trained in various kinds of guerrilla-type activities in other countries, but none to the extent—well, I will put it this way, as far as military knowledge and ability, I had more than any one of them, any 10 of them.

Mr. SOURWINE. Now, who told you of having been trained in guerrilla or commando-type activity and where?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Corky Benedict had told me he had received some training in Cuba.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he say when?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Oh, his—whenever he had been in Cuba. We never got down to specific times and places.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did he say what kind of training?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Propaganda and the use of firearms and bombs.

Mr. SOURWINE. Was he a veteran?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I don't know; I couldn't tell you.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who else?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. The person that got most specific was Naomi Jaffe, and she said she had received training not only in Cuba but in North Vietnam as well. She had received training in the use of firearms and explosives, but that the Cubans and the North Vietnamese emphasized more thany anything else the necessity for using propaganda.

And as the Weathermen evolved into the underground units, and up until the present day, you will find that their targets always have something that a lot of propaganda can be built around. Well, they blew up the Gulf Oil Corp. building in Pittsburgh a few months ago.

Mr. SOURWINE. You say "they." Do you know who?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. The Weatherman underground. They took credit for it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know any individuals?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No. No; I do not.

Mr. SOURWINE. All you know is there was a manifesto, or a letter or public pronouncement purporting to come from the Weathermen which claimed responsibility, is that right?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. It follows their M.O.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. You are competent to testify with regard to that. You know it and recognize it. I am not trying to put you down. I am just trying to let the record speak clearly what you know and how you know it.

You had no word from any person known to you to be a member of the Weatherman organization that he or she participated, did you?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. The bombing of the California Attorney General's office is another one.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do you know about that?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. The newspaper.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, now, we started talking about people with whom you had discussed or who had discussed with you, or at least who you had heard discuss plans for strategic sabotage as you defined it. Were there any more such people?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Bill Ayers. I was describing the propaganda emphasis that the North Vietnamese and the Cubans placed on their training. And the object of the Gulf Oil Corp. and the Attorney General's Office is to show how they——

Mr. SOURWINE. You were offering them as examples of the kind of propaganda?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Right. Their targets always have to have propaganda benefit. It is not like they can go out and blow up a police car. There has to be impact.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you ever see a target list of the organization, the Weatherman?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No. And I would venture to say that nobody else has ever seen one either. They didn't keep them.

Mr. SOURWINE. When you correct this testimony, will you take care to list any targets that you can think of that you may not have told us about here that were discussed with you, or in your presence, and tell us what you know about what was done?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Definitely.

Mr. SOURWINE. You can do that as an addition to the record when you correct it, if you can think of any more.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Fine.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Go ahead. Have you covered now the explanation of the phrase, strategic sabotage?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. The only thing I would like to add there is that in 1970 Bill Ayers and myself and Naomi Jaffe discussed the potential of placing a bomb in the Pentagon, which they, which the Weathermen underground eventually did and took credit for.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who placed that bomb in the Pentagon?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No, I do not. Once again, I rely on newspaper reports. This is after April 1970. We also discussed placing a bomb in the Capitol.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who's we?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Naomi Jaffe, Bill Ayers, Diane Oughton and myself.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who did place the bomb in the Capitol?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I have no idea.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. You don't even know whether it was done by the Weathermen, although you do know that they claimed credit, right?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I will have to say that the plan that we discussed was followed almost to the T.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you discuss where the bomb would be placed?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. And it was placed there?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. It sure was.

Mr. SOURWINE. Who knew enough about the Capitol to make the selection of the place?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I couldn't say.

Mr. SOURWINE. In your discussions, who described the place?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Bill Ayers.

Mr. SOURWINE. How did he describe it?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Well, he described—OK, the bomb was placed in a women's john and he described the area surrounding, specific rest rooms that he had thought would be a good place to put the bomb.

Mr. SOURWINE. Why did he say that would be a good place for the bomb?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Women are not searched as thoroughly as men are.

Mr. SOURWINE. In other words, the place was chosen as something easy to get into other than because of the effect it would have if exploded there?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Correct. Correct.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. And it was—and when those bombings took place, they followed the very sketchy plan that we discussed at the time. It followed it almost to a T.

Mr. SOURWINE. The bomb then was not, so far as the preliminary discussions you participated in were concerned, aimed at the barbershop? It was not intended to extend its effects to the Old Senate Chamber, the Old Supreme Court Chamber?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. They discussed——

Mr. SOURWINE. It was not intended to catch people in a public place who would be slaughtered thereby?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No. The only time that I was ever instructed or we ever were instructed to place a bomb in a building at a time when there would be people in it was during the planning of the bombing of the Detroit Police Officers' Association building and the 13th Precinct in Detroit, Mich., at which time Bill said that we should plan our bombing to coincide with the time when there would be the most people in those buildings.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, there have been reports that the Weatherman organization always, by plan, did its bombings where nobody would be hurt. You can testify that is not so, I take it?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I would agree with you, except in those two.

Mr. SOURWINE. All I said is there have been reports. I do not attempt to say that they are true. I want you to tell me if those reports are true.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I would go along with that, yes. I think that that is true.

Mr. SOURWINE. You think it was part of their planning not to injure people?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Their M.O., yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Except in the case of the Detroit bombing you referred to?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Right. In that case, they wanted to, they wanted to kill some policemen.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did they?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. The bombing never took place with me involved in it. The bombing did take place one day, after the day I informed the Detroit police or the FBI, who informed the Detroit police that it would take place. The bomb didn't explode because the fusing device and delay mechanism were too antiquated.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who placed that bomb?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No, I do not.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who participated in planning it?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Bill Ayers, Naomi Jaffe, Linda Josephwich, Windy Pankin, Marjorie Hail, Mark Lencl, Marsha Steinberg.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where were they when this planning was done?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Where were who? Excuse me.

Mr. SOURWINE. These people who planned this bombing whose names you just gave us?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Where were we? We were in Detroit.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were with the group?

Mr. SOURWINE. It depends on whether the dynamite is old or new, does it not?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I wouldn't want to take a chance. I mean, as you get farther into the casing——

Mr. SOURWINE. I am not arguing with you. You are the demolition man here.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I don't know if I am. I know enough about it to know that you don't mess with it, you know, you just don't mess with it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Did you ever see dynamite out of a casing ignited?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Well, when I was younger I have; yes. I used to—if you worked for the railroad you know what the railroad torpedoes are that they put on the tracks. The train then runs over them and they explode. They are filled with essentially the same material. And as a kid, I cut them open and lit that powder, which flashes.

But you see, the casing around one of the railroad torpedoes is not as thick as it is on dynamite.

Mr. SOURWINE. But, you have answered yourself, haven't you? If the stuff is exposed it flashes. it doesn't detonate?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No, it doesn't explode.

Mr. SOURWINE. So, if you took the dynamite out of the casing, and you were able to mold it into a ball, which I doubt could be done, you would not have an explosion if you did not confine it, you would just have a flash, would you not?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Well, Ayers' idea was to put it, the powder, into a plastic baggie, and to start wrapping that with an M–80 firecracker right there by the powder, you know. In other words, inside the baggie or alongside the baggie, to start wrapping that with adhensive tape and just keep building it in compression until it was about this big and then start wrapping it with wire.

Mr. SOURWINE. And you showed us a width about the size of a softball or a little bigger than a softball?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. You are showing now a sphere of about 8 inches in diameter?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. If that's what it is. I cannot estimate that well.

Mr. SOURWINE. Go ahead. And Ayers told you to do this?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. That was his instructions and then wrap it with wire. The idea, he went to the extent to describe what he considered the three principles in any kind of a sabotage explosion.

One is the explosion or the concussion, two was the antipersonnel effect, and the shrapnel, by which wrapping this wire around it he hoped to include, and the other was fire, which he says any bomb should always have, you know, some material around it that can be used as fire, which this bomb did have, and he had cans of sterno, which is, you know, liquid gas or jellied gas, for the fire effect. So the three principles: concussion, the antipersonnel effect, and the fire.

And after this bomb was made, of course, he wanted me to tape these cans of sterno on there too, and I would have only got blown to Hell and back if I had done it.

Mr. SOURWINE. You didn't do it?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. You're damn right I didn't.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who prepared the bomb?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Evidentally nobody did, because when the Detroit police found it, there was 13 sticks of dynamite.

Mr. SOURWINE. Well, it had a fuse on it, didn't it?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. Yeah; it had a detonator, and M–80 firecracker was what they were going to use at that time. Since then, of course, they have developed a lot more expertise.

Mr. SOURWINE. They didn't use caps?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. No; they had an M–80 firecracker as a detonator.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where was it placed with respect to the dynamite or any stick of the dynamite?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I couldn't tell you. I never saw the bomb.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. I am asking you to describe something you have not seen and you cannot possibly do it.

Go ahead.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. The one he wanted me to make would have had the M–80 firecracker right down by the powder and then the wick extending around it.

Mr. SOURWINE. I understand that you don't know whether this firecracker had been taped to or otherwise attached to one of the sticks of dynamite or simply laid in the bundle or what?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I can't say.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right. Is there anything you want to add to that subject?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I think that covers the DPOA.

Mr. SOURWINE. OK. Let's come back in 45 minutes if the Chair pleases.

Senator THURMOND. That will be the order.

[Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the hearing was recessed to reconvene at 1:25 p.m. this same day.]

AFTERNOON SESSION—1:25 P.M.

Senator THURMOND. We will resume the recessed session. Go ahead, Mr. Sourwine.

Mr. SOURWINE. Would you take up the next picture and continue where you recognize an individual and give us the name and what you know.

Mr. GRATHWOHL. OK. We have Kathie Boudin. I met her for the first time at the National Council meeting in Flint in December 1969. I talked to her at the National Council meeting very briefly and she attended one of the, or she was a participant in one of the group sessions at the National Council meeting where we discussed the detection of informants and infiltrators. That is the extent of my knowledge.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know what position she held or holds in the Weatherman organization?

Mr. GRATHWOHL. I would consider her secondary leadership on a national level. She had a lot to do with national policy, but obviously she did not have as much to do with it as Jones, Ayers and Dohrn. Those three people were the prime movers in the Weathermen.

WUO "Pine Street Bomb Factory"

[redacted] San Francisco, California. He stated that during April, 1970, one CLINTON EVERETT WILLARD rented the apartment for a year period ending March, 1971. At the time he claimed to be employed by Mr. EZRA HENDON, an attorney in Berkeley, California. When [redacted] arrived at the building in mid-April, 1971, he discovered the apartment apparently abandoned. On inspection he discovered bombing paraphernalia which led him to contact the FBI.

[redacted] viewed photographs of various WUO members and identified photographs on California drivers licenses in the names CLINTON EVERETT WILLARD and ROBERT PEARSON WHITE as being identical to the man who rented the apartment. (Both the WILLARD and WHITE drivers licenses had come to the attention of the FBI in previous investigation insofar as both individuals in whose names these licenses were issued died as infants.) [redacted] also identified a photograph of WUO member CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF as being identical to the older man who helped to move "WILLARD" into the apartment. (On May 20, 1971 [redacted] Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, was shown the WILLARD and WHITE drivers licenses and advised that both bore the photograph of MARK JOSEPH REAL, whom he knew to have been the WUO leader in the Kent area in late 1969.)

Inspection of the apartment yielded an amount of explosives and bomb making paraphernalia. Fingerprints were subsequently lifted from articles in the apartment by Special Agents of the FBI. Fingerprints of the following WUO members were found in this apartment:

KAREN LYNN ASHLEY
WILLIAM CHARLES AYERS
KATHIE BOUDIN
PETER WALES CLAPP
JOHN WILLARD DAVIS
DAVID JOSEPH GILBERT
NAOMI ESTHER JAFFE
MICHAEL THOMAS JUSTESEN
HOWARD NORTON MACHTINGER
JULIE NICHAMIN
JEFFREY DAVID POWELL
SHELDON ROSENBAUM
MARK WILLIAM RUDD
MICHAEL LOUIS SPIEGEL
LAWRENCE MICHAEL WEISS
CATHLYN PLATT WILKERSON

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BRINGING DOWN AMERICA

An FBI Informer with the Weathermen

Larry Grathwohl
as told to Frank Reagan

ARLINGTON HOUSE·PUBLISHERS
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

intendent of the building identified several Weathermen from FBI photos, including Dohrn, Boudin, and Ayers, as being in the apartment. So I assumed that's where the latest Weather Bureau meeting had been held.

"First," Ayers was saying, "we're going to change our strategy. For the last couple of months we have had many small focals working in a number of cities across the country. Now we're going to concentrate on the major metropolitan areas on both coasts so we can solidify our power. New York and San Francisco will be our major bases. We'll remain active in Chicago, however, and possibly in the Denver area."

He said the decision to concentrate on the major coast cities was made because of the vast number of working people in these areas who were ripe for the revolution. "The blacks, the Puerto Ricans, the poor whites, and the Mexicans in those areas represent a tremendous segment of the population. By rallying them to our side we can bring down the cities. Once this is accomplished, it will be a simple matter to get the rest of the country to fall in line."

"What about our projects in Buffalo?" Carter asked.

Ayers said they'd be postponed, but not cancelled.

"You still have a few days left up here," he said, "and any major project in the works will be considered for a later date."

His next announcement concerned social philosophy within the Weathermen. "Monogamous relationships will no longer be banned," he stated. "If two people are working in harmony for the revolution, they can have a close relationship as long as it doesn't take precedence over the movement. If it does, the relationship will have to be terminated. We believe people can work and live together for the common goal."

Ayers enjoyed delivering these dicta to his subjects. He paced around the room emphasizing certain points by throwing his fist into the air in the power salute.

When he finished outlining our new codes, he tore into a fiery criticism of the passiveness of most members of the organization. "Too many of you are relying on your leaders to do everything," he said sternly. Then, in a departure from relating individuals to specific acts, he mentioned the park police station bombing in San Francisco.

"It was a success," he said, "but it's a shame when someone like Bernardine has to make all the plans, make the bomb, and then place it herself. She should have to do only the planning." He charged us to become more aggressive in working out details and executing plans by ourselves.

Then he announced that he and Naomi had to go to Canada for an important meeting with friends. He suggested that the rest of us spend our time getting false identifications. We were to collect as many as we could in the event that somebody else needed them. Naomi said she'd

THE WEATHER UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION

(formerly Weatherman)

vs

L. PATRICK GRAY, III, W. MARK FELT and EDWARD S. MILLER

Prepared by

W. R. WANNALL and DONALD E. MOORE

Members of

Society of Former Special Agents of

the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc.

1979

FOREWORD

The prosecution of three Former F.B.I. officials, L. Patrick Gray, III, W. Mark Felt and Edward S. Miller, for their good faith acts in protection of the nation's security, may lead to the destruction of the nation's intelligence capability. This prosecution may well be interpreted as a warning to present members of the intelligence community that they may at some future date experience similar treatment for discharging responsibilities they have now been called upon to assume.

Those who seek to pursue this prosecution may fail to recognize the nature of an international terroristic revolutionary organization. Perhaps this booklet will be of value in placing the Weatherman organization in proper perspective. Its contents are based upon the review of two reports prepared by the United States Senate Sub-Committee on the Judiciary and one report prepared by the F.B.I. and released under the Freedom of Information Act.

Students of terrorism reviewing this public information have no difficulty classifying the Weatherman organization as international as distinguished from a domestic terrorists group. In forming a judgment in this regard, one gives appropriate weight to the ideology of the group's activists and the character of its foreign supporters.

V. I. Lenin said "A true internationalist must not think of one's own nation, but place above it the interests of all nations, their common liberty and equality . . . he must generally consider the whole and the general and subordinate the particular to the general interest." Weathermen leaders as reported in the documents reviewed publically proclaimed themselves to be Marxist-Leninist Communists. Weathermen members, domestic and international, may be construed to owe their loyalty to the international communist movement.

We must in good conscience support the defense of men of character who in time of crisis discharged their responsibilities with the sole motive of protecting this nation from the activity of the Weatherman organization.

We hope the contents of this pamphlet will assist you in your decision.

Charles H. Stanley
President

the issue) reveals that 1391 acts of violence happened during this period from a low of 16 in 1965 escalating to 546 in 1970.

(FBI Report, pg. 51)

Among the acts of violence claimed by or attributed to the WUO are the following:

On December 6, 1969 several Chicago Police cars were bombed. Almost 5 years later the WUO claimed credit in "Prairie Fire."

On February 16, 1970 a bomb detonated at the Golden Gate Park Branch of the San Francisco Police Department, killing one officer and injuring a number of other policemen. On October 18, 1974, Larry Grathwohl, a former member of the WUO, testified before a US Senate Subcommittee that Bill Ayers, a WUO leader, had told him that Bernadine Dohrn, another WUO leader, had to plan, develop and carry out the bombing of the police station in San Francisco. Ayers told Grathwohl the bomb was placed on the window ledge and he described the bomb that was used to the extent of saying what kind of shrapnel was used in it. (ISS 1/25/75, pg. 106)

(FBI Report, pg. 176)

On March 6, 1970 34 sticks of dynamite were discovered in the 13th Police District of the Detroit, Michigan Police Department. No credit was taken for this attempted bombing, however, evidence exists that it was the work of the WUO.

The National Guard Association building in Washington, D.C. was bombed on May 10, 1970. Four years later in "Prairie Fire" the WUO claimed credit for this explosion.

On June 9, 1970 the headquarters of the New York City Police Department was bombed and the WUO issued a communique claiming credit.

The Haymarket Statue in Chicago, Illinois was bombed for the second time on October 5, 1970 and WUO leader Bernadine Dohrn stated the bombing had been perpetrated by the WUO.

On October 8, 1970 the WUO bombed the Hall of Justice, Marin County, California and issued a statement claiming credit for it.

The WUO bombed the Long Island City, New York Court House on October 10, 1970. In their communique issued in connection with the explosion, the WUO indicated that "Last night

revolutionary tasks. Undoubtedly this travel and training played an important part in the terrorism described above.

From Cathy Wilkerson's and Jeff Jones's trip to Cambodia in November, 1967 through Mark Rudd's Cuban trip in February, 1968, which preceded the Columbia University riots, through the July, 1969 meetings in Cuba of Bernardine Dohrn, et al, with representatives of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam (DRV) and Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRS) the revolutionary fervor grew. The July, 1969 meetings in Cuba marked a definitive line of demarcation on the question of armed struggle for the Weatherman. Hereinafter they were not simply theoretical revolutionaries but in adopting the Cuban experience as their guide placed armed struggle in the forefront.

(FBI Report, pp. 63, 96)

While many WUO members traveled to various foreign countries, the Venceremos Brigade (VB) trips to Cuba beginning in 1969 enabled the Cubans to indoctrinate large numbers of young revolutionaries. The initiation, planning and organizing of the VB trips were handled by SDS leadership who were Weatherman. A principal figure in the initiation of these trips was Julie Nichamin, who spent the period of January to April, 1969, in Cuba obtaining her revolutionary experience and being influenced directly by the Cubans and North Vietnamese. The book "SDS" by Kirkpatrick Sale, states that SDS was instrumental in creating the Venceremos Brigade, Julie Nichamin and Brian Murphy worked out the original arrangements with the Cuban government and Bernardine Dohrn devoted considerable time organizing it at the Chicago end.

(FBI Report, pp. 120, 122, 123)

According to former Cuban intelligence officials of the General Directorate of Intelligence (DGI) the Cuban government had some very practical considerations in mind in cultivating such groups as the VB and allowing them to travel to Cuba. The ultimate objective of the DGI's participation with the VB is the recruitment of individuals who are politically oriented and who someday may obtain a position, elective or appointive, somewhere in the U.S. Government, which would provide the Cuban government with access to political, economic and military intelligence. The DGI has provided various forms of special training to a few persons from each VB contingent. The fact that the DGI has provided training to an individual, including training in clandestine intelligence tradecraft, does not necessarily mean that he is a recruited agent. The Cubans view training as a service to revolutionaries rather than as a part

Statement of Ronald Martin, one of the police officers injured in the February 16, 1970 bombing of the Park Police Station in San Francisco

My name is Ronald Martin, and I was one of the police officers injured in the February 16, 1970, bombing of Park Station. The blast took the life of my fellow officer, Sergeant Brian V. McDonnell. It is important for justice to be done in this case and that the killer or killers be pursued, charged, and prosecuted. There is no statute of limitations on murder, and I believe that federal authorities should work more closely with those on the local and state levels to make sure justice is done in this case. That is why I want to support the effort of Cliff Kincaid and his America's Survival, Inc. organization to focus public attention on this matter and increase the pressure on those in Washington, D.C. for this "cold case" to be investigated and solved.

Over the years we have heard various accounts about who was responsible. The possible culprits include members of the Weather Underground and the Black Liberation Army. Former FBI informant Larry Grathwohl testified that he heard Weather Underground member Bill Ayers himself say that Bernardine Dorhn was responsible for the bombing. I am not sure who was responsible. Perhaps it was a combination of members of both groups, since we know that they worked together on occasion.

It has been a long time since the bombing. But the charges in 2007 filed against members of the Black Liberation Army for the murder of Police Officer John Young in 1971 demonstrate that "cold cases" can be solved. I am concerned, however, by the change in national administrations and worry that political considerations stemming from President Obama's personal relationships with Weather Underground members Bill Ayers and Bernardine Dohrn could prove to be a complicating factor in going forward in the Park Station bombing case. A statement or expression of support from Attorney General Eric Holder for getting to the bottom of the Sgt. McDonnell murder would go a long way toward reassuring some of us that politics will not be a consideration in seeking justice. He could also reassure FBI Director Robert Mueller that he wants and expects justice in this case.

The effects of some of my injuries are still with me 39 years later. But while I was injured by the blast, I was not harmed by the heavy metal staples that were packed inside the bomb. I was protected from their impact by a police car outside the station. The nature of the bomb is important to take into account because it was deliberately designed to hurt or kill police officers. Those staples ripped through Sgt. McDonnell, causing his death. How can we rest as long as his killers are free?