



Fifty-one State and local police officials attended the FBI seminar on the urban guerrilla.

The Police Officer: Primary Target of the Urban Guerrilla

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has warned: "The urban guerrilla is a clear and present danger—not to law enforcement alone, which must directly face his bitter and diabolic violence, but to the entire Nation."

The credo of the urban guerrilla—that revolution be accomplished by violent and destructive acts of terrorism—was developed by Carlos Mari-

ghella, a former official of the Brazilian Communist Party who broke with the Communists over his insistence that revolution should take place immediately and authored the "Manual of the Urban Guerrilla." "Every urban guerrilla can only maintain his existence if he is disposed to kill the police," instructs Marighella.

This exhortation has traveled from Brazil to this country and appeared

in "The Black Panther" newspaper in California, when Panther artist Emory Douglas wrote, "We have to draw pictures that will make people kill pigs." The urban guerrilla in the United States has turned rhetoric to action: The revolutionary New Left Weatherman group claimed credit for the bombing of New York City police headquarters on June 9, 1970.

Terrorist acts by revolutionaries remain a serious problem. On November 29 and 30, 1971, the FBI conducted a seminar on this subject in Washington, D.C. Fifty-one State and local police officials, either department heads or ranking officers of intelligence units or units responsible for emergency police actions, met with representatives of the FBI to discuss the tactics and goals of the urban guerrilla.

Prime Tactic

The officers at the conference corroborated what has been clear for some time—that a prime tactic of these revolutionaries is the ambush of or sniping at police officers. The logic of the urban guerrilla is simple, but alarming: If police officers cannot protect themselves from ambushes, snipings, and bombings, then what chance has the private citizen against the revolutionary's rifles, explosives, and Molotov cocktails? While urban guerrilla warfare is actually only a new wrinkle on the ancient visage of war, a new way for an extremist minority to impose its twisted rationale on the majority, this seminar recognized that law enforcement in the United States today must be able to define, recognize, and defeat the urban guerrilla.

Urban guerrilla warfare can be defined as secret and planned activity designed to disrupt and/or terrorize the "establishment" or Government. It includes the expropriation of money, guns, and explosives to further revolutionary goals. The goals of the urban guerrilla are threefold:

1. To show the "masses" that police and military authorities are impotent to protect themselves against urban terrorism and, thus, powerless to protect society as a whole.
2. To provoke, by acts of outrageous terror, an overreac-

tion on the part of police and the government in order to "radicalize" those who may sympathize with revolutionary aims, but, without the provocation of overreaction, would not engage in acts of violence.

3. Combining the first two goals, ultimately to overthrow the established government.

Acts of urban guerrilla warfare are often basically local crimes. Murder of police officers, theft of money, weapons, and explosives, and many terrorist bombings are primarily the investigative responsibility of local and State police. The FBI has limited jurisdiction over some of these crimes, such as certain types of bombings, theft of Government weapons, and crimes committed on Government reservations; but the FBI, with the help of local and State police, also has the responsibility of determining the overall urban guerrilla situation and informing our Nation's leaders.

Furthering the "Revolution"

One group which opted for terrorism as a "political" weapon was the Weatherman organization, which split from its parent group, the Students for a Democratic Society. The Weatherman group decided to build a small, terrorist organization to carry out urban guerrilla warfare to further the "revolution." In early 1970, the Weatherman organization went underground and claimed the group would engage in strategic sabotage directed against military and police installations involving the use of bombs, assassinations, and direct confrontations with police.

Weatherman leaders claimed there would be bombings, and there were. Although warnings of bombs placed

by the Weatherman were often given shortly before detonation, there were still tragedies involving innocent victims. Nor were the bombers themselves immune. A series of explosions demolished a townhouse, a Weatherman bomb factory, in New York City on March 6, 1970, and three died in the blast. As the Weatherman said in May 1970, "We are adapting the classic guerrilla strategy of the Vietcong and the urban guerrilla strategy of the Tupamaros to our own situation. . . ."

Black Panther Party

Recently after an attempted robbery, police confiscated numerous birth certificates (used for false identification), drawings for detonation devices, and a month-by-month plan for trial explosions at unguarded facilities. In another location authorities found electronic equipment, high-powered rifles and shotguns (some of which had been stolen), blank selective service forms, and documents on operating an underground revolutionary apparatus.

The Eldridge Cleaver Panther Faction (the Black Panther Party split into two factions in early 1971) newspaper, "Right On!" September 15-31, 1971, boasted openly of two acts of "armed propaganda and armed expropriation." One was a holdup that ended in a gun battle with police, and the other was an armed robbery.

Since the Black Panther Party was formed in 1969, deaths of 12 officers and the wounding of another 71 policemen have been linked to the group. After the recent critical wounding of an officer, the assailants' car was found, loaded with shotguns, carbines, ammunition, and texts on guerrilla warfare—one indicating it came from the Cleaver Faction of the Black Panther Party. In a nearby town police found more shotguns, pistols, and ammunition, plus money in wrappers of a recently robbed bank. Mili-

tary field telephones and a sketch on how to rob a bank were also recovered.

One Black Panther Party leader has prepared a detailed manual on terrorist tactics, apparently in line with Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver's threat to clandestinely return to the United States to lead guerrilla warfare. The manual includes instructions on making pipe bombs, time bombs, and self-igniting Molotov cocktails. This type of inflammatory instruction for would-be terrorists is widely circulated in the United States, as officers at the seminar confirmed.

Weatherman and the Panthers are only two of the groups advocating urban guerrilla warfare today. Members of the separatist Republic of New Africa, which seeks to form a new, all-black nation on the territory of five southern States, have also allegedly been involved in revolutionary-type activity. The revolutionary Venceremos organization, distinct from the group which recruits canecutters for Castro's Cuba, urges urban guerrilla warfare and reportedly is collecting arms and explosives.

Arms and the Enemy

Other terrorists in this country have followed Pan-Africanism advocate Stokely Carmichael's advice: "The guerrilla's main supplier of arms is the enemy. That means when the guerrilla kills a member of the occupying army, he not only takes the gun that's around his waist, he opens up the door and he takes a 12-gauge shotgun."

The FBI seminar participants recognized that terrorists in this country are developing a sophisticated paramilitary capability and that they have the will to put their schemes into effect. Those attending this conference recommended further efforts be made to gain intelligence about urban guerrilla groups and that this intelligence be widely exchanged among law enforcement agencies.

The need for training in responding to guerrilla activity on two levels was also stressed:

1. The patrol officer needs to know all indicators of possible urban guerrilla action that he might better protect himself.
2. The investigator needs to recognize possible extremist activity in gathering evi-

dence of criminal activity.

The threat to America's law enforcement officers was bluntly stated by expatriate Black Panther Party leader Eldridge Cleaver, when he asserted, in November 1971, the "absolute right of the Afro-American people to take up arms and wage war . . . by taking the initiative and actually attacking the pigs (police) with guns, and killing them."

FBI IDENTIFICATION MATTERS

The FBI Identification Division received more than 61½ million fingerprint cards during 1971 and processed an average of over 26,000 cards each day.

Working in cooperation with law enforcement agencies throughout the country, the Identification Division conducted searches resulting in the identification of more than 43,000 fugitives during the year. The Latent Fingerprint Section received over 33,000 latent fingerprint cases, and examination in these cases required more than 3 million fingerprint comparisons. Over 4,900 suspects or subjects were identified from latent fingerprints.

POLICE TRAINING

During 1971, the FBI provided assistance in 9,675 law enforcement training schools, an all-time high and

over 200 more than the 1970 total. The schools were attended by 308,116 officers, and FBI personnel contributed 84,651 hours of instructor time. Some 100 Police Management Schools, attended by 3,122 law enforcement administrators and command officers, were conducted. Other specialized training programs included courses on extremist groups and violence, antisniper tactics, police-community relations, bombing matters, criminology, and legal decisions affecting law enforcement.

FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

FBI Laboratory experts and technicians conducted more than 491,000 scientific examinations of evidence during 1971, a 14 percent increase over the 1970 total. During the year, over 311,500 specimens of evidence were received by the Laboratory, 16 percent more than the previous year.

STOLEN GUN RECOVERED THROUGH NCIC— 23 YEARS LATER

Recently, police officers in a southern State found a 5-shot revolver in the possession of an individual arrested on charges of theft by misuse of a gasoline credit card. A check on the gun through the FBI's National Crime Information Center revealed it

had been reported stolen in Canada in 1949. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police confirmed the gun was identical with one reported stolen in Upper Gagetown, New Brunswick, on January 19, 1949.