Dear Sir:

I read your news item re Bombings in the Midwest City and having read the enclosed clippings carefully, I feel there might be some connection to the terrorists mentioned in these articles.

I would suggest that the enclosed articles be read carefully and this information be turned over to the F.B.I.

Very likely, it might be advisable to contact the authors of this series for any additional information and names that they may have in their files.

I believe the F.B.I. are still looking for the 2 girls that were seen leaving the greenhouse down town, N.Y. City. Called the Weatherman's charcoal factory. "They are probably part of the James Landy mentioned in the articles.

ENCLOSURE
I am an interested citizen, anxious
to see an appointed official, tenaciously
tracking down the Weathermen Gang
regardless of the prominence of some of the
father's children, such as
Bill Ayers -
Mark Rudd - etc.

Very truly yours,

Flushing, N.Y. 11358

SEP 22  G 33 PM 70
F. B. I.
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

J.B. DIRECTOR
Mr. John N. Mitchell  
Attorney General  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I read your news item re "Bombings" in the Midwest Cities, and having read the enclosed clippings carefully, I feel there might be some connections to the terrorists mentioned in these articles.

I would suggest that the enclosed articles be read carefully and this information be turned over to the F.B.I. Very likely, it might be advisable to contact the authors of this series for any additional information and names that they may have in their files.

I believe the F.B.I. are still looking for the 2 girls that were seen leaving the Greenwich Village Town House, N.Y. City. Called the Weathermen's "Bomb Factory." They are probably part of the Jesse James Gang mentioned in the articles.

I am an interested Citizen, anxious to see our appointed officials, tenaciously tracking down the Weathermen Gang regardless of the prominence of some of their fathers, such as Bill Ayres - Mark Rudd - etc.

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten address: Flushing, N.Y. 11358]
Mitchell Moving To Nip Bombings

By JEROME CAHILL

Washington, Sept. 17 (NEWs Bureau)—Attorney General John N. Mitchell, blaming recent bombings in cities and campuses on “a limited number of maniacs,” said today that “new and different steps” are needed to halt terrorist attacks.

Mitchell, talking to newsmen after a closed-door meeting with officials of 10 Midwestern cities hit by bomb attacks, admitted that the FBI was encountering difficulty in finding four youths charged with the Aug. 24 blast at the University of Wisconsin that killed one person and injured four. “It’s like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack,” he said.

He said the recent rash of bombings was the work of a number of groups “working on a national basis” but rejected the suggestion that the disruption was part of a “single, uniform effort” or conspiracy.

Mitchell urged approval by Congress of Nixon administration bills to shut off the supply of explosives for terrorist bombings, and to provide stiffer penalties for illegal use of explosives.

Provide the Money

He said the administration is providing funds for the establishment of a national information center on bomb incidents, and noted that the FBI has sponsored more than 250 antibomb conferences for local law enforcement officials.

“We intend to keep the lines of communication open between our various law enforcement agencies,” he said. “Our meeting today was to further this commitment.”

Mitchell refused to predict what the future might hold as far as further bombings were concerned, but he said the Wisconsin bombing was “so shocking with its loss of life” that it might act as a deterrent.

He said that such measures as cutting off the supply of explosives to terrorists, and the prompt arrest and jailing of bombers would be effective in ending the bombing trend. He also was indirectly critical of faculty agitators on college campuses, and said he doubted such agitators were numerous.

Plan an Info Center

Mayor Eugene Leary of Omaha, spokesman for the cities, announced that the 10 municipalities represented at the session with Mitchell will form a regional information center to exchange intelligence data with one another and the federal government. Leary said federal financial aid for the center would be requested.

Mayor William Dyke of Madison said the bombing problem was “national in scope” and beyond the resources of any individual city. As for the outlook this fall on the nation’s campuses, Dyke added, “there is no reason to be optimistic about the forthcoming semester. There is no reason for any campus to be optimistic about this fall.”
sometimes simply as a matter of discipline, the members would go without food for days. On other occasions they would stay awake for two days or even longer to harden themselves for the "Red Army." In a number of ways the collectives attempted to destroy the "bourgeois morality" they had been taught as children. On at least one occasion they vandalized conventual attitudes of respect for the dead.

On another occasion, partly from a genuine hunger and partly to install in themselves a kind of savagery, a collective killed a sheep and ate it raw.

The collectives also attempted to destroy all their old attitudes about sexual relationships. At the Cleve-

THE MAKING OF A TERRORIST

land conference the Women's Liberation caucus had proposed that Weathermen attempt to "smash monogamy" on the ground that it oppressed women and at the same time created love relationships which interfered with revolutions' commitment.

As a result, long-established couples were sometimes ordered to separate and sexual relations became mandatory between all members of a collective. Diana and Bill Ayers were one of the couples forced apart during this period.

Drugs, cigarettes and alcohol were usually banned by the collectives for reasons of discipline and economy. On several occasions, however, collectives took LSD, hashish or other drugs and engaged in what amounted to orgies. In some instances homosexuality and lesbianism were involved.

For a relatively brief period the attempt to destroy traditional sexual behavior led to a situation in which any sex could simply announce that he wanted to sleep with a particular woman and she would be required to submit. Women quickly came to resent the fact that this did not seem to work in the opposite direction and the sexual experimentation began to moderate.

The attempts at self-transformation turned collectives into violent groups with an almost savage atmosphere. The group criticism sessions inevitably led to hurt feelings and sobbing shudders.

The attempt to overcome traditional niceties led to exaggerated crudity behavior. People became stiff and unnatural. Afraid they would be attacked, and perhaps even purged, if they were found lacking in commitment to the revolution, many became nervous, high-strung and emotionally unstable.

Diana's commitment in the revolution, her loyalty to her friends, and her refusal to be a "bourgeois hang-up" led her to participate fully in everything, but friends say she was deeply upset by much that was happening. A gentle woman who preferred staying with one man at a time, Diana questioned both the sexual excesses and the emphasis on violence and was brutally criticized as a result. Nevertheless, she was often the one who pressed for a rest during the long, charged meetings and when things got tried, largely without success, to prevent the collectives from becoming excessively cold and brutal.

She could not bring herself to shout obscenities at the police and sometimes even tried to argue the issues with them.

"You're a revolutionary now, not a society bitch," a Weatherman once yelled at her when she was talking to a policewoman. Diana belonged to the Weathermen who marched to Grant Park night after night in anticipation of action. When they got there they found themselves outnumbered by the police, who threatened to arrest them if they tried to leave wearing their helmets and carrying weapons.

Diana was one of a dozen Weatherwomen who gritted their teeth and plunged into the police line, but were immediately overpowered.

After Diana was booked, she was allowed to call home and her father immediately left for Chicago to post her bail. When Diana was let out by the police she seemed subdued and resigned.

"Why don't you come back to Dwight for a few days?" Mr. Oughton asked.

"No," she said quickly, "I've got an important meeting in Evanston."

When the Chicago and Evanston police raided the meeting place early Saturday morning, Oct. 11, Diana was one of those who escaped by jumping out the windows. Later that afternoon Weathermen began filtering into Flag Market Square for the final action of the days of rage.

"But, Honey," she said, "you're only going to make things worse, you're only going to get yourself killed."

Diana refused to argue. "It's the only way, Mum."

"Next: A Bomb Factory."
Collective life sours and rage erupts

By LUCINDA FRANKS
and THOMAS POWERS
of United Press International

THE FINAL NINE MONTHS of Diana Oughton's life were absorbed almost entirely by the disintegration of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the growth of a new, much smaller organization which turned to terrorism as the Weathermen.

In June 1969, the SDS, long troubled by deep differences on questions of ideology, suddenly burst apart at a chaotic convention in Chicago.

By the end of the convention, the SDS leadership was committed to action and over the summer of 1969 gradually worked out a plan for turning student radicals into a "Red Army" which would fight the establishment into the streets of America.

During the convention, Diana talked to Alan Howard, whom she had known in Guatemala, about the impending split in the SDS and the Weatherman manifesto, which argued that while students in the United States could help bring on a worldwide revolution only by fighting in the streets of the "mother country."

Howard, who had first started Diana thinking seriously about revolution in Guatemala, now found himself in the awkward position of trying to restrain her to convince her that a premature attempt to bring on the revolution would be suicidal.

Diana insisted the time had come to fight.

While the SDS was beginning to plan for a four-day series of antiwar demonstrations in October, Diana's relationship with Bill Ayers and her family both came under increasing strain. Ayers had been elected one of the first national officers of the Weathermen, along with Mark Rudd and Bernardine Dohrn, and friends of Diana's and hers say he was increasingly attracted to the hardline and oftentimes he would not allow himself to be tied to one woman. She began spending her time with a number of other men.

The passionate intensity with which the Weathermen took their political ideas created a state of mind in Diana which her father later called "a kind of intellectual hysteria." He found her less and less willing to really talk about politics, increasingly heated when she did. She finally refused to discuss the issue.

sometimes simply as a matter of discipline, the members would go without food for days. On other occasions they would stay awake for two days or even longer to harden themselves for the "Red Army."

In a number of ways the collectives attempted to destroy the "bourgeois morality" they had been taught as children. One at least:

The attempt to overcome traditional niceties less exaggeratedly crude behavior. People became and unnatural. Afraid they would be attacked, perhaps even purged, if they were found lacking in commitment to the revolution, many became not high-strung and emotionally unstable.
THE MAKING OF A TERRORIST

The two faces of Diana—1968 and 1970

ters. They held peaceful methods of reform in contempt. They urged direct action instead of talk, individual violent confrontations instead of big peace marches.

The gang disrupted SDS meetings and made vicious personal attacks on their opponents. The meetings frequently degenerated into verbal violence. The gang would shout and even throw eggs and tomatoes at speakers. They often let it be known that their opponents were running the risk of physical beating.

The gang became unpopular on campus and the majority of the left side of the SDS called them "action freaks," "crazies" and self-destructive adventurers.

The gang carried out few actions, but when they did the entire University of Michigan campus generally knew about them. On one occasion they held a demonstration outside a building while the university's president was giving a speech inside. Armed with a portable public address system, records and loaves of bread, they attacked a crowd. Diana spoke during the demonstration and the members handed out slices of bread, shouting, "Here's the bread. Get the bloncy inside."

AVERS ROSE to a position of strength within the gang because of his ability to express his ideas through charm and the volume of his voice. Handsome and brash, he was a notorious lady's man who did not hide his promiscuity from Diana.

Diana told friends that although she was hurt by Bill's infidelity, she made efforts to be a true revolutionary, saying that she could afford to be one because her daddy was rich. Diana struggled to make her own mark in the movement.

Early in 1969 on a seminar trip to Cuba she met a revolutionary in the Cuban Revolution. Gradually she became known less as Bill's sidekick than as a radical "sister" in her own right.

Diana's upbringing made her an asset to the movement. Naturally gracious and tactful, she was used as a negotiator in disputes with other left groups, and with the university administration. As one non-SDS student said, "Diana was the only one in the gang you could talk to without wanting to punch her in the nose."

As Diana deepened in her political commitment her relationship with her father, which had always been close, began to break down. Everything they talked about, from the stock exchange to the weather, came around to one subject—revolution.

During December 1968, Bill and Diana both began to emerge as leaders of the SDS at a conference held at Ann Arbor. At about the same time, she wrote in one of her last letters home:

"It gets harder and I get more restless to justify myself over and over again. I feel as if I've gone through a process of conscious choice and that I've thought about it a lot and people I admire agree with me, educationally important, recognized and respected people.

"I feel like a moral person, that my life is my own values and that most people my age or even younger have already begun to challenge hypocrisy, stepping on other people, etc. I feel like part of a vanguard, that we speak of important change to come..."
Diana takes a man and pledges herself to revolution

By LUCINDA FRANKS and THOMAS POWERS of United Press International

Third of a series

The relationship deepened, and a year later she and Bill tried to have a child but failed.

The Children's Community School had begun to attract considerable attention by the end of 1967, and had expanded. But despite its early acclaim, the school began running into severe problems in the spring of 1968. The owners of the building in which the school was held complained that the kids were running wild, making up the walls, and damaging property. Two professors withdrew their children, saying the black students were dominating the school and terrorizing the white children and that, in fact, the school was

Armed with public address systems, bull horns and slogans, Diana, Bill Ayers and the Jesse James Gang tried to radicalize Michigan U.

THE DIANA OUGHTON who returned from Guatemala in the fall of 1965 was not the same young woman who had graduated from Bryn Mawr two years earlier.

Her family was bothered by her seriousness and a new air of melancholy present in everything she did. She seemed to have lost some of her sense of humor and her taste for clowning around.

Her college German professor, whom she visited upon her return, found her deeply distressed at the

The gang declared themselves revolutionary gangsters. They held peaceful methods of reform in contempt. They urged direct action instead of talk, individual violent confrontations instead of big peace marches.

The gang disrupted SDS meetings and made vicious personal attacks on their opponents. The meetings frequently degenerated into brawls. The gang shouted and heckled and even threw eggs and tomatoes at sneakers. They often let it be known that
Despite her doubts about the effect of her efforts, Diana worked hard to improve the lot of the Indians of Chichicastenango, and she built a close and warm relationship with the Indians who were part of her story.

Diana told Mike Kimmel, another VISA worker in Guatemala, that she sometimes wondered whether she could ever make a difference in the lives of the Indians. But, despite her doubts, she committed herself totally to her work. She deliberately sought out a simple, almost primitive place to live. She carried all her own drinking water, cooked over a wood fire, read by candlelight, and washed her clothes in a large wooden tub. Her door was always open and the children in the neighborhood wandered in and out freely.

When she developed asthma in the high mountain climate of Chichicastenango, she tried to ignore it. During severe attacks a friend would build a fire to dry out the air and Diana, refusing to leave the shed, would simply retreat into bed and wait until the attack had passed.

Once she was bitten by a dog the whole town considered radical, but refused to leave to get rabies shots, saying she couldn’t spare the time. At night she would sometimes walk a dozen miles along the twisting mountain roads, checking on the programs she had established in the tiny villages.

Diana was tireless and hard to discourage. When a problem arose she thought about it until she had decided how to solve it, and then did whatever was necessary without asking anyone for aid.

The volunteers were paid a small subsistence salary which most of them found inadequate, but Diana spent even less than she received. When her clothes wore out she patched and repatched them.

"Buy me a dress," Kimmel told her once. "No one will hold it against you."

As time passed Diana began to feel that she was truly enjoying her work.

Before they arrived she had promised they would stay at the cheapest of the Chichicastenango hotels. During the visit her parents were always aware of Diana's tenuousness. She was impatient with their occasional discomfort and afraid they would anger or insult the people she worked with.

LATER, after they had gone, she asked them, "I had forgotten how long it took me to adjust to life here," she said.

Shortly before the end of her two years in Guatemala, Diana wrote home and tried to explain what the experience had been like. She did not mention the long, sometimes torturous changes taking place in her attitudes toward her fellow countrymen and her own life, but she added to her diary about the Quakers' approach to changing society.

"When you are at such a basic level with people from a different culture, you learn different values and different ways of thinking. You really have to learn a common denominator of understanding," she said.

"Instead of talking about equality of the races, you live with it, get past the fact that many people get stuck on the surface and try to look at people as people with needs, happiness, tragedy.

"I have to admit being grossly happy. I benefited far more than the inhabitants of Chichicastenango from these two years. I've come to a real understanding of that which one might call an ideal, practically gained." By this time she hoped that Diana had a totally new view of the problems faced by underdeveloped peoples and of the U.S. role in the struggle to solve those problems.

The following year, when Diana returned to Guatemala for a brief visit, she was half embarrassed to tell Donna Dreyer, VISA director in Guatemala City, she was working in a poverty program in Philadelphia.

"What are you doing working for the federal government?" Donna asked.

Diana tried to dismiss the question with a joke, but Mrs. Dreyer felt she was troubled by it. After leaving Guatemala Diana occasionally wrote the priests of Chichicastenango, Mike Kimmel, Howard and other people she had known there. She carried the letters she received in return from place to place until the week before she died.

In November 1968, Diana wrote Kimmel to say she was leaving the experimental school she had helped run with a hand-made, convincing radical named Bill Ayers in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and that she was thinking of becoming a full-time organizer for a Democratic Society (SDS). She included this in her last letter to Mrs. Dreyer, which referred indirectly to a discussion she had had on the plane to Guatemala in 1966.

"There is no point in doing this unless it absorbs you like an interesting game," Lawrence had said. "If it doesn't absorb you, it's not any fun, don't do it."

But with her mother she could afford to think that way."

Later, remembering the way Diana had worked in Guatemala, he decided his first reaction had been wrong. He felt she had not been telling the truth, that she was just an ambitious person.
Two years in Guatemala kindled the flame

By the time she graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1963, Diana Oughton had traveled among the poor in Europe and worked closely with children in one of Philadelphia's ghettos. But she did not really begin to learn about poverty until she went to Guatemala with the Quaker-run, Voluntary International Service Assignments (VISA) program.

Barbara Ann Graves, director of VISA, felt Diana's sheltered upbringing and gentle character would be a handicap and tried to dissuade her from the lonely assignments in back-country areas. Diana refused to be given special consideration, however, and was assigned to the isolated Indian market town of Chichicastenango in Guatemala.

Chichicastenango is a small, still half-primitive place where Catholic priests look the other way when the Indians burn incense to the old gods and beat ceremonial drums on the steps of the church.

When Diana first arrived she was struck by the gaudy idolatry and rustic quaintness of the town, but gradually, however, she began to see other things—the Indians' bad health, and the small, child-sized coffins sold in such numbers in the market.

She plunged into work, helping local peasants to launch a nutrition program, editing a newspaper for adults learning to read, and helping to care for the children who swarmed through the town.

After Diana had been living in Guatemala for several months she met Alan Howard, a young Fulbright scholar in Guatemala City. He was running an experimental adult reading program in the city's federal prison and long conversations with political prisoners made him critical of the chances of peaceful change in the country.

When Diana told him about the work she was doing in Chichicastenango, Howard said it would never end the poverty of the Indians.

"You're only delaying the revolution," he told her.

The attitude she had tolerated in her friend was something she could not abide in her parents. In 1964 Diana was disgusted by their complaints about food and water and by their extravagant spending on "My God," Diana said to Kimmel after the couple had left, "she used to be my very best friend in the whole world."

The difference in attitude towards America's foreign policy was also directed at her friends. When an old college friend and her husband came to Guatemala for a visit, Diana was dismayed by their complaints about their food and water and by their extravagant spending.

"My God," Diana said to Kimmel after the couple had left, "she used to be my very best friend in the whole world."

Before they arrived she had made them promise to stay at the cheapest of Chichicastenango's three hotels. During the visit her parents were aware of Diana's distress. She was impatient with their occasional discomfort and afraid they would anger or insult the people she worked with.

Later, after they had gone, she wrote them an apology. "I had forgotten how long it took me to adjust to life here," she said.

Shortly before the end of her two years in Guatemala, Diana wrote home and tried to explain the experience had meant to her.
vicious history of the times, but the full truth was not so simple.

The newspapers provided a skeleton of facts. Diana Oughton and two young men were killed March 6 in a bomb explosion which destroyed Greenwich Village's Germans. Two young women had run from the crumbling house. A police officer was found in the rubble and another week to identify it. Diana and the others were members of the violent revolution known as the Weathermen. They had turned the community into what police described as a "bomb factory." Months later, the last of the dead to be identified in an incident as part of a conspiracy of other buildings and their campaign to destroy American society.

The facts were clear but the townpeople of Dwight (pop. 3,086) could not relate them to the life Diana remembered. Her family, too, had its own memories.

Diana had never stopped loving her family, but the bomb which accidentally killed her had been designed ultimately to kill them and their kind. The revolution was over, but women had raised their own families in the town and destroyed in a moment the name and position it had taken a century to build.

The world that Diana Oughton grew up in was a world of spacious, elegant homes, sweeping lawns, the best schools and an ancestry of distinguished and monied men.

One of Diana's great-grandfathers had founded the Boy Scouts of America. Another built the Kleeley Institute, the first school for alcoholics to treat the condition as a disease. Her father, James Oughton, a graduate of Dartmouth, served in the Illinois legislature from 1936 to 1940. His holdings, which make him one of the wealthiest men in the state, include 7,000 acres of corn and soybeans, an 1800 head of cattle, several farmhouses, a restaurant and part ownership of the family bank in Dwight.

Diana was born Jan. 24, 1942, in a town where her family had been prominent for decades. The Oughtons paved the streets of Dwight, built the waterworks and furnished land for schools.

Diana grew up as a farm girl, huntress and housewoman. She was the best shot in the family, drove the tractor at harvest time, was an active member of the local 4-H club and cued the children. She cried for hours when she found a dead bird and was told it could not be brought back to life.

She was close to her three younger sisters—Carol, now 26, and a television reporter; Ann, a 24-year-old housewife; and Deborah, 17, a senior at the Madeira School, a finishing school Diana also attended in Greenwich Village.

Her father, a handsome, well-read gentleman who was nearly blind from a hereditary ailment, and her magnificent cook and nanny, was the family cook and nanny, whom she was told.

Diana's childhood was sheltered and her upbringing strict.

"The Oughtons never let the kids run around," Ruth said. "Diana was not allowed to do a lot of things other children were. If she went somewhere it was always with her mother and father.

Her family's multi-million fortune made Diana feel a bit different from her schoolmates. The family owned "Miss America," a hurt which she remembered, and sometimes mentioned to friends, until her death.

Once, when only 6, she came to Diana and said: "Ruthie, why do we have to be rich?"

A FEW YEARS LATER, a school friend who lived in a poor section of Dwight was sent away to live with a grandmother. Diana came to her house in tears: "Why can't we be ordinary like them?"

As Diana grew older, she took a dislike for frilly clothes, dressing up and going to parties. She was not a child who often asked for new things and never made out birthday lists. Sometimes, she gave her allowance to her sisters; although they still got the same amount. Diana always seemed to have some left at the end of the week.

Diana's parents are Episcopalian but since Dwight had no Episcopal church, Ruth Moreheart took Diana to the Congregational church. She was confirmed but later grew bored and went along.

At 14, Diana left Dwight for the first time, to finish high school at the Madeira School. There she made friends with rich and prominent families, and happily did all the things a Madeira girl did. In her senior year, she was accepted by all the Seven Sister colleges and decided on Bryn Mawr.

When Diana arrived at Bryn Mawr in the fall of 1969, she was a tall, bony girl with short blonde hair and long aristocratic hands. A Midwestern Republican, she was against everything which smacked of "big government." In 1980, she supported Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan. She ardently defended her father's ownership of tenant farms in Alabama, since sold, arguing that he treated the tenants fairly.

During her first year, Diana was known as a light-hearted girl, always crowning around, and the kind of person you could not help but want to be pleased. She was never scholarly and studied reluctantly, but still managed to get A's and B's. At examination time, she would enter with confidence and come away smiling and then memoriize her notes on the way to the next test. By the end of the year, she was a full-fledged student at the Seven Sister colleges and decided on Bryn Mawr.

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The Making of a Terrorist

The two faces of Diana Oughton—1968 and 1970

By LUCINDA FRANKS and THOMAS POWERS of UPI

First of a series

WHEN DIANA OUGHTON, dead at 28, was buried in Dwight, Ill., on Tuesday, March 24, 1970, the family and friends gathered at her grave did not really know who she was.

Mother, Jane, tall and gracious, liked to keep the dinner conversation lively and encouraged their children to discuss at home what they learned in school.

As a child, Diana was assaying and helpful. "She never found the discipline and atmosphere of her parents' private school stifling, but a vibrant contrast to the school she later was to feel could be solved only by violent revolution at student cafés, discussing over cigarettes and..."
Re: Diana Oughton

advised on October 3, 1969, that a meeting was held by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the Unitarian Church located on Ballenger Highway, Flint, Michigan, and that Diana Oughton was in attendance at this meeting. During the meeting a discussion was held concerning the planned demonstrations for Chicago on October 8-11, 1969, by SDS. During this meeting, Diana Oughton advised that the purpose for going to Chicago was to cause a confrontation with the police. She stated that they would break out windows in banks and attempt to have students leave the high schools to join them. She also stated that they would bait the "pigs" into committing themselves and when they did, they would resist arrest. Advised that Oughton has been observed passing out literature on the campus of the Flint Community Junior College, promoting the scheduled demonstrations in Chicago.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix attached hereto.
Re: Diana Oughton

On October 6, 1969, Grand Trunk and Western Railroad, Flint, Michigan, advised that Diana Oughton had telephonically contacted the ticket office of this firm and indicated that she had 20 to 30 individuals interested in purchasing tickets for train 159 to Chicago leaving Flint, October 8, 1969, at 12:58 p.m. She requested rate information for block tickets.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - USA, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA

Date: 11/18/69

Field Office File #: 176-161

Title: DIANA OUGHTON

Office: Detroit, Michigan

Bureau File #: ANTIRIOT LAWS

Character: 67D

Synopsis: That on 11/10/69, charges against subject for loitering on school property were dismissed. Subject participated in 11/14/69, moratorium activities at the Federal Building, Detroit. Attempts to interview subject on 11/17/69, unsuccessful.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT FLINT, MICHIGAN

67D C

Advised SA on November 10, 1969, the charges against DIANA OUGHTON of trespassing on school property were dismissed in Flint Municipal Court. That OUGHTON had been arrested on these charges on September 22, 1969.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
A group of approximately 125 persons were observed to participate in November 14, 1969, moratorium activities at the Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan. Among those participating in these activities, which consisted of carrying Viet Cong flags and various placards denouncing the Vietnam War was DIANA OUGHTON, who was observed at about 11:45 AM on November 14, 1969, to carry a Viet Cong flag in this demonstration.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/18/69

On November 17, 1969, an attempt was made to interview DIANA OUGHTON at 2403 Townsend, Detroit. An unidentified white male came to the door and looked out through a small opening in the door but refused to open it. On being told by the interviewing Agents that they desired to contact DIANA OUGHTON, this individual was heard to converse in the background with unknown individuals, following which he stated that "she" did not desire to be interviewed by the FBI.

At the time of this attempted interview, a green and white Chevrolet van, bearing 1969 Michigan license plates NA 9850, registered to DIANA OUGHTON, was observed parked directly in front of 2403 Townsend, Detroit, Michigan.
On November 17, 1969, an attempt was made to interview DIANA OUGHTON at 4324 Trumbull, Detroit. An unidentified white female, who refused to furnish her name and who refused to open the door, and merely slightly lifted a covering over the opening in the door, stated that OUGHTON was not present.
In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 14, 1969

Re: Diana Oughton

Diana Oughton, David Chase and John Pilkington, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) members from Detroit, Michigan, were arrested by the Flint, Michigan, Police Department, for loitering on school property. According to this source, they were distributing leaflets at Central High School, Flint, Michigan, which promoted the attendance of persons at the October, 1969, Chicago, Illinois, demonstrations. They were arraigned in Municipal Court, Flint, on September 22, 1969, and bond was set at $200.00. They are scheduled to appear in court on October 8, 1969, for disposition of these arrests.

A characterization of the SDS appears in the appendix attached hereto.
an SDS circular which was distributed in Detroit advertising a demonstration at 1:00 PM, on September 27, 1969, at the Detroit Public Library, Woodward and Kirby, Detroit, Michigan. This circular also contained the statement "Bring the War Home! Chicago October 8-11". A copy of this circular is attached.

advised that approximately 75 persons participated in the demonstration at the Detroit Public Library. There were speeches by four individuals, all of whom supported the North Vietnamese and condemned the United States "Racist Imperialist Society". One of the speakers stated that "we" will be in Chicago on October 8 to further our protests. This source stated that following the speeches, the participants began to march North on Woodward Avenue. At this point a Detroit Police Officer moved in to arrest one of the participants who was carrying a red flag. As a result of this action, nine were arrested on charges ranging from felonious assault of a police officer to anarchy. Several police officers sustained injuries, including one who received a broken wrist. This source stated that Diana Oughton was observed at this demonstration but she was not involved in any direct action against the police.
Re: Diana Oughton

advised that Diana Oughton is a leader and regional traveler for the Motor City SDS, Detroit, Michigan, and until recently she resided at 320 Harper, Detroit, Michigan.

On September 26, 1969, through use of a suitable pretext telephone call, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) ascertained that Diana Oughton resides at 2403 Townsend, Detroit, Michigan.
The files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, disclose that Diana Oughton, born January 26, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, residing at 320 Harper, Detroit, Michigan, was issued passport number K922761 on June 24, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois. In her application, dated June 24, 1969, at Chicago, she indicated that she planned to leave on July 1, 1969, via air for a one-month tourist trip to Europe. This passport was valid for five years' travel to all countries except Cuba, Mainland China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

Diana Oughton is described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date of birth</td>
<td>January 26, 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'7&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>129 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Light Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Number</td>
<td>329-32-7486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>J. H. Oughton, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103 South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dwight, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Jane Boyce Oughton, same address</td>
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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program accepted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
DEMONSTRATION
SMASH IMPERIALIST WAR RESEARCH!
SATURDAY, SEP'T. 27th → 1 pm
at the North Side of the Detroit Public Library
Woodward & Kirby

BRING THE WAR HOME!

CHICAGO
OCTOBER 8-11

ds: call 833-4323

CONFIDENTIAL
SMASH IMPERIALIST WAR RESEARCH!

The war in Vietnam is still going on. Most people don't dig it. Nixon, Rockefeller, Ford and all the American big business rulers do dig it—and use us for cannon fodder. Why? Because they make money off wars, and because they have an economic world empire to protect. But the Vietnamese people are fighting back and winning! All over the world, poor people are organizing armed struggles against U.S. control. Within this country, the gap between the rich and poor is growing faster than the moon program—with the black community getting things the worst every way. Black people are getting together and fighting the Man—remember the riots, remember New Bethel. We got to get together too. We don't dig America having a world empire. We don't dig these jails they call schools. We don't dig the pigs who put the Black and young people down.

The millionaire ruling class needs passive white people to help them maintain the system. So they give us a few privileges—a few more dollars on the job, a house in white suburbs. But as the American empire is being torn up by revolutions all around the world, it's us, not the rich, who pay the price. We will win our freedom through revolution too! We must fight alongside our Vietnamese and Black brothers to build a new, better society for everybody.

If young people from all the schools and neighborhoods get together and fight, we can build a real power to bring about the changes we need. Like enough thousands of kids tearing up all over the country could force the government out of Vietnam. We must attack the war machine in every city. New expansion planned by Wayne State University and the City of Detroit, which is throwing Black people out of their homes to build new war research buildings, is such a part of the war machine. This is an issue of how the war in Vietnam is fought from Detroit, and a chance to bring the war home to Detroit and help the Vietnamese win.

This is not an issue about university reform or for college students. Universities are a part of the power structure. Wayne State—with its war research and racist expansion—is the enemy of everyone, not just the students there. It can and should be shut down by all young people in Detroit who are willing to act. We must use this demonstration in Detroit, and the National Action in Chicago, October 2-11, to build ourselves into a fighting force of thousands of young people, fighting on the side of the people's liberation struggles throughout the world.

DEMONSTRATE SAT., SEPT. 27 1 pm

at the North Side of the Detroit Public Library

Woodward & Kirby

CALL 332-4828 or 823-5212
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE       OFFICE OF ORIGIN       DATE       INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DETROIT                CHICAGO                 11/18/69    11/14-17/69

TITLE OF CASE          DIANA OUGHTON

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

INVESTED OFFICES

CLASS NO.                         FN

DATE                              11/20/61

CHARACTER OF CASE

ARL       CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCES: Chicago airtel, 11/5/69.
Detroit airtel and LHH, 11/14/69.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Inasmuch as the subject was contacted on 10/17/69,
by the Chicago Office and at that time refused to be inter-
viewed, and in view of the results of Detroit's current
efforts to interview her, Detroit is taking no additional steps
to interview her. The likelihood of her consenting to an
interview is extremely remote.

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<th>ACQUITTALS</th>
<th>CASE HAS BEEN:</th>
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<td>FINES</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>RECOVERIES</td>
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APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPY MADE

Bureau (RM)

4 - Chicago (176-1358) (RM)
2 - USA, Chicago
1 - Detroit (176-161)

Class & Ext. By 5B-1668

Reason for Excl. by 5B-1668

Date Excl. 11/24/69

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency 1-6211
Request Recd. 11/21/69
Date Fwd. 11/24/69
How Fwd. 6-9-49

By 600-641

11/24/69

COVER PAGE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HIERARCHY UNCLASSIFIED
DATES 13-81 REG 52-655-99

ACTION DESIRED

Attached are six copies of LHM and two copies of airtel 10/10/69, as requested by the Bureau.

REGISTRATION OF LHM - sim 2766

ENVELOPMENT

ENCLOSURE

DETROIT
A Father Remembers Dead Daughter

From Riches, to Revolution — to Death

By George Cantor

Dwight, Ill. — The Lodge was built 85 years ago by Diana Oughton's great-grandfather. He fled Ireland to escape the famine, and near the heart of the new country he became a wealthy man. His graceful Victorian mansion, trimmed in bright yellow, still is the showplace of this farming town — the first stoplight out of Chicago on Route 66.

Diana Oughton's father, James, operates The Lodge now as a restaurant. He also is vice-president of the bank, a former Illinois state legislator and the largest lanedowner in the country.

Last week he picked up a phone in London and was told his daughter's remains had been identified in a bombed Greenwich Village townhouse. She was a revolutionary terrorist and the bomb, intended for an adjunct of the Establishment in New York, had killed her by mistake.

Now it was left for James Oughton to sit in his dimly lit, second-floor office in The Lodge and try to understand why.

"I can't sit here and say that she was wrong and I am right," he said, fumbling to light a stubbly pipe.

"I won't say she lived her life in vain. That's such a trite statement. But still I can't help feel that it was such a waste."

"I admired Diana's intellectual attainments and the way she gave of herself. She was a remarkable daughter. I never seemed to do anything wrong."

"I don't mean to say she was perfect. Just not the same as the others. But she didn't have the urge to upset you."

Oughton had watched the eldest of his four daughters change from wealthy small town girl to revolutionary and was helpless to explain how it happened.

At the end communication had broken down between them and the family had only a vague idea of Diana's whereabouts. They were unaware she was in New York at the time of her death.

She went away to school in Virginia when she was 15 and entered college at Bryn Mawr as a German language major.

She spent a year studying in Munich and worked with ghetto kids in Philadelphia as a tutor. Then she went to Guatemala with the American Friends Service Committee for two years.

When she returned to the United States in 1966 she joined the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). After an attempt at running an experimental school in Ann Arbor, Miss Oughton began traveling throughout the country for SDS, and the radicalization process accelerated.

Her Experiences at the 1968 Democratic convention led her to join the formation of the Violence-Oriented Weatherman, with whom she was arrested during the four Days of Rage in Chicago in 1969.

She helped organize the Weatherman convention in Pijn, a few months later, and then spent Christmas with her family, the last time the Oughtons were together. After that reunion she wound up in New York with other young radicals who saw terrorism as the only answer to what they felt was growing governmental repression in this country.

"At the end, we could only talk about extraneous things," Oughton recalled.

"When we began discussing politics we could agree on the problems but on methodology we were poles apart. So we just steered clear of subjects that would cause controversy."

"I actually had more communication with her friends when she brought them here. I seriously, earnestly tried to establish some kind of reason out of their philosophy. I never pounded the table and yelled."

"I'm a Republican — probably because I was born a Republican. But there are brilliant Democrats I admire and reactionary Republicans that I detest. I regard myself as a progressive in politics."

Diana never found anything but complete agreement at home in her view of social problems.

"But this idea of complete destruction, violence ... I only can think there must have been something in this that I could never see or she wouldn't have been involved so whole-heartedly."

There are no simple answers. Miss Oughton did not just outgrow her family intellectually. The Oughtons are far more complex than an Illinois farm family.

Diana's maternal grandfather, W. D. Boyce, founded the Boy Scouts of America. James Oughton attended Phillips Academy and majored in psychology at Dartmouth, while his wife, Jane, was educated in France.

Their 15-room home adjacent to The Lodge combines Midwestern simplicity and hospitality with settled, established air of the East.

(Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Michigan)

Date: 5/22/70

Author: George Cantor

Editor: Mark Ethridge

Title: BY516, 16X22

Character of Classification: Investigated

Submitter: Detroit

46 APK 7 12/0
And even in grief the Oughtons will remember to ask a visitor about his trip to Dwight and politely offer him a drink.

Revolution and bombs are as foreign to this place as a platoon of Cassacks or an Aztec temple.

WILLIAM DREYER, who knew Miss Oughton in the mid-'60s, believes you must look thousands of miles south for the seeds of her radicalization—to the Guatemalan village of Chichicastenango.

Dreyer was her supervisor there in the two years she spent in the Friends' overseas program.

"There's no question in my mind that her experiences there shaped the rest of her life," he said from the Friends' headquarters in Philadelphia.

"I won't say that it was a cultural shock. She had her feet on the ground too firmly for that. But here was a kid from a family of wealth who always had everything, learning that life is damned difficult and that there is no way to break the cycle of poverty.

"She had a firmly developed sense of morality. I wouldn't call her a religious person but a moral person. She became increasingly depressed and concerned about the whole process of subjugation in Guatemala and the role that American influence played in keeping things that way.

"She saw the Indian villagers she was with living outside the economic system—60 percent of the people in subjugation.

"I'd be surprised if a person didn't get radicalized under those conditions," Dreyer said. "She was very intelligent and strong-willed and under the weight of her convictions, she acted.

"When I saw Diana the year after she left Guatemala she had joined SDS."

IT WAS after this experience that her trips home to Dwight became more strained and less frequent.

"The last thing we would have wanted was for her to settle back in Dwight," Oughton said. "I didn't want to hold her to our apron strings."

"I knew she had friends in radical politics and that she was traveling around the country organizing teach-ins. But even as late as the (1968) Democratic convention she refused to take part in violence.

"One of her sisters saw her in Chicago and Diana told her she was avoiding places where violence might break out. But Chicago seemed to crystallize people's political thoughts. Each side saw its own position vindicated by what happened," he said.

"She was always a quiet girl but after that she seemed to be even more withdrawn. I had to search around to find her from time to time and I'd go through SDS headquarters.

"I knew she was in Cuba for a while and she might have gone to North Vietnam, too. I'm really not sure, but I think she did.

"I think I started realizing then that her life was in danger. To take a position against your own government is a dangerous thing to do.

"She became close to Bill Ayers in the Weatherman. A nice guy, although more radical than Diana. His father is board chairman of Consolidated Edison in Chicago, you know."

ALTHOUGH it was just two days since he had received the 3 a.m. call about his daughter's death, Oughton spoke about her easily and undramatically. At times he slipped into the present tense when referring to her. But for the most part he almost seemed to be discussing someone who had died a long time ago.

"She played the piano and flute when she was a little girl and loved the opera," he said. "We'd go into Chicago to see plays and she always had a large circle of friends at the club here.

"The connection with violence was so odd to us. It was so out of character. She always seemed attracted to people of intellect and character who were accomplishing something. She was always more interested in cooperating instead of destroying."

When he got the news, Oughton called his daughter's death a culmination.

"I'm sure she did this with a crystal clear conscience. There was nothing egocentric or self-centered about it.

"I know there will be a lot of discussion about my daughter's death and I want to make sure the facts about her are brought forth as quickly and clearly as possible. I don't want any misconceptions about her or her motivations.

"Maybe this is all a footnote to history. I know my social philosophy is unchanged. But in 50 years we might look back at it and see it from an entirely different angle. I won't be here to see it, but who can say."

Oughton put down his pipe and walked to the window of his office. Through a bitter, early spring rain he could see the lights burning in the living room of his home across the broad lawn of the Lodge.

His wife and three daughters would be there receiving the visitors who came by to offer condolences. There had even been a camera crew out of CBS in Chicago that filmed the house for the Walter Cronkite Evening News earlier that day.

"You know," Oughton said, facing the window, "if she had been bad, hard to manage, unpleasant in any way, it would have been easier.

"But there was never anything she did that didn't make us love her more."
JAMES OUGHTON: "... I can't help feel that it was such a waste."

Diana at 11

Diana at 27
Hon. John N. Mitchell  
Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Sir:

In connection with recent article in the N.Y. Daily News re hunting down members of the radical group responsible for past bombings across the country, I am enclosing the final news story re Diana Oughton, one of the main leaders of the Weathermen gang.

I am sure the F. B. I. would have no trouble in locating - Bill Ayers, Mark Rudd and the 2 girls who were seen leaving the Town House - Bomb Factory N.Y. City. It seems to me all the F. B. I. would have to do would be to contact the various parents and ascertain what banks are forwarding dividends and monthly allowances from the tax dodging trust funds etc to the radicals listed above.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]

Flushing, N.Y. 11358

P.S. The authors of these articles Lucinda Franks and Thomas Powers seem to be well informed. It might be well to ascertain the source of their information.

A. C. H.

REG 51  
REG 176 1674 10

EX 103

COPY: hcv
Dear Mr. Johnson: Nov. 1976

As requested, I am enclosing the news story re Diana Oughton, one of the main leaders of the Weathermen gang. I am sure the F.B.I. would have no trouble in locating - Bill Ayers, Mark Rudd, and the two girls who were seen leaving the Town House - Bomb Factory. I have sent a notice to me all the F.B.I. would have to do, would be to contact the various parents and ascertain whose bank accounts are forwarding dividends and allowance from the tax dodging trust funds etc to the radicals listed above.

The L.A. Times & The New York Times seem to be well informed. It might be well to ascertain the source of their information.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted] - New York, N.Y. 11358
THE MAKING OF A TERRORIST

DURING THE LATE FALL of 1969 the Weathermen had few illusions about their ability to spark a revolution in the United States, but their fanaticism only seemed to increase as a result.

Diana Oughton, fundamentally gentle, had nevertheless been exhilarated by the violent days of rage in Chicago in October. In spite of their fear, their fiveness and the hopelessness of their cause, the Weathermen had fought police and had not found their courage wanting. When Diana went to Washington for the Nov. 15 demonstration against the war, it was in an almost buoyant mood.

On the day of the march, Diana and her boyfriend, Bill Ayers, their faces decorated with war paint, joined in an attack on the Department of Justice after the main rally.

That night Diana drove across Washington to visit her sister Pam and to meet Pam's husband for the only time. Diana was breathless and keyed up by the day's battle with police and said she felt the revolution was near.

Diana saw her family in Dwight, Ill., for the last time on Christmas Day, 1969. It was a special holiday for the Oughtons with caviar, smelts and pecans, lots of presents and a fire tree that reached the ceiling. But she would be there but the group's leaders—that she was no longer sure the young, the poor and the black would ever support the kind of revolution Weathermen were committed to making. Despite her doubts, however, Diana prepared to go underground with a small group of friends.

On Feb. 4, Diana appeared in court in Chicago and was fined $50 for her part in the women's action the previous Oct. 9. Later that day she called a friend, and was invited for dinner.

When she arrived she looked tired, underfed and somehow "scruffier" than ever before. She was quiet during dinner, vague about what she was doing. In the past she always answered that question by saying, "high school organizing," now she did not even mention that.

The old liveness and the sense of humor had disappeared completely. She seemed somber, sarcastic, at moments almost heavy-hearted.

She told her friend that the 16 people in her collective had decided to break up into groups of four and five because of harassment by police, and when Diana left, she gave her friend a kiss, something she had not done for a long time, and urged her to keep in touch. She made a point of giving her the SDS address in Detroit, and a few days later, did something else to uncharacteristic: she sent her friend a copy of the Weatherman manifesto with a note across the top: "Karin—I'd love to talk to you about this—Love, Diana."
BEFORE going back to Detroit, Diana called her parents in Dwight and told them she had paid the fine with part of the bail money put up by her father and that she intended to keep the rest.

"You know, Diana," her mother said, hurt by her cold tone, "you're killing us both off."

"I'm sorry, Mummy," Diana said.

Not long afterwards, Mrs. Oughton told a friend, "We have lost our daughter."

During the last weeks of her life, Diana was torn by conflicts, determined not to fall in with the violent politics of the Weathermen. She asked her family to leave the city.

On March 2, just four days before she died, Diana called her sister Carol in Washington, D.C. She asked her family to move away from the violence.

The family son's conversation Diana asked: "Will the family stand by me, no matter what? Will they help me if I need it?"

Four days after the explosion that killed her, firemen carried the headless torso of Diana's body out of the wreckage of the townhouse where she had been living with other Weathermen.