September 29, 1970

Dear [Name],

Your letter dated September 19, 1970, addressed to the Attorney General enclosing a recent article which appeared in the New York "Daily News" has been referred to this Bureau.

The interest which prompted you to forward this information is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Name]
Director

1 - Chicago - Enc.
1 - New York - Enc.
2 - Mr. McCarthy

NOTE: No record in Bureau files identifiable with correspondent who forwarded an article from the New York "Daily News" of 9/19/70 which concerned Diana Oughton who, along with two others, died in a 3/6/70 explosion of a New York townhouse. The field has afforded close coverage to the family and to possible sources of funds of Weatherman subjects which is the substance of correspondent's letter.
September 25, 1970

Flushing, New York 11358

Dear [Name]:

Your letter of September 18th, with enclosures, which was addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to the FBI.

I am appreciative of your thoughtfulness in furnishing the information you did and, in view of your interest, I am enclosing some material you may not have had an opportunity to read relating to some of the organizations involved in fomenting much of the unrest existing in our Nation today.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

- ROTC--Target of New Left Attack
- Forward to Chaos--Or the New Left in Action
- A Study in Marxist Revolutionary Violence: SDS, 1962-1969
- 3/5/70 Director's Testimony re Extremist Groups
- Modern-Day Campus Attilas or The SDS in Action

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles. Enclosures to his letter are clippings of a series of articles entitled "The Making of a Terrorist" concerning Diana Oughton, a new left activist killed in an explosion in New York City last spring.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MESSAGE UNCLASSIFIED

Scotch Plains, N.J.
07076

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I believe that Diana Oughton (Recent SDS casualty) should be considered a prime suspect in the killing of the Percy girl in Chicago. Miss Oughton had excellent knowledge of the Percy home as I understand the two families were well acquainted and old friends.

Motive? Well first of all, the Weatherman faction of the SDS does not need a motive for violence it seems. One only has to read their hysterical and violent teachings from their various meetings. I believe Miss Percy was killed because of her status in the so called "establishment". This was meant to show the power of the SDS or to prove the loyalty of the murderers to the cause. The Weatherman faction is very similar to the Manson Family group in that each one will try to outdo the other for the "Cause".

One other possibility is that Miss Percy was herself a member, secretly, and backed out due to her Father's advancement in politics. I do not wish to believe this is true but he does not seem to have pushed the investigation to much (to my knowledge).

I travel and read a lot and it is surprising that in all of the write-ups on the case I have not noticed the connection drawn between the two families. I believe this is significant. I noticed a short note on it on a back page of a New York Paper once.

If Diana Oughton didn't do it, I believe she might be one of the male members gaining entry as any outside intruder would have attacked the girl before she arrived home.

Thank you.
October 6, 1970

Scotch Plains, New Jersey 07076

Dear [Name]

I received your letter on October 2nd. The interest which prompted you to write and furnish your suggestion and views is very much appreciated. The data you submitted will be furnished to the appropriate local authorities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Diana Oughton was one of the three individuals killed in the Greenwich Village, New York, explosion last March 6, 1970. Bureau is not conducting an investigation in Percy matter. We cover out-of-state leads on rare occasions and afford the services of our Laboratory.
Diana, in despair, takes the revolution road

Diana Oughton, the rich girl who became a revolutionary, moved to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1969, where she helped set up a controversial experimental school for young adults. When it closed, she grew more embittered against the Establishment and became an active worker and organizer for radical student causes.

Sensless violence

"I don't want you to give me an allowance," she said in a letter in March, 1971. "It is important to me to be on my own and on foot I can support myself and have responsibility for my own life. I think by age 18 I have the right to live the way I want without feeling guilty that my way of life upsets you."

A variety of influences played on Diana in Ann Arbor. Opposition to the Vietnam war was growing, many young people were feeling dissatisfied with the failure of mass peaceful demonstrations to change American policy. There was a feeling that Bob Dylan's prophecy of "A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall" was coming true; there were riots in the urban ghettos; senseless, senseless violence like the murder of eight nurses in Chicago and the massacre of 14 persons by a derailed gunman from a train at the University of Texas.

After she arrived at the university, Diana joined the Children's Community School, a project based on the Summerhill model of education and founded by a group of students the year before. There she met Thomas, the son of the chairman of Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, and one of the Weathermen later indicted on bomb conspiracy charges. Bill probably exercised the single most powerful influence over Diana until her death.

The school's goal was to create an integrated student body and a classroom where the children would choose what they wanted to learn. There were no classes or grades and the kids wandered from room to room, free to choose from among sand tables, clay, blocks, approbation. A child was taught only if he wanted to learn.

Diana plunged herself into the movement.
Running wild

The community school had begun to attract considerable attention by the end of 1967, and had expanded to second grade level. Despite its early activism, the school was running into severe problems in the spring of 1968. The American Friends Committee complained that the kids were running wild, marking up the walls, and damaging property in their basement.

The teachers withdrew their children, saying that the black students were dominating the school and terrorizing the white children. The Daily's Office of Economic Opportunity, based in Ann Arbor, which had financed the school, voted not to renew its grant.

When the school ran into still other problems because of state zoning regulations, Bill and Diana, too disillusioned to stay, became more active in the Ann Arbor chapter of Students for a Democratic Society.

In June, when they attended an SDS convention in East Lansing, where a sharp split was emerging between the progressive labor party and the cultural revolutionaries like Bill and Diana.

After the convention, Diana and Bill spent part of the summer in Chicago working in the SDS national office where they had intense political discussions with Mike Klonsky, an SDS national officer, and Bernard Dahl, a later leader of the Weatherman. Diana and Bill became convinced that direct action rather than education and peaceful reform was the way to change society. Diana was deeply affected by the demonstrations at the Democratic Party convention that August. What she and the SDS and eventually the Walker Commission saw was a police riot.

They returned to Ann Arbor that fall in an activist mood. At the first meeting of the SDS, a sharp division in the group was apparent. Diana and Bill and about 40 other radicals banded together to form what they called "The Jesse James Gang." 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. They often let it be known that their opponents were risking physical beating.

Bill Ayers, Diana at his side, spoke against the failure of education to change people. "We are tired of talking up to society and asking for reform. 'We're ready to kick it in the balls,'" he told one opponent.

Gracious and tactful

On November 19, 1968, Diana became a regional organizer for the SDS in Michigan, not only aware that the appointment was an attempt by national SDS to head off criticism by the just-born women's lib movement that SDS was "male chauvinist.

Diana's upbringing made her an asset to the gang. Naturally gracious and tactful, she was used as a mediator in disputes within her own group and with the university administration. As one SDS student put it: "She 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 to her father, which had always been close, began to break down. On Dec. 9, 1968, she wrote in one of her last letters home.

"It gets harder and I get more reluctant to justify myself over and over again to you. 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 people I admire agree with me, educationally important people..."
The three faces of Diana

Diana surprised and delighted her parents by agreeing to attend a cousin's debutante party in 1967. Dressed in formal clothes for perhaps the last time before her death she toasted her father with champagne. Then it was back to teaching children at Ann Arbor, right. When the Children's Community School finally broke up, Diana donned headband and took up microphone for the cause, change in America.
The making of a terrorist—Part Two

Diana helps the Indians, and blows her mind

Diana Goughon, member of one of the first families of Dwight, IL, wealthy and educated, a conservative Republican at one time, died in an explosion in a revolutionary's "bomb factory" in New York. This is the second of five articles which explain who Diana was, what she was, and what contributed to the change in her life.

By LINDA FRANKS and THOMAS POWERS

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By the time she graduated from Bryn Mawr in June 1933, Diana Goughon had traveled among the poor in Europe and worked with children in one of Philadelphia's decaying ghettos. But she did not really begin to learn about poverty until she went to Guatemala.

When she filled out a form after being accepted by the Quaker-run, Voluntary International Service Assignments program. she put a single word after the heading marked experience: "None."

Barbara Ann Graves, director of Visa, felt Diana's sheltered upbringing and gentle character would be a handicap, and tried to dissuade her from assignments in back-country areas. Diana refused, however, and was assigned to the isolated Indian market town of Chichicastenango, a small, still half-primitive place where Catholic priests took the other way when the Indians burn incense to the old gods and beat ceremonial drums on the steps of the church.

Diana was struck by the gaudy vitality of the town, the brightly-colored shawls of the Indians, the rambling streets, whitewashed buildings, church bells and surrounding jungle, a cane tangle of vines and undergrowth and towering trees. She was delighted by the market where Indians came to sell cakes of brown sugar, earthenware, hand-woven cloth, firewood, vegetables and freshly-killed goats, pigs and chickens.

Ways to help

Gradually, Diana began to see other things, the Indians' bad health, their short stature, the small, child-sized coffins sold in such numbers.

Diana plunged into work, helping local priests to launch a nutritional program, editing a newspaper for adults who were just learning to read, and helping to care for children.

She went shopping in the market two or three times a week, learning to bargain over carrots and cabbages, and she began to know and respect Father Jose Maria Casas, an energetic middle-aged man who had helped the Indians for many years.

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 reading program in the city's federal prison and long conservations with political prisoners had made him aware of the chances of peaceful change in the country.

When Diana told him about her work, Alan said it would never end the poverty of the Indians.

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

Whenever Diana was in the capital, she would spend the evening with Alan, talking about the peaceful revolution seen by him.

Quakers and the violent revolution already under way in the mountains to the East. His views were shared by one of Diana's Guatemalan friends who prescribed violence even the New Leader more bluntly. "What this country needs," he told Diana, "is to line up the 50 first families against the white wall."

Failure and frustration

Diana found such ideas hard to accept. She was not necessarily against violence in extreme circumstances; but like most Ameri-kan, she had always assumed that hard work

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could achieve the same ends with less suffering.

Throughout her two years in Guatemala, Diana grappled with the questions of poverty, social justice and revolution. She and Ann Alman, another VISA volunteer, had been exposed to the country’s conservative roots as soon as they arrived; the priests warned them that discussion of birth control or other subjects considered sensitive by the Roman Catholic Church was forbidden.

But both girls gradually began to see that no matter how hard they or Father Cajas worked, there would always be more people than food or jobs or homes.

"Father Cajas is one of the finest men I’ve ever met, but he’s a fool, too," she once said to Mike Kimmell, another VISA volunteer living about 16 miles from Chichicastenango.

Diana told Mike that she sometimes doubted she would ever make a difference in the lives of the Indians. Sometimes she took pride in having taught 59 or more Indian men to read Spanish, but then she would think, so what? The country is still 70 per cent illiterate.

Rare eye disease

Despite her doubts, Diana committed herself totally to her work. When two Indian children contracted a rare eye disease Diana kept probing the sluggish Guatemalan bureaucracy until the operation for the children could be arranged in the capital. When she developed asthma, she tried to ignore it. During severe attacks Diana would simply go to bed and wait until they had passed.

Once she was bitten by a dog the whole town considered rabid, but refused to get rabies shots, saying she couldn’t spare the time.

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

"Buy yourself a dress," Mike Kimmell told her once. "No one will hold it against you."

Her disinterest in clothes was part of a broader dislike for traditional middle class amenities. She said what was on her mind and tended to be brusque with people she didn’t like.

Gradually Diana began to feel that American economic aid was consolidating the control of Guatemala’s ruling families without ever reaching the mass of the people.

The American influence seemed to reach everywhere. Diana knew that the American Central Intelligence Agency had been responsible for a coup against a left-wing Guatemalan regime in 1954, and that the Spanish newspaper she helped edit was run by the Guatemalan army with U.S. military assistance.

Diana was also growing to hate American tourists who came to Chichicastenango and stayed at the Mayan Inn, where they spent enough in a week to support an Indian family for a year. She hated the Americans’ gaudy clothes, their broken Spanish, their silly questions, the way they snapped pictures of the Indians.

She began to hate doing the marketing because the Americans would always spot her blond hair above the crowd and come over to ask what in the world an American girl was doing in such a Godforsaken spot.

Extravagant spending

Her distaste for American extravagance was also directed at her friends. When an old college friend and her husband, both heirs to large fortunes, visited Guatemala, Diana was disgusted by their complaints about the food and water and by their extravagant spending.

"My God," Diana said afterwards, "she used to be my very best friend in the whole wide world."

The attitude she had tolerated in her friend was something she could not abide in her parents. For weeks before they came to visit her during the Easter holidays of 1964, Diana worried that they would shatter in a moment the image she had worked a year to create.

She didn’t care what her parents did or how they lived in Guatemala City, where no one knew her, but she couldn’t bear to have them behave like visiting aristocrats in Chichicastenango.

Before they arrived she made them promise they would stay at the cheapest of the town’s three hotels, not the Mayan Inn. During the visit, her parents were always aware of Diana’s tension. She was impatient with their occasional discomfort and constantly afraid they would anger or insult the people she worked with.

Later, she wrote them and apologized: "I had forgotten how long it took me to adjust to life here."

Shortly before she left Guatemala, Diana wrote home and tried to explain what the experience had meant to her. She did not mention the long conversations with Alan Howard about revolution and the disturbing change taking place in her attitudes toward her upbringing, her country and her own life, but she alluded to her doubts about the Quakers’ approach to changing society.

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

"Instead of talking about equality of the...
Now you live with it, get past the hump of many people get stuck on and begin to really understand people as people with needs, happiness, and tragedy.

I have to admit grudgingly that I benefited far more than the inhabitants of Chichicastenango from those two years. I've come to a real understanding of that which one might call an ideal, practically gained.

**Flattering offer**

When she left, Diana had a totally new, broad view of the problems faced by underdeveloped people and of the U.S. role in the struggle to solve these problems. When an AID for International Development official offered her a job, Diana was flattered but refused.

She had largely accepted Alan's argument that American and Guatemalan interests were not always opposed. Working for AID would inevitably put her on the side of Guatemalan aristocrats.

The following year, when Diana returned to Guatemala for a brief visit, she was hard-pressed to tell Donna Dreyer she was working on a poverty program in Philadelphia.

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

On New Year's Eve in 1967, Diana met Mike Kimmel for dinner in New York. "I'll drive," Diana said when he started to get on his big BMW motorcycle.

"You're crazy," Mike said, but Diana insisted. He finally agreed and she started him by step-by-step, kicking the machine to life and then maneuvering through New York traffic until the icy, December air began to hurt her glasses. After dinner she flew back to Ann Arbor, Mich., where she was helping to run an experimental school with a handsome, charming student named Bill Ayers. Mike never saw her again.

**An interesting game**

In November, 1963, Diana wrote him to say the experimental school had folded and that she was thinking of becoming a full-time organizer for Students for a Democratic Society. She included a quote from D. H. Lawrence which referred indirectly to a discussion she and Mike had on the plane to Guatemala in 1963.

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

"With her money, she can afford to think that way," was Mike's reaction.

Later, remembering the way Diana had worked in Guatemala, he realized his first reaction had been wrong. She had not been telling the truth, that out of circumstance, she had been trying to disguise her almost pathological seriousness and devotion to hard work and that in fact Diana always did what she thought was her duty, whether or not she liked it.

**NEXT: Ann Arbor and an important change**
The story of Diana Oughton, a 12,000-word report in five parts, will be moved to United Press International client newspapers for publication starting September 11.

UPI editor Roger Tatarian has called the investigative work of two young staff writers "a journalistic enterprise of great importance."

For almost a month, Lucinda Franks and Tom Powers have been at work in three states assembling the report, titled "The Story of Diana: The Making of a Terrorist."

Diana Oughton was one of the three persons killed last March 6 when an explosion destroyed a New York residence that had been turned into a bomb factory by a group calling themselves the Weathermen. Miss Oughton, who was 23 years old, was expected of being a principal bomb-maker.

Both Miss Franks, 24, and Powers, 29, have specialized in... (Continued on page 12)

Young radicals
(continued from page 11)

coverage of youth. Miss Franks, now on the UPI London staff, came to New York specially to team with Powers on this assignment. Powers is a member of the New York staff.

Miss Oughton came from a small town—Dwight, Ill.—and grew up with all the advantages that wealth and a devoted family could provide. She was educated at fashionable schools, including Bryn Mawr.

TheUPI reporters set out to find how a girl with this background became a maker of bombs for a movement bent on destroying the system that gave her so much. They interviewed Miss Oughton's family and friends. They traveled thousands of miles visiting cities where she had worked or gone to school, or had been especially active as a radical.

The Franks-Powers inquest led into a probing of the Student Democratic Society, the movement that gave rise to the Weathermen.

"It amazed us to find," Powers said, "that the U.S. actually has an underground revolutionary terrorist movement. These young radicals are coldly rational in their hate for the system which they believe has betrayed them. Their actions are a response to an inner rage.

"We are also surprised at the number of young non-activists unwilling to be terrorists themselves but who take pleasure in each bombing."

"The Weathermen's capacity for terrorist acts is still there," Powers said. "The movement is underground, but it is by no means dead."

Powers said that his and Miss Franks' chief obstacle in approaching some young radicals was that they represented "the hated establishment press."

Many contacts were on a tentative basis, with meetings on street corners.

Powers recalled that one day he and Miss Franks talked for six hours with a known close friend of Diana Oughton who confirmed what they had learned from underground sources but would not permit use of his name. This included information about the almost incredible inner life of the young radical's secret communes.

"The Franks-Powers reporting," Tatarian said, "adds up to a compelling documentary of a disturbing and continuing aspect of the American scene today—how intelligent young people, often, like Diana, from affluent homes, become such dedicated agents of destruction."
THE STORY OF DIANA: THE MAKING OF A TERRORIST

They buried her, but they still don't know her.

Diana Oughton, at 14 (above), was brighter and prettier than most.
Last March 6, in the out-
break of bombings of public
buildings in New York City, an ex-
plosion destroyed a townhouse in
Greenwich Village. The townhouse
was being used as a "bomb factory"
by revolutionaries.

Two young women, their clothes
blown
off, were seen running from the
scene and then disappeared. Two young
men
and a woman were killed in the blast.

It took police four days to find
the body of the woman. She was
Diana Oughton. The story of Diana,
carefully
and painstakingly sought out by two
United Press International
reporters after a period of weeks, is
told in five articles of which this is the first.

By LUCINDA FRANKS and
THOMAS POWERS

When Diana Oughton, dead at 23, was buried
in Dwight, Ill., on Tuesday, March 24, 1970, the
family and friends who gathered at her grave
could not really know who she was.

The minister explained Diana's death as part
of the violent history of the times. The
tale was not so simple.

The newspapers had provided a skeleton of
facts. Diana Oughton and two young men were
killed March 6 in a bomb explosion which
destroyed a townhouse in New York's Greenwich
Village.

Diana and the others were members of the
violent revolutionary group known as "The
Weathermen." They had turned the townhouse
into what police described as a "bomb factory.

Months later, they were all to be cited in
a grand jury indictment as part of a conspiracy
to bomb police, military, and other civic
buildings in their determination to destroy
American society.

The facts were clear but the townspeople
of Dwight (pop. 3,000) could not relate them to
the Diana they remembered. Her family, too,
had their own memories. Diana's father, James
Oughton, had watched her wrench herself
away from a closely knit family.

Her governess, Ruth Morehart, remembered
how uneasy Diana felt about the money which
the Oughtons spent and how, when only 6,
she had asked: "Ruthie, why do we have to be
rich?"

Carol, her sister, recalled the last phone
call days before Diana's death, and the voice
that asked: "Will the family stand by me, no
matter what?"

Diana's mother, Jane Oughton, wondered
whether her daughter had been making the
bomb that killed her.

A girl of many faces

There seem to have been many Diana.
There had been the small-town girl who had
grown up with an abundance of good things—a
lavish home, superior schooling and
people who loved and encouraged her to be any-
thing in the world she wanted to be. Here had
been the frothy, slightly scatterbrained student
at Bryn Mawr College, the self-denying
teacher in an impoverished Guatemalan mar-
ket town, and finally the Diana that no one in
Dwight really knew or understood—the seri-
ously cloistered woman whose mug shots ap-
ppeared on police files in at least two cities.

Diana never spoke of her family, but
the bomb which accidentally killed her is
tought to have been designed to kill
them and their kind. If its

Diana's childhood was sheltered and her

One of Diana's great grandfathers founded
the Boy Scouts of America. Another built the
Keeley Institute, the first home for alcoholic
men. He made his fortune by the late
19th Century. The Keeley Institute was
owned by the family, and served as a
place of refuge for alcoholics.

Diana was born Jan. 26, 1942, in a town
where her family had been prominent for
decades. The Oughtons had made
Dwight a center for culture. They were
involved in local schools and the arts.

Diana grew up as a farm girl, business and
horsewoman. She hunted pheasant and was
the best shot in the family. She joined
the school's 4-H club and became a
member of the local 4-H club.

She was close to her three younger sisters—
Carol, now 28, and a television writer; Pamela,
a 21-year-old housewife; and Deborah, 17, a
high school senior.

Her father, a handsome, well-read gentle-
man who had been involved in a hereditary
alcoholism and a grateful mother,
Jane, who liked to keep the family
connected to the community.

Diana's childhood home was a
small house in the country. She
was raised in a rural setting and
was introduced to the outdoors at a
young age.

The Keeley Institute was a landmark in
Dwight. On one side sits the huge, brick, Tudor-style
home with swimming pool, deer park and
small vegetable garden where the family
gets the first corn of the season. On the other side
there is a lodge full of antiques, a full suit of
armor and tapestry, and a restaurant which
serves superb prime beef and homemade
strawberry shortcake. Behind the lodge and
the family home there is a wood studied with
trees imported from the Orient and an old
windmill which can be seen miles away.
Upon going strict. Her family's million-dollar fortune made Diana a bit different from her schoolmates. They didn't need to earn money. — "Miss Moneybags" — a habit which she renounced, and sometimes mentioned to friends, until her death.

As Diana grew older she took a dislike for frilly clothes, for dressing up and going to parties. Sometimes, she gave her allowance to her sisters; also they all got the same amount, Diana always seemed to have some left at the end of the week.

At 14, Diana left Dwight for the first time, to finish her high school years at the Madeira school at Greenway, Va., near Washington. There she mixed with the daughters of rich and prominent families, and often spent weekends at the homes of the Rockefellers and the DuPonts. Diana went to football games and did all the things a Madeira girl did. In her senior year she was accepted by all of the Seven Sister colleges and decided on Bryn Mawr.

**Early Nixon supporter**

When Diana walked onto the suburban, spreading campus of Bryn Mawr, just outside Philadelphia in the fall of 1939 she was a tall, bangy girl with short blond hair and long aristocratic arms. A conservative Republican, she was against Social Security, federal banking regulation, and everything else which smacked of "liberalism" or "big" government.

In 1950, she supported Richard M. Nixon against John F. Kennedy. She ardently defend her father's ownership of tenant farms in Lichskillet, Ala. — since sold — arguing that he treated his tenants well and fairly.

During her first year, Diana was known as a light-hearted girl, always clattering around and the kind of person you came to if you wanted to be cheered up. She was not scholastically and studied reluctantly, but still managed to get As and Bs. At examination time, she would entertain with caviar and sour cream and then memorize notes one day away to the test.

If there was a Princeton or Yale weekend, Diana was always on the bus, sometimes having arranged dates with both boys.

"It wasn't that she was particularly beautiful," said one man who knew her. "She had a round face and a funny nose, but she was so sharp and kind of glowing that everyone fell in love with her."

Back home in Dwight, she was the pride of the family. "The family was much to the example for her sisters and took keen pleasure in her quick mind and her ability to grasp and understand ideas long after others were still absorbing them."

In 1951, when she was 19, Diana went off to Germany to spend her junior year at the University of Munich. Living with a German family, she immersed herself in the culture and picked up the language quickly.

Her letters to her parents were filled with accounts of people she met and their conversations. She spoke of a German boy, Peter: "He said something which made sense. He said the trouble with America was that it had lost its pioneer spirit... It put women in the wrong place and they were becoming neuter. Horrid for socialism."

While in Germany, the 19-year-old Diana began to develop a new consciousness of her country, its people and its problems. When she met some relatives in Rome toward the end of her stay, she suddenly saw them in a different light. Her view of the world had changed. She had come to understand that the United States was not just any other country; it was something special, something unique.

"I just sat wide-eyed and listened," she said in a letter to her parents. "In the spring of 1962, a few months after my 21st birthday, I didn't know people like this existed. She (the relative) doesn't like anyone who hasn't a proper pedigree... Talking about poor me surrounded by all these German peasants, that Nuremberg was the center of world communism. I was amazed."

Politics was still incidental to Diana's life, however. She was still a fun-loving college girl, gay and cocky. She refused to wear glasses out of admitted vanity and had trouble recognizing people more than a few yards away.

On a special trip to Wuttenberg only to burst out when she got there: "My God, I've seen this castle before."

Diana's senior year at Bryn Mawr in 1962-63 was a year of change for young people throughout the country. John F. Kennedy's promise in 1960 to "get the country moving again" had ended once and for all the silence of the fifties. Social justice and racial prejudice turned away from the party and champange in the back of a fast car.

Diana was among the small advanced classes of students, inspired by the spirit of the 1960s, who grew their hair long and traded their short sleeves for sandals and suede jackets.

**Tutored ghetto children**

A book which made a deep impression on thousands of white students was John Howard Griffin's "Black Like Me," an account of a trip the author made thru the Deep South disguised as a Negro. Diana was strongly affected by it and joined a project in Philadelphia to tutor black ghetto children.

Aldo tutors were supposed to be limited to one child each, Diana soon had three. She took a train from Bryn Mawr into the city two a week and spent more and more time with the children she was helping. There were few Negroes in Dwight; there was only one in her class at Bryn Mawr. Inevitably, the Philadelphia ghettoes began to show Diana that the prosperous tranquility of Dwight was not the rule in America.

Like thousands of other students touched by the new mood in the country, Diana often spent long evenings discussing what was wrong and how to make it right. She began going out with that one friend called "soul-soul men" and showed less interest in the Princeton football players who still came to see her.

At graduation, she was listless about commencement activities and more embarrassed than pleased by the elaborate party given by her parents in a Philadelphia hotel.

The message beneath Diana's picture in her college yearbook reads: "The milkmaid from Dwight who's always on a diet... Traveled far and wide but never knows where she's been... Loves Bryn Mawr but has never spent a weekend here."

Those who knew her best saw qualities emerge in Diana during those four years which were not described in the yearbook. Beneath the frothy exterior, there was an increasing seriousness, somewhat troubled young woman.

**(NEXT: Two years among the Indians in Guatemala.)**
BY LUCINDA FRANKS and THOMAS POWERS
United Press International
(Copyright, 1969)

Diana Oughton, fundamentally gentle, had been exhilarated by the violent days of rage in Chicago in October, 1969. When she came to Washington for the massive Nov. 12 demonstration against the war, she was in an almost buoyant mood.

The night before, Diana's boy friend, Bill Adams, went to the Moratorium headquarters and tried to shake down the group for $20,000 to help cover legal expenses. He was asked what the Weatherman program was.

"Kill all the rich people," Bill answered.

"Break up their cars and apartments."

"But aren't your parents rich?" he was asked.

"Yeah," he said, "Bring the revolution home, kill your parents, that's where it's really at!"

The Moratorium said it didn't have $20,000 to spare and the following day Bill and Diana, their faces decorated with war paint, joined in a march on the Department of Justice after the main rally.

It was the last time the Weathermen found a kind of fun in politics, before turning to a politics of terror which had no room for the humor that called for war paint.

Diana saw her family in Dwight, III., for the last time on Christmas Day, 1969. It was a special holiday for the Ogilvies with caviar, cabs and tooties, lots of presents and a fir tree that reached the ceiling. Diana had called to say she would be there but the family, disassociated so often in the past, was not really sure she would come.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATED 1/1/77 BY SR-1601/159

A paper sack

She arrived after midnight, hours late, wearing blue jeans and a borrowed sweater and carrying a toothbrush and mattress in a paper sack. Mrs. Oughton was upset by Diana's thinness - her arms were not much thicker than her wrists - but the family avoided talking about politics and other touchy subjects. Diana seemed happy to be home and asked all kinds of questions about the family, wanting to know what everybody was doing and what had been going on.

Diana had not brought any presents for anyone but she seemed pleased, for the first time in years, by the presents she received, a shirt and slacks from her mother, a heavy fisherman's sweater, other odds and ends.

The family pressed Diana to stay, but she left immediately after Christmas dinner, as abruptly as she always had. Her father thought she had felt threatened by the warmth of her family, as if her commitment to a life of denial and privation might be weakened if she remained at home too long.

That afternoon Diana returned to Flinn, Mich., to help with final preparations for the
Weatherman war council which began in Dec. 27, a well-publicized meeting that attracted as much attention from the police and FBI as from the radical movement.

Mark Rudd, a persuasive, witty speaker, described Weatherman as a kind of political psycho, an explosion of creative energy made possible by a total commitment to revolution and an end to the bourgeois fear of violence.

A roller coaster

"It's a wonderful feeling to hit a pig," he said, with the tone of a boy describing his first trip on a roller coaster. "It must really be a wonderful feeling to kill a pig or blow up a building."

For many of those at the council, however, the talk of violence was oppressive and degrading, not liberating. Much of the argument in favor of violence centered on the killing of Black Panther leader Fred Hampton by Chicago police on Dec. 4, 1969. Weatherman argued that the entire radical movement should have taken to the streets and avenged Hapton's death.

Others shared a certain ambivalence in this, since Hampton had denounced the Weathermen as "archaic, adventurous... masochistic and sadistic" during the days of hate.

When Weathermen insisted they were fighting on the side of blacks, their words rang false. Radical black groups had turned against the organization. Despite its efforts to recruit blacks, it was an all-white as the Mississippi Highway Patrol.

During the four-day council, Weathermen leaders slipped away to meet secretly in a seminary where they debated the fate of the organization. They decided to make a final break with American society and go underground.

Matter of logic

During the following weeks the Weatherman collectives began breaking up into smaller groups. Members severed their relationships with friends and family and one by one began to disappear.

The policy of the Weathermen was that every member would participate, so far as possible in every illegal act, whether obtaining, making or planting explosives. They knew their chances of a normal life were being irretrievably put behind them. They knew they might have to die. Of the 400 people who attended the Plainfield council, fewer than 100 went underground. For those few, committed to the revolution above all else, it was a matter of logic. Community organizing had failed. Mass demonstrations had failed. Fighting in the streets had failed. Only terror was left.

On Feb. 4, Diana called her friend, Karin Rosenberg, and was invited for dinner. "Is it safe?" she asked, knowing that Karin lived on the edge of a Negro ghetto in Chicago.

Karin said of course, and asked Diana if she was serious.

Yet reluctant to make a final break with her friends and family. On Monday, March 2, four days before she died, Diana called her sister Carol in Washington. She asked lots of little questions about the family. Carol felt that perhaps Diana was beginning to move away from the violent politics of the Weathermen. About halfway through the conversation Diana asked: "Will the family stand by me, no matter what? Will they help me if I need it?"

Carol said of course.

Summertime soldiers

It was no accident that the Weathermen were the children of the privileged classes of America. From the very beginning of the student movement, when white students organized to support black sit-in demonstrations in 1960, the strength of their commitment was subject to ridicule and attack. Their defensive parents and teachers, their non-political friends, the public officials who always hoped they would back to their studies, even, most painfully, the blacks they were trying to help. All suggested scornfully that white activists were summertime soldiers who would retreat into the middle-class wounth which had created them whenever the going became hard.

There was no way white students could defend themselves against this charge. The police might hit them over the head but the courts treated them indulgently and they would always be welcomed back by the establishment, perhaps even valued more highly for the spark they had shown before settling down.

It was not until they became criminals that the Weathermen proved their commitment. They could not believe in themselves until they had turned against the middle class world which had made them. It was their country.
The 18th century townhouse where the Weathermen were making bombs was leveled by the explosion and fire which followed. Police, sifting thru the rubble, found 37 sticks of dynamite, four finished bombs, detonators and timing devices.

Diana Oughton was buried next to her grandparents in the cemetery at Dwight, Ill. The temporary marker will eventually be replaced with a stone like the others in the family plot.
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.
The making of a terrorist—Part Three

Diana insisted the time had come to fight...
she did. She finally refused to discuss the subject altogether.

"I've made my decision, Daddy," she said. "There's no sense talking about it."

Remnants split

When The Weathermen began planning for a super-militant street battle with police in Chicago, Oct. 8-11, 1969, the remnants of SDS split. During the summer the Black Panthers denounced The Weathermen, a serious blow from their point of view, but with each setback those who remained became more determined than ever.

The place of events picked up after Diana and a delegation of Weathermen returned from a trip to Cuba in August marked by secret meetings with Cubans and representatives of the Viet Cong. The delegation left feeling even the Cubans were too moderate and losing their early revolutionary fervor.

On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 6, 1969, only a few hours before Diana's Sister Pamela was to be married in Chicago, Diana called her family to Dwight and abruptly told them she would not be able to come and be a bridesmaid after all. To a family which had always been close Diana's absence was a painful disappointment, when the family left Dwight for Chicago, Diana's bridesmaid dress still at home on her bed, a kind of well had begun to emerge between her and her family.

That weekend Diana was attending the Cleveland SDS conference where The Weatherman strategy of total commitment to revolutionary violence finally emerged as a comprehensive position. During the following weeks Weathermen raided a Pittsburgh high school, invaded a community college outside Detroit, took a gun away from a policeman in New York, attacked Harvard University's Center for International Affairs and provoked fights at drive-in restaurants and on beaches in Chicago, Cleveland and other Midwestern cities.

Barricade themselves

In the months following the June, 1969, convention, Weathermen collectives ranging in size from a dozen to 30 or more people began to barricade themselves inside rented houses. They put double locks on every door and nailed chicken wire over the windows to prevent enemies, real or imagined, from throwing in bombs.

Inside they lived a 24-hour existence of intense political discussion, marked by a complete abandonment of all the bourgeois amenities of their largely middle class childhoods. Clothes were strewn everywhere, food rotted on unwhisked plates, milk turned sour in half-empty containers, toilets jammed, flies and cockroaches swarmed in kitchens filled with excrusted spoons and spilled food.

The Collectives also attempted to destroy all

One of the three national officers elected by The Weatherman faction of the SDS, following a June, 1969, convention, was Diana's boyfriend, Bill Ayers.

their old attitudes about sexual relationships. At the Cleveland conference the Women's Liberation caucus had proposed that Weathermen attempt to "smash monogamy" on the grounds that it oppressed women and at the same time created love relationships which interfered with revolutionary 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.

Diana's commitment to the revolution, her loyalty to her friends and her determination to repress all "bourgeois hang-ups" 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, highly charged meetings and she tried, largely without success, to prevent the collectives from becoming excessively cold and brutal.

During street actions in Flint, where she was arrested on a minor charge (later dropped) at the end of September, Diana could not bring herself to shout obscenities at the police and she 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 policeman.

Before the October action Diana and Bill Ayers returned to Ann Arbor to gain recruits for the October demonstrations. Diana was jeered during a speech in a student center where the audience included people who had been her allies in the Jesse James gang the year before. Bill Ayers, a far more persuasive speaker, was also attacked during the meeting.
for his emphasis on action at the end of political organizing.

"When I was at Anu: Arbor all the revolution was in the abstract," he said.

"Since we've moved to Detroit we've made the revolution real. The police came up to us and said, 'Hey, aren't you the guys who beat up the pigs at McDonald's (a chain of hamburger dives)? Last night? How come?'

"You understand the revolution when you make the revolution, not when you talk about it. If I'm going into a new town I don't look for the guy with a comprehensive political analysis. I look for the kids who are fighting the pigs.""

Only a few turned out

When the four days of rage began with a rally in Chicago on Wednesday, Oct. 8, only 30 Weathermen in helmets and denim jackets turned out for the battle. The group went ahead anyway, however, charging thru the Loop and Gold Coast areas, smashing windows and urinals and even charging directly into the tanks of police. More than 50 were arrested.

The following day Diana joined 72 Weatherwomen who marched to Grant Park for an all-women's action. When they got there they found themselves outnumbered by the police, who threatened to arrest them if they tried to leave the park wearing their helmets and carrying Viet Cong flags at the end of long, heavy poles.

Diana was one of a dozen Weatherwomen who grasped their tools and plunged into the police lines but were immediately overpowered. After a dozen had been hustled into police vans the rest of the women, some of them crying, dropped their clubs, took off their helmets and were escorted by police to the nearest subway station.

After Diana had been booked she was allowed to call home and her father immediately left for Chicago, driven by his lawyer, to post her bail. When Diana was led out by the police she seemed subdued and resigned, saying little as she got into the car.

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

"No," she said quickly, not wanting to argue the question. "I've got an important meeting in Evanston."

When the car pulled up in front of the suburban Evanston church being used by the Weathermen as a temporary headquarters, Diana said, "Goodbye, Daddy," and jumped out. Mr. Oughton watched as a group of excited young men and women ran over to greet his daughter. She did not look back as she drove away.

When the Chicago and Evanston police made a surprise raid on the church early Saturday morning, Oct. 11, arresting 43 Weathermen, Diana was one of those who escaped by jumping out the windows. Later that afternoon Weathermen began filtering into Mayfair Mall Square for the final action of the days of rage.

At a signal a small group of young men and women pulled crash helmets from shopping bags and put on denim jackets with Viet Cong flags sewed to the back beneath the legend, "Minor City SDS." Then the remnants of the "Red Army," about 12 strong, started out thru the streets of Chicago on a final rampage. When it was over 102 had been arrested and those who had managed to escape were being hunted throughout the city.

That night, still trying to find a way out of Chicago, Diana called a friend. "The pigs are picking everybody up," she said. "Can you give me a ride to the airport? I've got to get back to Detroit."

When Diana's friend said it would be impossible to drive her to the airport, she changed her mind and went back to Dwight where she stayed for a few days, resting and eating ravenously.

Diana's mother, distraught at the thought of her daughter fighting with police, tried to talk her into abandoning the Weathermen.

"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, mummy," she said, walking back and forth in the hall. "It's the only way."

(Next: A bomb factory in Greenwich Village and death.)
TO:  Mr. Gale  
FROM:  L. H. Martin  
DATE:  March 11, 1971  

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

BACKGROUND: In news stories, Diam Oughton was listed as sister of Carol Oughton and daughter of prominent Illinois businessman and politician, James H. Oughton, Jr., of Dwight, Illinois, who is a bank executive and successful Republican candidate in 1964 when persuaded to run for State Legislature by U. S. Senator Charles H. Percy (R. Ill.). Diam Oughton received considerable publicity following her death as a revolutionary and close associate of such revolutionaries as Mark Rudd and William Ayers. Carol Oughton was quoted by press as saying Ayers was more militant than Diam and that she, Carol, could not believe that Diam could make bombs.

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Martin  
1 - Mr. Warren
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

X Deleted under exemption(s) 6/7C with no segregable material available for release to you.

X Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

□ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

□ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

□ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ____________________________, as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

□ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

□ For your information: ____________________________

□ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 105-177356-172

□ DELETED PAGE(S)

□ NO DUPLICATION FEE

X FOR THIS PAGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: DIANA OUGHTON

FILE NUMBER: 176-1674
October 8, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPEx

THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - Mr. Deily
TO SAC, DETROIT DATES 1-13-61 BY 50,165,049
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI 10-5-61
DIANA OUGHTON; ARL; OO: CHICAGO

RE DETROIT AIRTEL OCTOBER ONE, LAST, UNDER INSTANT
CAPTION, ENCLOSING LHM, AND DETROIT TELETYPEx TO DIRECTOR AND
CHICAGO OCTOBER SEVEN, LAST, CAPTIONED "DEMBR; DIANA OUGHTON,
ARL." ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING EXACT STATEMENTS
MADE BY SUBJECT REGARDING PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO MUST
BE OBTAINED, ALONG WITH WITNESSES CAPABLE OF AND AVAILABLE
TO TESTIFY TO SUCH STATEMENTS. INSURE ALL LOGICAL INVESTIGA-
TION CONDUCTED BY YOUR OFFICE IN THAT REGARD. YOUR COMMUNICA-
TION FURNISHING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD INDICATE
WHETHER OR NOT SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES HAVE BEEN CONCEALED
WILL BE AVAILABLE TO TESTIFY.

1 - CHICAGO (AIRMAIL)

RJD: ssc (5)

Class, Ext, By
NOTE:

ARL investigation being conducted regarding subject, and SDS activist who has been engaged in promoting, in Michigan, SDS demonstrations scheduled for Chicago this week.

Retel states that subject, at SDS meeting on 10/3/69, stated that SDS is going to Chicago for confrontation with the police and to "fight". Also, on 10/6/69, subject reportedly indicated SDS plans to cause confrontation with police by breaking out windows in banks and business establishments, and said, "We're going to do as much damage as we can."
CONFIDENTIAL

TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO FROM DETROIT (BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FIVE FOUR SIX SIX THIRTY DASH FILE ONE HUNDRED FIVE DASH ONE SIX TWO SIX DASH ONE SIX ONE). SOURCES, WHO HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED AS FOLLOW:

ADvised that at a meeting held by the students for a democratic society (SDS) at Flint, Mich., on October Three, last, Diana Goodin stated during this meeting that they (SDS) were going to Chicago to have a confrontation with the police and that they were going to "fight".

END PAGE ONE
LOCAL AUTHORITIES, CIA, FBI, AND NSC ADVISERS

ADMINISTRATIVE

NO LHA BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

DCW

FBI WASH DC

cc ANCVID

1010
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (176-161) (RUC)
DIANA OUGHTON
ARL (CC: CHICAGO)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a LHM containing pertinent information relating to subject. Inasmuch as almost all of this information was obtained from security sources, it has been incorporated in LHM form and no investigative report is being submitted.

Re Detroit airtel, 9-24-69, captioned "DENTAL" advising that ARL investigation would be initiated.

This LHM is classified "SECRET" as the information from CIA was so classified.

The sources utilized are as follows:

1. 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1(RM)
2. 3 - Detroit (Enc. 3(RM)
3. 4 - Detroit (Enc. 4(RM)
4. 5 - Chicago (Enc. 5(RM)
5. 6 - Chicago (Enc. 6(RM)
6. 7 - Chicago (Enc. 7(RM)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DIRECTOR, FBI

Date: 10/1/69

AIRTEL

Date: 7-7-69

RECEIVED 9-24-69
The other US government agency is CIA. SA [redacted] made the pretext telephone call - a no-name type.


For information of Chicago, subject is on the Security Index.
In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan
October 1, 1969

SECRET

Re: Diana Oughton

advised that on that date 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.

CLASSIFIED

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Date of Review 12-1-69
8-13-69

EXEMPT FROMוי: CATEG RATION INDEFINITE
DECLASSIF I CATION INDEFINITE

SECRET

ENCLOSURE
Re: Diana Oughton

[Redacted]

... who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available 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.

[Redacted] 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
Univac telephone call, a Special Agent of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation (FBI) ascertained that Diana
Oughton resides at 2403 Townsend, Detroit, Michigan.
Re: Diana Oughton

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>
<th>Diana Oughton</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of birth</td>
<td>January 26, 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height</td>
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<td>Social Security Number</td>
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<td>Marital status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>J. H. Oughton, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Jane Boyce Oughton, same address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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