

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ABBIE HOFFMAN (SUMMARY)

PART 26 OF 26

BUFILES:100-449923 & 176-34

SUBJECT	ABBOTT H. HOFFMAN	-
FILE	Headquarters 176-34	_
SECTION	10 of 10	

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UNITED ATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York November 3, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile (176-34) NYfile (176-6)

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Reference is made to New York memorandum dated October 29, 1971 in captioned matter.

Abbott Howard Hoffman appeared as the host of the "Free Time" program aired at 10:30 p.m., October 21, 1971 on National Educational Television, Channel 13, New York City.

The following is a continuation of information in referenced memorandum:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-1-82 BYSES RIGHE

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116-34-255

ENCLOSURE

Abbie Hoffman:

What we're gonna see next is a film clip from the political satire movie "Millhouse" a white comedy by Emil D'Antonio. It's currently breaking box office records at the New Yorker Theater. If you were watching television like we were tonight about 7:30, you had a chance to see Richard Nixon give what perhaps ten thousandth political speech of his career. It's just an average speech in an average day prepared by 20 or 30 scriptwriters, packaged by a number of different people and presented as...as you would see a Lucky Strikes or some other products presented. We're gonna go back 20 years to see Richard Nixon in the This is a...perhaps his most famous speech, perhaps the most famous speech by a....by a major political candidate. in this country since Lincoln gave the famous Gettysburg Address. It is in 1952 and Richard Nixon is the Vice President candidate along with President Eisenhower battling it out with Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver. The Republicans have made a big issue about corruption in the previous Truman administration and Richard Nixon it seemed there had been a mysterious slush fund and there had been some accusations by reporters and the Democrats that Richard Nixon had his hand in the campaign contributions and were using some of the money for his own personal benefit. There was even talk that Eisenhower was gonna drop him from the campaign so Nixon is pressed right against the wall, he was forced to fight and I think we're gonna see some very revealing aspects of his character. This has not been seen in 20 years on television but let's see it now. It was a paid political announcement.

(Hereafter a film clip of "Millhouse" was shown for approximately 14 minutes.)

Now we're gonna get to another segment of this show. At this point, and this brings up the origin of when I was asked to be a host on "Free Time" and I was asked to...you know what kind of guests I would like on I said right away that I'd like to have some of the television broadcasters themselves on because I think there's this kind of symbiotic relationship with people who make the news and people who report on the news. What typically happens is a reporter might call you up and say what's happening, you say this is what happening then he goes and tells 40,000,000 million people and you yourself read it, look at it and you say that's not what's happening. And it's only in this kind of dialogue between people who make the news and people who report on it that something really exciting some kind of

conflict, some kind of energy, something can emerge that's different from the regular (unintelligible) talked about on television talk show. I also suggested that Sprio Agnew but Channel 13 isn't wise to offer equal time to Spiro Agnew to also interview television news broadcastars.

Well, we called a number of broadcasters, Howard K. Smith, we even called Frank Reynolds, we called Walter, Walter himself. And lo and behold everybody turned us down. But John Chancellor of NBC News accepted and Morley Schaffer of CBS News accepted. And then this weekend it hit the papers of I was gonna be host and they were gonna be the guests and the brass at the networks found out about it. And all of a sudden Morley Schaffer was overworked, overwrought, exhausted and he couldn't come and he's now on location in Spain. John Chancellor, John Chancellor wanted to come. Now this is the anchor man of NBC News. He must make quite a good salary probably three-four hundred grand a year and yet he was prevented from coming on by the brass as NBC.

Now what was strange is that we were gonna talk about the way in which networks manage the news. And I don't think after doing research and reading books and getting into the background of these people that they would have failed too poorly, that they would have had quite a good defense and I was a little disappointed about four days ago that they were gonna come off pretty well. And then lo and behold the networks by their action proved what the concept of the show could never have proved, that they decided that this show was not gonna go on and they were gonna do everything they could to sabotage it.

So of course what's interesting is that if they do this on public television, what do they do in their own back yard? And to discuss this we have with us in the studio Bill Greeky, telvision critic, of Variety and we have in Washington Nicholas Johnson, the FCC Commissioner, whose currently involved in congressional hearings dealing with "Free Time." We'll be talking to Nicholas over the remote control system.

First I want to ask Bill a question. Hi Bill, welcome to "Free Time." Does this.....

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Bill Greeley:

It's a tough act to follow.....(unintelligible) Richard. That's a tough act to follow.

Abbie Hoffman:

It is. He uh....It was....it's kind of interesting that everybody was laughing at it and yet it probably was...it did, it did get him right on the ticket. Ike came right down and said Richard you're my boy and it was a kind of cunning speech. Well, what do you thing about the newsmen not coming on, on the show? Does this suppression of news go on in their own back yard a lot is this an uncommon activity? How do they decide what is news?

Bill Greeley:

I think the FBI probably tipped them if you were a national security risk. They're under great pressure from the affiliates, from the sponsors, from the...the affiliates, for instance the NBC affiliates two years ago, came in and in their closed meeting they voted 60% to 40% that NBC coverage of Vietnam was slanted anti-war and they have the affiliates board take this up with the president of the network, Julian Goodman. Now if the affiliates think, 60% of them think that, you know, that the coverage of the war is slanted what has the coverage of the war been really? What is the last (unintelligible) documentary on Vietnam that you saw on TV? It was Charlie Company I think on CBS (unintelligible) have to go right? Where's the hour documentary on the secret war in Laos?

Abbie Hoffman:

Where's John Lawrence? In London? They do uh they do have...the network....lots of times when you confront them with certain kinds of problems, the first thing they say is of course space and time and the next thing they of course say is the FCC. Is the FCC something....guess I should ask (unintelligible) is the FCC something that the networks have invented? Does it exist?

Nicholas Johnson:

Well, I regret to say it does exist and there's seven of us there and .. but we don't really constitute much of a threat. I must say that's.....that's putting it very

modestly. This matter of corporate control of news in particular, the programing in general something that's concerned me for a long time and the thing that first got me turned on to it was shortly after I arrived at the FCC. We had this little merger involving IT&T and ABC and one of the things that concerned me, although I didn't really know as much about it at the time as I came to later. was the possibility that ITT might want to control the news and if they owned ABC they might use ABC in that manner. And the FCC thought, in order to consider this merger, all we really needed to do was to invite the two principals, Harold Genene (phonetic and Leonard Gordenson (phonetic) into the FCC for a cup of coffee some morning and we kind of chat about it a bit and later we got a hearing. But during the course of the hearing before the hearing examiner, one of the issues was whether or not ITT would ever try to tamper with the news. And while that hearing was going on, it turned out later in a story that broke in the "Wall Street Journal" while the hearing was going on, on that issue, top ITT executives were out in the corridors working over the press, covering the hearing, they were on the phone to the presidents of the major news media covering the hearing, they were requesting reporters to go to the Justice Department and get stories and information out of the Justice Department that ITT couldn't get on its own. And all this at the time that very hearing was going on. It just seemed to me so outlandish that we should have them prove beyond any shadow of a doubt the suspicion that (unintelligible) raised as a possibility when they set the thing for a hearing.

So after that I became kind of concerned about this problem and then I find more and more evidence of it, Bill Greeley provides a lot of it for us in Variety every week and the evidence just keeps amounting. Of course of course big business interests control what it is we see in here, you wouldn't expect them to (unintelligible) otherwise. They're used to spending millions of dollars in advertising agencies and public relations firms to do exactly that and of course that's what they do. Of course, that's what they do...they never bother me about the discussion this evening really is that...it seems to me it's possible to put too much emphasis on the news. As many (unintelligible) the things as you can say about the news, and there're a lot of them, the far worst sin in my judgement is not the stuff on television that's news but the stuff on television that's

not news. It's the deliberate political decision to keep the American people ignorant and those people who program the stuff that we see from 7:30 or 8:00 until 10:00 or 11:00 o'clock at night which means the time when most Americans are watching television are deliberately being kept from knowledge of what's going on in their country and the world because the corporations know if you tell people what's happening they'll react (unintelligible) mechanisims for participatory democracy. People know how to react when they find out they're being abused and so the only answer is to keep that information from them and prime time programming does that very successfully. So (unintelligible) talking about the news and I think there's a lot of ways it can be improved but I think that when you talk about it you tend to fall into their trap and you start arguing with Richard (unintelligible) at CBS about how good their news is and thereby avoid the issue on which they're most severely vulnerable which is what they're doing with all the rest of the time.

Abbie Hoffman:

As I was getting into learning about television from the corporation point of view, I stumbled across information that I don't think is known to most people that ABC for example (unintelligible) 60% of the television sets, 60% of the homes with television sets throughout the world, they...that ABC is responsible for perhaps most of the broadcasting in Latin America. Is this....and, and if the news is concerned internally (unintelligible) imagine and I've seen the difference between Time Magazine here and the Latin American Time Magazine for example. Does the FCC is it involved or is this part of its jurisdiction or investigation, does this concern you that we control so much of television around the world?

Nicholas Johnson:

well, of course it concerns me and what concerns me even more is that what is it we're doing in terms of representing our national image abooad. Whatever you may think of the Voice of America and the United States Information Agency they are nothing compared to the motion pictures and television reruns that we're sending around the world as the face of America. You're quite right about ABC, we think of it here as the third network but in terms of world power, ABC

subsidiary corporations control more television stations around the world than any other corporation I believe. At least they control more than CBS or NBC controls. Of course it's a problem, of course it's a problem and I think we should be concerned about it but I know of no agency in the United States Government that is concerned. I've tried to get the USIA to take an interest in this. And I've talked to ambassadors abroad when I've been in foreign countries. You know, they keep track of the local newspapers and we spend a lot of dough translating all these foreign language newspapers every day. But I don't know of any embassy that's keeping track of what message is going out to the people of those countries...cither in American television programming or in the television programming in their country.

Abbie Hoffman:

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(Unintelligible) anecdocte because I (unintelligible) on the Merv Griffin Show about a month ago and, as you know I was probably blanked out of that...the show, I think I have the honor of being the only person completely video censored in television's history.

Nicholas Johnson:

This is beautiful. You know, the marvelous thing about it, Abbie, is that you told them all ahead of time that you were going to do that in your book, you know, I mean it's like Hitler wrote in, "Mien Kiemf" (phonetic) and told them about what he was up to and nobody bought the book. And so then (unintelligible) as I recall. You had a big passage in there about the way to manipulate television and the way to demonstrate that there is censorship is to get on and be censored which in fact happened to me on that Merv Griffin Show. I don't know did you ever hear about that story?

Abbie Hoffman:

Oh no.

Nicholas Johnson:

Oh really! Yeah

Abbie Hoffman:

I can see you and Merv weren't hitting off the best but.....

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Nicholas Johnson:

Yeah....well, it's very amusing actually. I....we talked about your experience on Merv Griffin, I don't know. Did that get on over the air?

Abbie Hoffman:

Yeah.

(unintelligible)

Nicholas Johnson:

Well, no I had (unintelligible). I mean the thought of blanking your face out because of your American Flag shirt, you see, and then I think it was on the same program wasn't it that Roy Rogers and Dale Evans dressed up in American Flags?

Abbie Hoffman:

Yeah, well it was the Hollywood Playhouse about two weeks before.

Nicholas Johnson:

(unintelligible) consistency there (unintelligible) that's not the first time that happens, you know. It's a (unintelligible) story about ABC Sports in the Buffalo Holy Cross Game. They had a half time, they were gonna sing some songs about peace and ABC Sports decided that that was so controversial a subject that they really shouldn't televise that half time. And then about two weeks later at the Army Navy Game they tried it out with the Chairman of the Joint chiefs of Staff to give us our little pep talk on behalf of war and concluded that that wasn't controversial at all. So these...these inconsistencies have existed before. But in any event on the Merv Griffin Show that you saw, what you didn't see was, in my judgement the best part of the show, a little after you got into (ununtelligible) to a couple commercials and (unintelligible) about question you recall about the ... you know what's the most important thing in the world and what do you think about it or some specific question like that, and so it came my turn and I said it seemed to me the most important thing was those two commercials and what television commercials are doing messing over the heads of the American

people and getting them all messed up and what they think their values are and everything. And we had a very interesting rap for about five minutes and then you recall at the end of the show, Merv says, Well we may have said some critical things about broadcasting but we gotta hand it to them for letting us say them. Now, I don't think we have to hand it to them for letting us say them because after all (unintellgible) you're not supposed to be (unintelligible) to let us say them. But in any event the really funny thing is that you didn't hear it, that five minute rap about the commercial stuff. Although we did hear his little commercial for CBS about how courageous it was to let us say the things that in fact CBS censored out on the show.

Abbie Hoffman:

The day after the flag incident, I called up Merv and I asked him, "Now could you do a thing like that and he said, well listen, Abbie, if we had shown that shirt, the FCC would have revoked our license" and....it was so strange I... I had the feeling thinking that CBS has in fact the power to revoke the FCC's license (unintelligible) how could the Government? I mean and...and here was Merv (unintelligible) like the WXYZ in Podunk (phonetic), Illinois. I mean it's a..... maybe I should ask Bill that because he sits outside of it... is it possible on television to say make the selling of General Motor? You've seen the selling of the Pentagon, you see one a year.

Bill Greeley:

One a year. It's...it's the one mistake a year and....

Abbie Hoffman:

It it possible to see the selling of General Motors?

Bill Greeley:

No, I would say no.

Abbie Hoffman:

Even if the (unintelligible) didn't produce it?
Bill Greeley:

They would sponsor well, if it was an upbeat

show in General Motors, you'd see it alright, yes. Otherwise, no they would not make it. CBS News James McMullin (phonetic) talked them into doing it....that's the one investigative producer I know at the networks these days. Can you name another one? That he went to Southeast Asia to research corruption, was there four months and came back and wrote a horrendous study on what was going on, you know a report (unintelligible) of the show. Gee, he was, you know, he was terribly frustrated, furious, but they just didn't handle it.

Abbie Hoffman:

Do you think the Government ought to have a television station?

Bill Greeley:

(Unintelligible) gotta be a pro-Government network like the Public Broadcasting System (unintelligible) an antigovernment network.....(unintelligible) critical, you know...

Abbie Hoffman:

What do you think about that....why is it that a Government like the BBC like the CBC I mean uh, I actually think there ought to be one. Let's see what they're doing, you know.....it's practically....I mean half the news anyway is press conferences and press statements, you know, why shouldn't.. why don't they have a network?

Nicholas Johnson:

I....I....there's a great deal to be said for that. I mean it's just.....then you know when you're getting it from the Government because you'd have a big channel that was always controlling by the big Government.....

Abbie Hoffman:

The Big"G"

Micholas Johnson:

The Big"G, that's right (unintelligible).....they were trying to tell you, you could come in and listen to it in here and....and the trouble is now, you see, you're turned on

by.....you turn on the television.....so you turn on the television and beg your pardon? You turn on the television and you see this film of Vietnam and they don't tell you that it was shot by the Pentagon. Well, like tonight. I mean, you know, it's as if Nixon didn't have enough time on television already tonight when you ran that little Checker's film, you know, I mean, he decided he's got to have some time at 7:30 tonight to sell us all on his Supreme Court appointments. Now, what's he do see if he had some time? Well, he just calls up the networks and says, "Fellas, I'd like to have some time at 7:30 tonight on all three of your networks and I'd like for you to carry it on television and I'd like for you to carry in on radio and I'm not going to pay you anything for it," and they say well yes sir, Mr. President, that's just fine you go right on sir whenever you'd like. And he does and there it is, you know, brought to you by (unintelligible) that's the theory of course and but, you know, I think that's, that is the most important political question that the people of this country need to become informed about and respond to and reform in 1972. We saw this evening another of the television spectaculars written, produced and directed out of the White House and we're gonna see them all through 1972. And it's not that the networks are particularly partisan, they don't care whether the President is a Republican or a Democrat, they just say...are attracted to power like moths to a flame and they support whatever's powerful and Presidents are very powerful and so they tend to support them.

The problem is that if we're going to maintain any kind of a balance in this courtry between the Executive and the Legislative Branch of Government for starters, and those are supposed to be two equal branches of government, we've got to have some way of getting Congress into that little 21 inch screen and that's part of the problem because you've got so many of them fellas that's it's hard to fit them all in that picture. And so they've got dozens of things to start with. And the second disadvantage is, well one of those times when President Nixon seized all the networks, 14 United States Senators came back and they said look we don't want all three networks, we don't want the networks free. But we would like to have one network for which we will pay full commercial rates, as not a good a time as the President had in his prime time, that which we as members of the Legislative

Branch of the United States Government can respond to the Executive Branch of the United States Government.

The result, they were turned down by the networks. What did they do next? They appealed to the Federal Communications Commission. What'd the FCC do? The FCC turned them down. Now, without regard to how you feel about Richard Nixon or what not, you've got an imbalance between the Legislative and Executive Branch of Government, that is a matter of concern to a lot of political scientists who study the matter and ought to be of concern to a lot of American citizens.

The second imbalance is an imbalance between the party in power and the party out of power. It happens now that the Republicans have the White House. It doesn't make any difference in terms of what I'm saying whose in the White House. The point is when Richard Nixon decides he wants to do the China Show and then the Moscow Special and tonight do us his little White House Supreme Court appointments version of a Checker Speech, there's really no way that anybody in the Democratic Party can answer the China Show. I mean, what do you do? (Unintelligible) even...even Muskie sitting by his fireplace should know a scarcely...scarcely an answer to a China spectacular. And this is a very real problem that you simply must (unintelligible).....I don't see many people concerning about it..uh...and I think they ought to be.

Abbie Hoffman: .

Maybe I could....this was one of the incidents and of course NBC found out about and this might have been one of the clues as to why John Chancellor wasn't here. About a week ago I gave a speech at Drew University in Madison, New Jersey, at which I made some comments about hip culture being devoid of politics, people turning on and not getting involved in politics and without politics the culture meant crap. And to illustrate the point, I pulled out a switchblade and I carry that around to different speeches and I hacked off a hunk of... a hunk of locks and threw them down in the stage to dramatized the point. And a lot of people got up took photographs as they invariably do and there was an AP story that was at least... that got quite distorted and the story that John Chancellor broadcast on NBC went something like this.

In Madison, Wisconsin, now it became Wisconsin and not New Jersey, Abbie Hoffman told all young kids to get haircuts. He himself had been to the barber shop and had got a crew cut and they showed the following picture of me. Is it on. It's on, yeah. Now, this is a really interesting picture. As you can see the speech was given eight days ago. This picture was taken two years when I was a guest at the Cook County Jail. I was handcuffed and had leg irons on and I was convinced for three hours by four guards that I should have my picture taken. And this was the picture that was taken and used. Now....

Nicholas Johnson:

Abbie you don't know, you can grow hair faster than anybody else, that's the (unintelligible) of your secret.

Abbie Hoffman:

But, now CBS, although they had the commentary pretty right, this is the picture that CBS (unintelligible) at CBS used to welcome me back in the fold. Now, the hair is longer, is long is plastered down, it comes from about a year and a half ago when Grace Slick and I tried to sneak in the White House to visit Tricia Nixon. The suit is of course borrowed and they made a big point about this, you know, because now it's wearing suits and ties and sticking my hair down, coming right back within the fold, you know. But, the only suits in my closet are lawsuits at the present time. So you can see who I am, you know, and there are the two pictures that went out and of course the state of the American Empire doesn't rise or fall unfortunately on the length of one's hair not like it was in Biblical times. you know, it is show quite dramatically a kind of distortion for a minor event, of course after that I was gonna show John Chancellor (unintelligible) scope of his reporting the throat cuttings at Attica. Now, I think that more than anything, this year that I can think of, was an un....just an incredible piece of reporting. I've met no one who did not believe the story entirely. I mean once, once Walter says it's true and Howard agrees and John even agrees, once chocolate and vanilla and strawberry say it's true, it's true. How did ... did you feel angry after you found out that there weren't any throats cut? Did you Bill? How did, how did react to that? How did you react when you know that the news has been you've been wise to? (unintelligible)?

Bill Greeley:

And the second s

No, I...I felt really sorry for the reporters, you know, the guys that were...because those, those...especially the TV guys are, you know, they're under great pressure to... to turn it out and turn it out fast and that's what they were told and that's what they had to go with. It's a very difficult situation for them to,to....always remember there was a (unintelligible) pressman and...(unintelligible) in the hospital with a guy with his throat bandaged up and talking in a hush and telling about the thing and it's...that's a case, I think, where they, where they were duped and I can, I can understand how they were. But uh...I...where's the, where's the full big extended show interpreted on Attica? What happened there, we'd seen that?

Abbie Hoffman:

(unintelligible) on the show.

Bill Greeley:

They did?

Abbie Hoffman:

They did. Yeah, yeah. What uh....what would you like to see covered that isn't? What, what....(unintelligible)

Bill Greeley:

Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.....I'd really like to see coverage.

Abbie Hoffman:

How many Pentagon papers are lying around the offices of the high executives down at CBS?

Bill Greday:

(unintelligible) they were offered to CBS....yeah. They were offered to CBS when, when the times with stops, you

know, where the courts stopped from publishing it. They were offered to CBS and.....

Abbie Hoffman:

They weren't news worthy?

Bill Greeley:

As you guessed (unintelligible) go on the air and read them all or something, I don't know, but....they didn't do anything with them at all.

Abbie Hoffman:

In the, in the, maybe I should ask Nick this 'cause I'm always asked in speeches and I always wanted to ask the question of somebody else. What would you like to see in its place?

Nicholas Johnson:

See in whatsplace?

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, what would you like to see covered? Do you have...you've uh...you know....(unintelligible) looking a lot, I mean, uh.....

Nicholas Johnson:

Yeah, well, I've been watching your show all night long. Abbie Hoffman's show is one of the best things.....

Abbie Hoffman:

I think....I think.....you're looking for a job.

----(unintelligible)

Nicholas Johnson:

How about for starters, how about reality? Why don't we start with that and see where that takes us.

Bill Greeley:

Well, the three networks used to have in prime time, ten-twelve years ago, all three had a continuing weekly, you know, news documentary or telementary show and CBS reports that was \$150,000 budget, you know, in those days black and white, 35 millimeter on a weekly basis. Now, there's only, there's only one show left and that's Chronolog (phonetic) which is a monthly.

Abbie Hoffman:

Well listen.....we had before the first segment, we had Jack Anderson, you know who has a couple of people working with him, the telephone and a pencil, and everyday in his columns there's new stories, important stories. Stories about what's going on in high places that they don't want you to hear about and yet, and this is one guy, and yet CBS TV in New York City alone has 638 people in its news staff. NBC, poorer station, has only 528 people in their news staff in New York City alone. What the....

Bill Greeley:

Almost 85% off the wire after that, isn't it, anyway?

Abbie Hoffman:

That's right, it is, it is.

Bill Greeley:

It's traditionally a rewrite medium in news. It started in radio by reading the morning paper on the air.

Abbie Hoffman:

This is frightening because the wire services that's.. that's where everyone practices in a sense, right? I mean, after...after you get (unintelligible) the wire service, you get another job, you know....

Bill Greeley:

If They get a story every night like Jack Anderson does at (unintelligible) the affiliates would march into New York and if they cut it out really. They don't want it.

You remember, you remember Chicago, the Democratic Convention, in a radio television......

(unintelligible)

Abbie Hoffman:

Let's not go back that far.

Bill Greeley:

The radio television news directors association in their convention that year out in Los Angeles their...the three network presidents, news presidents, who were out to speak to them and make a plea about the Chicago coverage. You remember, there was so much heat in these....these news directors at the local level would not pass the resolution supporting the networks coverage at Chicago.

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, at....they'll get a chance to improve in San Diego this summer. So, thanks, thanks Nick. I enjoy seeing your television show every once and a while. Probably the most radical thing you can talk about on television is television itself and you do a good job at it.

Nicholas Johnson:

Thank you very much.

Abbie Hoffman:

Thank you Bill for being here. Sorry John and Morley couldn't have dropped around....(unintelligible). Didn't I see you some place in the store? This is my little boy, America. On our next....Tuesday night on "Free Time".....well,....from another country. Doesn't look like a Commie, does he? Well on Tuesday on the next "Free Time" show on Tuesday, we'll be interviewing inmates from county and state (unintelligible)... Of course if you want to come to the studio, if you want to get your own show, you know, like I did, you just write "Free Time" a letter. It's Free Time, Channel 13, 204 West 58th Street, New York, New York, 10019. Tell Them Abbie sent you. Goodnight Bernadine wherever you are.

FD-36 (R	(ev. 5-22-64))	Mr. Tolson Mr. Felt Mr. Rosen
•		,)	Mr. Mohr Mr. Bishop
			FBI		Mr. Miller, E
			Date: 11/4/71		Mr. Callahan Mr. Casper Mr. Conrad
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Via	AIRTEL		(Priority)		Mr. Tavel
					Mr. Walters Mr. Soyars
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (176-3	14)		Tele. Room
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WFO 176-282

of the complexity of this motion, it may require some length of time before a ruling is handed down. She further advised that following the ruling of these pending motions, a status call will be set on the calendar followed by the setting of a trial date. She speculated that a trial date could be set in approximately four to six weeks.

WFO will continue to follow and advise.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)			
	FBI		İ
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico OCT 29 1971

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, ,

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum of September 17, 1971, under Hoffman's caption, which reflected the approval by the United States Court of Appeals (USCA), Seventh Circuit, Chicago, Illinois, of a request by Hoffman for Court permission to travel to and subsequently reside in the United States Virgin Islands (USVI) during the last week of September, 1971, and in the period November, 1971, through April, 1972.

Reference is further made to Chicago memorandum of September 21, 1971, under Hoffman's caption, in which it was stated that the USCA per Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) James Breen, Northern District of Illinois, had, on October 18, 1971, issued an order granting Hoffman permission to depart to the Virgin Islands on October 22, 1971, as requested, and for the period indicated.

On October 15, 1971, a person identifying himself as Leonard Weinglass, 108 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey, telephonically contacted the Special Agent in Charge, San Juan Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from Newark, New Jersey. Weinglass identified himself as the attorney for Hoffman. He stated that Hoffman had informed him that persons he had met in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, had advised him (Hoffman) that inquiries had been made about him. Weinglas desired

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176-34-257

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

to know the nature of FBI interest in Hoffman and was told that no comment could be made.

Weinglass claimed he was calling the FBI in San Juan in a spirit of cooperation and added that Hoffman was not feeling well, having recently undergone an operation, type not stated. Weinglass indicated that, in addition, Hoffman's wife had just had a baby.

Weinglass stated that his client, Hoffman, desired to be left alone and because of this, he had adopted a new identity in the Virgin Islands. This identity was not indicated. Weinglass insisted that Hoffman has no intention of doing anything in the Virgin Islands other than resting, relaxing and writing.

Approved: _

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C: 176-37

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                (DELLINGER)
     1 - 176-1081 (WEINER)
     1 - 176-1673 (KUNSTLER)
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CG 176-37

Enclosed for the Bureau are 18 copies of a LHM concerning travel on the part of captioned subjects. Copies are being provided as indicated to offices who are either origin on various subjects referred to or who have an interest in their activities.

The article referred to in the enclosed, in "Time Magazine," contains a current photograph of all subjects referred to, which may be of interest to those offices who are origin in connection with key activist responsibilities.

Chicago following.

67D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BURLAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Lapts, Please Kefer to Vila No.

Chicago, Illinois October 29, 1971

CG 176-37 176-872 176-1675

> RENNARD CORDON DAVIS; JOHN RADFORD FROINES; LEONARD IRVING WEINGLASS

The November 1, 1971, issue of "Time," a weekly magazine, published in New York City, New York, on page 52 contained the following article:

"Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kunstler requested the pleasure of the Chicago Seven's Company at a birthday party in honor of Black Panther Chairman Bobby Seale at their home, West Street, Mamaroneck, N.Y. This highlight of the social season gathered the 'conspirators' together...for the first time since their trial ended early in 1970. Draft beer, chips and pretzels were served, and 35 year old Bobby was presented with a dark blue sweater. After blowing out the seven conspiratorial candles on his chocolate-frosted cake, the birthday boy toasted 'all revolutionaries and political prisoners everywhere.'"

Those who were present at this affair were identified elsewhere on page 52 as John Froms, Abbie Hoffman, Rennie Davis, lawyer Leonard Weinglass, David Dellinger, Bobby Seale, lawyer William Kunstler, Lotte Kunstler, Jerry Rubin and Lee Weiner.

Regarding the above individuals all, except Weinglass and Kunstler, were defendants in the so-called Conspiracy Seven trial, Chicago, from September, 1969, to February, 1970, having been indicted earlier by a Federal Grand Jury, Chicago, on charges of violation of the Federal Antiriot Statute as a result of actions involving the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968, in Chicago. Weinglass and Kunstler served as co-defense counsel at this trial.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-28-80 BY Spicsking 84

M.J.COSURE

RENNARD CORDON DAVIS; JOHN RADFORD THOILES; LEONARD IRVING WEILEGLASS

Hoffman, Drvis, Dellinger, Rubin and Thomas Hayden (not present at this affair) were found guilty by the trial jury, however, Freines and Weiner were acquitted. Seale, an original defendant, was severed from the trial in November, 1969, and sentenced by trial Judge Julius Hoffman to four years incarceration for contempt of court, without bond.

Likewise, at the conclusion of the trial, over the days of Pahruary 14-15, 1970, all the other defendants and both attorneys were cited for contempt of court by Judge Roffman as a result of their actions and statements in court during the trial.

All were ordered incarcerated without bond by Judge Hoffman, including Kunstler and Weinglass, although the latter two were granted a stay of incarceration until May 4, 1970.

On February 28, 1970, however, the United States Court of Appeals (USCA), Seventh Circuit, Chicago, ordered all the above, except Seale, admitted to bond, with the provision that each advise the United States Marshal, Chicago, of all travel outside the state of their residence and secure court permission for any travel outside the continental limits of the United States.

On May 27, 1971, the USCA ordered Seale admitted to bond on the contempt citations of November, 1969, under the same provisions regarding travel as the others.

It might be noted that Scale was born October 22, 1936, in Dallas, Texas.

On October 28, 1971, Deputy United States Marshal, Chicago, advised that he could locate no record in the office of the United States Marshal (USM), Chicago, reflecting travel by Davis or Weinglass to New York State on or about October 22, 1971. Davis maintains a residence in Washington, D.C., Weinglass in New Jersey.

RENNARD CORDON DAVIS; JOHN RADFORD FROINES; LEONARD IRVING WEINGLASS

Concerning Froines, who currently maintains a residence in Massachusetts, on October 26, 1971, he had made available to the USM, Chicago, by letter, a travel itinerary reflecting that on October 21, 1971, he had been in Rochester, New York, and that on October 22, 1971, he would travel to Washington, D.C. There was no indication of travel to Mamaroneck, New York, October 22, 1971.

Dellinger, Hoffman, Kunstler, Rubin and Weiner all maintain a current residence in New York State.

advised on October 26, 1971, that Seale had dispatched a telegram October 22, 1971, from Oakland, California, advising of travel that date from San Francisco, California, to New York.

Additionally, regarding Davis, it might be noted

Davis spoke before some 250-300 persons on the campus of the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, that date.

On October 27 1971, Deputy USM Chicago advised that there was no record at the office of the USM, Chicago, reflecting that Davis had advised of travel to College Park, Maryland, on or about October 21,1971.

A copy of this memorandum is being provided to the office of the U.S. Attorney, Chicago.

Regarding the Black Panther Party, referred to previously in connection with Seale, it is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

FBI 10/29/71 Date: Transmit the following in . AIRTEL. TO: DIRECTOR. Director, fbi (176-340 (Attention: Crime records) (-ISO, 694 - C FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (176-6) (P) ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SUBJECT: ARL-COC (00:CG) ReNYat to Bu dated 10/22/71. Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 15 copies of an LHM reflecting a verbatim transcription of subject's appearance as host of the "Free Time" program aired at 10:30 p.m., Nationa, Educational Television, Channel 13, NYC. Five copies of LHM are enclosed for Chicago. The "Free Time" program was monitored by the NYO and th U original tape is being maintained as an exhibit in subject s NA case file at My. contains the first segment of the program in which JACK ANDERSON was interviewed by the subject. The remainder of the tape will be forwarded to the Bureau by LHM immediately upon completion of transcription. Reock (1-100-449923) (ABBOTT HOFFMAN) 2-Chicago (176-28) (ABBOTT HOFFMAN) (Encs. 5) 1-New York (100-161445) (ABBOTT HOFFMAN) (42) 1-New York (e)

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(NITED STATES DEPARTMENT JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York October 29, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile (176-34)
NYfile (176-6)

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Abbott Howard Hoffman appeared as the host of the "Free Time" program aired at 10:30 p.m., October 21, 1971 on National Educational Television, Channel 13, New York City.

This show was taped and a transcription of this tape is as follows:

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176-34-258

ENCLOSURE

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Abbie Hoffman:

Hi! We'll be having some exciting guests, including FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, variety television critic Bill Greeley. We'll have a special guest appearance by one of our true folk heroes Richard Nixon in a clip from his most famous political speech, the Checkers Speech. We'll have music by Buzzy Linhart and we'll have my favorite newspaper columnist, Mr. Jack Anderson, who's up here to join us from Washington to talk about our favorite person, J. Edgar Hoover and some of his friends known as the FBI.

If you'd like to come and join us and be in the audience here at "Free Time" you should write us at the show. Write to "Free Time," 304 West 58th Street, New York, New York, 10019.

We have here one of the posters that I got when I was a customer of the FBI a few months ago. You have to imagine this blown up to about five times its size, in a room about five or six times this size and about twenty or thirty typists sitting at the board. And these are the kind of posters. if you want one you can go over to the FBI building, it's located on East 69th Street, and I'm sure they'd love to give you a free poster just like the one I got.

To know more about the FBI we'll be talking to Jack Anderson as I said. Jack Anderson appears in over 700 newspapers around the country, here in New York you can find him in the "New York Post" snuggled up next to Harriet Van Horne under the watchful eyes of Mr. Buckley and Mr. Wechder (phonetic), and (unintelligible) of rational thought. He has many avid readers. Ex-Senator Thomas Dodd is an avid reader. The major heads of oil corporations are avid readers. Al Capp is an avid reader. Perhaps the most avid reader of all is John Edgar Hoover, known to us affectionally as J. Edgar. So it's a pleasure to welcome Jack Anderson here to New York and to Free Time."

This is gonna go over here.

Hi Jack, good to meet you.

Jack Anderson:

Good to be here.

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Abbie Hoffman:

This is unrehearsed television....

Jack Anderson:

I feel like an astronaut or

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, welcome to New York and "Free Time" Jack. You know one thing that's always intrigued me is every Sunday night I join perhaps 30, 40 million Americans and tuning on the television set and watching a prime time hour propaganda exploitation film done by Warner Brothers with the cooperation and consent of the FBI glorifying our secret police. I commented to some Russians about this about a month ago and they said not even in Russia does the NKVD get an hour prime time. Is this an unusual thing about the American character that we glorify an organization like the FBI?

Jack Anderson:

well, this is the model for the nation. All FBI agents look like Efrem Zimbalist Jr. and that's why they're able to infiltrate the Mafia because you can't tell them when they're coming you know. They-two FBI agents-short sideburns, clean cut, they're always in disguise. You never know what.... as I say they all look like Efrem Zimbalist Jr. and uh.....

Abbie Hoffman:

How much is the character of the FBI agent in particular and the agency in general molded by the leader of the ship Mr. Hoover?

Jack Anderson:

They're all cast in the image that he wants. They all dress alike. They all look alike. They all have to be in bed by 2:00 o'clock. They.uh...if they get involved in a shoot out, as one of them did over here at Kennedy International not long ago, they better have their coats on this way-if they take their coats off, as this fella did when he shot the hijacker. Hoover saw the picture in the paper the following morning reprimanded him for taking his coat off.

And if their sideburns are too long as another of the FBI agents who was tangling with the hijackerat Dulles, his picture also unfortunately for him appeared on the front pages as he was hustling the hijacker off to justice and Hoover noticed that his sideburns were just a little, they were down to the bottom of his ear, transferred to Indianapolis.

Abbie Hoffman:

He does have...I have noticed from looking at the Ten Most Wanted, now 16, that he does seem to have this fetish about long hair, in fact, did you write once that if he suspects that there's a hippie on the block that he world' get out of one of his six bulletproof limousines.

Jack Anderson:

Well, we did Abbie, we did an investigation of Hoover, you know, we felt that he'd been investigating everybody so somebody ought to investigate him. So we went around, we tailed his car and we inspected his garbage and we...we interviewed his neighbors and some of his neighbors said this, we weren't there when it happened, but some of his neighbors said that if there was anyone with long hair within sight, he would sit in his limousine until they were out of sight before he'd go in...

Abbie Hoffman:

I heard that he is uh... I don't know if it was in your column that I read, that he was so paranoid that he would slouch in one corner of the limousine when () went to work....

Jack Anderson:

We spotted that....

Abbie Hoffman:

... put his hat on the other corner....

Jack Anderson:

We spotted that...we...while we tailing him.....

Abbie Hoffman;

The first Yippie bullet.

Jack Anderson:

While we were tailing him, we caught him going 40 miles an hour in a 30 mile zone incidentally. But uh...

Abbie Hoffman:

You give him a ticket?

Jack Anderson:

My reporter noticed that and said that, first place the limousine he drives in is bulletproof so presumably he must not have to worry but he must not have faith in it because he is slouched in one corner like this and his hat was propped up over in the other corner.

Abbie Hoffman:

He has two more bulletproof limousines than the President.

Jack Anderson:

He's got five when I last counted, he's got them stashed around the country so that when he goes to Los Angeles he can be greeted in proper bulletproof style.

Abbie Hoffman:

So we have a very god fearing, patriotic uh thin discipline at the helm of the ship.....

Jack Anderson:

Every afternoon, we found, he sits at his desk, this bulldog of a law enforcement officer, he sits at his desk and he very painstakingly writes out the menu, what he wants to eat that night, which is delivered to his cook and it's cooked to order. You can see the head of the FBI writing crab bisque, asparagus tips and these are some of the things that....

Abbie Hoffman:

I've heard him comment in a few articles that he was against pre-marital sex and since he's now 76 and has not been married, do you think it's safe to assume that he's never, I don't know, indulged.....

Jack Anderson:

All I know is...he caught one of his 17 year old clerks cuddling on the couch with his girlfriend. Well this clerk because he got caught cuddling on his couch past 2:00 o'clock, you're supposed to be in bed by 2:00, after 2:00 o'clock, the girls are supposed to be in their bunks, boys in their bunks...the girl fell asleep on the couch with this poor 17 FBI agent, not agent excuse me, he was a clerk. When this was reported to Hoover, the poor fella he had to write out a confession, that was the first thing he had to do, a detailed confession, step by step, minute by minute of how he spent the entire evening and after the confession was turned in he got a very strong reprimand from the Director himself. Now I don't know how many they have, how many employees they have, I think it's 17,000, that Hoover was sufficiently concerned about this cuddling on the couch that he wrote a personal letter of reprimand to the young fella.

Abbie Hoffman:

(Unintelligible).....They're not all bad. I should say....I'm kind of helpful in some way, I'm writing this article on how to rob banks for fun and profit and I've had a series of correspondence with the FBI over the past two months and they've been engaged in the bulk of the research. (Unintelligible).....In fact that was how I learned that the J stood for John because J. Edgar Hoover sends me all the reports on how the bank robbery.....it's quite a lucrative field. He does take a personal interest in his correspondence.

Jack Anderson:

Well, are you going to share bi-lines with him?

Abbie Hoffman:

That's another show.

I found another document you might be interested in....this is a photostat of the order that the Government went into District Court, Federal Court in Washington justifying the wiretapping of my personal phone. It's signed by Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst (phonetic) and I presume that the FBI has been in wiretapping people who were on trial in Chicago et cetera for a number of years. Do you have any kind of evidence how extensive this wiretapping is, what you have to do to get yourself a letter and authorization from KEIndienst (phonetic)? I'm declared, I think, a national....

Jack Anderson:

It's a very rare privilege.

Abbie Hoffman:

I'm declared a national security hazard which is kind of a faulty electrical connection....

Jack Anderson:

It's a very rare privilege but not as rare as the FBI would like you to believe. The way it works...they get court orders oh less than a hundred themselves, probably less than 50 if I remember my figures correctly and when J. Edgar Hoover appears before Congress and says that he's got taps only on less than 50 phones...bugs in less than a hundred places, he's telling the truth. But the way they work it, they get local law enforcement agencies to do the bugging for them. So, if they want...uh...if they want a room bugged or a telephone tapped so that it won't be counted against them and have as a black on them, they'll get the local FBI supervisors usually on good terms with some local law enforcement agency, and they'll get them to do the bugging or the tapping and turn the information over to the FBI. So Hoover can really honestly boast that there are relatively few taps by the FBI.

Abbie Hoffman:

It's sort of farmed out to local agencies. I've a letter just this week from a kid in Dallas who found the Army Intelligence Division with an office in Dallas and a phone listing and went to the public library and did a little Anderson snooping and found that in 214 cities in this country the Army Intelligence Division also has an outpost, it's kind of wierd to....of what the Army is interested in....

Jack Anderson:

We got a copy of their list. They have files as I recall, on about 30 million Americans.

Abbie Hoffman:

That's the Army?

Jack Anderson:

That's the Army. And we got a list of their

subversives. And out of the 30 million they count 324 subversives, as I recall.

Abbie Hoffman:

Does the FBI have to be at the helm I mean with a guy like Hoover always wanting to look? Do they go through your garbage?

Jack Anderson:

Well, that's....I saw my file over at the FBI and I decided I better get a better file on Hoover and I think I have at this point. I think I got more on Hoover than he's got on me. I know that they use this method to get a profile on subjects so I thought that it was appropriate that we get a profile on Hoover.

Abbie Hoffman:

Do you think the character of the agency would change when he's gone, I mean it's pretty clear that he's gonna die in this building or in the mausoleum that he's building behind the Justice Department?

jack Anderson:

I don't think he accepts that. Well, I think, if you want a serious answer, I think it'll be broken up. I think it'll be broken up because of...

Abbie Hoffman:

He's beginning that now, isn't he, I mean didn't.....

Jack Anderson:

It's falling apart right now, yeah.

Abbie Hoffman:

Didn't the third in command, is his name William Sullivan, showed up and found his name removed from the door....

Jack Anderson:

.....the locks changed. It was a gentle way of telling him that he'd been fired.

Abbie Hoffman:

Did he get sent to Montana?

Jack Anderson:

No he just got sent home.

Abbie Hoffman:

Didn't you write about this little town in Montana where the population about 200 and about 400 FBI agents, that's where they all get sent?

Jack Anderson:

Keep...keep getting all the outcasts. Right! I expect thought that the FBI might get broken into two at least, one that goes after spies and one that goes after criminals.

Abbie Hoffman:

I probably fall in the spy category.

Jack Anderson:

From reading your book I'd say you could qualify on either side.

Abbie Hoffman:

I know in the plans for the new building, which is going to drawf the Justice Department which of course is the overseer of the FBI, I hear...it's about a hundred million dollars, I hear it's the largest funded federal building ever built and half the building will be devoted to files and computers about subversives and spies and.....

Jack Anderson:

The other half will be taken up pictures of J. Edgar Hoover.

Abbie Hoffman:

He does....it's kind of interesting to visit their place. I was taken on a tour about a month ago and...I had noticed a change in the character in fact.....

Jack Anderson:

Was this a voluntary tour?

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, I was persuaded, it was about 2:00 a.m. and I was persuaded in my hall to come and visit there....the most....the thing that stuck out most in their mind was when we had had a demonstration outside the FBI building, I mean, it's...they really don't care too much about what you do about the rest of the country it's sort of like unit unto themselves and (unintelligible) you know for their own best of interest. Have you noticed a change in them because they were quite rough this time with me, in fact, I had written if you're gonna get arrested you should get arrested by the FBI because they're very nice about it but this time they were quite rough and I thought I had attributed to their inability to catch any of the, you know, young fugitives, young radical fugitives that are on the Ten Most Wanted list and their inability to process people involved in some of the bombings that are going on. Do you feel they're acting differently?

Jack Ander

Well I think they're frustrated. I... There were several federal agents that infiltrated those doings in Washington about 100 did I, according to a figure that was given to me by one of my sources, that they were almost all narcotics agents because narcotcis agents look like you, you know, all this bushy hair and beard and all the works you see. But the FBI as I said all their agents look like Zimbalist and they have a heck of a time infiltrating one of these things. As one of the narcotics agents told me, he said, the FBI...an FBI agent's idea of infiltrating one of these demonstrations take off his tie. I imagine that....I imagine that they had to take out their frustrations in other ways now.

Abbie Hoffman:

Do you have any evidence that, you know of any occasions like the story that was on Channel 13 last week about FBI infiltrating radical groups and planning bombings, planning to kill people and, in some cases actually carrying them out? Do you know this film I'm referring to?

Jack Anderson:

Yes, Efrem Zimbalist Jr. couldn't infiltrate any radical group. They have informants, sure, they'll buy informants or they'll or somebody who gets disgruntled might go to them and they'll use them as informants. But to say that agents have infiltrated these groups is ridiculous.

That's one of their problems, their agents are...because they all look alike and have these short sideburns and the all American wheaties eating look, they're incapable of infiltration. That they do have a lot of informants, that's true. And, they're informants, they have informants both in the mafia and various branches of the revolution.

Abbie Hoffman:

Why have they had so much difficulty given that guise, in infiltrating say large business corporations who are guilty of, you know, for example the story that you broke this week about the oil companies ignoring the wage price freeze. This would seem to be a violation of, you know, some kind of federal law....

Jack Anderson:

They have mo jurisdiction.

Abbie Hoffman:

They have jirisdiction over organized crime certainly and they....didn't they just recognize it about a year and a half ago?

Jack Anderson:

Yeah, that's true, that's true. Mr. Hoover said that there was no organized crime until he got jurisdiction over it and then he admitted that there was a mafia, after that he said there was no mafia. It was quoted quite, quoted uh... quite frequently, disagreeing with the Narcotics Bureau which

insisted there was a mafia. It was a great debate in Washington (unintelligible) there was a mafia with Mr. Hoover saying there wasn't. Then he changed his mind when he got jurisdiction over the mafia, then he said there was one. Only...he had to have his way so he called it La Cosa Nostra.

Abbie Hoffman:

One thing that's intriguing Jack is the one guy with the pencil and the telephone down there in Washington and here we have, well, CBS News, in New York alone CBS has more than 400 people on their news team, NBS has more than 500 and yet when it comes to investigative reporting they seem to bog down. How do you get your information? Is it all gone through garbage?

Jack Anderson:

Well, when we...after we went through Hoover's garbage we got a lot of mail from people saying that they had suspected all along that's where we got our information. But that isn't....we get about 300 letters a day. We have the reputation for it so people write to us and people who have stories to tell look to us to investigate them. Mostly you get them by digging. You're sure not going to get any out of a press handout. You're not going to get any at a press conference and I think it's true that TV doesn't cover this side of Washington, this side of the country. I thing too many TV commentators are repeaters rather than reporters.

Abbie Hoffman:

Do you suppress any stories because of your own political convictions, your own ideas about the country and how it should go?

Jack Anderson:

I was tempted once. I got a story on Sentor Wallace B (unintelligible) and my kids were playing with his grandson and I was tempted because I figured I was gonna (unintelligible) problem at the playground. But I decided against it and ran the story.

Abbie Hoffman:

If we kid the FBI, (unintelligible) comically as we've been doing, is there danger in that? I mean....

(unintelligible) more than just a bungaling baffoon who's you know at his desk, did you, did you do the story about his desk, how he has an agent come in and make a map of every little item on his desk with a ruler, remove the 1tems, shine the desk top and put the items.....

Jack Anderson:

No. that's not my story but I'll tell you the one that is my story. The one that is my story, the one that I did write was the time that he was down in La Jolla watching the races. And he was going to be gone for three or four weeks and an FBI agent with a cup of coffee came into the inner sanctum, and I suppose apparently sat in the great man's chair and probably had a Walter Mitty dream or two and in the course of it he spilled some coffee on the rug. Well, that caused one of the greatest crisis that you ever had at the FBI. They tried to sop up the coffee stains and they couldn't get it out. They went to the FBI, this happened, they went to the FBI Laboratory and with all their modern techniques. they can identify Abbie Hoffman from a hair pulled out of his head probably, but they couldn't take the coffee stain out of the rug. Well, they couldn't afford to have coffee stain on the rug when the old man came back so some, by this time, the problem had gone right on up almost to the top and everybody was equally concerned about the coffee stain so they decided to replace the rug. Well, they located the company that had put it in, as I recall it was a Baltimre company. They went to the company and the rug was out of stock and so they told them it was an urgent FBI matter and they got the old pattern and they weaved a new rug. Now this really happened. And they put it, they installed it in Hoover's office and until I wrote about it he hadn't heard.

Abbie Hoffman:

Must have been away at the racetrack. The first time I was busted by an FBI agent I had read the book, "The FBI Nobody Knows" and there had been a story in there that I was interested in and I said to the agent, how come your hands are sweaty? As I had read that J. Edgar Hoover (unintelligible) believe that if sweaty palms is a sign of subversion so....the agent had two hankies, one in here which has to be folded in a certain three pointed way for purity, boldness and truth, I guess, and they have to have another one for greeting the chief.

Jack Anderson:

FBI agent can get into a lot of trouble if his sideburns are too long, if he has sweaty palms, if his hair isn't cut just properly and if his coat is off or not properly buttoned.

Abbie Hoffman:

There must be some struggle going on and, within the FBI. Do you get much information right from within the bowels of the Bureau itself?

Jack Anderson:

That's appropriate... Yeah there's no question about it. I would say though, to give you a serious answer, that two or three years ago we couldn't have broken in, we couldn't have cracked that ring. Security is pretty tight, but today it's a shambles. Today moral is low, agents are frustrated, everyone's talking.

Abbie Hoffman:

I was intrigued by the first letter that I got from him and the kind of language he used was (unintelligible) Washington as the Seat of Government, the Central Government in that kind of how much 19th Century language.

Jack Anderson:

Well, he's basically a Washington creature. He's basically a Bureaucrat. His skill is (unintelligible) in law enforcement than it is mastering the bureaucratic maze, the bureaucratic jungle. He knows his way around in the jungle.

Abbie Hoffman:

Did you see the President's Analyst? What did you think of the portrayal of the CIA agents as opposed to the portrayal of the FBI agents?

Jack Anderson:

I'm trying to remember. I don't remember....

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, the CIA agents all came from Harvard, had patches on their coats, smoked pipes and used a lot of big words, the FBI agents all had suits.....Richard Nixon was the FBI agent, John Kennedy was the CIA agent.

Jack Anderson:

I think that's about right. I think that the CIA people mostly come off wearing twead jackets and puffing on pipes and the FBI, they're more square, they come out (unintelligible) Kansas City Jack Armstrongs. I think that's probably correct. They've been fighting lately. Mr. Hoover won't let FBI agents talk to CIA agents anymore.

Abbie Hoffman:

That involved (unintelligible) case that you had mentioned but I didn't understand (unintelligible) there seems to be a body missing in Colorado, is it, of.....

Jack Anderson:

It was a complex case in Colorado and the reason that Hoover got upset was that he wanted to get information from as to which one of his FBI agents had ratted, which one had squealed to the CIA. They had passed on some information to the CIA. He didn't like it and he wanted to know who had given them the information, the CIA wouldn't say. So he cut off diplomatic relations with the CIA.

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, you want to comment about this week's story about the major oil companies and how they successfully manage to avoid the wage price freeze (unintelligible) and a number of other things?

Jack Anderson:

The major oil companies in this country, and since

we're talking about great patriots like Mr. Hoover, the greatest patriots of all (unintelligible). They wave the flag, they hide behind it they wrap themselves in it. (Unintelligible) and they can afford to be because they make no contribution. I checkedthe last figures, it seems to me, I don't want to be unfair to any of them (unintelligible) pure oil, they made hundreds of millions of dollars in profits, they didn't pay a penny in taxes. Gulf Oil made close to a billion dollars in taxes, in profits and paid less than one percent in taxes so they're making no contribution. That means that we're paying (unintelligible) taxes. Well, they're not satisfied with that, they're not even patriotic as they claim to be, they.....up the price of (unintelligible) in defiance of the President's price freeze. They thought they could get away with (unintelligible) that doesn't sound like very much but when you add all the gallons together it amounts to a \$110,000 windfall. And, they did this in a very peculiar fashion. Texaco and Gulf put out identical announcements, or almost identical announcements, in fact their announcements had the famous stake in, we've heard of the office of emergency (unintelligible) is the office of emergency planning. So this raises some anti-trust questions too.

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, (unintelligible) anti-freeze.

It's been good having your here Jack. Come up visit. We'll get together.....come up to the house and get your picture taken. We're going to have some music now by Bussy Linhart and his friends. Buzzy!

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Memorandum

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Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-5-71

FROM

M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

APPEARANCE OF ABBIE HOFFMAN AND JACK ANDERSON ON NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION (NET)

10-21-71

Abbie Hoffman appeared as host of the "Free Time" program on National Educational Television, Channel 13, New York City, on 10-21-71, and his guest was the columnist Jack Anderson. This program was monitored by the New York Office and we have now received a transcript of the program which is attached. Anderson repeated his timeworn charges against the FBI and the Director, and Abbie Hoffman contributed his usual nonsense. These charges have been refuted many times in the past and simply as a summary, some of the charges are set out below:

All Agents look just like Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., and that is why they cannot infiltrate the Mafia.

The Agent who shot the hijacker in New York was reprimanded because he had his coat off. (This charge in spite of the Director's letter to "The Washington Post.")

The Director will not leave his limousine if a longhaired person is in sight, and the Director slumps in one corner of his limousine with his hat on the other corner.

The Director testified before Congress that he has less than 50 phone taps and 100 "bugs" but actually has local police do bugging or tapping for the FBI.

An Agent spilled a cup of coffee on the Director's rug while the Director was out of town and a new rug was installed without the Director's knowledge.

EEGLESURE

Security was pretty tight in the FBI two years ago but today it's in shambles, morale is low, Agents are frustrated, and everyone is talking.

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Enclosure NOV 3 7 19/1

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OBSERVATION AND RECOMMENDATION
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Enc.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: APPEARANCE OF ABBIE HOFFMAN
AND JACK ANDERSON ON NATIONAL
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION (NET)

OBSERVATION:

The title "Free Time" would appear to be a misnomer since the American taxpayer is footing a large part of the bill for this type of program which is foisted on the American public.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF "USTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York October 29, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile (176-34) NYfile (176-6)

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Abbott Howard Hoffman appeared as the host of the "Free Time" program aired at 10:30 p.m., October 21, 1971 on National Educational Television, Channel 13, New York City.

This show was taped and a transcription of this tape is as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-9-91 BY SPIGSKIMP

ENCLUSURE 176-38- 259

and a series of the series

.....

..

Abbie Hoffman:

Hi! We'll be having some exciting guests, including FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, variety television critic Bill Greeley. We'll have a special guest appearance by one of our true folk heroes Richard Nixon in a clip from his most famous political speech, the Checkers Speech. We'll have music by Buzzy Linhart and we'll have my favorite newspaper columnist, Mr. Jack Anderson, who's up here to join us from Washington to talk about our favorite person, J. Edgar Hoover and some of his friends known as the FBI.

If you'd like to come and join us and be in the audience here at "Free Time" you should write us at the show. Write to "Free Time," 304 West 58th Street, New York, New York, 10019.

We have here one of the posters that I got when I was a customer of the FBI a few months ago. You have to imagine this blown up to about five times its size, in a room about five or six times this size and about twenty or thirty typists sitting at the board. And these are the kind of posters... if you want one you can go over to the FBI building, it's located on East 69th Street, and I'm sure they'd love to give you a free poster just like the one I got.

Jack Anderson as I said. Jack Anderson appears in over 700 newspapers around the country, here in New York you can find him in the "New York Post" snuggled up next to Harriet Van Horne under the watchful eyes of Mr. Buckley and Mr. Wechier (phonetic), and (unintelligible) of rational thought. He has many avid readers. Ex-Senator Thomas Dodd is an avid reader. The major heads of oil corporations are avid readers. Al Capp is an avid reader. Perhaps the most avid reader of all is John Edgar Hoover, known to us affectionally as J. Edgar. So it's a pleasure to welcome Jack Anderson here to New York and to Free Time."

This is gonna go over here.

Hi Jack, good to meet you.

Jack Anderson:

Good to be here.

Abbie Hoffman:

This is unrehearsed television....

Jack Anderson:

I feel like an astronaut or

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, welcome to New York and "Free Time" Jack. You know one thing that's always intrigued me is every Sunday night I join perhaps 30, 40 million Americans and tuning on the television set and watching a prime time hour propaganda exploitation film done by Warner Brothers with the cooperation and consent of the FBI glorifying our secret police. I commented to some Russians about this about a month ago and they said not even in Russia does the NKVD get an hour prime time. Is this an unusual thing about the American character that we glorify an organization like the FBI?

Jack Anderson:

Well, this is the model for the nation. All FBI agents look like Efrem Zimbalist Jr. and that's why they're able to infiltrate the Mafia because you can't tell them when they're coming you know. They-two FBI agents-short sideburns, clean cut, they're always in disguise. You never know what.... as I say they all look like Efrem Zimbalist Jr. and uh....

Abbie Hoffman:

How much is the character of the FBI agent incaparticular and the agency in general molded by the leader of the ship Mr. Hoover?

Jack Anderson:

They're all cast in the image that he wants. They all dress alike. They all look alike. They all have to be in bed by 2:00 o'clock. They.uh...if they get involved in a shoot out, as one of them did over here at Kennedy International not long ago, they better have their coats on this way-if they take their coats off, as this fella did when he shot the hijacker. Hoover saw the picture in the paper the following morning reprimended him for taking his coat off.

And if their sideburns are too long as another of the FBI agents who was tangling with the hijack-retDulles, his picture also unfortunately for him appeared on the front pages as he was hustling the hijacker off to justice and Hoover noticed that his sideburns were just a little, they were down to the bottom of his ear, transferred to Indianapolis.

Abbie Hoffman:

He does have... I have noticed from looking at the Ten Most Wanted, now 16, that he does seem to have this fetish about long hair, in fact, did you write once that if he suspects that there's a hippie on the block that he worft' get out of one of his six bulletproof limousines.

Jack Anderson:

Well, we did Abbie, we did an investigation of Hoover, you know, we felt that he'd been investigating everybody so somebody ought to investigate him. So we went around, we tailed his car and we inspected his garbage and we...we interviewed his neighbors and some of his neighbors said this, we weren't there when it happened, but some of his neighbors said that if there was anyone with long hair within sight, he would sit in his limousine until they were out of sight before he'd go in...

Abbie Hoffman:

I heard that he is uh...I don't know if it was in your column that I read, that he was so paranoid that he would slouch in one corner of the limousine when he went to work....

Jack Anderson:

We spotted that

Abbie Hoffman:

...put his hat on the other corner....

Jack Anderson:

We spotted that ... we ... while we tailing him

Abbie Hoffman:

The first Yippie bullet.

Jack Anderson:

While we were tailing him, we caught him going 40 miles an hour in a 30 mile zone incidentally. But uh...

Abbie Hoffman:

You give him a ticket?

Jack Anderson:

My reporter noticed that and said that, first place the limousine he drives in is bulletproof so presumably he must not have to worry but he must not have faith in it because he is slouched in one corner like this and his hat was propped up over in the other corner.

Abbie Hoffman:

He has two more bulletproof limousines than the President.

Jack Anderson:

He's got five when I last counted, he's got them stashed around the country so that when he goes to Los Angeles he can be greeted in proper bulletproof style.

Abbie Hoffman:

So we have a very god fearing, patriotic uh thin discipline at the helm of the ship.....

Jack Anderson:

Every afternoon, we found, he sits at his desk, this bulldog of a law enforcement officer, he sits at his desk and he very painstakingly writes out the menu, what he wants to eat that night, which is delivered to his cook and it's cooked to order. You can see the head of the FBI writing crab bisque, asparagus tips and these are some of the things that....

Abbie Hoffman:

I've heard him comment in a few articles that he was against pre-marital sex and since he's now 76 and has not been married, do you think it's safe to assume that he's never, I don't know, indulged.....

Jack Anderson:

All I know is...he caught one of his 17 year old clerks cuddling on the couch with his girlfriend. Well this clerk because he got caught cuddling on his couch past 2:00 o'clock, you're supposed to be in bed by 2:00, after 2:00 o'clock, the girls are supposed to be in their bunks, boys in their bunks...the girl fell asleep on the couch with this poor 17 FBI agent, not agent excuse me, he was a clerk. When this was reported to Hoover, the poor fella he had to write out a confession, that was the first thing he had to do, a detailed confession, step by step, minute by minute of how he spent the entire evening and after the confession was turned in he got a very strong reprimand from the Director himself. Now I don't know how many they have, how many employees they have, I think it's 17,000, that Hoover was sufficiently concerned about this cuddling on the couch that he wrote a personal letter of reprimand to the young fella.

Abbie Hoffman:

(Unintelligible).....They're not all bad. I should say....I'm kind of helpful in some way, I'm writing this article on how to rob banks for fun and profit and I've had a series of correspondence with the FBI over the past two months and they've been engaged in the bulk of the research. (Unintelligible).....In fact that was how I learned that the J stood for John because J. Edgar Hoover sends me all the reports on how the bank robbery.....it's quite a lucrative field. He does take a personal interest in his correspondence.

Jack Anderson:

Well, are you going to share bi-lines with him?

Abbie Hoffman:

That's another show.

I found another document you might be interested in...this is a photostat of the order that the Government went into District Court, Federal Court in Washington justifying the wiretapping of my personal phone. It's signed by Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst (phonetic) and I presume that the FBI has been in wiretapping people who were on trial in Chicago et cetera for a number of years. Do you have any kind of evidence how extensive this wiretapping is, what you have to do to get yourself a letter and authorization from KMIndienst (phonetic)? I'm declared, I think, a national...

Jack Anderson:

It's a very rare privilege.

Abbie Hoffman:

I'm declared a national security hazard which is kind of a faulty electrical connection....

Jack Anderson:

It's a very rare privilege but not as rare as the FBI would like you to believe. The way it works...they get court orders oh less than a hundred themselves, probably less than 50 if I remember my figures correctly and when J. Edgar Hoover appears before Congress and says that he's got taps only on less than 50 phones...bugs in less than a hundred places, he's telling the truth. But the way they work it, they get local law enforcement agencies to do the bugging for them. So, if they want...uh...if they want a room bugged or a telephone tapped so that it won't be counted against them and have as a black on them, they'll get the local FBI supervisors usually on good terms with some local law enforcement agency, and they'll get them to do the bugging or the tapping and turn the information over to the FBI. So Hoover can really honestly boast that there are relatively few taps by the FBI.

Abbie Hoffman:

It's sort of farmed out to local agencies. I've a letter just this week from a kid in Dallas who found the Army Intelligence Division with an office in Dallas and a phone listing and went to the public library and did a little Anderson snooping and found that in 214 cities in this country the Army Intelligence Division also has an outpost, it's kind of wierd to....of what the Army is interested in....

Jack Anderson:

We got a copy of their list. They have files as I recall, on about 30 million Americans.

Abbie Hoffman:

That's the Army?

Jack Anderson:

That's the Army. And we got a list of their

subversives. And out of the 30 million they count 324 subversives, as I recall.

Abbie Hoffman:

Does the FBI have to be at the helm I mean with a guy like Hoover always wanting to look? Do they go through your garbage?

Jack Anderson:

Well, that's....I saw my file over at the FBI and I decided I better get a better file on Hoover and I think I have at this point. I think I got more on Hoover than he's got on me. I know that they use this method to get a profile on subjects so I thought that it was appropriate that we get a profile on Hoover.

Abbie Hoffman:

Do you think the character of the agency would change when he's gone, I mean it's pretty clear that he's gonna die in this building or in the mausoleum that he's building behind the Justice Department?

Jack Anderson:

I don't think he accepts that. Well, I think, if you want a serious answer, I think it'll be broken up. I think it'll be broken up because of...

Abbie Hoffman:

He's beginning that now, isn't he, I mean didn't....

Jack Anderson:

It's falling apart right now, yeah.

Abbie Hoffman:

Didn't the third in command, is his name William Sullivan, showed up and found his name removed from the door....

Jack Anderson:

.....the locks changed. It was a gentle way of telling him that he'd been fired.

Abbie Hoffman:

Did he get sent to Montana?

Jack Anderson:

No he just got sent home.

Abbie Hoffman:

Didn't you write about this little town in Montana where the population about 200 and about 400 FBI agents, that's where they all get sent?

Jack Anderson:

Keep...keep getting all the outcasts. Right! I expect thought that the FBI might get broken into two at least, one that goes after spies and one that goes after criminals.

Abbie Hoffman:

I probably fall in the spy category.

Jack Anderson:

From reading your book I'd say you could qualty on either side.

Abbie Hoffman:

I know in the plans for the new building, which is going to drawf the Justice Department which of course is the overseer of the FBI, I hear...it's about a hundred million dollars, I hear it's the largest funded federal building ever built and half the building will be devoted to files and computers about subversives and spies and.....

Jack Anderson:

The other half will be taken up pictures of J. Edgar Hoover.

Abbie Hoffman:

He does....it's kind of interesting to visit their place. I was taken on a tour about a month ago and...I had noticed a change in the character in fact.....

Jack Anderson:

Was this a voluntary tour?

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, I was persuaded, it was about 2:00 a.m. and I was persuaded in my hall to come and visit there....the most....the thing that stuck out most in their mind was when we had had a demonstration outside the FBI building, I mean, it's ... they really don't care too much about what you do about the rest of the country it's sort of like unit unto themselves and (unintelligible) you know for their own best of interest. Have you noticed a change in them because they were quite rough this time with me, in fact, I had written if you're gonna get arrested you should get arrested by the FBI because they're very nice about it but this time they were quite rough and I thought I had attributed to their inability to catch any of the, you know, young fugitives, young radical fugitives that are on the Ten Most Wanted list and their inability to process people involved in some of the bombings that are going on. Do you feel they're acting differently?

Jack Ander

Well I think they're frustrated. I... There were several federal agents that infiltrated those doings in Washington about 100 did I, according to a figure that was given to me by one of my sources, that they were almost all narcotics agents because narcotcis agents look like you, you know, all this bushy hair and beard and all the works you see. But the FBI as I said all their agents look like Zimbalist and they have a beck of a time infiltrating one of these things. As one of the narcotics agents told me, he said, the FBI...an FBI agent's idea of infiltrating one of these demonstrations take off his tie. I imagine that....I imagine that they had to take out their frustrations in other ways now.

Abbie Hoffman:

Do you have any evidence that, you know of any occasions like the story that was on Channel 13 last week about FBI infiltrating radical groups and planning bombings, planning to kill people and, in some cases actually carrying them out? Do you know this film I'm referring to?

Jack Anderson:

Yes, Efrem Zimbalist Jr. couldn't infiltrate any radical group. They have informants, sure, they'll buy informants or they'll or somebody who gets disgruntled might go to them and they'll use them as informants. But to say that agents have infiltrated these groups is ridiculous. That's one of their problems, their agents are...because they all look alike and have these short sideburns and the all American wheaties eating look, they're incapable of infiltration. That they do have a lot of informants, that's true. And, they're informants, they have informants both in the mafia and various branches of the revolution.

Abbie Hoffman:

Why have they had so much difficulty given that guise, in infiltrating say large business corporations who are guilty of, you know, for example the story that you broke this week about the oil companies ignoring the wage price feeze. This would seem to be a violation of, you know, some kind of federal law.....

Jack Anderson:

They have no jurisdiction.

Abbie Hoffman:

They have jurisdiction over organized crime certainly and they....didn't they just recognize it about a year and a half ago?

Jack Anderson:

Yeah, that's true, that's true. Mr. Hoover said that there was no organized crime until he got jurisdiction over it and then he admitted that there was a mafia, after that he said there was no mafia. It was quoted quite, quoted uh... quite frequently, disagreeing with the Marcotics Bureau which

insisted there was a mafia. It was a great debate in Washington (unintelligible) there was a mafia with Mr. Hoover saying there wasn't. Then he changed his mind when he got jurisdiction over the mafia, then he said there was one. Only...he had to have his way so he called it La Cosa Nostra.

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Abbie Hoffman:

If we kid the FBI, (unintelligible) comically as we've been doing, is there danger in that? I mean....

(unintelligible) more than just a bungaling baffoon who's you know at his desk, did you, did you do the story about his desk, how he has an agent come in and make a map of every little item on his desk with a ruler, remove the items, shine the desk top and put the items.....

Jack Anderson:

No, that's not my story but I'll tell you the one that is my story. The one that is my story, the one that I did write was the time that he was down in La Jolla watching the races. And he was going to be gone for three or four weeks and an FBI agent with a cup of coffee came into the inner sanctum, and I suppose apparantly sat in the great man's chair and probably had a Walter Mitty dream or two and in the course of it he spilled some coffee on the rug. Well, that caused one of the greatest crisis that you ever had at the FBI. They tried to sop up the coffee stains and they couldn't get it out. They went to the FBI, this happened, they went to the FBI Laboratory and with all their modern techniques, they can identify Abbie Hoffman from a hair mulled out of his head probably, but they couldn't take the coffee stain out of the rug. Well, they couldn't afford to have coffee stain on the rug when the old man came back so some, by this time, the problem had gone right on up almost to the top and everybody was equally concerned about the coffee stain so they decided to replace the rug. Well, they located the company that had put it in, as I recall it was a Baltimre company. They went to the company and the rug was out of stock and so they told them it was an urgent FBI matter and they got the old pattern and they weaved a new rug. Now this really happened. And they put it, they installed it in Hoover's office and until I wrote about it he hadn't heard.

Abbie Hoffman:

Must have been away at the racetrack. The first time I was busted by an FBI agent I had read the book, "The FBI Nobody Knows" and there had been a story in there that I was interested in and I said to the agent, how come your hands are sweaty? As I had read that J. Edgar Hoover (unintelligible) believe that if sweaty palms is a sign of subversion so....the agent had two hankies, one in here which has to be folded in a certain three pointed way for purity, boldness and truth, I guess, and they have to have another one for greeting the chief.

Jack Anderson:

FBI agent can get into a lot of trouble if his sideburns are too long, if he has sweaty palms, if his hair isn't cut just properly and if his coat is off or not properly buttoned.

Abbie Hoffman:

There must be some struggle going on and, within the FBI. Do you get much information right from within the bowels of the Bureau itself?

Jack Anderson:

That's appropriate...Yeah there's no question about it. I would say though, to give you a serious answer, that two or three years ago we couldn't have broken in, we couldn't have cracked that ring. Security is pretty tight, but today it's a shambles. Today morae is low, agents are frustrated, everyone's talking.

Abbie Hoffman:

I was intrigued by the first letter that I got from him and the kind of language he used was (unintelligible) Washington as the Seat of Government, the Central Government in that kind of how much 19th Century language.

Jack Anderson:

Well, he's basically a Washington creature. He's basically a Bureaucrat. His skill is (unintelligible) in law enforcement than it is mastering the bureaucratic maze, the bureaucratic jungle. He knows his way around in the jungle.

Abbie Hoffman:

Did you see the President's Analyst? What did you think of the portrayal of the CIA agents as opposed to the portrayal of the FBI agents?

Jack Anderson:

I'm trying to remember. I don't remember....

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, the CIA agents all came from Harvard, had patches on their coats, smoked pipes and used a lot of big words, the FBI agents all had suits.....Richard Nixon was the FBI agent, John Kennedy was the CIA agent.

Jack Anderson:

I think that's about right. I think that the CIA people mostly come off wearing twead jackets and puffing on pipes and the FBI, they're more square, they come out (unintelligible) Kansas City Jack Armstrongs. I think that's probably correct. They've been fighting lately. Mr. Hoover won't let FBI agents talk to CIA agents anymore.

Abbie Hoffman:

That involved (unintelligible) case that you had mentioned but I didn't understand (unintelligible) there seems to be a body missing in Colorado, is it, of.....

Jack Anderson:

It was a complex case in Colorado and the reason that Hoover got upset was that he wanted to get information from as to which one of his FBI agents had ratted, which one had squealed to the CIA. They had passed on some information to the CIA. He didn't like it and he wanted to know who had given them the information, the CIA wouldn't say. So he cut off diplomatic relations with the CIA.

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, you want to comment about this week's story about the major oil companies and how they successfully manage to avoid the wage price freeze (unintelligible) and a number of other things?

Jack Anderson:

The major oil companies in this country, and since

we're talking about great patriots like Mr. Hoover, the greatest patriots of all (unintelligible). They wave the flag, they hide behind it they wrap themselves in it. (Unintelligible) and they can afford to be because they make no contribution. I checkethe last figures, it seems to me, I don't want to be unfair to any of them (unintelligible) pure oil, they made hundreds of millions of dollars in profits, they didn't pay a penny in taxes. Gulf Oil made close to a billion dollars in taxes, in profits and paid less than one percent in taxes so they're making no contribution. That means that we're paying (unintelligible) taxes. Well, they're not satisfied with that, they're not even patriotic as they claim to be, they.....up the price of (unintelligible) in defiance of the President's price freeze. They thought they could get away with (unintelligible) that doesn't sound like very much but when you add all the gallons together it amounts to a \$110,000 windfall. And, they did this in a very peculiar fashion. Texaco and Gulf put out identical announcements, or almost identical announcements, in fact their announcements had the famous state in, we've heard of the office of emergency (unintelligible) is the office of emergency planning. So this raises some anti-trust questions too.

Abbie Hoffman:

Well, (unintelligible) anti-freeze.

It's been good having your here Jack. Come up visit. We'll get together.....come up to the house and get your picture taken. We're going to have some music now by Bussy Linhart and his friends. Buzzy!

To: SAC, WFO (176-282)

From: Director, FBI (176-34)

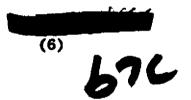
ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka

ARL OO: WFO

Re Bureau 0-1 Form dated 11/1/11.

Referenced O-1 Form was returned by your office indicating that a response would be forthcoming or 11/4/71. Your reply cannot be located at Bureau headquarters.

By return airtel advise date and caption of that communication.



Tolson

Felt ... Roset ALL INFORMATION CONTAINE HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-82 BY SES RITHIP

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SJ 176-14



All investigation at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, was conducted by SA

The San Juan Agents who observed HOFFMAN departing San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 11/4/71, are

ARMED AND DANGEROUS



UN. 2D STATES DEPARTMENT OF 3 STICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico November 15, 1971

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

1-8-82 spsp16/2

Reference is made to the memorandum of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) dated October 7, 1971, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, regarding the activities of Hoffman while on a visit to the U.S. Virgin Islands.

On October 1, 1971, a Special Agent (SA) of the FBI examined the rental car turned in by Hoffman and found among other papers was a St. Thomas guidebook in which the following had been written on the cover:

"Dan - 5-0028" and "Lynn 4150."

On October 5, 1971.

West Indies Enterprises, Inc., a
St. Thomas, Virgin Idands, multimillion dollar developing
and building corporation, advised that Dan Levinson was
employed by West Indies Enterprises as an engineer.

Stated that Levinson had been so employed since
approximately the summer of 1969.

Inows little
about Levinson other than that he is a quiet individual and
a competent employee. Levinson does little field work and
spends most of his working day in the office.

believes that Levinson's wife is related to one of the
owners of the "21 Club" in New York City.

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.

176-34-20

ENCLOSURE

On October 5, 1971, a person identifying himself as Dan Levinson telephonically contacted the office of the Resident Agency (RA) of the FBI at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. He stated that had informed him that the FBI was interested in him and that he expected it was because Abbie Hoffman had stayed in Levinson's house during Hoffman's recent visit to St. Thomas. Levinson said that Hoffman had a friend who was a friend of Levinson's brother residing in Worcester, Massachusetts, and that Hoffman had learned from this friend that Levinson had rental quarters at his residence on St. Thomas. Hoffman called Levinson and asked if he could stay with him for a few days and an arrangement was made. He met Hoffman at the airport when Hoffman arrived on St. Thomas on September 27, 1971.

Levinson advised that he was born on May 2, 1943, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He attended McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and graduated from Worcester Technical Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1967. He came to St. Thomas in June, 1969. His wife's maiden name was Lawrence. At this point, Levinson advised that his wife, who was at his side, requested that he give no further information and the telephone call was terminated.

On October 22, 1971, an SA of the FBI observed Hoffman, Hoffman's wife and infant, arrive at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, aboard Pan American Airlines (PAA) flight 269 from New York, New York, at approximately 1:50 p.m. Hoffman collected his baggage and departed the terminal with his family in a taxi.

On October 25, 1971, an SA of the FBI observed that a mailbox, of the rural delivery type, had been installed in the entrance to the area known as Frenchman's Bay Estate, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and that this mailbox bears the wording "Hoffman - Crosetti, 14-41 Frenchman's Bay." No vehicle was observed in the Hoffman residence at this time.

On November 2, 1971, Ramsey Motors, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised that Hoffman had purchased and had taken delivery of a 1969 green Volkswagen Fastback, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) 319030371, Virgin Islands license T-3883. that Hoffman had used the name Frank Edward Crosetti in making the purchase of this vehicle, but that he knew it was Abbie Hoffman

On November 2, 1971.

Department of Public Safety, St. Thomas, advised that Virgin Islands license plate number T-3883 was listed to Abbott Hoffman, 14-41 Frenchman's Bay Estate, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

On November 2, 1971, Edwin Armstrong, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA), Government of the Virgin Islands, advised that

that "Lynn - 4150" was in all probability Lynn Levinson, who is employed as a case worker by the Children and Youth Project, Department of Health, Government of the Virgin Islands. He advised that Lynn Levinson is the wife of Dan Tevinson, who works with West Indies Enterprises.

On November 3, 1971,

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised that A. Hoffman held a reservation on PAA flight 456 leaving San Juan, Puerto Rico, on November 4, 1971, at 10:30 a.m. destined for Miami, Florida. This reservation was made through PAA, Boston, Massachusetts, with a contact number and being given as 617-731-3600. That no information regarding continuing reservations of Hoffman nor of return reservations to St. Thomas.

On November 3, 1971,

San Juan, Puerto Rico, addsed that

A. Hoffman held a reservation with Eastern Airlines (EAL)
flight 132 on November 4, 1971, for travel from Miami to
Tallahassee, Florida. He had no information regarding
Hoffman's return reservations.

On November 4, 1971, an SA of the FBI at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, observed Hoffman board a Caribair flight departing St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, at 9:00 a.m. destined for San Juan, Puerto Rico.

On November 4, 1971, an SA of the FBI at San Juan, Puerto Rico, observed Hoffman board PAA flight 456 at 10:30 a.m. destined for Miami, Florida.

On November 5, 1971, an SA of the FBI at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, observed Hoffman arrive aboard EAL flight 993 from Miami, Florida, at approximately 4:55 p.m.

On November 10, 1971,

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised that Anita-Hoffman,
believed to be identical with subject's wife, had departed
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, that date aboard PAA flight 262
scheduled to arrive in New York City at 5:55 p.m. the same
date. Anita Hoffman held return reservations on EAL
flight 939 on November 14, 1971, from New York to San Juan
continuing on Caribair flight 769, November 14, 1971, from
San Juan to St. Thomas. The reservations had been made
and the ticket purchased from Travel Horizons, New York,
New York.

On November 2, 5, and 9, 1971, Hoffman's vehicle was observed by a SA of the FBI parked in front of Hoffman's residence at 14-41 Frenchman's Bay Estate, No activity was noted.

(

advised that there had been no visitors observed at the Hoffman residence. Hoffman's car was parked at the residence just about all times.

By pre-trial motion, Hoffman raised the dectronic surveillance issue. On 11/23/71 the court ruled that some of the overhearings of Hoffman were illegal because they were authorized by the Attorney General under Presidential authority and were directed against domestic organizations. At the same time, trial date was set for 12/13/71.

Departmental Attorney Joseph Tafe, Internal Security Division, has now advised that a Government motion for continuance, unopposed by defense counsel, was granted by the court on 12/2/71. The motion specifies that the Hoffman case is to be continued until a decision is handed down in the case U.S. vs. Keith, which case is now before the U.S. Supreme Court. case, according to Tafe, involves the question regarding legality of electronic survellance of domestic organizations authorized under Presidential authority.

ACTION:

TO

For information. You will be advised of further developments in this matter.

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Date: 12/10/71

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SUBJECT:	ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFKAN, aka	1-11-82	GREEKS
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This telet	Re Chicago teletype 12/9/71 of WILLIAM MOSES KUNSTLER and (Travel of Defendants), ARI type in part pertained to the control of	TAY DAVID TYRE DELLING - Conspiracy, COC Cavel in the Caribb By U.S. Virgin Islam	NGER, C. Pean Ids.
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No. CG 176-28

U TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ISTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Chicago, Illinois December 10. 1971

1-11-82

5P-5R16/00

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum October 21, 1971, under Hoffman's caption, reflecting generally that Hoffman had obtained permission of the United States Court of Appeals (USCA), Seventh Circuit, Chicago, for residence in the United States Virgin Islands (USVI) in the period October 22, 1971, through April, 1972, and that his residence there would be 1441 Frenchman's Bay, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Attention is also directed to Chicago memorandum of August 31, 1971, which set forth descriptive and background information concerning Hoffman, as well as the reason for the necessity of his obtaining USCA permission for such travel and residence outside the continental limits of the United States. That memorandum reflected Hoffman's intention to travel to Jamaica in the last week of September, 1971, and the period November, 1971, through February, 1972, however, in a motion to the USCA, Chicago, September 7, 1971, Hoffman amended his travel plans to indicate the USVI as his place of residence and for the period of the last week of September, 1971, and November, 1971, through April, 1972.

On December 9, 1971
USCA, Chicago, made available a copy of a motion filed
December 7, 1971, with the USCA on behalf of Hoffman. A
copy of this motion is attached to this memorandum, and

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

176-34-263

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although self-explanatory in nature, it might be noted that it reflects a request for USCA permission to travel from time to time while residing in the USVI, to such points in the Caribbean as the British Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica and the French overseas departments of Martinique and Guadaloupe. The purpose of Hoffman's visits to such islands would be solely for pleasure, sightseeing and relaxation.

On December 9, 1971, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) James Breen, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, advised that by order dated December 7, 1971, the USCA had granted Hoffman permission to make the travel as requested to various islands in the Caribbean, from time to time during the period of his residency in the USVI.

In the Matty of

DAVID T. DELLINCER, et al.

No. 18294

Appellants.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

No. 18295

DAVID DELLINGER, et al.

MOTION

Appellant Abbott Hoffman moves for the entry of an order granting him permission to travel to various islands in the Caribbean from time to time during the period of his residence in the U.S. Virgin Islands, that is, through April 1972.

In support of this motion the appellant states:

- 1. On September 13, 1971, he was granted permission by this court to travel to the U. S. Virgin Islands from November 1971 where he planned to reside with his wife and family through April 1972. In his original motion for permission to travel to the Caribbean, he indicated to this court that it might be necessary for him to return to the mainland United States to consult with his attorneys from time to time during such period. On October 18, 1971, this court granted him permission to advance the date of his departure to October 22.
- 2. He has been residing in the U. S. Virgin Islands since the end of October, and he now requests permission to make occasional visits to certain islands in the Caribbean near the U. S. Virgin Islands, specifically, the British Virgin Islands (particularly Tortola and Virgin Gorda), Antique, Deminica and the French overseas departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe.
- 3. The purpose of his visits to such islands would be solely for pleasure, sightseeing and relexation.
- 4. He is not sure when he would visit each of such islands since, at least in some if not all instances, he would be sailing with friends from the U. S. Virgin Islands. He anticipates that he would spend no longer than one day on each of such islands, although any particular sailing trip may take him to several different islands before returning to the U. S. Virgin Islands.

5. He does not know where he would be staying on any of these islands, although, in situations where he is sailing among the islands, he may actually reside on the ship.

WHENEFORE, the appellant respectfully requests the entry of an order as set forth above.

Respectfully submitted,

ABBOTT HOFFMAN, APPLILANT

Thomas M. Haney 1112 West Loyola Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60626

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/30/71

FROM PLAN

SAC, WFO

SUBJECT:

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka ARL (OO:WFO) Bufile 176-34 New York File 176-505 WFO File 176-282 (P)

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM - YIP (KEY ACTIVIST) (EXTREMIST) (OO:WFO) Bufile 100-449923 New York File 100-161445 WFO File 100-48384 (P)

676

Re WFO airtel to Bureau dated 11/4/71, captioned "ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka; ARL," and report of SA dated 11/5/71, at New York, captioned, "CHANGED' ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka, Frank Edward Crosetti; SM - YIP."

16

On 12/29/71,

Judge J. LEWIS SMITH, U.S. District Court (USDC), for the District of Columbia, furnished information to SA concerning case number 97371, United States vs. ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, as follows.

As stated in referenced airtel, previously advised that a defense motion involving the allegation that evidence was obtained against the

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REC-6

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4 JAN 1 0 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 2-2-82 BY SE- 082

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNERDORDED C. S.Y. FILE

defendant by use of illegal wiretapping, was pending before the court. Advised that on 11/23/71, Judge SMITH ruled on this motion in a ten page order. The opinion of Judge SMITH differentiated between wiretaps used by the Government for national security reasons, on the basis of domestic wiretaps and those used on foreign nationals or foreign countries. The Judge cited a sixth circuit case, U.S. vs. KEITH.

stated that the order essentially states that the Government must at least two days prior to the start of defendant's trial, make a full disclosure of all wiretaps used against domestic organizations. The order further stated that such a disclosure would be limited only to Defense Counsel of Record.

further advised that the Judge ruled that all transcripts of the electronic surveillances be returned sealed to the Department of Justice.

further advised that on 12/8/71,
Judge SMITH granted a continuance of the case before
setting any trial date until the SppRageCourt of the United
States rules on the case U.S. vs. KEITH.
advised that the SppRageCourt granted a writ of certiorari,
June, 1971, on the KEITH case and will probably make a final
decision during the Spring of 1972.

stated she
does not expect a trial date to be set until sometime in
the late Spring of 1972.

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will continue to follow and advise.

WFO 176-282

ALL INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN NEW LEFT EXTREMIST
ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS BECAUSE OF THEIR
KNOWN ADVOCACY FOR USE OF EXPLOSIVES, REPORTED ACQUISITION
OF FIREARMS AND INCENDIARY DEVICES AND KNOWN PROPENSITY
FOR FIREARMS.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- 3 -

UNITED STATES ('ERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (176-34) DEC 2 8 1971 DATE: SAN JUAN (176-14) (P) ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SUBJECT: - ISD, 694-6 - EID 1-5-22 ARL: COC (00:CHICAGO) Re San Juan airtel, 11/15/71 and Chicago airtel dated 12/10/71. Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of an LHM reporting information pertaining to HOFFMAN at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Enclosed for New York are two copies (2) and for Chicago three (3) copies of said LHM. Information with reference to activities subject's residence was furnished by All investigation at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, conducted by SA ANGEROUS Bureau (Enc. - 176-1410) (1 - 100-449923) (HOFFMAN)
New York (Enc. 2) (RM) **EX-104** - 176-6) - 100-161445) (HOFFMAN) 3 - Chicago (Enc. 3) ((1 - 176-5, Sub c) (1 - 100-145292) (REC-51 - San Juan (176-14) HOFFMAN <u>[1:4176-1</u>'



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico

December 28, 1971

1-11-82

3P-5R)6/00

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

Reference is made to the memorandum of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) dated November 15, 1971, regarding the activities of Hoffman at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

advised that there is very little activity at the Hoffman residence and that the Hoffman's receive very few visitors and are seldom away from their residence during the evening hours.

that Hoffman's green Volkswagen stationwagon had apparently been replaced by a new blue Volkswagen sedan with Virgin Islands license T3141.

On November 17, 1971, of Public Safety, Government of the Virgin Islands, advised that Virgin Islands license T3141 was registered to Abbott Hoffman, 14-41 Frenchman's Bay Estate, on a navy blue 1971 Volkswagen sedan.

On November 17, 1971,
Ramsay Motors, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised in
October, 1971, Hoffman had purchased a 1969 Volkswagen
Fastback for \$1,500 cash. The vehicle had been purchased
in the name of Frank Edward Crossetti.
that in the weeks following the purchase, Hoffman made
frequent complaints of this vehicle to various persons
at Ramsay Motors.

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.

FNCLOSURE

On November 17 1071

supra

that Hoffman had purchased a 1971 havy blue with white trim Volkswagen sedan, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) 1112486455 in the amount of \$2,595. Hoffman traded in a 1969 Volkswagen fastback for which he received an allowance of \$1,200 and he paid the balance of \$1,395 in cash.

only known visitor to the Hoffman residence in the recent past was an unidentified white male who came to the Hoffman residence on a Friday evening, either November 19 or November 26, 1971. This white male was carrying a battered suitcase and is believed to have stayed at the residence at least one night. He is described as being in his late twenties, about five feet ten inches tall, light brown hair, 180 pounds, round face and wearing glasses. He was wearing blue Jeans and a colored T-shirt.

On December 10, 1971, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Frederick G. Watts, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised that on or about November 24, 1971, he had encountered Peter Weisman (phonetic), attorney from Washington, D. C., who is known to be an acquaintance of Hoffman. Watts advised that the description of Weisman is almost identical with that of the above visitor to the Hoffman residence.

2#-

VICE, OF

2/4/72 Date: Transmit the following in AIRTEL 1- ISD, 694-6 DIRECTOR, FBI (176-34) 1- FID 2-7-72 SAC, NEW YORK (176-6) (P) FROM: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SUBJECT: ARL-COC (00:CG) ResJtels, 1/29/72 and 1/30/72, and CGtel, 2/1/72 all captioned, "DAVID TYRE DELLINGER, aka ET AL (TRAVEL OF DEFENDANTS), ARL-CONSPIRACY, COC." Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM re subject's travel from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 1/30/72 to NYC, and return to San Juan, Puerto Rico on 2/3/72. Three copies are enclosed for CG, SJ & WFO. The CG Office did not furnish the identity of the employee who received information from Deputy US Marshal on 2/1/72. The information concerning the departure of the subject from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands is set out in resitels of 1/29/72 and 1/30/72. (RM)
3-Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
(1-100-449923) (HOFFMAN)
3-Chicago (176-28) (Encs. 3) (1-100-45292) (HOFFMAN) 3-San Juan (176-1) (Encs. 3) (RM) (1-100-(HOFFMAN) 2-Washington Field (176-282) (Encs. 3) 1-New York (176-505) (HOFFMAN) (42) 1-New York (100-161445) (HOFFMAN) (42) FEB 7 1972 1-New York

NY 176-6

The SJ Office did not furnish the identities of the employees who observed the subject depart St. Thomas, Virgin Islands or San Juan, Puerto Rico.

SA observed the subject board Pan Am Flight 211 at JFKIA, Queens, NY on 2/3/72 and also reviewed the records of Pan Am on 2/3/72.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile (176-34)

Nyfile (176-6)

New York, New York February 4, 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-82 BYSOSTEFIA

Abbott Howard Hoffman

On February 1, 1972, Deputy United States Marshal Chicago, Illinois advised the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that on that date he had received a letter from Abbott Hoffman dated January 28, 1972, in which letter Hoffman stated that he would leave his residence at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands for San Juan, Puerto Rico, from where he would depart on January 30, 1972 via Pan American Airways (Pan Am), for New York City (NYC), to confer with his attorneys. Hoffman further stated he would leave NYC on February 4, 1972 via Pan Am for return to San Juan, Puerto Rico and his residence at St. Thomas. Virgin Islands.

Information available to the San Juan Office of the FBI on January 29, 1972 disclosed that Abbott Hoffman, who is presently residing at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, would depart St. Thomas, Virgin Islands at 12:35 p.m. on January 30, 1972, via Prinair Flight 611 to San Juan, Puerto Rico. Hoffman would then travel to NYC via Pan Am Flight 292, departing San Juan, Puerto Rico at 1:30 p.m. on January 30, 1972. Hoffman also had return reservations on Pan Am Flight 211 departing NYC at 9:00 a.m. on February 3, 1972 to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

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.

176-34 - 266 ENCLOSURE

Abbott Howard Hoffman

On January 30, 1972, Special Agents (SAS) of the FBI observed Abbott Hoffman depart St. Thomas, Virgin Islands at 12:35 p.m. on Prinair Flight 611 to San Juan, Puerto Rico and his boarding Pan Am Flight 292 for NYC departing 2:00 p.m.

On February 3, 1972, an SA of the FBI observed Abbott Hoffman board Pan Am Flight 211 at 8:58 a.m. alone at John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA), Queens, New York (NY). This flight departed NY at 9:00 a.m. and was scheduled to arrive at San Juan, Puerto Rico at 1:30 p.m., San Juan Time.

On February 3, 1972, the SA of the FBI reviewed the records of Pan Am at the Pan Am Departure Terminal, JFKIA, Queens, NY, which disclosed that "A. Hoffman" boarded Pan Am Flight 211 en route to San Juan, Puerto Rico departing at 9:00 a.m. on February 3, 1972. Hoffman utilized Pan Am Ticket Number 026445261773, Coupon Number 3, which had been purchased at Pan Am Ticket Office, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands on January 26, 1972.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HIT WITH

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (176-34)

DATE:

2/23/72

OUTTIND OF STREET

LEGAT, PARIS (176-1)(RUC)

ABBOT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka.

Re Bureau mirtel dated 12/14/71, and Chicago mirtel dated 12/10/71.

CAll logical investigation at this time has been completed and captioned matter is being RUC'd. (A) W

Bureau

(1 - ForeignLiaison Desk)

(1 - Chicago) (176-28)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ID UNDLASSIFIED

except where shown

OTHERWISE

Declasely on: OADR

Ecq on My

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/29/72



SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka

ARL

(00: WFO)
Bufile 176-34

New York File 176-505

WFO File 176-282 (

(P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-82 BY ST RIGHT

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
SM - YIP (KEY ACTIVIST) (EXTREMIST)
(00: WFO)
Bufile 100-449923
New York File 100-161445
WFO File 100-48384 (P)

ReWFOlet dated 12/30/71.

67L

Judge

J. LEWIS SMITH, United States District Court (USDS), advised

SA that the trial date for case

number 97371, U. S. vs ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, has not been

set. Stated the trial date probably will not

be set until the Supreme Court rules on a sixth circuit case,

U. S. vs KEITH, which deals with the use of wire taps.

WFO will continue to follow and advise.

2 - New York 2 - WFO

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3MAR 23 1972

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MAR 1972

TO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



SECN

Memorandum

Director, FBI (176-34)

DATE: 3/28/72

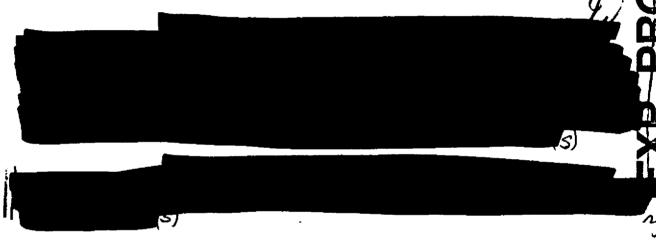
FROM Legat, London (100-4962) (RUC)

SUBJECT ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka.
ARL - COC

00 - Chicago



ReBuairtel 12/14/71, Chicago airtel and LHM dated 12/10/71.



- Bureau - Foreign Liaison - London

REC 43 176-34-269

CLASS. A EYT. BY SYS RIG UP REASON-FCIN II, 1-2,4.2 (1).(3) DATE OF REVIEW 3/28/01

20 MAR 81 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREID IS UNCL...SSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE S. D. C. Mark Sile on

APP 1 1 1972

SECKET

SECRET

${\it 1} emorandum$

∦∕ TO DIRECTOR, FBI (176-34) DATE: 3/31/72 AC, SAN JUAN (176-14) (P) SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka ARL; COC (C●: CHICAGO) Re New York airtel to the Bureau, 2/4/72. Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM re subject's activity at St. Thomas, V.I.. Enclosed for New York are two (2) copies and for Chicago three (3) copies of said LHM. Information with reference to activity at subject's residence All investigation at St. Thomas, V.I. was onducted by SA RMED AND DANGEROUS Bureau (Encl. 11 (RM) (1 - 176-1410 1 - 100-449923 HOFFMAN) 2 - New York (Encl 2) (RM)) (1 - 176-6)1 - 100-161445 HOFFMAN) 3 - Chicago (Encl 3) (RM) (1 - 176-5, Sub C 1 - 100-145292 HOFFMAN) 3 - San Juan (176-14) (1 - 176 - 1)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 176-34
San Juan 176-14

San Juan, Puerto Rico

March 31, 1972

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

1-13-82 1 3P-5RSC/2

50

During February and early March 1972.

The group consisted of about a dozen people and they met two nights a week at the Scott Hotel swimming pool and each Sunday morning at Coci Point Beach, St. Thomas, V.I..

that Hoffman was a popular member of the group and usually played the role of the comedian of the group. Hoffman never made any reference to political or social matters. All of the group were aware of his identity however he would occasionally refer to himself as Frank and would sometimes jokingly ask people to call him Frank when they called him Abbie.

that it would be difficult for anyone meeting Hoffman at St. Thomas to believe that he could be the same Hoffman of Chicago and Yippie infamy.

that there is practically no activity at the Hoffman home. Hoffman is observed with his wife and child coming and going to the beaches and grocery shopping and that is about the extent of the activity at the residence. No visitors are observed at the Hoffman residence.

On March 1, 1972, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Hoffman and his wife and child in the company of Jerry Bubin at Harry S. Truman Airport, St. Thomas, V.I., where Rubin boarded a plane for San Juan, P.R..

On March 30, 1072

had made no indications of leaving St. Thomas in the near future.

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

CLOSINE 176-34-2

Date: 4/18/72

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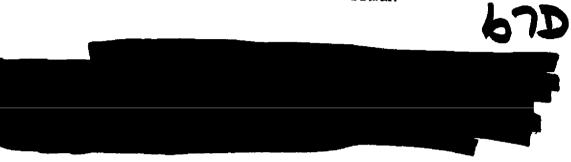
UNITED STATES DEPARTMEN O. JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York April 18, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Eufile 176-34
NYfile 176-6

Abbott Howard Hoffman



ARMED AND DANGERCUS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/4/82 BY SY 5 RS 6/4/82

MAY | 2 197?

-1*-

176-34-0,71

UNITED STATES (VERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/28/72

1

FROM AC, WFO

SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka

ARL

(00:WFO)

(Bufile 176-34)

(NYfile 176-505)

(WFOfile 176-282) (P)

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM-YIP (KEY ACTIVIST) (EXTREMIST) (Bufile 100-449923) (NYfile 100-161445) (WFOfile 100-48384) (P)

ReWFOlet, dated 2/29/72.

676

On 4/27/72,

LEWIS SMITH, United States District Court (USDC), advised

that the trial date for case number

97371, United States vs. ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, has not been

set.

stated that the sixth circuit case of

United States vs. KEITH, concerning wiretap evidence has been

argued before the United States Supreme Court. She stated

that as soon as a decision is made in the KEITH case, a

status call will be made on the HOFFMAN case followed by the

setting of a trial date.

WFO will continue to follow and advise.

100 010

TREC-58 EX-114 176-34-2112

4-Bureau 2-New York EZ MAY 2 1972

2-WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-82 BYSES RIGHE



COPY FILED IN /0/ 1/1//

: DIRECTOR, FBI (176-34)

DATE: 5/1/72

TO

AC, SAN JUAN (176-14) (P)

SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka

ARL; COC 00: CG

ReSJlet to Bureau dated 3/31/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM re subject's activity at St Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Enclosed for New York are two copies and for Chicago three copies of said LHM.

Information with reference to activity at subject's residence

All investigation at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands,

was conducted by SA

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

- Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
(1 - 176-1410)
(1 - 100-44000)

2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)

- 176-6) (1 - 100-161445 HOFFMAN)

3 - Chicago (Encs 3) (RM) (1 - 176-5, Sub C) (1 - 100-145292 HOFFMAN)

2 - San Juan (1 - 176-1)

E MAY & 1972

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EX-112

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Juan, Puerto Rico

May 1, 1972

1-13-82 SP.5RJE/2

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

On April 14, 1972.

advised that subject and his wife and child departed St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, via American Airlines. Flight 656 at 2:00 p.m., destined for New York, New York. that Hoffman had eight pieces of baggage and that from all appearances, Hoffman was terminating his residence at St Thomas, Virgin Islands.

On April 17, 1972, Supervisory Customs Inspector, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised that he had observed Hoffman, his wife and child depart St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, on April 14, 1972. stated that Hoffman was clean shaven and his hair appeared to be worn shorter than it previously had been.

advised that Hoffman had shaved off his full face beard and mustache some time in late March or early April, 1972. During the week of April 10 through 14, 1972, several people had been inquiring as to the Hoffman residence with reference to the purchase of the Hoffman car which had been advertised for sale.

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.

> 176 01-273 ENCLOSURE

On Spiurday, April 15, 1972, the "Daily News", a daily St. Thomas, Virgin Islands newspaper, carried the following article:

"Left Moving Into Local Politics: Abbie Hoffman. by Carter Hague.

A move from the politics of the street towards electoral process and local control is seen as the trend of radical politics by former Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman, in an interview recently.

Hoffman, long one of the most visible figures on the American radical scene, has been living quietly in St. Thomas for about six months. He said he had come here to have more time with his wife and their eight-months old child and to work on two books. One book, "Dear Abby" is a collection of letters to Hoffman, and the other "The Book of the Month Club Selection," will be a collection of views of American society, politics, the mood of the campuses and assorted subjects including impressions of the Joe Frazier-Mohammed Ali fight. "I think most people are going to be surprised by my book," said Hoffman, "It's mellow and reconciliatory."

"He expanded on his ideas of political trends in describing a "liberated zone" concept of local control by radicals. Recalling that radicals had been elected to office in some college communities, such as Berkely, he said that, while demonstrations would still play a part in reinforcing awareness of issues, more traditional methods can help coalitions of students, the poor and other minorities to achieve power on a local level.

Hoffman expanded his dicussion of politics to speculate on the coming election. Saying that he may go to the Democratic convention with Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm, he expressed a belief in a strong possibility of Edward Kennedy ending up as the Democratic candidate. "He's running a great campaign," said Hoffman, "He's making no mistakes and letting the others fight it out in the primaries."

"Hoffman went on to say that he thought that if Hubert Humphrey or Edmund Muskie get the nomination, there is a strong possibility of a third party emerging. Hoffman also said that there will be demonstrations at the national conventions, especially the Republican convention. He said there are currently several organizers in San Diego planning demonstrations.

Hoffman, who said he has more than 30 speeches scheduled in the next few months, noted a change in the mood of American campuses. "They are more cynical, more disillusioned now," he said, "this is behind a lot of the interest in mysticism and the heroin problem."

"He also discussed narcotics and mentioned that he had recommended the shaving of heroin pusher's heads as a form of vigilante action. However, he predicted that legalization of marijuana would come in five to ten years. "The current laws have made outlaws of 28,000,000 people, according to the Nixon commission's report," he said, referring to the recent estimate of marijuana use by the Presidential Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse.

Hoffman reiterated a recent statement that the Mar y Sol pop festival in Puerto Rico was an insult to the island. He said that he had talked to the festival's promoters in an attempt to find out what kind of arrangements they had made for sanitation, medical care and other facilities. He applauded recent laws on the mainland which enable authorities to prosecute unscrupulous festival promoters. "When you get several thousands people who have paid from \$15 to \$20 a piece for tickets and there's no music and no facilities, it's fraud. All festivals have been an attempt to recapture the spirit of Woodstock."

"Hoffman, while saying he had enjoyed his stay in St Thomas, had a few insights to give into the life of a notorious enemy of the establishment. He claimed that Federal agents had visited his house several times looking for fugitives and had kept him under surveillance. He said that when follow Chicago Seven defendant Jerry Rubin visited him recently, Federal and local authorities were "all over the place" when he met Rubin at the airport. Public Safety Commissioner Eldridge Waith denied knowledge of this, however.

Revealing another side of his character, he said that one reason for putting aside his public side and retiring to seclusion here was to spend more time with his child, Amerika. Hoffman, who holds a master's degree in psychology, said that he greatly enjoyed participating in the raising of the child to a greater degree than most fathers do. "I wish I had the patience to do the research for a post-Spock book on this," he said.

"Hoffman had some unflattering remarks to make about St Thomas. "It's a sick place," he charged, "I believe any place which depends on tourists and serving other people develops a kind of neurotic character That and the fact that it is actually a colony make it unhealthy." He also stated that he thought the women's liberation movement was more needed here than on the mainland.

"Walking through town, Hoffman paused at a bookstore and looked in. "They don't sell my last book here," he said, referring to "Steal This Book," a work that was turned down by 30 publishers, in large part because of the title. Before leaving to meet his wife, he paused on the sidewalk to offer one final observation on the winds of change that he has, in large part, been responsible for, "I talked to some North Vietnamese in Paris and they pointed out one thing. Our generation prevented the United States, the most powerful nation in the world, from defeating, in war, a basically primitive society. I think that indicates that we can exercise power."

Date: 5/9/72

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D STATES DEPARTMENT (), 1 'ICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CG 176-28

Chicago, Illinois May 9, 1972

67cb

ABBOTT HOWARD ECTTEAN

3P-5RS6/P

On April 24, 1972.

advised that Hoffman appeared at Marshall University on the evening of April 21, 1972, as a guest speaker in connection with "impact week" at the school. This was described as an annual program on campus at which various speakers appear, both liberal and conservative.

Trial" was shown prior to Hoffman's remarks, with the entire program lasting approximately one hour and twenty minutes, attended by some 400 persons, primarily students.

Hoffman's remarks were described as "low key" in nature, non-inflammatory and with no advocacy of violence. His speech was principally criticism of the administration in Washington, D. C., regarding continuation of the war in Vietnam, and the renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

Regarding Hoffman, he was convicted in United States District Court, Chicago, in February, 1970, of violation of the Federal Anti-Riot Statute, and contempt of court. He is currently on bond pending appeal of both. As a condition of his bond he was ordered by the Seventh Circuit, United States Court of Appeals, Chicago, to advise the United States Marshal, Chicago, of all travel outside his state of residence (New York).

On February 5, 1972, Deputy United States Marshal Chicago, advised that there was no record at the marshal's Office of a travel advisory for Hoffmann indicating travel to West Virginia on April 21, 1972. Records of the Marshal's Office do reflect, however, that Hoffman had advised, on April 10, 1972, that on April 20, 1972, he would travel to Virginia, returning to New York City, New York, on April 21, 1972.

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EKSLOSURE

A copy of this memorandum is being provided the office of the United States Attorney, Chicago.

CONFIDENTIAL MemorandumDIRECTOR, FBI (176-34) DATE: 5/10/72 : ALEGAT, CARACAS (100-14) (RUC) ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER - YIP (EXTREMIST) (KEY ACTIVIST) / Re Caracas letter 3/29/72; New York LHM 4/18/72. ARMED AND DANGEROUS REASON-FC ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED PRCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. **EX-112** 2000 of letter To Co ice of letter to NY 9048 6) - Bureau 156 1 - Foreign Liaison Desk 2 - Chicago (176-28) 1 - New York (176-6) (11) Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STALLS GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/29/72

≚SAC, WFO

ARL

(00:WFO)

(Bufile 176-34)

(NYfile 176-505)

(WFOfile 176-282) (P)

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, AKA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-82 BY ST 5- RJG

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM - YIP (KEY ACTIVIST) (EXTREMIST) (Bufile 100-449923)

(NYfile 100-161445) (WFOfile 100-48384) (P)

dated 5/23/72 at

Re report of SA New York, and WFOletter dated 4/28/72.

On 6/27/72. Judge J. LEWIS SMITH, U. S. District Court, advised SA that the trial date for case number 97371, UNITED STATES vs ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, has not been set. that since the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled on the Sixth Circuit Case of UNITED STATES vs KEITH, a decision should be made by JUDGE SMITH in the immediate future as to the setting of a status call and possible trial date for the HOFFMAN case. further advised that the HOFFMAN case is presently being reviewed in light of the KEITH case by Judge SMITH.

WFO will continue to follow and advise.

- Bureau - New York

- WFO

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JUN 30 1972



y U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



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For your information:



OFTIONAL FORM NO 10 MAT 1982 EDITION GSA GEN REG NO 27 UNITED STAT ROUVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. E.S. Miller TO

A.W. Gray **FROM**

SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, ALSO KNOWN AS ABBIE HOFFMAN ANTIRIOT LAWS

1 - Mr. Felt

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Dalbey

- Mr. Miller 7/26/72

1 - Mr. Shackelford

1 - Mr.

1 - Mr.

Rishop Callahan Cleveland ... Conrad . Dalbey Jenkins Marshall Miller, Els. I Ponder Sovars. Walters Tele, Room . Mr. Kinley . Mr. Armstrong _ Ms. Herwig __ Mrs.Neenan 🔔

This is the case in which Abbie Hoffman was indicted on 5/13/71 by a Federal Grand Jury at Washington, D.C., on antiriot charges. The charges were based on his travel from Oklahoma to Washington, D.C., to participate in the disruptions which occurred during the Mayday Demonstrations in Washington, D.C. during the Spring of 1971, and his interference with a police officer during the disruptions.

By memorandum dated 12/3/71 (A.W. Gray to E.S. Miller). you were advised that Hoffman raised the electronic surveillance issue by pretrial motion, that the U.S. District Court ruled that some overhearings of Hoffman were illegal because they resulted from surveillances authorized by the Attorney General under Presidential authority and were directed against domestic organizations and that trial date was set for 12/3/71. You were also advised that on 12/2/71 the court granted a Government motion for continuance pending a decision by the Supreme Court in U.S. versus U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division and Honorable Damon J. Keith, U.S. District That case involved the question of the legality of electronic surveillance of domestic organizations authorized by the Attorney General under Presidential authority. As you know, the Supreme Court ruled against the Government in that case.

Mr. Joseph Tafe, Internal Security Division, has now advised that in view of the above-mentioned Supreme Court decision, the Department has decided to file a motion to dismiss the abovementioned charges against Hoffman. Tafe advised the motion will be filed later this week. **REC-49**

ACTION:

For information.

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UNI' D STATES DEPARTMEN OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535 August 9, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

676

On August 7, 1972, Clerk's Office, United States District Court, Washington, D.C., furnished the following information to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In the case of United States versus Abbott Howard Hoffman (case number 97371), the Government moved on July 28, 1972, to dismiss two indictments against Hoffman. Hoffman was indicted on May 13, 1971, charging him with interstate travel to organize and participate in a riot, and obstructing a policeman during a riot.

Judge J. Lewis Smith, United States District Court, granted the Government's motion and issued an order dismissing the indictments against Hoffman. This order was signed by Judge Smith on July 28, 1972.

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L JED STATES DEPARTMENT); STICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of:

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Field Office File #:

176-28

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Office: Chicago

Bureau File #: 176-34

Title:

Date:

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

Character:

CONTEMPT OF COURT

Synopsis:

On 12/6/73, in U.S. District Court, Chicago, HOFFMAN found guilty of two of the five contempt of court citations remaining against him, arising from the so-called Conspiracy Seven Trial, in Chicago, in period 9/69 - 2/70.

- C -

DETAILS: ZAT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

United States of America vs. DAVID T. DELLINGER, Et Al, in United States District Court (USDC), Chicago, the trial commonly known as the Conspiracy Seven (Anti-riot Law) trial, in the period September 24, 1969 to February 18, 1970. He was convicted of the substantive Anti-riot Law violation for which tried, however, in January, 1973, that charge was dismissed at the request of the Government, when in November, 1972, the United States Court of Appeals (USCA), 7th Circuit, Chicago, reversed the conviction and remanded for a new trial, is the Government so desired.

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On February 14, 1970, near the end of the above trial, HOFFMAN was cited by trial Judge JULIUS J. HOFFMAN for criminal contempt of court on 23 separate counts, as a result of his actions and statements in court during that trial. He was sentenced to a total of eight months in the custody of the Attorney General, bond was denied and on February 14, 1970, he was incarcerated in Cook County Jail, Chicago.

On February 28, 1970, the USCA, Chicago, issued an order for the release of HOFFEAN on bond, set in the amount of \$25,000.

On May 11, 1972, the USCA reversed the contempt convictions of HOFFMAN and remanded them to the USDC, Chicago, for a new trail before a judge other than the original trial judge.

On November 1, 1972, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) GARY STARKMAN, Northern District of Illinois (NDI), Chicago, advised that on October 30, 1972, United States Supreme Court Chief Justice WARREN BURGER had announced the appointment of USDC Judge EDWARD T. GIGNOUX, Portland, Maine, to rehear the contempt convictions of HOFFMAN, and his fellow defendants from the Conspiracy Seven trial, likewise cited for contempt by Judge HOFFMAN.

On November 29, 1972, AUSA STARKMAN advised the Government had determined that in the retried proceeding involving HOFFMAN, sixteen of the original twenty-three contempt citations would be dropped, with only seven to be prosecuted.

On October 29, 1973, trial of HOFFMAN and his associates commenced in USDC, Chicago, on the contempt charges. On November 3, 1973, after defense arguments for directed verdicts of acquittal on all counts, Judge GIGNOUX dismissed two of the seven remaining counts against HOFFMAN.

On December 4, 1973, at the conclusion of the bench trial, Judge GIGNOUX acquitted HOFFMAN on three of the five contempt counts and adjudged him guilty on the remaining two. He set December 6, 1973 for sentencing.

On December 6, 1973, Judge GIGNOUX discharged and released HOFFMAN, stating that in the present circumstances surrounding this retrial, he felt the guilty finding was sufficient punishment and that some four years after the original trial, no warrant existed for imposition of a jail sentence on HOFFMAN beyond the time already served by him (February 14, 1970 - February 28, 1970).