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[REDACTED]

Information attributed to [REDACTED] in this report is not to be made public without the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The April, May and June, 1966, issue of "Rights", a self-described publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), reflects that PAUL KRASSNER, Editor of "The Realist", was a new member of the ECLC National Council.

A characterization of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), formerly known as the ECLC, is contained in the appendix hereto.

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[REDACTED] that Group W Westinghouse Television, 240 West 44th Street, New York City, which organization airs and produces the David Frost Show, on March 2, 1970, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Saint Johns University, for his appearance as a guest speaker at the University's Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn, New York, on March 18, 1970.

[REDACTED]

for his appearance on the "Newsfront" Program aired on Channel 13, WNDT-TV in New York City, on March 19, 1970.

[REDACTED]

Information attributed to [REDACTED] in this report is not to be made public without the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to

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for addressing the students at the KU, Lawrence, Kansas, on April 8, 1970.

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[REDACTED]

for addressing the students at Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas, on April 9, 1970.

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[REDACTED]

D. Arrests

1. Arrests in New York City

On May 5, 1970, at approximately 9:50 a.m., a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed ABBOTT HOFFMAN and subsequently his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, enter Part 2B of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Room 411, 100 Centre Street, New York City (NYC), where Hoffman was scheduled to appear before the court for trial in connection with his arrest at Columbia University, NYC, on April 30, 1968, by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) on charges of Criminal Trespassing and Resisting Arrest.

At 10:10 a.m., the SA of the FBI observed HOFFMAN and his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, leave the court room and proceed to the elevators of the building.

On May 5, 1970, an official of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, 100 Centre Street, NYC,

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advised an SA of the FBI that ABBOTT HOFFMAN appeared with his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, in Part 2B of the Criminal Court, New York City on May 5, 1970, and that his case was continued by the court for May 12, 1970, based on a motion made by HOFFMAN'S attorney for a delay.

The March, 1969, issue of the "Rights" self-described as a publication of the NECLC, on page 12, reported that on February 1, (1969), the NECLC welcomed GERALD LEFCOURT to its staff as Legislative Director.

On May 12, 1970, at approximately 9:50 a.m., an SA of the FBI observed ABBOTT HOFFMAN and subsequently his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, enter Part 2B of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Room 411, 100 Centre Street, NYC, where HOFFMAN was scheduled to appear before the court for trial in connection with his arrest at Columbia University (CU), NYC, on April 30, 1968, by the NYCPD on charges of Criminal Trespassing and Resisting Arrest. HOFFMAN was also scheduled to appear before the court for trial in connection with his arrest by the NYCPD on April 11, 1969, on charges of Disorderly Conduct, Resisting Arrest, Harrassment, Obstructing Governmental Administration and Simple Assault.

At 10:35 a.m., the SA of the FBI observed HOFFMAN and his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, leave the courtroom and proceed to the elevators of the building.

On May 12, 1970, an official of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, 100 Centre Street, NYC, advised an SA of the FBI that ABBOTT HOFFMAN appeared with his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, in Part 2B of the Criminal Court, NYC, on May 12, 1970, and that his cases were continued by the court for October 19, 1970, and September 21, 1970, respectively, based on motions made by HOFFMAN'S attorney for delays. These cases will be tried in part 2B3 of the Criminal Court.

A review of the records of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, Room 415, 100 Centre Street, New York City, on July 16, 1970, disclosed that ABBOTT HOFFMAN, with his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, appeared before

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Judge ARTHUR BRAUN in the Criminal Court of the City of New York on July 15, 1970, in connection with HOFFMAN'S arrest at Columbia University on April 30, 1968, by the NYCPD on charges of Criminal Trespassing and Resisting Arrest. HOFFMAN pled guilty to criminal trespass and was sentenced to a \$50.00 fine or five days imprisonment by Judge BRAUN. HOFFMAN was continued on \$50.00 bond and was given until August 17, 1970, to pay the fine or be jailed.

The records of the Criminal Court of the City of New York also disclosed that ABBOTT HOFFMAN, with his attorney, GERALD LEFCOURT, appeared before Judge ARTHUR BRAUN on July 15, 1970, in connection with his arrest by the NYCPD on April 11, 1969, on charges of Simple Assault and Disorderly Conduct, Resisting Arrest, Harrassment and Obstructing Governmental Administration.

On a motion of the District Attorney, the charge of Simple Assault was dismissed.

ABBOTT HOFFMAN pled guilty to Resisting Arrest and was sentenced to \$1,000. fine or one year imprisonment by Judge ARTHUR BRAUN. HOFFMAN was continued on \$500 bond and was given until August 17, 1970, to pay the fine or be jailed.

2. Arrest in Washington, DC **b7c**

On May 20, 1970, SA [REDACTED] reviewed the Clerk's file in the case of ABBIE HOFFMAN vs. the United States (docket number 23514) in the Clerk's Office, United States Court of Appeals, Washington, DC.

The file disclosed that the subject's conviction on November 20, 1968, in the Court of General Sessions, Washington, DC, on the charge of Defiling the American Flag by wearing a shirt resembling the flag, is pending before the United States Court of Appeals.

The file also disclosed that on January 12, 1970, the subject's attorneys requested that the case of THOMAS WAYNE JOYCE vs. the United States be consolidated with the

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subject's case in that in the Joyce case, the defendant, JOYCE, was convicted in the Court of General Session for violation of the Federal Flag Desecration Statute, and that on December 2, 1969, the District of Columbia, Court of Appeals, affirmed JOYCE'S conviction based solely on the precedent established in the subject's case. On January 20, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals granted the request for the consolidation.

The file further disclosed that on February 9, 1970, a brief of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) on behalf of the subject as Amicus Curiaewas filed with the Clerk's Office, United States Court of Appeals, Washington, DC.

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Black Panther Party

On the evening of March 23, 1970, SAS of the FBI observed a benefit for the New York Panther 21, which was held at the Village Gate, Thompson Street, New York City, from about 8:00 p.m. until midnight, with about 450 people in attendance. Principle topics of discussion included the Panther 21 trial in New York City, the trial of BOBBY SEALE in New Haven, Connecticut, and the trial of the Chicago Seven.

Among the participants were ABBIE HOFFMAN, JERRY RUBIN and LEONARD WEINGLASS.

RUBIN played a recording of what he described as the Yippie National Anthem called, "I'm Proud To Be An Okie From Miskokee", a country western song criticizing every aspect of hippie life. RUBIN in his remarks advocated support of the Postal strike and urged everyone to demonstrate at the Main Post Office on March 24, 1970.

HOFFMAN put on a comedy skit concerning incidents that occurred during the Chicago Seven trial. He also stated that the movement is more concerned about the liberals than they were about the conservatives. HOFFMAN urged everyone to act this Spring, especially on April 4, 1970, when

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a march from Central Park, New York City, to Queens, New York City, would take place and to let the people know that you want revolution. HOFFMAN requested everyone present to join the "Conspiracy-In" in the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, New York City, Easter Sunday, March 29, 1970.

LEONARD WEINGLASS spoke about the legal aspects regarding the trial of the Chicago Seven for about 40 minutes, during which he stated how corrupt and insensitive Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN was. He also cited many instances in which Judge HOFFMAN made a fool of himself.

BOBBY SEALE is publicly identified as the National Chairman of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is attached hereto.

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[REDACTED] (S) (u)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on the evening of March 23, 1970, JERRY RUBIN and ABBIE HOFFMAN informed the Associated Press in New York City, that they would hold a press conference at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, New York City, at 11:00 a.m. on March 24, 1970, to announce a "Conspiracy-In" to be held in Central Park, New York City, on Easter Sunday, March 29, 1970. RUBIN and HOFFMAN also indicated they would announce that they had raised \$65,000 for the defense of the Black Panthers currently in jail in New York City, awaiting trial. RUBIN

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and HOFFMAN also indicated that they would announce that they were going to fight TIMOTHY LEARY'S recent arrest and conviction for possession of narcotics because they feel he is doing pioneer work in the right to pleasure.

67D [REDACTED] that on March 24, 1970, a press conference was held at the Hotel Diplomat from approximately 11:30 a.m. to 11:50 a.m. JERRY RUBIN and ABBIE HOFFMAN made no speeches, but sat in high back chairs bound and gagged as a joke. RUBIN'S girlfriend, TIMOTHY LEARY'S wife and MARTY KENNER, from the Legal Defense for the Panther 21, announced that the "Conspiracy" had raised \$65,000 through an investment in the Bank of America at Santa Barbara, California, and that they would use the money to bail out one of the Panther 21. They all mentioned the "Conspiracy-In" to be held in Central Park, New York City, on March 29, 1970.

67D The New York "Daily News", a NYC daily newspaper, issue of March 25, 1970 page 24, contained an article entitled "Yippies Raise 100G for Black Panther Bail". The article in part states "The Youth International Party - better known as the Yippies - said yesterday that it had raised \$65,000 to get another of the 12 jailed Black Panthers out on bail. Asked where the money came from, Yippie leader ABBIE HOFFMAN said 'We got it from the Bank of America in Santa Barbara, California.' (That bank was burned to the ground February 25 during a student riot sparked by the conviction of HOFFMAN and four others in the Chicgo 7 conspiracy case)----". The article notes that HOFFMAN joked about the bail money.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On April 2, 1969, the Grand Jury of the County of New York returned a 12 count indictment charging RICHARD MOORE and others who are members of the BPP with conspiring to commit murder - arson.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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HQ 100-449923-238 p. 12

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[REDACTED] (S) u
[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED] that on May 1, 1970, various activities and rallies were held for BOBBY SEALE and the BPP in New Haven, Connecticut.

[REDACTED] that the activities began at 1:00 p.m. with rock bands and at 2:00 p.m. speakers began to appear.

[REDACTED] that the subject was one of several speakers and that he, in his remarks, stated that if BOBBY SEALE is convicted, the court will be "sent to the moon".

[REDACTED] that another rally in defense of BOBBY SEALE and the BPP was held on the Green in New Haven, Connecticut, at approximately 3:30 p.m. on May 2, 1970.

[REDACTED] that the subject was among several speakers at this rally and that he emphasized revolution "now".

B. New Mobilization Committee To End the War in Vietnam.

[REDACTED] that in connection with the anti-war rally held by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, in Washington, DC, on May 9, 1970, a concert-rally was held at the Washington Monument in Washington, DC, on the evening of May 8, 1970, during President

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NIXON'S press conference.

JERRY RUBIN and the subject were leading the crowd in reaction to the President's news conference. When the question was asked about the sale of jets to Israel, RUBIN and the subject became silent and there was no reaction from the crowd as contrasted by vehement reactions to the President's other statements.

[REDACTED] that at the anti-war rally held in Washington, DC, on May 9, 1970, the subject was not allowed to speak at the rally much to his displeasure.

C. Youth International Party

[REDACTED]

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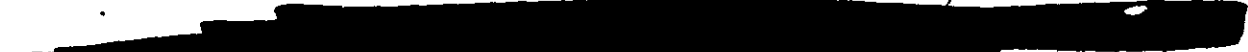
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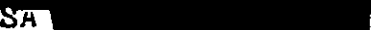
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III. PUBLIC APPEARANCES

- A. Northwestern University Law School
Chicago, Illinois,
October 17, 1969.

67CD



SA  furnished
cassette tape recording made on October
17, 1969, at a meeting held at the Northwestern University
Law School, Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the
National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and attended by approximately
400 individuals.

Excerpts from this tape recording are set forth
as follows concerning remarks made by the subject:

"I will (inaudible) to organize seven year olds
(inaudible) a revolution (laughter and applause). I don't
think if a seven year old kid (inaudible) he ain't doing it
right. (Inaudible) therefore, I believe that they should use
a little different strategy, possibly at the trial too. Look
at what it is. I think it's a tool, a weapon. A weapon
(inaudible). It is possibly the only trial in history in
which people have to leave the Federal Building to search for
air (laughter and applause). The (inaudible) that court like
it's a theater, like it's a school. Like I explain to the
spectators, the Press, the judge, well judge, is JULIUS the
Just, he will never understand. He's beyond the generation
gap (laughter). We sent him so far about 17 gallons of
Geritol (laughter and applause). As he said before, 'the
Defendants have no respect for the highest court in the land,
they ain't high'. There is no danger there. It is like
nothing last year in Chicago, running around the streets
(inaudible) fighting with the pigs, all that gas, mace. Well
we had a lot of experience with that. We've grown accustomed
to mace. We've grown accustomed to Chicago because Chicago
is the United States. The United States in 1968, 1969, maybe

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" forever, who knows if history books still law abiding. Maybe it's the most violent country that ever lived. I know where I lived, on the lower east side of Manhattan, it's a bad place, filled with violence. Right on my block twenty cops to patrol every single night. Violence in the streets, sure. Me and my old lady, we got a plant that's been mugged (laughter) (inaudible). In the courtroom it's a different thing because of the little pipsqueak up there, a bald-headed midget (laughter). All he's got to do is bang his gavel down once and say that word contempt and away we go, six months, two years, something like that. Still (inaudible) up there. (Inaudible) because after this trial we're going to have to send that (laughter). (Inaudible) but that's not what we're guilty of. Every single minute we're in that courtroom, we are guilty of contempt because we just can't relate to people that come with signs, banners and buttons. He says let's have a fair trial. We don't understand where they are living. But we think the trial's got to be stopped (applause). Well, it's time we think about how to stop it because this trial's going to last right up to 1984. Autumn, winter, spring, summer, we'll be there, but we'll be fighting because that's what we came here to do. We came here to delegitimize that institution, because we feel what's going on in there. But last year, 1968, when JOHNSON and DALEY conspired to (inaudible) the streets of Chicago, NIXON and MITCHELL kept conspiring to finish it in the courts and we aim to stop this trial (applause)."

A characterization of the NLG
is contained in the appendix hereto.

B. Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts
November 23, 1969

67D
[REDACTED] that on
November 23, 1969, ABBIE HOFFMAN spoke to a group of approximately 1,000 students at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts. He stated that he was a Brandeis University alumnus, Class of 1959, and he appealed for funds for the defense of himself and six others in Federal Court, Chicago, Illinois, where they are facing conspiracy charges.

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[REDACTED] HOFFMAN referred to the trial as the "eighth wonder of the world," and he criticized the trial from the selection of the jury to the courtroom proceedings. He imitated and ridiculed Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN and stated the trial was an unbelievable effort that should be witnessed by everyone.

C. Saint Louis University
Saint Louis, Missouri
November 30, 1969

[REDACTED] that a Saint Louis University (SLU), Saint Louis, Missouri, student organization in charge of obtaining campus speakers had reportedly contracted JOHN FROINES to speak at Kelley Auditorium, SLU, at 8:00 p.m., on November 30, 1969.

[REDACTED] that ABBIE HOFFMAN would join JOHN FROINES at SLU, November 30, 1969. The meeting place was changed from Kelley Auditorium to the SLU Gymnasium, with a capacity of 2300. HOFFMAN'S speech was entitled "White Racial Dissent In America", and FROINES' was "legal and Moral Aspects of the Conspiracy Trial". The program was not sanctioned by SLU and RAY WEST, an SLU student requested the use of SLU facilities.

[REDACTED] about 250 people attended the meeting, November 30, 1969, which ran from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. JOHN FROINES spoke first, stating that the trial of the Conspiracy 8 was not based on a violation of law, but that the defendants' long hair and political beliefs were on trial.

ABBIE HOFFMAN spoke during the last hour. His approach was much coarser than FROINES and he used profanity constantly. Many in the audience left after HOFFMAN started speaking. He said that the government was trying to convict him of conspiracy with an airplane ticket from San Francisco to Chicago and his being in a tree in Lincoln Park as evidence and that most of the 8 did not even know each other before they were indicted.

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HOFFMAN said that students should not work if they did not want to. Instead, they should "struggle" and struggling involves "fighting - which is more fun than working". HOFFMAN asked for donations to support the Conspiracy 8.

The "Saint Louis Post Dispatch", a Saint Louis, Missouri, daily newspaper, in its December 1, 1969, issue contained an article entitled "Chicago 7 Trial For Beliefs, Two Say" which stated in part as follows:

"The seven defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial are being tried for their political beliefs and their state of mind, not for criminal acts, two of the defendants said here last night.

"FROINES and ABBOTT (ABBIE) HOFFMAN, a former clinical psychologist and now a leader of the Youth International Party, spoke at Saint Louis University. Their appearance was sponsored by the Saint Louis University Community for Peace. About 400 persons attended.

"The seven men are charged with inciting to riot at the 1968 Democratic national convention in Chicago. Clashes between police and the youthful demonstrators occurred during the convention.

"HOFFMAN and FROINES said the government's attempts to silence them and protesters like them smacked of fascism. HOFFMAN asserted fascism would 'come in through revolving doors and self-service elevators', conditions that exists at the Chicago trial.

"The trial is an effort by the government to stamp out the radical movement and its organizers, HOFFMAN said. He said such efforts should be resisted, 'but first we've got to learn to survive.'

"HOFFMAN'S address was laced with sarcasm directed at Judge JULIUS ROSENBERG, who is hearing the case in Chicago, and President RICHARD M. NIXON. It was rich with profanity."

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The "Saint Louis Globe Democrat", Saint Louis, Missouri, daily newspaper, in its December 1, 1969, issue contained an article entitled, "FROINES Labels Chicago Case a 'trial of '60s'", which stated in part as follows:

"JOHN R. FROINES, one of eight men on trial in Chicago on charges of inciting to riot during the Democratic National Convention last year, told an audience of Saint Louis University students Sunday night that the trial is a 'trial of the sixties'.

"FROINES, speaking with fellow defendant ABBIE HOFFMAN, told a crowd of 750 at the university gymnasium that the past 10 years are on trial and we're representative of those 10 years.

"'ACTUALLY, everyone in this room (the gymnasium) is on trial, not just eight men,' FROINES added.

"HOFFMAN opened his address by raising his shirt tails to scratch his bare stomach with both hands. He then spent a half-hour satirizing the trial proceedings, spicing his remarks with loud exclamations and occasional four-letter words.

"For their addresses, FROINES and HOFFMAN were to receive \$1,000, said STEVE CARTER, an SLU student who helped bring the pair to the campus through the university's Community for Peace organization. The fee was to be paid out of student and faculty members' personal pledges and admission profits. Admission was \$1."

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D. University of Puerto Rico
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
March 12, 1970

The "El Mundo" a daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in its March 14, 1970, issue contained an article entitled "Hoffman Says He Came To The Island Prompted By Hallucination" which stated in part as follows:

"ABBIE HOFFMAN was one of the visitors from abroad who attended the assembly of the General Student Council held on Thursday, at the University of Puerto Rico.

"During an interview with HOFFMAN, he said that he had been in jail a week ago and that he is free on bond. He said that everything he said was what he felt in his heart. At about 11:07 a.m. on Thursday, he recorded, upon request of a university student, the slogan 'Country or Death, we will conquer,' said in Spanish with an English accent, which he learned right there from the person who requested him to say something for the group.

"HOFFMAN, who seemed enthusiastic with the attitude of the student leaders and the student's attendance at the assembly, described the American people as racially prejudiced. He said that the feeling reflected in the assembly was 'exuberant.'

"The visitor has been travelling with his wife, who also attended the Council's assembly. When asked what was the main issue in the United States at present, HOFFMAN said that it was the ROTC. He said that the Viet Nam war has come to a secondary position at this time.

"Upon answering questions about the purpose of his visit to the University of Puerto Rico, he said, 'I had a hallucination in jail about the Island of Puerto Rico and decided to come.'

"Concerning the University incidents, he said that he had

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"viewed many pictures that the university students had shown to him. He said that in Berkeley University, the Police controlled the students in the same manner as in the University of Puerto Rico. He pointed out that the ROTC here is a clear indication of Yankee imperialism, because the people do not have any representation in the Government.

"Concerning the organizations with which he is connected, HOFFMAN said that he knows the Young Lords of Chicago, but not those of New York, where, he assured, the main issue among the Latins is that of independence for Puerto Rico, but that the economic issue is used to scare the people.

"HOFFMAN said that he likes San Juan and would like to come back, but that since he is free on bond, he must go back while his case is under appeal in Chicago."

E. Columbia University
New York City
March 13, 1970

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[REDACTED] that at 2:15 p.m. on March 13, 1970, a rally began at the Low Plaza area of Columbia University (CU) in NYC, with approximately 1,500 people in attendance.

[REDACTED] that the rally was called primarily to force the CU to pass a resolution supporting the "Panthers 21" of the BPP in NYC and to demand that CU assist in helping Black Panthers in jail in NYC to make bond.

[REDACTED] d that the rally was primarily sponsored by a new organization called the December 4th Movement (D4M), but that participants included members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF).

[REDACTED] hat JAY FACIOLLO, who represented

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the D4M introduced ABBIE HOFFMAN, a member of the Conspiracy Seven, who delivered a short speech. HOFFMAN stated that the Yippies stand for breaking all the laws in the book, including the law of gravity, and what goes up need not come down. HOFFMAN stated that MARK RUDD, National Secretary of SDS, had appeared on a television interview showed called "Open End" on March 13, 1970, and had commented that it would be "boom boom in San Francisco, boom boom in New York and boom boom in Chicago."

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN said that spring had begun and that cleaning begins early this year. HOFFMAN supported the student strike at the University of Puerto Rico. **b7D**

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN also claimed that the law had again made a mistake and that he was permitted bail for the last time.

[REDACTED] that AFENI SHAKUR, a member of the BPP in NYC, briefly addressed the rally and expressed hatred for CU as a racist school. SHAKUR stated that the BPP would be freed by the people. *THREE*

[REDACTED] that JEAN GENET, a French playwright, spoke briefly by use of an interpreter and reported on the miserable conditions of black people in the United States.

[REDACTED] that several brief speeches were given by unknown individuals who supported the student strike at the University of Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED] that the above rally ended when JAY FACIOLLO announced that a sit-in demonstration sponsored by the D4M would be held on the CU campus.

[REDACTED] that after the rally approximately 600 individuals marched around Low Library and then proceeded to occupy Uris Hall, the School of Business at CU, at approximately 3:25 p.m.

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Characterizations of the SDS, YSA
and YAWF are contained in the appendix
attached hereto.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that ABBIE HOFFMAN
claimed that MARK RUDD had appeared on the "Today" show
and had given the above "weather report".

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN also criticized
the conditions in Chicago under which he was tried.

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN said, "We are going
to liberate this country".

The "Daily News" a New York City daily newspaper, in
its March 14, 1970, issue on page 3, contained an article
entitled "500 Hear Hoffman, Then Stage A Sit-In", which
stated in part as follows concerning the subject's appearance
at Columbia University on March 13, 1970:

"About 500 demonstrators staged a sit-in at Columbia
University's Uris Hall at 3:30 yesterday after hearing Yippie
leader Abbie Hoffman tell a rally that all laws should be
violated, 'including the law of gravity.'

"The sit-in in the Business School building was to
support a demand that Columbia put up money to bail out 12 Black
Panthers who are jailed in an alleged bomb-and-kill conspiracy.

"Hoffman, who is free in \$25,000 bail after being
convicted in the Chicago Seven trial, earlier told about 2,000
young people on Low Plaza that the wave of bombings is the
start of 'spring housecleaning.'

"Urging the students to oppose the establishment every-
where, Hoffman declared: 'The Yippies believe in the violation

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"of every law on the books including the law of gravity."

"Referring to the bombings, he cracked: 'What goes up doesn't necessarily come down.' "

The "Columbia Daily Spectator" a Columbia University undergraduate student newspaper, in its March 16, 1970 issue contained an article entitled "Senate Scores Government Actions, But Rejects Bid For Panthers' Bail; 400 Stage Sit-In At Uris", which stated in part as follows:

"Several hundred radical students, demanding that the university provide bail for members of the Black Panther Party currently jailed on conspiracy charges, briefly occupied Uris Hall Friday afternoon, then led a march across campus during which about 40 windows were smashed in six Columbia buildings.

"The actions--sponsored by the December 4th Movement (D4M)--followed a mass rally on Low Plaza called by a coalition of student groups to back the demand that the university provide defense funds for the Panther 21.

"Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman, a defendant in the Chicago conspiracy trial; Afeni Shakur, of the Panther 21; Jean Genet, the French playwright; members of the Third World Coalition and a spokesman for the Students' Afro-American Society addressed the crowd of nearly 2500 sprawled in front of Low Library while the University Senate was debating whether to raise money for the Panthers.

"Abbie Hoffman then delivered a rollicking, half-serious speech to the expectant crowd. Hoffman, who had just returned from Puerto Rico, described an anti-ROTC student strike in progress at the University of Puerto Rico in San Juan, then launched into a series of one-liners.

"'Have you heard the weather report?' he queried. 'Well, Mark Rudd gave the weather report on the Today Show and I'll tell you about the weather map. Seattle--boom! San Francisco--boom! New York--boom! boom! boom!' Hoffman said the Yippies--of which he is a co-founder--believe in 'violating

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"every law, including the law of gravity," and said that the recent bombings in New York show that 'what goes up don't necessarily have to come down' The bombs, he said, were an example of 'better living through chemistry.'

"Claiming that he was given 'a first-class American education' by a policeman who clubbed him on Low Plaza during the spring '68 rebellion, Hoffman said he was 'glad to be home' and that the conspiracy 'wasn't going to rest' until the Panther 21 received a fair trial."

F. St. John's University,
Brooklyn, New York
March 18, 1970

67D [REDACTED], that the Student Union at St. John's University, Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn, New York (NY), was sponsoring a speech by ABBIE HOFFMAN before the student body of the University at 12:00 noon on March 18, 1970, in the gymnasium of the University located at 96 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, NY.

[REDACTED] that on March 18, 1970, ABBIE HOFFMAN spoke before approximately 600 members of the student body in the gymnasium of St. John's University, Brooklyn Center, 96 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, NY, from 11:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

[REDACTED] that ABBIE HOFFMAN in his remarks spoke mainly on the "Chicago Seven" trial and the outdated court system. He also gave his general views on religion and the decadent society in America. He did not advocate any violence during his speech and no incidents or arrests occurred.

[REDACTED] that ABBIE HOFFMAN said that any fees that he received would go to the appeal fund for the "Chicago Seven", which will cost approximately \$300,000.

[REDACTED] that no admission was charged to the students on this occasion, although a fee was paid to ABBIE HOFFMAN for his appearance.

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[REDACTED] that in answer to inquiries from students, ABBIE HOFFMAN stated that donations could be turned over to him after the meeting but that it was not revealed how much was donated in response to this appeal.

[REDACTED] that after ABBIE HOFFMAN's speech, a question and answer period followed during which HOFFMAN parried questions put to him by some of the students present.

The New York "Daily News" in its March 19, 1970, issue on page 51 contained an article entitled "Abbie, With Quip and Jest, Wows Crowd at St. John's" which stated in part as follows:

"An audience of 700 at St. John's University, Brooklyn, gave an enthusiastic welcome yesterday to a speaker who would seem an unlikely hero for Catholic students -- Abbie Hoffman, one of the defendants in the recent Chicago Seven riot conspiracy trial.

"The radical evoked shouts, applause, cheers and laughter as he quipped about the trial, about Judge Julius J. Hoffman (whom he called 'Julie') about former U.S. attorney Thomas A. Foran, who prosecuted the case, and about Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

"Hoffman, whose once-bushy hair was cut short during his brief stay in jail at the end of the trial but who is letting it grow again, wore rumpled tan pants and a blue corduroy shirt over a tee shirt.

"He spoke for 1½ hours to students packing the gym at St. John's Brooklyn Center.

"'I still don't know what the charges were,' he said 'I kept asking but nobody would tell me'.

"He said the defendants, charged with plotting to

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"foment disorder during the 1968 Democratic convention, 'had to be introduced to each other' at the trial.

"'Julie' he said, 'ran the court with all the decorum of a candy store'.

"'It wasn't a political trial but an obscenity trial,' Hoffman told yesterday's gathering. 'Tom Foran kept mentioning the "freaking fag revolution" That crack will probably make him the next mayor of Chicago.'

"He mentioned that the Chicago defendants need \$300,000 for the appeal by the five including Hoffman of their convictions of crossing state lines to incite a riot.

"'We need a lot of bread (money) so we can examine the jury system and the judicial system' he said."

G. New York University,
New York City
April 1, 1970

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[REDACTED] that the New York University (NYU) SDS would sponsor a "Free the Panther 21 Rally" at 2:00 p.m. on April 1, 1970, at Washington Place, New York City (NYC).

On April 1, 1970, SAS of the FBI observed approximately 250 people attend a rally outside of 15 Washington Place, NYC, from 2:20 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. in support of the NYC Panther 21.

The speakers included DHARUBA of the NYC Panther 21, ABBIE HOFFMAN and two unidentified people, all of whom spoke in support of freeing the Panther 21.

DHARUBA in his remarks stated, "We'll kill Tricky Dick if he stands in the way of our freedom We'll kill anybody if he stands in the way of our freedom."

ABBIE HOFFMAN spoke for five minutes during which time he spoke in support of the NYC Panther 21, stating that all prisoners are political prisoners.

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The "Washington Square Journal", a New York University student newspaper, in its April 2, 1970, issue contained an article entitled "Hoffman, Dharuba Speak at Square Rally; 180 March on Med School, Disrupt Speech" which stated in part as follows:

"Abbie Hoffman of the Chicago 7 and Dharuba of the Panther 21 led 500 students in a fervorous rally yesterday afternoon, demanding release of the imprisoned Panthers and radical reformation of the Bellevue Medical Center.

"Some 50 chanting and jeering radical students later carried their rally to the NYU Medical Center, where they caused the cancellation of a speech on biological warfare after police had kept 180 persons from entering the Medical School complex.

"Staged at Washington Place between Greene and Mercer Streets, the 2 pm rally, closely scrutinized by mounted police and officers atop the apartment building facing the congregation was sponsored by NYU-SDS, the Dec. 4 movement, and NYU radical medical students.

"Hoffman took the platform blowing his nose with a small American flag. 'It's just Old Glory blowing in the wind,' he explained. Hoffman then denounced the Columbia Broadcasting System for electronically blocking out his American flag shirt on the Merv Griffin Show. He also scored the network for refusing to cover a Black Panther press conference in Harlem.

"'I don't care what the (obscene) Supreme Court says,' Hoffman said. 'They're a bunch of honky racists too. We're all a big conspiracy. They're not going to take us all. They're not going to put us all in jail. All trials in America are political trials. All prisoners are political prisoners.'

"'Ninety per cent of the people in jail are black,' Hoffman said. 'Ninety per cent are young. Ninety per cent haven't had a (obscene) trial. Everyone should go to a minimum security jail like NYU... We're all niggers. We're all Viet-cong,' he said.

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"We're going to march up to Queens," Hoffman said. "That's Babylon. We're going to have a Bastille Day."

H. Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado
April 7, 1970

On March 30, 1970, an announcement appeared in the "Collegian," a Colorado State University (CSU) campus newspaper at Fort Collins, Colorado, indicating that HOFFMAN was scheduled to appear for a speech at 8:00 PM, April 7, 1970, in the student center ballroom at CSU.

On April 7, 1970, an SA of the FBI attended the above-mentioned speech which was held as scheduled. This speech was a series of disjointed statements by HOFFMAN, obviously not well prepared and liberally sprinkled with barnyard obscenities. A major part of his diatribe dealt with critical comments concerning the recent Chicago Antiriot Laws trial where he was a defendant.

67D [REDACTED] tape recording of this speech made by HOFFMAN before an audience of approximately 1,500 individuals at the student center on the campus of CSU, Fort Collins, Colorado, excerpts from which are set forth as follows:

"I'll have to apologize for not being stoned or having a cold. (here Hoffman pulls out replica of American flag, which is made like a handkerchief and blows his nose on it.) It's just old glory blowing in the wind.

"So getting out of Cook County Jail into the lower middle security penitentiary we call the United States of America is not such a good deal. They let us out on one condition--we're not allowed to give any seditious speeches. I hope everything I say is seditious. I hope everything we do, live, breathe and eat (obscene) and shoot is seditious because we find ourselves in a state of war.

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"Now the American pig empire wants to devour our new youth nation.

"Do they teach you about making bombs? Nope, boom Well, you're going to ask about the bombings. What's this sound going around. New York blew up the IBM office. You've seen one you've seen them all. Bombings, pea shooters, plastic bombs. Better living through chemistry. The Yippies believe in a violation of every law including the law of gravity. What goes up don't necessarily have to come down.

"We believe in banks. We invested in the Bank of America, Santa Barbara. That paid off heavy.

"We have to redefine the language and one of the words we got to reorient ourselves to is the word violence. We have to talk about institutional violence.

"We're just going to pull off and do our thing and the card table, card house is going to come crumbling down. Well, I'll tell you it's falling on our (obscene) heads. We're like two trains running and they were going full speed right in that court-house; just like that on the same track. And I'll tell you if we don't figure out how to derail that other (obscene) train before it's too late, it's going to take us with it. And I'll tell you revolution is about life, it's not about dying. You don't die for the revolution, you live for it.

"I said I want to confess because I felt the Government was calling me an enemy of the state and I am an enemy of the state.

"Everybody in the whole (obscene) world saw what happened in the streets of Chicago. Everybody knows what happened there. Everybody knows Mayor Daley and his cohorts were responsible for that. There isn't a court in America where you could put that pig on trial and you believe it. The only court in America that you can put that pig on trial is in the streets and that's where we're going to have our jury of the peers in the streets of this country. It's going to be a long, hot summer if Bobby doesn't get out; it's going to be a burning,

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"(obscene) fall and the whole winter is going to burn. Because he's not there, he's not there because of some murder in New Haven; he's there because he's the chairman of the Black Panther Party.

"We retired, we retired, we deserted, love it or leave it, I left, we left, stick those values because capitalism's got to go and the protestant (obscene) ethic has got to go too. Postpone pleasure, put your money in the bank; your life ain't worth anything unless you got a \$50,000 life insurance policy. shove it! We want it and we want it now; we're reasonable, we want everything; we're rational, we want it now; we're responsible, we're going to take it.

"There is no way of changing it that way, there's only changing it through our action in the streets and when you have that situation the Government's going to move against you and it is moving; it's moving culturally and it's moving politically and I consider that a state of oppression.

"I know what the (obscene) I'm doing cause I'm ripping off the money from here see and that's going back to New York to get Bobby Seale out of jail and to arm every (obscene) hippie in my area.

"Senator Eastland gets 3 million dollars a year to not grow cotton, well shoot the (obscene) if you agree, and we put in his place cotton fields...he'd make good manure.

"The university is a base for launching guerrilla attacks, that's all it is; it ain't a (obscene) place to get an education; it ain't a place to get a degree. It's a place where there are a mass of people and a place to launch a guerrilla attack on an institution of America and use it as such and that's it and that's all it's there for.

"You tell young kids we belong in another nation. We ain't in this nation, we don't understand it. We got chromosc damage; we never take baths; we're spaced-out freaks; we're freak freaks, anything you want to call us--commies, pinkos, freaking, (obscene), fag, hippie, revolutionaries, we don't give a (obscene) Then they say why don't you salute the flag--it ain't my flag. You tell that to a 7-year-old kid because they're going to make the revolution..."

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I. Kansas University
Lawrence, Kansas
April 8, 1970

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[REDACTED] that the subject arrived in Kansas City, Missouri, by air and was driven by automobile to Lawrence, Kansas. He then went to Potter's Lake at approximately 5:30 PM on April 8, 1970, where he addressed a crowd of several hundred students. Source stated while at Potter's Lake, HOFFMAN did not make a formal address but merely mingled with the students and he is not known to have made any statements which would be construed as inciting to violence.

On April 8, 1970, at 8:00 PM, SAS of the FBI observed the subject address approximately 7,000 individuals, mostly students, at the Allen Field House at Kansas University (KU), Lawrence, Kansas. HOFFMAN's speech contained numerous obscene statements and was strongly critical of his recent trial and conviction in United States District Court in Chicago, Illinois. HOFFMAN was also highly critical of what he termed the establishment in the United States and made critical references to the administration of KU and local authorities in Lawrence, Kansas. HOFFMAN made no statements encouraging persons to incite violence.

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN reportedly spent the night at 1340 Tennessee Street, in Lawrence, Kansas, which is the residence of DAVID AWBREY, Student Council President.

J. Kansas Wesleyan University
Salina, Kansas
April 9, 1970

On April 9, 1970, at 8:00 PM, SAS of the FBI observed ABBOTT HOFFMAN addressing approximately 1,000 individuals, mostly students at Kansas Wesleyan University in Salina, Kansas. At the outset of the speech, HOFFMAN took what appeared to be a handkerchief from his left rear pocket and wiped his nose with this handkerchief. This handkerchief appeared to have red and white stripes with a blue field and what appeared to be possibly white stars. There was an

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immediate hostile reaction from the crowd and two eggs were thrown at HOFFMAN. The ushers immediately ejected the individuals throwing the eggs and student leaders quieted the crowd. Thereafter, HOFFMAN's speech, although marked with obscenity and derogatory remarks to the establishment, and his recent trail and conviction in Chicago, was considerably less violent than his speech given the previous night in Lawrence, Kansas. No statements were made inciting any individuals to take violent action and at the conclusion of his speech HOFFMAN stated that his main goal in life was to make a revolution in this country without stating how he would do this.

[REDACTED] advised ABBIE HOFFMAN arrived in Salina, Kansas, by air from Kansas City, Missouri, at approximately 5:00 PM, April 9, 1970, and departed from Salina for Kansas City, Missouri, by air at 6:00 AM, on April 10, 1970. He spent the night at 324 East Beloit in Salina, Kansas.

[REDACTED] that there has been considerable ill feeling toward HOFFMAN because of his alleged desecration of the American flag when he wiped his nose with what might have been the American flag, and the county attorney in Salina is considering taking action against HOFFMAN in this regard.

K. Dallas, Texas,
April 11, 1970

[REDACTED] that ABBOTT H. HOFFMAN and his Attorney, LEONARD I. WEINGLASS, were scheduled to appear and make speeches at Dallas, Texas, on April 11, 1970, in an effort to raise money for the "Chicago Defense Fund". [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN, who is one of the defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial, originally had planned to speak on the above date at Southern Methodist University (SMU), Dallas, Texas, but authorities at that school decided to deny permission for such appearance and speeches.

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67D [REDACTED] that in view of this, HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS obtained the rental of the Dallas Fair Park Band Shell from noon to 6:00 PM on April 11, 1970, for a rental fee of \$150. [REDACTED] that arrangements for the above speeches and rental of the Band Shell were made by NORMAN JERRY RIFFE and TIMOTHY SCOTT KELLEHER, 3064 Milton Street, Dallas, Texas, who are both members of the Dallas Peace Committee (DPC). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that a \$2 admission charge was to be made at the Band Shell to defray expenses.

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS arrived in Dallas, Texas at 10:00 AM on April 11, 1970, by way of Texas International Airlines & APPROX Flight 924 from Austin, Texas. [REDACTED] that HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS were accompanied by a SUSAN WILLIAMSON described by the source as a white female, age 21, and who is a student at Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas. HOFFMAN, WEINGLASS, and WILLIAMSON were met at Love Field Air Terminal, Dallas, Texas, by TIMOTHY SCOTT KELLEHER, who drove them from Love Field to 3117 Live Oak Street, where HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS held a short press conference.

During the press conference, HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS told newspaper reporters that "the February convictions of the Chicago seven will be overturned upon the first appeal to a higher court". WEINGLASS told reporters "Everyone I talk to is convinced legally that we have a reversible case. Every lawyer knows there were errors even after the first day." The above press conference was billed by HOFFMAN as "a fireside chat."

67D [REDACTED] that HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS appeared at the Dallas Fair Park Band Shell at 1:30 PM, on April 11, 1970, at which time both HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS made short speeches of approximately 15 minutes each. During HOFFMAN's speech, he told about how the movement leaders were being oppressed by the "Establishment" and how the people in Dallas just had to get organized into a "conspiracy" and "start doing things". HOFFMAN told the gathering of approximately

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175 to 200 persons that the people in the "Movement" were being "picked off one by one" but that a conspiracy consisting of thousands of persons could not be taken. During HOFFMAN's speech, he did not make any inflammatory remarks or statements and at one point, HOFFMAN stated that he did not wish to make any indictable remarks while in Dallas. HOFFMAN, during the short speech, used many obscene words.

The above speeches ended at 2:15 PM, at which time, HOFFMAN, WEINGLASS, and WILLIAMSON were driven from the Fair Park Band Shell by KELLEHER to Dallas Love Field where they boarded Texas International Airlines Flight Number 925 at 4:35 PM, en route to Austin, Texas.

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[REDACTED] that during the appearance of HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS, an attempt was made to collect \$2 from each person attending; however, two side gates were open to the Band Shell and most of the crowd of less than 200 people merely walked in the free gates. A collection was made which totaled approximately \$235 and after paying \$150 rental for the Band Shell, which only left \$85, which money was taken by HOFFMAN and WEINGLASS. According to the source, HOFFMAN was visibly disappointed in the small turn out at the Band Shell at Fair Park and stated that he hoped the next time he came to Dallas it would take more than four plain-clothes men from the Dallas Police Department to handle the gathering. The source stated that upon arrival at Love Field, the airline tickets were purchased with \$1 bills which were apparently obtained from the collections at the Band Shell.

[REDACTED] that HOFFMAN was very disappointed at the small turn out at the Band Shell and stated that the people in Dallas "blew it". HOFFMAN originally had asked for \$2,000 to appear in Dallas and was very disappointed in receiving less than \$100.

L. University of Texas
Austin, Texas
April 11, 1970

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[REDACTED] that ABBOTT HOFFMAN, one of the defendants in the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial, was scheduled to speak at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, on April 10, or April 11, 1970.

[REDACTED] that the subject and LEONARD WEINGLASS held a press conference at approximately 5:45 PM on April 11, 1970, at the University of Texas campus, Austin, Texas. The press conference was restricted to those possessing press credentials. The following are excerpts from that press conference:

In response to a question from a representative of the press regarding HOFFMAN's intentions to speak at the Rice University at Houston, Texas, HOFFMAN made the following statement:

"Well, we definitely plan to go to Rice, burn the Constitution because we think that's what the Board of Trustees is into, and we definitely plan to go on to Rice and speak. I mean we got five years for crossing state lines and most certainly we are not going to be prevented from crossing campus lines."

After commenting regarding the contempt citations during the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial, HOFFMAN made the following statement:

"But of course we were in contempt. I mean of the court system, the whole system, and of the law that put us on trial."

In response to a question from the press as to whether or not HOFFMAN might be arrested if he returned to Kansas for blowing his nose on a handkerchief that resembled an American flag, HOFFMAN made the following statement:

"It is no different than conspiracy. It's the same,

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" it's all 'catch 22' which means that they can do whatever they want until we get our (obscene) together and organize and be able to take them on. 'Les we build us a new nation with a new Army.' Although we like to have fun and everything, there's people out there that don't want to see that we live that kind of life, and we have to learn to defend ourselves against those people and those forces."

On April 11, 1970, SAS of the FBI heard the subject address approximately 8,000 individuals at Gregory Gymnasium on the University of Texas campus at Austin, Texas, at the invitation of the University of Texas Union Speaker's Committee. The following are excerpts from the subject's speech:

"...the law hasn't got a (obscene) think to do with justice. The law is about keeping the people in power right where the (obscene) they are. And that is why, and that is why, when those judges say we went in there, that we went in there, into that courtroom in Chicago, that neon oven, to deliberately be in contempt of that court system, they are 'right on,' cause that is what we did; because we are in contempt of that law, and we are in contempt of the people in Washington that passed that law and every other (obscene) law in the books. The yippies, there are two million seven hundred fifty thousand laws in this country. The yippies are for the violation of every one of those (obscene) laws including the law of gravity.

"We are going to smash a society that robs women of their dignity. That's what we're going to do. And it ain't about Virginia Slims, sticking cancer in her mouth. That ain't what the (obscene) its about. It's about women have a right to do the decision-making that effects their lives and their bodies.

"We can do it. We can whip those (obscene) pigs We can dance on the grave of the pig empire.

"We are also a people, an emerging nation, proud, and beautiful, and right. We are the alternative. We are what we are going to put in the (obscene) place.

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"We are emerging. We're going to break the (obscene) out of the eggs that we are kept in. The youth are going to make the revolution and the youth are going to keep it

"The reason we are here is because half a million of our brothers and sisters constituted themselves as a jury of our peers and took to the streets of this country. That is why we are here and that is what has to happen, in every trial in America. That is what has to happen. Bank of America. Invest your yippie dollars quick 'cause there ain't going to be too many of them banks around to invest later on.

"What's needed right here in this town is a conspiracy just like the one we had in Chicago. We were guilty of that. We did have a conspiracy to wreck this system and to wreck the courts."

M. Houston, Texas
April 12, 1970

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[REDACTED] hat on April 12, 1970 the subject appeared in Herman Park, Houston, Texas, during an anti-war march and rally.

[REDACTED] tape recording of the speech made by the subject, excerpts from which are set out as follows:

"Its a pleasure to welcome you to Houston. (Obscene) and Minutemen alike. Where is it? Well tonight at the Continental Showcase, 3730 Scott, 3730 Scott Street. That's right near Jefferson Stadium. Right Who's coming over? Everybody coming over?

"Well, want to report the fact that we just sent a delegation of yippies to Sweden to meet with our fellow revolutionaries around the world. Pathet Lao (?), North Vietnamese, all the stoned Viet Cong, Panther revolutionaries. What they told them was they were long-haired, dope-smoking, rock and roll yippie freaks living in the mountains of North Vietnam and they were the meanest fighters in the whole country. They also told them that they were winning over there even though the CIA engineered a coup with Syanook in Cambodia that the U.S. Government was spreading that war throughout

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"Southeast Asia. That those people out there (unintelligible) little people (unintelligible) were in the right and were winning. They (unintelligible) and they said tomorrow the Texas Rangers (unintelligible) little people gonna whip the big guys every time; the little people riot and keep on coming.

"Now, (unintelligible) President Agnew and General Mitchell, they recognize that they're losing that war over there; that imperialism has failed around the world and when that happens, when that happens, fascism begins here at home. That's what's going on, fascism has come home because they're losing that war in Southeast Asia. All over this country, political oppression, people going on trial, getting five years in Chicago for crossing the state lines, with certain kinds of state of minds; not being allowed to cross campus boundaries with those same kinds of states in minds; we intend to cross that boundary. We're all outlaws, we're outlaws in the eyes of America. We're proud outlaws. We're beautiful outlaws. We're gonna fight to defend ourselves. Because we recognize, people say, well what are you gonna put in its place? We're gonna put ourselves. The youth of this country is the alternative. That's what we're gonna put in its place. The youth is gonna make the revolution and the youth is gonna keep it. If we have to break some necks to do it, we're gonna break them from the inside out. That's what we're gonna do. The youth will make the revolution and the youth will keep it. Keep on coming. Right on".

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 [REDACTED] that at approximately 8:30 PM on April 12, 1970, the subject appeared at the Continental Showcase, Houston, Texas.

[REDACTED] tape recording of the speech made by the subject, excerpts from which are set forth as follows:

"Well, my name's Abbie. I'm from Muskegee (ph), Oklahoma. This arrow reminds me, we printed this book once in New York called (Obscene) the System. We got a special (grant ?). During the trial they said that Deputy Mayor in Chicago said that we got a \$100,000 grant from the Office of Economic

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" Opportunity, and one of the things we did with the money was to print this book we called (Obscene) the System, which shows how to live totally free in America and one of the things we had in was you can get a free buffalo if you want it by writing to the Department of Wildlife and they got something like 3,000 requests within two months. They said that they didn't have any buffaloes and, furthermore, they didn't have any yippies either. They said though that they were placing the yippies on their list of endangered species. Well, guess they are sorta hunting yippies. Well, I was up, I was on trial in Chicago. Did you hear about it? It was actually, we were, we were pretty downright upset that John Wayne, Old Duke, stole the Academy Award from us -- I'll tell you (if) there weren't whiskey-drinking old lush heads making those kinds of decisions in the country we would have swept it sure as (obscene). Well, strange trial, we were tried under a law called Anti-Riot Act. It was Strom Thurmond's civil rights contribution passed in April of 1968 in a record ten hours and signed the next day and the day right after they, they began the investigation of us. We had been organizing about three months before that to come to Chicago, so everything we were doing was automatically on that day illegal. Besides tapping our phones, following us around the country was in violation of Supreme Court decision of the Fourth Amendment but, Julie, when it got time for us to make that motion said, 'oh, well, we'll decide that later'. Everything is gonna get decided later in this trial. Well, Strom Thurmond passed, got through his statute says 'People cannot cross state lines with the intention to incite a riot'. A riot is defined by an act or a threat of violence by one or more people in a crowd of three or more. Probably happened six or seven (sixty seven) times in the assembly and about ten or twenty times out at park, that great festival this afternoon.

"(Unintelligible) to teach us dumb Yankees a thing or two. Texas, I hear Chicago's the capital of this town. Well, so there we were, faced with this kind of law. In April, a year and a half later after that little football game we had up there with the Democratic Party and the Blue Boys, Mayor Daley's team, up in Lincoln Park, they indicted us, eight people; that is, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, they thought they were

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" the heads of SDS, but FBI is a little slow sometimes in processing their reports. They indicted Dave Dellinger, been a pacifist for 20 years. To have an anti-war movement you should have at least one pacifist. They indicted me and Jerry trying to run a pig (?) for president. They indicted Bobby Seale cause you gotta have one of them and John Froines, Lee Weiner Lee Weiner cause he's a professor and John Froines cause he's a chemist. I tell you (if) you're gonna have a conspiracy these days, you gotta get yourself a chemist. (Unintelligible) There's one thing conspiracy stands for -- it's better living through chemistry, in more ways than one.

"We teach free education. Well, you can sit in a math class and learn Farmer Jones brings ten apples into Houston, sells them for two cents each, how much profit does he make? Remember? We all learned it that way. Profit (obscene) profit. (Obscene) capitalism. We don't want no money America is the land of the free. My old man told me that means you don't pay. He said that. You don't pay. Try to build a society in which all the goods and services are available to whoever wants them, come who may, available, because they're beautiful. That's the kind of alternative we want. People say, what's the alternative? Here's the answer--destroy it all. They never say that to like Nixon. Hey Dick like after you (obscene) in all the streams you know and ripped down all the forests and things like that and make (unintelligible) out of the rest of the world, what are you gonna put in its place? Nobody ever said that to him. But, right over here in Mississippi they pay Senator Eastland million dollars a year not to plant cotton. Well, we got the alternative - plant Senator Eastland and grow the cotton right over him. He makes (obscene) good manure. Boy that cotton grows high as an elephant's eye. We are the alternative. We sit and listen to the teachers, mayors, and politicians. We get some things to eat, worth nothing We don't know any answers, (obscene). People here, right here, can build a better mousetrap than anyone around. People here can build better mice. We can do anything. Heaven, bring heaven on earth. Some for everybody. How you gonna do it? We gonna have to fight for heaven. We gonna have to fight to stay our and resist (the) dying empire. We have to resist America's children (?) for breakfast program.

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"We ain't gonna participate in that. We ain't gonna get devoured by the dinosaurs they sneak into histroy. Well, trials go on all over, for all kinds of things. Bobby Seale fighting for black liberation. These Philistine pigs are trying to put him in the electric chair up in New Haven. We're going up there; we're gonna see that that never happens. Even if we gotta cross state lines with the most evil, dangerous states of mind possible."

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[REDACTED]

The New York "Daily News", in its January 10, 1966, issue contained an article entitled "Word From the Left". The article identified THOMAS HAYDEN, 23, founder of the Leftist SDS as one of three Americans who defied a State Department travel ban to spend ten days in North Vietnam and who arrived at John F. Kennedy Airport on the previous night.

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of the MLF and "Liberation" magazine are contained in the Appendix hereto.

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LEE J. WEINER is identified in the "Chicago Daily News" of April 10, 1969, Page 1, as an Associate Professor of Sociology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and an anti-war activist in the Chicago area.

N. Festival of Life
Hartford, Connecticut
April 14, 1970

SAS of the FBI observed a Festival of Life conducted by the Anti-Aircraft Conspiracy in Bushnell Park in midtown Hartford, Connecticut from 2:00 PM to 5:30 PM on April 14, 1970.

The affair was attended by about 2,000 persons mostly youths of the "hippie type".

The subject spoke for approximately 20 minutes during which time he stated in part as follows:

"Those guys down in Washington, President Agnew, General Mitchell and Hyiakowa, Martha Raye and all those dumb dinosaurs when imperialism fails abroad they begin to have a policy of fascism at home, and that's where we got to start fighting it. The revolution begins at home, right in our living rooms, right here in Hartford, Connecticut, and down the street in New Haven, Connecticut.

"Right here in New Haven, Connecticut, they're trying to railroad into the electric chair the bravest, meanest, revolutionary in the whole damned country, Bobby G. Scale. We're never going to let that happen. We're never going to let that happen because we know, one thing we learned in our trial. you can't find - I'll give \$1,000 bucks to anyone who can name a liberal Senator down in Washington, that opposed that trial. The only reason we got out is because 500,000 of our brothers and sisters constituted themselves as a jury of our peers and voted for us in this only jury in the in the old courtroom that we have left in this dieing America, the streets, and that's how we got out.

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"We have to recognize that we are all the laws in the eyes of America and that we are going to resist that dieing pig apparatus for trying to chow us and we are going to stand here and fight here in going into the oven. We are not going to become part of America's 'Children For Breakfast Club'. We are going to resist, we are going to survive and we are going to resist and fight back because we are beautiful and we are a people.

"So what are we going to do? Well, come May Day, we are going to celebrate down at Yale. All of the conspiracy seven are coming to New Haven. We're going to get a higher education at Yale. Yale University is responsible for what's going to happen to Bobby Seale and they're responsible for the slums and the racism that the rest of New Haven is, and we're going to end that because you can't end the war in Vietnam without ending racism here at home. We're going to end that.

"And all across the country - Kansas, California, Maine, New Mexico, there is a vast conspiracy of young people growing and what they are saying is they're not going to accept that dieing civilization that wants to dump garbage in the streams and in our valued life. We reject that. We're not going to accept that kind of civilization. We're going to start a new world. And, they ask us 'Well, after we've destroyed all you crazy minded people, after you've destroyed everything, what are you going to put in it's place?' We're going to put ourselves in it's place; we are the alternative. They only ask that question because they go to dumb ass university.

"I just came from a trial in Chicago, we learned something about that trial, we learned that the Courts - the way fascism comes is through the Courts. If you look back in history, we saw that six million Jews were sent out to the gas chambers - the silent majority, flower children just doing their thing. They were sent out all legal under a campaign of law and order. Just like the ones their trying to push down our throats now. But we learned the way to resist. That is to do what every defendant in history has always wanted to do. It started on a very simple thing - our so-called 'anticks!'"

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O. Holy Cross College
Worcester, Massachusetts
April 14, 1970

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[REDACTED] that information had been received that the Worcester Junior College, Worcester, Massachusetts, had scheduled the appearance of ABBIE HOFFMAN at Worcester, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, April 14, 1970, at 11:30 AM in the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Gym, 776 Main Street, Worcester. HOFFMAN had been invited by the Student Council of Worcester Junior College.

[REDACTED] that the speech previously scheduled for ABBIE HOFFMAN at the YMCA on April 14, 1970, had been cancelled, as the YMCA would not allow their facilities to be used. However, HOFFMAN's speech was now scheduled for 9:00 PM on April 14, 1970, to be held at the Field House on the campus of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts. Said speech was being sponsored by the Revolutionary Student Union of Holy Cross with an admission fee of \$1 per person.

On April 14, 1970, SAS of the FBI observed ABBIE HOFFMAN appear at Holy Cross College Field House where he spoke to a crowd of approximately 3,500 people from 8:55 PM to 9:50 PM.

HOFFMAN began his speech with a brief summary of his trial in Chicago, referring to the prosecutor and judge as "tools of the establishment" and stated that any judge would have done the same things that Judge HOFFMAN did.

He also mentioned CHARLES GARRY whom he and the rest of the "conspiracy" had attempted to retain as their attorney. He then urged everyone in attendance to go to New Haven, Connecticut, on May 1, 1970, to attend a rally for BOBBY SEALE. He stated that he and the rest of the defendants in the Chicago trial would be moving to New Haven between the present time and the first of May. He stated that they would stay until the trial was over.

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HOFFMAN spoke at length about the City of Worcester and cited what he claimed to be examples of the racism and "establishment discriminatory practices" in that city. He also made much of the fact that he was born and raised in Worcester but because of the above-mentioned practices, he did not claim it as his home.

He also spoke in a very derogatory manner about Holy Cross College and mentioned that both TIMOTHY LEARY, whom he referred to as Saint TIMOTHY, and THOMAS FORAN, the United States Attorney in Chicago, attended Holy Cross College. He stated that LEARY was the better of the two because he had dropped out.

He ended his speech with a repeated plea for everyone to attend the trial in New Haven and stated that the young persons six years old and up were the vanguard of the revolution.

P. Skidmore College,
Saratoga Springs, New York
April 16, 1970

On April 16, 1970, at approximately 8:00 PM an SA of the FBI heard ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN deliver a talk at the Athletic Field at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York.

HOFFMAN, who had no specific topic, talked at length concerning his trial at Chicago, advocating the use of marijuana, ridicule of the Federal Government and the present judicial system.

HOFFMAN urged the audience to congregate in Poughkeepsie, New York during the forthcoming trial of TIMOTHY LEARY on marijuana charges and asked them to form a committee to insure many participants. He stated anyone who smoked marijuana was obligated to show up at LEARY's trial.

HOFFMAN also stated he would be at New Haven, Connecticut on May Day to demand the freedom of BPP Chairman, BOBBY G. SEALE. HOFFMAN urged the audience to go to New Haven to

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participate in the demand for SEALE's release. He stated that SEALE was being railroaded into the electric chair and that they must not let this happen.

HOFFMAN stated that America wants to devour its youth and that America has a children-for breakfast program. HOFFMAN told the audience that in the eyes of America they are considered outlaws, so they ought to start acting like outlaws. He related that we live in a system that is violent and anything done to destroy this system is an act of love. He further stated that in order to survive they would have to learn to fight. He mentioned that the "hippies" living in communes in Texas, which was recently visited, were arming themselves and receiving instructions in karate and judo.

Q. State University of New York,
Agricultural and Technical College
Alfred, New York
April 28, 1970

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[REDACTED] that ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN is scheduled to speak in the gymnasium of the Student Activity Building at the State University of New York, Agricultural and Technical College, Alfred, New York, on April 28, 1970, at 3:00 PM. [REDACTED] that HOFFMAN's appearance is sponsored by the College Union Board at Alfred Tech (CUBAT) a student organization which annually books a number of speakers as part of its "insight" series. The afternoon program is free to CUBAT members but there will be a \$1.00 charge to the general public. [REDACTED] that the title of HOFFMAN's speech is "Revolution for the Hell Of It" which is the same title as a book he has written.

An SA of the FBI attended HOFFMAN's speech on April 28, 1970, at the Student Activity Building at the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College, Alfred, New York. HOFFMAN spoke to approximately 450 persons, predominately young people. He started his speech at approximately 3:00 PM. HOFFMAN discussed the Anti-Riot Act and his trial at Chicago, Illinois. HOFFMAN also mentioned BOBBY SEALE being on trial for murder in Connecticut.

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HOFFMAN said, "Well, now Bobby Seale's got more problems. The State of Connecticut's trying to railroad him into the electric chair. And we're going up there. This weekend, this weekend, there's going to be a war in this country. A war." He also said, "I hope some of you can get up to New Haven to join us." He also stated, "We will risk anything to see that Bobby Seale doesn't go to the electric chair; we don't care if they bring in the National Guard, we're going."

R. State University of New York
College of Arts and Science
Geneseo, New York
April 28, 1970

On April 28, 1970, SAS of the FBI observed the subject address approximately 400 - 500 students at the State University of New York, College of Arts and Science, Geneseo, New York. The subject made derogatory remarks about Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN and the conduct of the trial in Chicago. He stated he was not tried by a jury of his peers and made other statements concerning the judge and the fairness of the trial. He referred to the trial as a political trial. He also urged the students to attend a rally in New Haven, Connecticut on the following weekend to support the Black Panthers. He referred to the University at Geneseo as an establishment unit advising they should do something to change this. He urged them to conduct some action in this direction. He also stated that the government was a polluting government and should be changed through revolution.

S. Colgate University
Hamilton, New York
April 29, 1970

On April 29, 1970, an SA of the FBI attended a scheduled speech of ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN in the University Memorial Chapel, Colgate University (CU), Hamilton, New York. The subject appeared before group of approximately 1300 hippie-type college and high school students shortly after 8:00 PM.

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He opened his presentation by introducing himself as "Abbie Hoffman", requesting first-aid by an alleged self-inflicted knife wound to his right buttock. He dropped his trousers to expose his back side to public view, and dabbed at the alleged wound with what appeared to be a handkerchief sized American flag. He then blew his nose in the "flag" and proceeded with his presentation.

He expressed the opinion that the Chicago 7 trial, a trial held in Federal Court, Chicago, during the fall of 1969, in which he was a defendant, should have won an Academy Award above JOHN WAYNE and emphasized that the trial was not fair because the jury was not a jury of peers.

He said, "The average age of the jurors was 52. And you've got to be a registered voter to be on the jury. It's ironic that people who come to Chicago to protest a political system they don't believe in must be tried by people who believe in that system enough to register to vote".

He defined a conspiracy as "A conspiracy is a very metaphysical thing. It means to breath together".

He called the audiences attention to the scheduled protest march on May 1, 1970, at New Haven, Connecticut, and described it as "The biggest riot the world has ever seen". He directed a question to the audience asking who would come with him to New Haven - his answer was a resounding silence.

His performance included anecdotes about the Chicago 7's trial with references to the presiding Justice Judge JULIUS J. HOFFMAN, comments on religions, slams at higher education, and reflections on the psychological quality of life in the United States.

He said, "I haven't paid my taxes in eight years". He said he liked living in the United States. "I like the nation in which I'm living. The new Nation". Of the trial in Chicago he said that it was not a trial of eight, but of "our dreams, our visions, and our culture; 500,000 brothers and sisters were on trial there".

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Referring to the American Civil War President, he said "Abe Lincoln once said, 'If the people shall grow weary of their constitutional right to amend the constitution, they must exert the revolutionary right to dismember and overthrow the government!' If A. Lincoln had said that in Lincoln Park in Chicago, 1968, he would have gotten five years just like the rest of us."

HOFFMAN remarked that "This is such a WASP place - I'm a kike you know. I ain't got nothing against religion you know. Jesus was a brother in the early days. He wore long hair and sandals." HOFFMAN sprinkled his speech liberally with his favorite four letter expletive. "I say the word alot. I learned to use the word in the police station. It's the only word left in the English language that expresses both outrage and love".

He expressed the belief that colleges and universities ought to be teaching guerrilla warfare because "You're going to need it." Instead he said, institutions of higher learning are teaching cynicism and defeatism.

HOFFMAN generally marked the establishment, justice and society and after shortly more than an hour of his comedy political harangue routine, he departed the chapel in a crowd.

67D [REDACTED] that on the arrival of Mr. HOFFMAN at the CU campus, Hamilton, New York, shortly after 8:00 PM, on April 29, 1970, a small group of students, numbering approximately 20, attempted to block him from entering the side entrance to the university Memorial Chapel. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that although no violence resulted, there was a brief confrontation during which HOFFMAN was alleged to have waved a hunting knife at the students blocking his way in order to gain entrance to the Chapel. [REDACTED] that one of the students who was not identified, telephonically contacted the Hamilton, New York, Police Department, in an effort to obtain a warrant for HOFFMAN's arrest in connection with the blocking incident. The university administration is not in favor of any of its students filing a complaint against HOFFMAN since they do not desire to have any additional publicity to HOFFMAN's visit.

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[REDACTED] advised that a CU student group, not further identified, took their complaint concerning the visit of HOFFMAN to the Colgate campus to the Office of the District Attorney for Madison County, New York on May 1, 1970, and were advised by a representative of the District Attorney's Office that the circumstances surrounding HOFFMAN's alleged use of a dangerous instrument on the evening of April 29, 1970, at the University Memorial Chapel, CU, Hamilton, New York, did not constitute a criminal violation, since no specific individual was threatened and no one was physically injured when HOFFMAN allegedly waved a hunting knife to clear his entry into the Chapel.

T. New York University,
New York City
May 7, 1970

[REDACTED] that on the evening of May 7, 1970, a meeting was held in the Loeb Student Center at New York University (NYU) in New York City (NYC) from 8:10 PM to 8:45 PM with approximately 1,000 persons in attendance.

[REDACTED] at this meeting, ABBIE HOFFMAN spoke for about 15 minutes during which time he pointed to the recent events at Kent State University and Cambodia using these as proof of the existence of "revolution".

[REDACTED] that ABBIE HOFFMAN, with reference to Kent State University, said "for everyone of us they kill, we'll kill ten of them". He further said that "we are going on a search and destroy mission to Washington". He compared the war of liberation in South Vietnam with the big (obscene) in Washington. Referring to the Washington Monument, he said, this is a symbol the Government uses in "(obscene) the world". He pointed out that the demonstrators in Washington were unable to get a permit to demonstrate in front of the White House but that troops did not have a permit to go into Cambodia.

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The "Washington Square Journal" in its May 8, 1970, issue contained an article entitled "Hoffman - Kunstler Plead Unity in Student Strike" which stated in part as follows:

" Abbie Hoffman and attorney William Kunstler, made impassioned pleas for unity to an overflow crowd of 1200 striking students at Eisner and Lubin Auditorium last night.

" 'This is the week,' Hoffman told the crowd, 'This is the week we're going to Washington and place those war criminals under house arrest. We're going for a search and destroy mission to find enemy headquarters.'

"In a relatively mild display of his flamboyant satirical style, Hoffman seemed more serious with his audience than usual. At the end of his performance, he explained that we was 'pooped.'

" 'We don't want to live under a system that makes war on Southeast Asia and black people,' Hoffman said. 'What we've got now is a jailbreak. The biggest (obscene) jail break this country's every seen.'

"Hoffman said that people are 'at war' with the government and that, 'We refuse to participate in the pig empire that devours its children for its breakfast program.'"

The December, 1968, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal" published by the NECLC, on the inside cover lists WILLIAM KUNSTLER as a member of the National Council of the NECLC.

U. Brooklyn College
Brooklyn, New York
May 14, 1970

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The "Kingsman", a Brooklyn College student newspaper, in its May 15, 1970, issue contained an article entitled "Hoffman Urges Continuation of Strike" which stated in part as follows:

"Abbie Hoffman, a member of the 'Chicago 7' and a leader of the Youth International Party (Yippies), spoke of creating a new country before a large group of striking students in front of Boylan Hall, Monday.

"Mr. Hoffman stated he wanted the students to gather in Washington on July 4, American Independence Day. There, he said, a third continental congress would be held to draw up a new country that would be recognized by several countries, including the North Vietnamese government.

"During his speech, Mr. Hoffman took out an American flag from his pocket and wiped his brow with it.

"He called BC a 'vanilla university' since it is mainly white. He further stated that the only way students could keep the school closed in the fall would be to continue these activities through the summer.

"He blamed the Coca-Cola bottling company for the Vietnam War. 'There are vending machines throughout the world and one can even find one in the jungle'. In general, Mr. Hoffman called the Vietnam War 'not the real thing.'

"He urged all of the students to tie up the trunk lines to Washington. 'You must call 202-555-1212, which is directory assistance for the Washington area. When the operator answers, ask her how the war is going. When she asks which war tell her to guess'. Mr. Hoffman stated that the calling should take place today between the hours of 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.

"We must continually go to New Haven where the Black Panthers and Bobby Seale its leader, are on trial. They are not the only ones on trial, but also the movement of which we are a part. If Bobby Seale loses, so does our movement,' claimed Mr. Hoffman.

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"Concerning construction workers' recent attacks on protesting students, Mr. Hoffman stated that 'the workers are our brothers too. It is not their fault that they attack us. It is their unions and organizations that are anti-student and are directing the workers. One must understand this before criticizing the workers.'"

V. University of Washington
Seattle, Washington, May 24, 1970

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[REDACTED] that at 1:00 PM on that date, the Seattle Liberation Front and the Radical Speakers Platform sponsored a rock concert in the Hech Edmundson Pavilion, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. [REDACTED] that various rock bands familiar to the Seattle, Washington area provided music to a small group of individuals which continued to grow throughout the day and ran up a maximum attendance of approximately 1,000 around 9:00 PM.

[REDACTED] that the subject was one of the speakers at this rock concert and that he in his remarks attacked the "establishment" and called for continued student strikes at the University of Washington.

IV. TELEVISION APPEARANCES

A. David Frost Show,
New York City
March 13, 1970

The subject appeared as a guest on the David Frost Show which was aired at 8:30 PM on March 13, 1970, on WNEW-TV, Channel 5, New York City, with moderator DAVID FROST.

During the ensuing discussion, the subject stated in part as follows in response to questions by the moderator if he had the power to fashion his country:

"It would be heaven. I mean I'm a heavenist, I believe in heaven, and I think that we could have it, I'm not the traditional kind of leftist and I'm not martyr that uh...I did not have a good time in jail, none of the seven of us did, they ran out of nails long before they got to us. I think we think that the revolution will come out of jury rather than out of sacrifice. We have a concept of a revolution which the

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"technology and the services are available to all of the people come who may...all over the world literally heaven on earth; we think we can have it, we think the technology particularly in this country. I mean I've been all over to universities as the Attorney General can tell you and Mr. Agnew and it seems that scientists not only know how to build a better mouse trap but now can literally build a better mouse and the technology is available to provided for all the needs and all the services to do things like keep the rivers clean and keep our garbage and our garbage values out of the rest of the world, and we fight against that kind of system that does not allow that kind of economic system to come into being.

"We don't think that people ought to work, no...that doesn't mean they shouldn't struggle to do what they believe in, but you see this is a Protestant ethic which would combine with the rise of capitalism, because all of the people, like the ones that moaned, think that well people only do things you know if they are threatened, if they're kept in slavery, if they are told they won't get into heaven if you don't buy life insurance, keep your money in the bank, we don't think that. People are going to say whose going to pick up the garbage, you see, but we don't see the problem that way. Nobody says to a poet how are you going to write the poems man if you don't get any money. I mean you don't say to a doctor what are you going to keep doing your work for if you don't know or if you are not guaranteed a life insurance policy for the rest of your life. People really like what they do, and we plan to destroy work and turn everyone into an artist literally."

B. "Newsfront" Program
New York City,
March 19, 1970

The subject along with JERRY RUBIN and RENNIE DAVIS appeared as guests on the "Newsfront" Program which was aired on Channel 13, WHDT-TV in New York City, at 10:00 PM on March 19, 1970, with MITCH KRAUSS as host and commentator.

During the ensuing discussion, the subject stated in part as follows concerning the trial of the "Chicago 7" for violating the Federal Anti-Riot Law:

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"I would like to add one point to that and that... I think that we are convinced that all the information that we have available today about the jury, that it was a fixed jury, that the CIA in fact tampered with the jury and we have evidence we feel that will pretty much substantiate that view. The young lady that was the negotiator and worked out a nice agreement by the way, between all the juries nobody would talk to the press, and then went out and sold the rights of her entire life in view of the trial was in fact connected with the CIA. And you see...the script and the trial were read from the beginning and the liberals like (unintelligible) well its the center of court. This ain't a Southern cracker town its the center of court, its the highest court in the land, you're going to get a fair trial."

C. Merv Griffin Show
New York City
March 27, 1970

The subject appeared as a guest on the Merv Griffin Show which was aired at 11:30 PM on March 27, 1970, on WCBS-TV Channel 2, New York City with moderator MERV GRIFFIN. During the ensuing discussion the subject stated in part as follows in response to a question by the moderator as to where he went wrong:

"I think I went wrong in 1960, when I lived in the House of American Activities and I went south to Mississippi, got shot a few times, and arrested a few times, and you know, went on trial a few times for like shirts and things like that and not fastening your seat belts and (nintelligible). And finally ended up in Chicago on trial for conspiracy, to have a intention of crossing the state line in a certain state of mind. You know thats one of the most weirdest laws in history, that law for conspiracy in a state of mind to cross state lines with intention is the same as the law about this shirt. I'm not going to be arrested here tonight because I'm protected here by Merv, which is the ultimate antiballistic...."

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In response to a question by the moderator as to why he was not in jail, the subject stated in part as follows:

"I'm not in jail because five hundred thousand brothers and sisters of mine took to the streets and burned the Bank of America and other state institutions in the country. And at that particular time in history, the Government found it more expeditious to let us out than to keep us in at that time. But we have a number of trials, I just noted that I lost one in Chicago, and I have two coming up in New York and Bobby Seale one of the eight is faced with the electric chair in a framed up charge in New Haven. And Timothy Leary, I think he has been on this show..."

In response to a statement by the moderator that he was provoking people and instilling fear into a large majority of people in America the subject answered as follows:

"I don't know how much is a majority we never got a chance to test that in a court because we were not tried by a jury of our peers. When the verdict came down we tried by a jury of our peers in the street. And as I said half a million people came out in protest of the trial because they felt basically that they were on trial with us and the whole generation was on trial. We tried by a jury whose average age was 52, the judge I think was 75 which was a young chick compared to like Doctor Spock and their conspiracy trial where their judge was like 86. You know they're very rich millionaires who live in a certain part of town and see a certain kind of reality and when they got to the juryroom two jurors said right off that we should be shot because of the way we dressed. Four people still think that we are innocent but they are liberals. They think that to this day we are innocent, but they say well the law is unconstitutional it'll be decided later. It's just what the good German said."

The New York "Daily News" in its March 28, 1970 issue on page 9 contained an article entitled "Member of the Chicago 7 Is Flagged Down by CBS" which stated in part as follows:

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"The CBS television network last night saw fit to erase the colors in a shirt worn by Abbie Hoffman a member of the Chicago 7, on the Merv Griffin show, which was designed after the American Flag. As CBS president Bob Wood explained, this was done to avoid 'legal problems.'

"Wood appeared prior to an after Hoffman's 35 minute interview with Griffin. In his repeated statement he told a nation wide television audience that 'electronic means' were used to blot out the colors 'because of the possibility of violation of law as to disrespect and desecration of the flag and to avoid affronting many of our viewers'. The shirt appeared black on television."

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V. WRITINGS

[REDACTED] made available Liberation News Service (LNS), News Packet Number 239, dated March 7, 1970.

On page 10 of this News Packet, there appears an item entitled "From: Abbie Hoffman and Izak Haber", which states as follows:

"From ABBIE HOFFMAN and IZAK HABER --

"Please run this appeal in your underground paper for at least two weeks and if you can, four weeks. Abbie's name should be printed large for obvious reasons. You can do anything to the appeal if you think it will improve the quality. Thank you (Izak Haber) Yippie!

"HOW TO MAKE \$80 AND NOT SELL GRIT

- "1. Do you know of any hustles, ways to cheat or (obscene) the telephone companies, airlines, General Motors, government, Jackie Onassis, etc.?
- "2. Write and tell us about any Free stores, Free museums, Free schools, Free food, Free anything, FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS, in the communities you live in.

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"3. Tell us about your shoplifting, hitch-hiking, freighting, scrounging, panhandling, bumming methods you have used in this life and your past lives.

"4. Write and tell us about your community's draft counseling services, breakfast for children programs, cheap stores, free money, free sex, or anything you feel will help to make a better YIPPIE survival manual.

"Also, if you send \$150.00 today, you will receive back \$300.00 after the fall of decadent capitalism.

"Send all detailed information to : Izak Haber, 3784 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10034

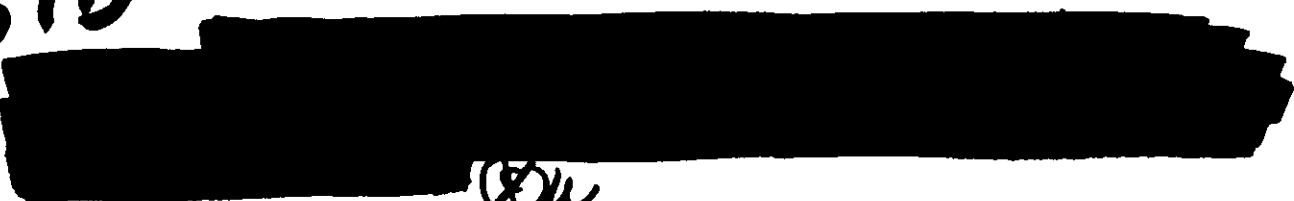
Yippie!

ABBIE HOFFMAN

IZAK HABER

"(From LNS: We talked to Abbie about the above and he asks all underground papers to help in this attempt to produce a new book which hopefully will be a nationwide version of the (Obscene) the System booklet distributed in New York City and printed, in small type, in the back of REVOLUTION FOR THE (Obscene) OF IT.)"

67D



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The June 3, 1970, issue of the "New York Post", a New York City daily newspaper, on pages 3 and 65 contained an article entitled "Solid Gold in Haywire Left" which stated in part as follows:

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"Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin Live in two worlds. There's the world of the streets--of Chicago, the Pentagon, of Uncle Sam hats, American flag shirts, Brillo hair--the media manipulative put-on world of the Yippies.

"But less visible, there's another world--of literary agent royalty checks, sales percentages, lecture fees, book and movie contracts.

"For Hoffman, 32 and Rubin, 31, are leading examples of a new discovery by book publishers and movie producers: There's big money in revolution.

"Hoffman's two books already have sold 191,000 copies, have earned more than \$50,000 in advances, royalties and resale rights. As an added bonus, his book "Revolution for the Hell of It" was bought by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to be made into a movie. Hoffman's share in the complicated deal is at least \$25,000, with another payment still pending. The Yippie leader also has a piece of the net profits.

"Are you a good businessman, Hoffman was asked? 'Maybe', he replied after a long pause. 'But I'm a better pool hustler'.

"'He talks about advances. He talks about percentages of things. He knows what he's doing.' says Christopher Cerf, the Random House editor who worked on Hoffman's second book, 'Woodstock Nation.'

"The books clearly are aimed at youth. Hoffman and Rubin sell well at college book stores. Hollywood's decision that revolution pay also is based largely on the youth market.

"'It's obvious more films will be made,' says Hillard Elkins, who is producing the movie based on Hoffman's book.

"The literary success of Hoffman and Rubin mixes both Marxes, Karl and Groucho, with a lot of show biz.

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"A key person in the beginning was Joyce Johnson, Hoffman's first editor at the Dial Press.

"'I lived in the East Village on St. Marks Place. One could not help become aware of Abbie,' she said. 'Just on the off-chance he might be interested in doing a book, I dropped him a note.'

"Hoffman collected a \$2000 advance from Dial. But the book really didn't take shape until just after the Democratic National Convention in 1968.

"'He called me up and said "I've got the book". It was right after Chicago. It suddenly jelled', she recalled. 'He wrote very quickly. He's very facile, very clever. It just pours out of him.'

"Hoffman did most of the writing on his second book in Christopher Cerf's office. Often he lay on the floor, shirt off, scribbling in longhand. A parade of mini-skirted editorial assistants filtered in and out, staring.

"One day Christopher's father, Bennett Cerf, head of Random House, toured the company with a matron. They opened the door and there was Hoffman, barechested, working on the book in his usual position. 'He's not my son. He's not my son,' Cerf exclaimed.

"'Hi, dad,' Hoffman answered with a big grin.

"'Just being Abbie is publicity in itself,' says a spokesman for the Dial Press. 'He makes news. In our office he's courteous. He's trying to figure out ways to promote the book... he knows what he's here for. We know what he's here for.'

"Sometimes when travelling around the country on revolutionary missions, Hoffman will tuck a list of bookstores to be visited into his suitcase. During a recess at the Chicago trial, he hosted a fingerprint party--instead of the traditional autograph party--at a Chicago bookstore.

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"'He's better at publicity than anyone else I've met,' Cerf says. Hoffman's lawyer and business agent, Jerry Lefcourt, says: 'He'd probably be worth \$250,000 on Madison Av.'

"Where has all the money gone? Certainly some of it has gone for bail. Hoffman and Rubin vehemently deny having sold out to capitalism in the slightest degree. They say, and their agents claim, almost every penny of their earnings flow back into the movement. Lefcourt says that Hoffman's lifestyle has not changed-- and that the Yippie leader now has to worry about his income taxes.

"'He isn't rich,' adds Lefcourt.

"What of the future? Hoffman is writing two more books. One is called 'Steal This Book' and is a manual of how to get things free in America. There are also plans to revive the Yippies as a political party this fall. Rubin and Hoffman want to start their own publishing house.

"The two revolutionaries paused the other day amid all the activities to reflect on themselves as authors.

"'I have a disdain for my own writing. I don't view myself as an author,' Hoffman said. 'I just exert a lot of energy. Sometimes I write it down on paper.'

"He thought a minute.

"'It's embarrassing,' he said. 'You try to overthrow the government and end up on the best-seller list.'"

670 [REDACTED] made available Liberation News Service, News Packet Number 262, dated June 6, 1970. In this news packet there appears an item by the subject entitled "Chicago: Two Years After" which states in part as follows concerning a new introduction for the subject's book "Revolution For The Hell Of It" to be published in September (1970), by Pocket Books, Incorporated

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"In Revolution for the Hell of It, I wrote that within six months it would be outdated. Thus, now two years after the event of Chicago and the thoughts expressed in the book, some comments seem in order. I read the book now as one thumbs through a family scrapbook, as say Charlie Chaplin felt when years later he was asked to narrate the silent film 'Gold Rush' and could not help but refer to himself as 'the little fellow.'

"Two years in a revolution, even a revolution for the hell of it, is a long time. The Lower East Side was O.D.'ed on heroin. People's Park was born by us and crushed by them. Woodstock Nation was born and diluted by the celluloid world of hip capitalism. The Black Panthers have emerged as the most revolutionary force in the land. The Weathermen have unleashed the rage inside each yippie, and yippies have turned on the Weathermen to digging culture. A new breed of stoned revolutionary communists sneak around the country blowing pot and blowing up pig sties. Women's Liberation, more than any other movement to emerge during the last two years, forces us to examine our style of living. To enter the 21st century, to have revolution in our lifetime, male supremacy must be smashed, including the chauvinism in this book. A militant Gay Liberation Front has taught us that our stereotypes of masculinity were molded by the same enemies of life that drove us out of Lincoln Park. The words 'chick' and 'fag' and the deep rooted attitudes they imply must be purged from the New Nation. Cultural Revolution means a disavowal of the values; all values held by our parents who inhabit and sustain the decaying institutions of a dying Pig Empire.

"More still has happened. An ecology movement has taught us to be hysterically impatient in our determination to smash the state before it poisons the planet. Revolution is the festival of the oppressed said Lenin, but dancing on broken glass or on the concrete of a world parking lot would be the fulfillment of empty dreams.

"Then there is the WAR. Their war; the red, white and blue war to make the world safe from the yellow communist devils. Safe for us? (Obscene)! Safe for Gulf Oil Slicks, Dupont Napalm-Freaks, Reynolds Tobacco Cancer, Bob Hopeless and his Kulture of Greed, Yale Heroin Dispensaries and Howard Johnson's 32 flavors (all of which, incidentally, turn out to be vanilla.)

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"It is true that our revolution must be born out of joy, but it's going to take more than some neat pranks to radically change this society. The toy gun on the cover has become a real gun. Never again will I spell America with a 'c', for in the eyes of Amerika we have all been declared outlaws. An armed struggle is not only inevitable, it is happening, and the yippies are part of that.

"Folks will mumble, 'Abbie sure has lost his sense of humor' and stuff like that, but they never understood Revolution for the Hell of It. Ponko liberals never understand, except as observing critics. Mao wrote that to understand revolution, one must participate. If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself. This book was written with treason in my heart. It was written with the knowledge that the institutions and values of imperialism, racism, and capitalism and the protestant ethic do not allow young people to experience authentic liberation. It was written with the intention of making fun subversive. And finally, make no mistake about it, it was written with the hope of destroying Amerika. Yippie!"

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The "New York Post" in its March 13, 1970, issue on page 19, contained an article entitled "War Foes Split on Priorities". This article stated that the subject and JERRY RUBIN appeared at the end of the "1970 Senators For Peace and New Priorities" rally held at Madison Square Garden, New York City on the evening of March 12, 1970.

"The Village Voice", a New York City weekly newspaper, in its March 12, 1970, issue on page 55, sets forth an article by ANDREW SARRIS entitled, "Films in Focus", which states in part as follows:

"FOR THE BENEFIT of readers who wish to be kept informed on where it's at, the following press release dated March 3, 1970, is reprinted in its entirety: 'Abbie Hoffman announced this morning (March 3) that he and other defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial will attempt to offset legal expenses by making their own feature film of the trial.'

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"Speaking on Alex Bennett's WMCA radio show, Hoffman said the film will be called "The Seditious Movie" ("because we're not allowed to make seditious speeches"). It will star all seven defendants, their lawyers, and a number of "sympathetic" celebrities including Dustin Hoffman (no relation), he said.

"The Yippie leader revealed that he sent a telegram to Judge Julius Hoffman (also no relation) yesterday afternoon offering the judge \$100,000 to play himself in the film. The prosecutor and assistant prosecutor have also been offered money to appear.

"The picture will be directed by Nick Ray ("Rebel Without a Cause"), Hoffman (Abbie, that is) and Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman said. It will be filmed this spring in New York on a studio set that will be an exact replica of the Chicago courtroom where the trial took place."

"The New York Times" a New York City daily newspaper, in its April 25, 1970, issue on page 17, contained an article entitled "Abbie Hoffman Barred From White House Tea". This article which is datelined "Washington, April 24" stated as follows:

"Abbie Hoffman, the Yippie leader who was a defendant in the Chicago Seven trial was turned away from the White House today when he tried to attend a tea given by Tricia Nixon.

"He was accompanying Grace Slick of the Jefferson Airplane, a rock group. Miss Slick had been invited to the event, which was given for alumnae of Finch College.

"Mr. Hoffman, conservatively dressed and without his beard, said he was Miss Slick's 'bodyguard and escort.' but a White House Policeman would not permit him to enter the grounds, saying, 'This is strictly for females.'

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"Mr. Hoffman brought out a black flag emblazoned with a multicolored marijuana leaf and hung it on the White House gate. It was quickly removed by a White House policeman. The singer and Mr. Hoffman ran across the street and were driven away by a member of the Jefferson Airplane."

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense, NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

1.LIBERATION MAGAZINE

"Liberation" Magazine (LM) is self-described as an independent monthly with offices at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. A "Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation" was published in the November, 1968 issue. It listed the Publisher and Editor of the magazine as DAVE DELLINGER. The circulation was given as 10,000.

The following comments appeared in a leaflet distributed by LM in May, 1968:

"Since its inception in 1956, Liberation has played an active and creative role in the growth of the new radicalism in the United States. From civil rights to black liberation, from 'ban the bomb' to the movement to end the war in Vietnam, Liberation has been vital. Its radical critique of American society and its emphasis on democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustice of our present social structure have inspired radicals, young and old."

"In addition, Liberation will continue to carry articles and discussions written by and to community organizers, student and non-student activists, educators, economists and social scientists - of interest to anybody concerned with building a radical and nonviolent movement that will bring a fundamental change to the existing order."

67D [REDACTED] that during a speech in New York, New York, on May 10, 1963, DAVE DELLINGER identified himself as a pacifist. He stated it was necessary to abolish the cause of war, which was Capitalism. He advocated a Communist society and said, "I am a Communist," but further stated he was not a Soviet type Communist.

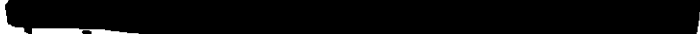
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APPENDIX

1.

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

67D

 that public forums are regularly held and sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City on Friday evenings and are held at SWP headquarters, 873 Broadway, New York, New York. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1.NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES
COMMITTEE, Formerly Known As
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., describes the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as an organization whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It stated the ECLC was established in 1951, and "although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party."

"The New York Times" issue of April 1, 1968, contained an article reflecting the ECLC was changing its name to the National ECLC (NECLC) "to reflect our determination to develop a vital national civil liberties organization in all 50 states as rapidly as possible."

The "Newark Sunday News" of Newark, New Jersey, issue of April 20, 1969, contained an article showing the NECLC, of 25 East 26th Street, New York, New York, operates from its office an anti-war legal help organization for draft-age men, reservists and those on active duty.

1.NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The Committee on Un-American Activities, House report 3123, September 21, 1950, cites the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as a Communist front which is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party (CP) and has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the CP and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.

67D [REDACTED] that from the speeches made and the workshops and panel discussions held at a recent Midwest Conference of the NLG, it clearly appeared that the NLG is being developed from a "complacent, old left type organization" into a strong active supporter of the "new left".

[REDACTED] that the President of the NLG spoke at a NLG banquet held in New York City on April 12, 1969, stating that the NLG has organized young people to work in a radical movement which is seeking to destroy a corrupt, violent society and replace it with one which will benefit all.

[REDACTED] that the President of the New York Chapter of the NLG spoke at the above banquet stating that the purpose of the NLG is to advance the "social revolution" taking place in this country. In furtherance of this purpose, the NLG has established Student Guild Chapters and given counsel to draft resisters and military personnel seeking peace.

As of July 23, 1969, the NLG National Office was located at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York.

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

67D [REDACTED] that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

[REDACTED] that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio", sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

[REDACTED]

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

67D [REDACTED] that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding CASTRO's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventuristic, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although

2.STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (cont'd)

disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

67D [REDACTED] that the PLP faction, which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance, is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of the PLP is attached.


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APPENDIX

1.

67D

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

 that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) maintains its national headquarters at 41 Union Square West, New York, New York, and has as its official publication the "Young Socialist." The YSA is the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and has been described by the SWP as the main recruiting ground for the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-161445

APPENDIX

1.

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

67D

[REDACTED]

that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities, and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

[REDACTED] that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

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NY 100-161445.

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

67D [redacted] that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

[redacted] this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world Socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to [redacted] advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

[redacted] that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

[redacted] that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

July 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-449923
NYfile 100-161445

Title Abbott Howard Hoffman

b7c

Character Security Matter - Anarchist

Reference is made to report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above,
at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

[redacted]

b7d

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (~~105-131719~~)

DATE: 8/19/70

FROM :

SAC, BOSTON (100-38603) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
SM - ANA
KEY ACTIVIST
OO: NEW YORK

Re New York airtel to Bureau 7/29/70.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 67C
92-117 67C
67E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/82 BY SP5 [signature]

10/3/82 [signature]

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-157178) (RM)
- 1 - Boston

REC-20/100-449923-24/2

AUG 21 1970

INT. SEC.



FBI

Date: 8/18/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/92 BY SP-5 RSG/AB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449923)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-161445) (P)
SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
SM-ANA
(KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO: NY)

b7c [Redacted]

See

ReNYairtel, 7/17/70 in captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies of an LHM regarding subject. Five copies of the LHM are enclosed for Chicago.

b7c

SA [Redacted] reviewed the records of the Clerk's Office, Part 2B of the Criminal Court of the City of New York on 8/18/70.

*1 cc each retained 922D
6 cc enclosure destroyed*

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 15) (RM)
 (1 - 176-34) (ABBOTT HOFFMAN)
- 3 - Chicago (100-45292) (Enc. 5) (RM)
 (1 - 176-28)
- 1 - New York (176-6) (HOFFMAN) (42)
- 1 - New York

EX 106

REC-19 100-449923 - 413

[Redacted]

AGENCY: [Redacted] S. [Redacted]
 HOW FORN: [Redacted] R/S
 DATE FORN: 8-20-70
 BY: [Redacted] -ujk

3 AUG 19 1970

b7c

ENCLOSURE

376

INT/SEC.

REC-19

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UPPER COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 18, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-449923

NYfile 100-161445

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/1/92 BY SP5RJB/RS

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

Reference is made to New York memorandum dated July 17, 1970.

A review of the records of the Criminal Court of the City of New York, Part 2B, Room 415, 100 Centre Street, New York City, on August 18, 1970, disclosed that on July 22, 1970, Abbott Hoffman paid a \$50 fine in connection with his having pled guilty to Criminal Trespass in the Criminal Court of the City of New York on July 15, 1970, regarding his arrest at Columbia University on April 30, 1968, by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD).

The records of the Criminal Court of the City of New York also disclosed that Abbott Hoffman paid a \$1000 fine in connection with his having pled guilty to resisting arrest in the Criminal Court of the City of New York on July 15, 1970, regarding his arrest on April 11, 1969 by the NYCPD. This \$1,000 fine was also paid by Hoffman on July 22, 1970.

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.

100 - 449923 - 211

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

8/14/70

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-66255) (C)

GRACE W. SLICK,
nee Grace Barnett Wing
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/JS
ON 3/30/85

Re Bureau airtel dated 4/27/70 captioned "ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, SM - ANA (KEY ACTIVIST)."

Furnished as an enclosure are seven (7) copies of a LHM setting forth information concerning the Subject.

[REDACTED] (RM) 67CD
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (A) (RM)

3/26/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VRT/ams/ka
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8/14/90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- 2 - 100-449923 (ABBOTT HOFFMAN)
- 1 - San Francisco

(5)

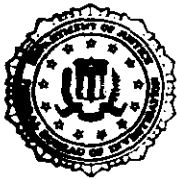
67C
ENCLOSURE

~~9/13/89
Classified by SP1 GSK/mc
Declassify on: OADR
Appeal 81-0382; 82-1693~~

NOT RECORDED
202 AUG 18 1970

6 AUG 17 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

August 14, 1970

DECLASSIFIED BY 2042 PWT/BS ON 5/20/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GRACE W. SLICK,
nee Grace Barnett Wing

11/13/84
Classified by SP-16SK/MLC
Declassify on: DADR
Approved 100-0382; 82-1693

On April 24, 1970, Mrs. Grace W. Slick, one of 350 alumnae of Finch College invited to a ladies tea at the White House on that date, attempted to bring as her guest Abbott Hoffman, one of the "Chicago 7".

The June 2, 1970, issue of "The East Village Other", a weekly hippie type newspaper published in New York City, contained an article entitled "Abbie and Anita Rap with Grace and Paul" which stated in part that Grace Slick was a lead singer with the "Jefferson Airplane", a nationally known rock and roll group.

The article, dealing with the impact of rock and roll on the cultural scene and its connections with the revolutionary youth movement in the United States, quoted Slick as stating, "I prefer not to kill people, but I'd like to destroy as much property as possible".

67C

[REDACTED] advised May 20, 1970, that Grace Slick attended Finch College under the name Grace Barnett Wing from September, 1957, to June, 1958.

67D

[REDACTED]

3/24/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6382 VET/ams/km ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2 Group 1
DATE OF REVIEW 8/11/80 Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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.

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GRACE W. SLICK

67D

[REDACTED] (A) U

[REDACTED] (A) U

[REDACTED] that Grace Barnett Wing was born October 30, 1939, at Highland Park, Illinois. She stated Wing attended Castilleja School, Palo Alto, California, from 1955 to 1957 prior to attending Finch College.

While attending Castilleja, Wing was an impulsive, thoughtless, rather wild, irresponsible young lady and was subjected to disciplinary action during her senior year because of her escapades. There was no evidence of any interest in politics or social issues when she was at Castilleja and was very self-centered and concerned only with herself. She was inclined to make a spectacle of herself. Wing's parents were very conservative and somewhat disenchanted with their daughter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

August 14, 1970

Title GRACE W. SLICK

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated
and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

1 - Mr. [redacted]
8/26/70

67C

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FORMALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DRC)
DATE: 5/11/85

Airtel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

2/2/82
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 8/26/90

EX 106
To: Legat, Ottawa (100-1810)
From: Director, FBI (105-131719)

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
SM - ANA
KEY ACTIVIST

100-449110-244
100-449110-3-44

5/20/85 3042 [redacted]
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
Appeal # 81-0382; 82-164

Reurtel 8/25/70.

Attached are three copies of a blind memorandum
regarding the background and criminal record concerning
captioned individual. There are also two copies of a photograph
of Hoffman attached which were taken in September, 1968.

The Bureau interposes no objection to the dissemination
of this information as outlined in referenced teletype to the
[redacted] (S)(C)

You should advise [redacted]

[redacted] Providing the Bureau is not
identified as the source. (S)U

Enclosures - 5

1 - Special Coordinations Unit (Route through for review)

(5) 67C

NOTE:

Legat, Ottawa, requested background and criminal
information regarding subject [redacted] (S)

MAILED 5
8 OCT 13 1970
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/82 BY SP5 [redacted] 67C

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/82 BY sp seq/ka

1 - r. [redacted] b7c

August 26, 1970

ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN

Also known as Abbie Hoffman, Abby Digger,
Abbe Hoffman, Abbey Hoffman, Abby Hoffman,
Abner Hoffman

Hoffman attended Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, from September, 1955, to June, 1959, when he received an A. B. degree. He was admitted to Brandeis from Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Hoffman is not acceptable for military service due to bronchial asthma and defective vision.

An undated throw-away on the letterhead of Liberation News Service, 3 Thomas Circle, N.W., Washington, D. C., was captioned "An Announcement: The Youth International Party (Or: YIP) is Born." This throw-away contained a press release datelined January 16, 1968, at New York stating that Abbe Hoffman was one of the initial founders of the YIP, a political youth organization.

In May, 1968, Hoffman appeared on the Chicago CBS television program "At Random" and stated he had participated in the recent Columbia University uprisings in New York. At one point he was asked, "Does anyone believe that the communist element was in any way behind the recent student uprising around the country?" Hoffman asked what was meant by a communist, and the moderator replied by using the standard definition, "Anyone who advocates the overthrow of the U. S. Government." Hoffman then stated, "In that case, I am a communist." He was then asked if he was in favor of the overthrow of the U.S. Government and replied that he was in favor of its overthrow by any means possible.

The "New York Post," a New York City daily newspaper, in its issue of September 5, 1968, sets forth an article entitled "As a Yippie Sees Chicago: A Victory," in which the Yippies are referred to as "the turned-on, psyched-up wing of the peace movement." The article quotes Hoffman as stating, with reference to the demonstrations in Chicago during the Democratic Convention in August, 1968: "They called us hard core anarchists with plots to overthrow the government. Well, that's not a secret. That's always been the case. What's the big deal?"

Enclosure to airtel to Legat, Ottawa, dated 8/26/70 captioned "Abbott Howard Hoffman, aka, SM-ANA."

1 - Special Coordinations Unit (Route through for review)

- Tolson
- Sullivan
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Belmont
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Tavel
- Walters
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

100-11497-5-241

Abbott Howard Hoffman

On September 18, 1968, during a press conference in Chicago, Hoffman stated he does not need money, does not work, and does not ever plan to work because he is a passive revolutionary artist. He observed everything is free, "who needs money?" He reported he is in the process of completely redeveloping New York City and has things well under way. From 14th Avenue on he said things are well organized, "free sex, free narcotics, the world is a ball."

"The New York Times" issue of October 11, 1968, carried an article captioned "A 15-Man Inquiry in Poverty Fraud Voted by Council," which stated that on October 10, 1968, the City Council of New York City had voted unanimously to create a special 15-member committee to investigate the Human Resources Administration (HRA), which supervises the city's \$1.5 billion welfare and anti-poverty program. HRA was charged with giving funds to ineligible and illegally sending Yippies to Chicago during the Democratic National Convention (DNC) in August, 1968. One paragraph of the article stated, "Abbie Hoffman, a Yippie leader and a prominent figure in violent Chicago demonstrations, was a \$40-a-day HRA consultant to the Free Store for part of the summer."

Among Hoffman's extensive arrests are the following:

In April, 1968, he was arrested in connection with uprisings at Columbia University, New York City. He paid a \$50 fine after pleading guilty to criminal trespass on July 22, 1970.

In August, 1968, he was arrested in connection with disturbances at the DNC in Chicago, Illinois. As a result, he was sentenced on February 14, 1970, to eight months and 14 days on 24 counts of contempt of court for his actions during the Antiriot Law trial arising out of these disturbances. On February 20, 1970, he was sentenced to five years and fined \$5,000, to run concurrently with the contempt sentence. On February 28, 1970, he was released on \$25,000 bond and is awaiting appeal.

In March, 1969, he was arrested in New York City for illegal possession of weapons. However, this case was dismissed.

In April, 1969, he was arrested during a demonstration at New York City Criminal Courts Building in support of 21 Black Panther Party members who were previously arrested by the New York City Police Department. On July 22, 1970, he paid a fine of \$1,000 after pleading guilty to resisting arrest during this demonstration.

Abbott Howard Hoffman

Hoffman travels throughout the U. S. making speeches against U. S. policy at home and abroad, mainly on college campuses.

He is described as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Race: | White |
| Sex: | Male |
| Nationality: | American |
| Date and place of birth: | November 30, 1936 Worcester, Massachusetts |
| Height: | 5'6" |
| Weight: | 135 lbs. |
| Build: | Thin |
| Hair: | Brown |
| Eyes: | Brown |
| Complexion: | Swarthy |
| Residence: | Roof apartment, 114-116 East 13th Street, New York City |
| FBI No.: | 590 640G |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 9/1/70

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

b7c

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-44923)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5RQB/KCA
REASON-FRM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/1/90

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-161445) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
SM-ANA
(KEY ACTIVIST)
(OO:NY)

CR

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/HJ
ON 3/30/15 70092332

ReBuat dated 8/20/70, and captioned, "NEW LEFT MOVEMENT; KEY ACTIVISTS".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a specimen of the handwriting of the subject.

b7
D

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 2/2/82 CLASS

Classified by SP-16SK/MC
Declassify on: OADR
Appeal # 81-0382; 82-1693

PHOTOGRAPHS

REC-53
ST-121

100-1149753-245

2-Bureau (Encs. 1) (RM) b7D
1-New York (42)
1-New York

2 SEP 2 1970

[REDACTED] b7c

REVENUE UNIT REC.

Approved: _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
HQ 100-449923-245 encl.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

ADDRESS SIDE FOR DECLASSIFICATION ACTION

FBI, New York (100-161445)

Date: September 11, 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5... REASON FOR EXT. 1-2, 4.3... DATE OF REVIEW 9/11/90

Re: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka SM-ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) OO: New York

John Edgar Hoover, Director

7-121

REC-122

FBI File No. 100-449923 - 245 Lab. No. D-700903032 HX

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Airtel 9/1/70

Examination requested: Document

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/HIS ON 2/30/15

Remarks: ##### Specimen received 9/2/70

[Redacted]

Remarks:

The handwriting of ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, K1, was compared with writings contained in the National Security File without effecting an identification. Photographs of K1 have been added to this file for future reference.

K1 is returned. Photographs are retained.

No Laboratory report is attached.

MAILED 12 SEP 11 1970 COMM-FBI

Classified by SP-1 GSK/MLG Declassify on: OADR Appeal # 81-0252; 82-1693

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/2/82 BY SP5...

- Tolson, Sullivan, Mohr, Bishop, Brennan, Callahan, Casper, Conrad, Felt, Gale, Rosen, Tavel, Walters, Soyars, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

Enclosure (K1)

[Redacted]

b7C

SEP 11 1970 TELETYPE UNIT ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
9/4/70
lhw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN, aka
SM-ANA
(KEY ACTIVIST)
OO: NEW YORK


File # 100-449923
Lab. # D-70 09 03 032 HX

Examination requested by: New York (100-161445) A. 9/1/70

Examination requested: Document


Date received: 9/2/70

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 

67C
5/30/75
5/30/75

Specimens submitted for examination



67D

u

X

Cooper
9/1/70

~~PROTECTED~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/82 BY SP327/1/22~~

X

(2)