

'CHICAGO 7' | BEHIND THE MASK: WHO?

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At a time when the terms "radical" and "revolutionary" are being bashed around, it is important to know who some of the alleged "revolutionaries" are. Historically, it should be noted that the overthrow of the Russian Czar and the Russian Church establishment were delayed some 35 years by the premature activities of anti-czarist groups, too weak to accomplish their goal, and duped and led on by Czarist agents posing as "revolutionaries". The anti-czarists were thus fooled into eating green bananas.

Analysts only of philosophical mouthings alone often cannot help unmask a faker. Hard facts, compiled and analyzed, point more quickly to put-ups playing the role of revolutionist.

Perhaps one of the greatest put-ups in recent times, in court and outside court, has been the group called the "Chicago 7" or the "Conspiracy" (also previously called "Chicago 8" to include Bobby Seale, not believed part of the put-up): Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, David Dellinger, Jerry Rubin, Leo Weiner, John Froines, and Abbie Hoffman.

With little if any publicity, Rennie and four others who later became part of the "7", natted down the Anti-Riot Law as constitutional by a law suit brought by them in October, 1968, and ending up May, 1969, in the Chicago-based U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit. (Nazi Mobilization, Rennie Davis, et al., vs. Foran, No. 17274, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit, clerk's office of which is 27th floor, Federal Building, Chicago.)

During the course of the suit, Rennie's side laid down and played dead in court. For example, according to court records, Rennie's side gave up a challenge to that part of the law dealing with police. Yet, in the street and on lecture platforms, Rennie is quick to mouth "off the pigs!" Not so in court. The suit was brought and accepted as a class action, on behalf of all persons similarly situated who cross state lines and dissent against the government, thus binding upon potentially millions of people, none of whom were in court in the suit or even know of the suit.

Known only to a handful, and unknown to the public, by the time the "Conspiracy" trial started, September, 1969, the Anti-Riot Law had, thanks to Rennie, Tom Hayden, et al., been made constitutional. During the summer, 1969, Rennie, et al., abandoned an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Thus, actually there were two "trials": (1) the unpublicized test case of the Anti-Riot Law, Oct., 1968 thru May, 1969, and (2) the much heralded "Conspiracy" trial, September, 1969, thru February, 1970. The public thinks the Anti-Riot Law is being challenged in the "Conspiracy" case. Not so—under American jurisprudence, a test of the law cannot be made twice. The earlier, almost secret case is legally binding, unless there is a showing the ruling was procured by fraud or collusion. Knowledgeable researchers of law suits where collusion is suspected, call such rulings "tomato" cases, or R.I.P. cases (Rest In Peace).

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When Skolnick confronted Rennie and others of the "7" in the hallway during recesses in the "Conspiracy" trial, one by one the "7" sought to wash their hands of the almost secret prior suit. Jerry Rubin, one of history's most skilled actors (his uncle Sid was in vaudeville; Look Magazine, 10/7/69, p.30), pretended he did not know what Skolnick was talking about. Dellinger said he never heard of the earlier case; yet, he was a party-plaintiff, according to court records Abbie Hoffman made obscene jokes about it. A spokesman for Rennie informed Skolnick that Rennie had nothing to do with the case. They sought to wash their hands of the big up, earlier ruling, yet, 5 of the "7" were plaintiffs in the almost secret earlier case. Hardly a word of this ever saw print or got on the air.

For some 14 months, starting September, 1969, to November, 1970, there was, with a few isolated examples as exceptions, an almost total news black-out by the Establishment Press and even, wonder of wonders, by most of the so-called "underground" papers, who spend the bulk of their column space on drugs and pornography, with little anti-establishment news. (It should be noted that the Czars had their "underground" czarist-owned newspapers too, many of whose names when translated are the same as the names of some familiar "underground" papers). November, 1970, was the beginning of any meaningful discussion of some of the facts herein.

With considerable labor, time, and energy, from January, 1968, to date, staff members of the Citizens' Committee to Clean Up the Courts, as part of an on-going inquiry into court collusion, have unearthed mountains of factual data, tending to show that the "Chicago 7" was a real conspiracy. The Citizens' Committee, basing its position on this data, believes that Tom Hayden, Rennie Davis, Jerry Rubin, and Abbie Hoffman, (during the much-publicized "7" trial, should have more properly been sitting at the Government prosecutors' table in the courtroom. A summary of some of these facts follows, not intending to be all the facts since for strategic purposes certain data is withheld for purposes of confrontation:

1. Background and finances. Unknown to the public, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, and others who later became the "Chicago 7", and persons connected with them in the National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, were funded by federal money channeled to them through government-front organizations. \$192,000 in federal money and \$85,000 from the Carnegie Foundation (a suspected C.I.A. conduit) were funneled to Tom Hayden, Rennie Davis, et al., and others, through a front calling itself the Chicago Student Health Organization. Another \$193,313 was funneled to the "7" from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity by way of a C.I.A. front calling itself the Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C. Substantial funds also came from the Roger Baldwin Foundation, interlocked with the American Civil Liberties Union office in Chicago (more on this later).

[Data corroborating this part of the subpoenaed data of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission].

2. Command centers. Ostensibly, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden et al., had their office during and prior to 1968 Democratic Convention Week, in Chicago's Old Colony Building, 408 So. Plymouth, one block from the Federal Building. Some of the real command centers were as follows:

(a) In the office of the alleged director of Labor Education, Frank W. McCallister, of Roosevelt University, downtown Chicago. (McCallister's secretary is involved in yet another suspected put-up pending now in court and almost totally unpublicized). McCallister, while allegedly director of Labor Education, carried out various counter-insurgency functions of the U.S. State Department in three African countries, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and The Congo; in the

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South American country, Guyana (formerly British Guiana), scene of violent counter-insurgency activities designed to put down local rule; and in various places in Europe and Asia.

(b) In the office of the Roger Baldwin Foundation, interlocked by personnel with Chicago office of the American Civil Liberties Union, 6 So. Clark St. The Roger Baldwin Foundation, R D P, gets money from the J.M. Kaplan Fund, identified as a conduit, or pipeline (not just a front) for C.I.A. money and policy. [see New York Times Index, "U.S. Intelligence Agency", 1967]. (R D P, not coincidentally, is the one now shielding and protecting the alleged former Army spy, John M. O'Brien).

3. Originally, the "Conspiracy" trial was to be heard by then Chief U.S. District Judge William J. Campbell, who if Rennie and others chose to identify him in court with his C.I.A. links, was plenty vulnerable: Campbell had been director for several years, until confronted by Skolnick in court, of the Albert Parvin Foundation, a West Coast-headquartered hoodlum-front and so-called "money laundry" to make gangster money tax exempt by calling it a "foundation". Campbell has had business dealings with hoodlums. Moreover, the Parvin Foundation is, of all things, also a C.I.A. front. One of the first documented examples of hoodlums linked to the C.I.A. The hoodlum front data is documented in case #17181, Additional Appendix, pp. 109-120, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit, Chicago. Until recently, the president of the Parvin Foundation has been Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court William O. Douglas. During recent attempts to impeach Justice Douglas, his links to the C.I.A. and the Parvin Foundation links likewise, became part of government records. See: Final Report by the Special Subcommittee on House Resolution 920, of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 91st Congress, 2nd session, September 17, 1970, pages 18-21. (This 924 page report is supposedly available by writing your Congressman). Other data on Parvin Foundation's links to the C.I.A., see: N.Y. Times Index, "U.S. Intelligence Agency", 1967 to date.

Rennie Davis had reason to know that Skolnick and other members of his staff of researchers were knowledgeable about Judge Campbell's links to hoodlums and the C.I.A. Shortly after Rennie was indicted on Riot Conspiracy charges, March, 1969, one evening Rennie sought to pick the brains of the Citizens' Committee about Campbell. Naively, the researchers presumed Rennie was going to confront Campbell in court with the data. The next morning, barely 12 hours later, Campbell mysteriously disqualified himself from the "7" case without Rennie filing any paper on this. News reporters covering the federal building thought the disqualification very odd. Result: Judge Hoffman became the trial judge for the "7".

Judge Julius J. Hoffman is noted for helping gangsters go free by committing what is known as "reversible errors", conduct and rulings by him contrary to accepted law and procedures, thus almost automatically invalidating his verdict on appeal. Rennie must have been convinced that the Citizens' Committee data on Campbell, if widely publicized, would "blow" Campbell's mind. Hence: tip-off.

4. Rennie's press agent and strategist, Don Rose, of 1340 East Madison Park, in Chicago's Hyde Park area, has an interesting background, not well known to many. Not too long ago, Rose was an executive with an ultra-right wing quasi-governmental organization, Noble Administration Service, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago. P A S is connected with, and does work for, the U.S. War Department, Mutual Security Agency, and the Agency for International Development (A.I.D., has repeatedly been identified in Southeast Asia as part of the C.I.A. function there). Among other things, P A S puts together police training information.

According to interviews with various news desk directors, Rose was instrumental in making

Rennie famous when Rennie first returned from Hanoi some years ago.

Don Rose's control of the image in the public, via the news media, of the "Chicago 7", is by way of Rose's father-in-law, Jess Bogue, an executive with the worldwide wire service United Press International, UPI.

The true principal operators and strategists of the National Mobilization to End the War in Viet Nam were Don Rose and a person known as Sidney Lens, real name Sid Okun. Rose attended a pre-convention, insiders only meeting, at the Moraine Hotel, in Highland Park, Illinois. The secret minutes of what purportedly took place there, August 4, 1968, was written about by the Chicago Tribune's "Red Squad" (Chicago Police Subversives unit) reporter, Ronald Kozlowski, in a front page story, 9/5/68, headlined "Bare Secret Riot Planning". From a series of factual situations compiled by the Citizens' Committee, it is believed that such stories are planted by Don Rose who feeds the so-called "secret minutes" to Ronald Kozlowski and others on the Chicago Tribune, for the purpose of discrediting dissent and the peace movement.

In recent years, Rose has been publicist and strategist for an umbrella group of civil rights organizations called the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, N C C I J, 1307 So. Wabash, Chicago. The present head of that organization, and the previous one also, were directly connected with, or officers or directors of, urban-affairs type foundations and groups funded by or supported by the Central Intelligence Agency. N C C I J has been funded by a C.I.A. conduit and front known as the Taconic Foundation, 666 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y., which has its hooks into civil rights type organizations around the country. The foundation donor disappeared on a private plane flight two weeks prior to a N.Y. Times series of stories about C.I.A. fronts operating as foundations [see: N.Y. Times Index, 1967].

The present head of N C C I J, James T. ("Ted") Harris has been one of the so-called "old boys" in the C.I.A. for more than 15 years. See: Ramparts Magazine, detailed data, June, 1969, page 27; Chicago Defender, front page, 9/10/70. The previous head of N C C I J was Matthew Earl Ahmann, who was of 4822 So. Kenwood, Chicago. Ahmann was a member of the board of directors of Foundation for International Co-operation, identified as a C.I.A. front or conduit or both. Ahmann resigned as N C C I J Executive Director in the fall, 1968.

N C C I J feeds information on the various civil rights organizations to various federal agencies. Don Rose, at one time or another, openly or secretly, has been publicist and strategist for many civil rights activists and movements, some of which suddenly found themselves destroyed or nullified. One such example was the Government Transit Workers of Chicago, of which Rose was secretly the publicist, and members of the CTW have claimed they were "sold out", although the details of the sell-out received little or no news coverage.

Don Rose and David Carter together published an alleged "underground" newspaper called the Hyde Park-Kenwood "Voice". This same team were the moving forces behind a Convention Week scenario contained on a huge, one page newspaper, called the Ramparts "Wallposter", which was put together and distributed from inside the offices of Young Christian Workers, 1655 W. Jackson, Chicago, identified as a CIA front. [N.Y. Times Index, 1967, "U.S. Intelligence Agency".]

5. Stuart Seibel Hall, Sr., and his son, Stuart Seibel Hall, Jr. (who drowned himself to look with his hate and beard like Rasputin), together with Don Rose called the shots for the "Chicago 7" trial. Investigators of the Citizens' Committee discovered the Stuart Hall's (Sr. and Jr.) command center, conveying messages and orders to others who carried them to the alleged principal "7" lawyers William Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass. Rose's messenger, on the other hand, came and went from Judge Hoffman's courtroom about every 30 to 45 minutes during the trial, carrying messages to Kunstler, Weinglass, Rennie, and others.

The uncle of Ball, Jr., is George W. Ball, under secretary of State in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations and later U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Ball, Sr., is a partner in the law firm of Stidley & Austin, Chicago, suspected of being CIA front. Several of the law partners are with the C.I.A. including Matthew J. Iverson. [See: Hard Times newspaper, Sept. 22-29, 1969, No. 45, p. 1]. A former partner in the firm is Walter J. Cummings, Jr., now a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago, where the "7" case is pending. Cummings is also a substantial stockholder in war- & church interlocked Continental Ill. Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

Stidley & Austin is also the attorneys for Illinois Bell Telephone Co. Complaints by Ill. Bell Telephone Company patrons about wire-tapping are referred to Stuart Ball, Sr., a law firm. For example, wire-tapping attempted to be justified by the government on the allegation that the patron is a "national security risk" is handled through Stidley & Austin.

Ball, Sr., according to a situation in court before Judge Hoffman in the "7" trial, is an old friend of the Judge. There was an alleged confrontation between Ball, Jr., and Judge Hoffman. Several of the partners in Stidley & Austin, including Tully Friedman, are financially involved in other ways participate, with Chicago-based Adlai Stevenson Institute, a foreign affairs "think tank", operated and supervised by State Department and C.I.A. officials.

Among the Stevenson Institute directors have been George W. Ball, James Hoge, Jr. (more on him later), Sol M. Linowitz, and Paul G. Hoffman. Linowitz, an official with the Organization of American States, is a counter-insurgency expert with the State Dept. He has been head man at Xerox Corp.

The policy-making group in the C.I.A. is called the "Special Group", created in the Eisenhower years under the secret Order 5412. Among the members of the "Special Group" is George W. Ball. [See: "The Invisible Government" by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, pp. 278-279, 313.]

Another Stevenson Institute director, Paul G. Hoffman, has a long history of links with the C.I.A. He is also director of Fund for the Republic, Inc., interlocked financially and by overlapping personnel with the Farvin Foundation and the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, both of the latter fronts and recipients of funds of the C.I.A. The latter two are also interlocked with Inter-American Center of Economic and Social Studies, known as C.I.D.E.S., a C.I.A. operation in Latin America. [See: N.Y. Times Index, 1967 to date]. U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, mentioned earlier, is a director of the Fund for the Republic.

It should be noted that the recent alleged plot against Nixon aide Henry Kissinger is linked to the Stevenson Institute, a good reason to suspect a put-up situation.)

6. November 12, 1970, the U.S. Court of Appeals, Chicago, ruled that the "Chicago 7" case be sent back to Judge Hoffman for the specific determination whether there were unlawful notes passed between the deliberating jurors and Judge Hoffman; whether there was a compromise verdict as contended by juror Kay Richards Stevens in her copyright stories, after the trial, in the Chicago Sun-Times. In an unprecedented special hearing before Judge Hoffman, starting November 19, 1970, the jurors themselves, one by one took the witness stand.

Key testimony was by juror Kay Richards Stevens (married after the trial to Thomas P. Stevens). Age 23, she allegedly is a computer operator. At the beginning of the "Chicago 8" trial, September, 1969, Kay Richards was only one of 4 alternate jurors not a regular juror. By a trick, trial juror Miss Kristi A. King, 23, was forced to excuse herself as a juror. Judge Hoffman read Miss King an alleged threatening letter from "The Black Panthers" received by her parents. Revealingly, it was not signed correctly as "Black Panther Party". Kay Richards replaced Miss King, and thus Miss Richards was "planted" by what appears to be a group of

forces assisted by executives of the Marshall Field Enterprises newspapers, Chicago Sun Times and Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Stevens testimony 11/20/70, included (a) her contentions that the verdict, by her doing, was a forbidden "compromise verdict", which if not otherwise disposed, constitutes "reversible error" which will turn the conviction of 5 of the "7" upside down, (b) She was the only juror who had no room-mate while the jurors stayed at the Palmer House, and the only juror to meet with a family member or friend outside the presence of a court deputy marshal (she met with her fiancé). Not coincidentally, she brought with her a typewriter and was busy clacking away on her "notes" almost every night between trial sessions. She alleged her fiancé in the middle of the trial arranged, unknown to her, a contract with the Sun-Times for her story. (He, not being her husband yet, would have no legal right to do so). She forget, she said, what the Sun-Times paid her. She refused to state what position her husband has with the County of Cook.

Data unearthed by the Citizens' Committee shows that her husband, Thomas P. Stevens, in December, 1969, became director of the Classification Dept. He is one of the few people in Cook County who would know by position and function every undercover agent in Cook County.

7. During the "7" trial, unknown to the public, Abbie Hoffman stayed from time to time at the home of James Hoge, Jr., director of the Stevenson Institute and executive editor of the Sun-Times. (Field Enterprises executives, many of them in the war business, are not exactly "left wing"). The Sun-Times, as noted, ran the copyright "compromise verdict" stories by Kay Richards, and have editorialized for the release of the "7" on appeal bond.

The president of the Newspaper Division of Field Enterprises is Bailey K. Howard, listed in the banned book "Who's Who in the C.I.A." He has been director of General Aniline & Film Corp., interlocked at one time with Hitler's I.G. Farben Works, Howard is a major stockholder and until recently a director of Chicago's scandal-ridden Civic Center Bank, of which Howard's close pal, Judge and Major General Otto Kerner is a fellow stockholder. Kerner sits in the Court where the "7" case is pending.

8. About May, 1969, while pretending to co-operate with Nixon's super-secret President's Task Force, also called IRS Intelligence, purportedly interested in investigating corrupt judges, members of the Citizens' Committee infiltrated the workings of the Force. From that fact that a faction in the government wanted not to bust Kerner but manipulate him for the apparent benefit of Rennie Davis for whom Kerner prior to and after the trial entered travel permission court orders, Nixon's manipulation of Kerner was to give the "7" instant orders of court for travel permission all over the world, even though the "3" were convicted and all "7" held in contempt. On occasion, Judge Kerner has even entered back-dated court orders to cover up for exits from the country by William Kunstler (who was out on bail after the contempt ruling). The travel permission court orders (cases #s 18294 and 18295, U.S. Court of Appeals), take up pages after pages of court records. For example, Abbie blew into Yugoslavia, by court permission, just about the time Nixon was visiting there. Jerry Rubin and some friends helped wreck TV color camera equipment in London with apparent complete immunity.

9. In May, 1969, shortly after being indicted on the Riot Conspiracy charges, Rennie Davis arranged a lease to operate his "Conspiracy" office in a federally-owned building, the Steger Building, 28 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago. A check of records in Cook County Circuit Court shows the lease, mostly unknown to the public, required court permission sought by a federal agency. To be sure there would not be too many other tenants to spy on Rennie's fourth floor offices, the Steger Building manager chased many other tenants off the building by suddenly doubling and tripling their rent. All for Rennie's benefit in a federally-owned building.

During a recess in the "7" trial, Skolnick confronted Hayden and others of the "7" in the hallway, with the Steger Building data. Several of the "7", departing apparently from their actors' script, began blurting out statements to the astonishment of reporters. Only Chicago's WLS Radio used a news item about this event. Most others in the news media informed Skolnick that they were

afraid of the consequences if the Citizens' Committee data should be correct in showing Rennie et al., as put up and government agents of one sort or another.

10. From discussion with Illinois Black Panther Leader, Fred Hampton, in the fall of 1969, members of the Citizens' Committee became convinced that Hampton would possibly expose Rennie Davis as an agent for one or more governments including U.S. Hampton thought that he thereby could save Bobby Seale. Hampton had, however, numerous hang-ups: Rennie for months had been arranging Hampton's lecture dates and fees; Rennie's lawyer, Dennis Cunningham, had the Panthers under his spell; Rennie's bagman and money wagon, Mike James, dropped a bundle of bread now and then on the Panthers.

A C.I.A.-type operative, posing as a Chicago policeman, named Daniel Groth, led the assassination team that wiped out Hampton. Groth was also recently exposed in a federal court suit for his complicity in a Chicago plot to kill President Kennedy three weeks before Dallas. Groth, according to the suit, helped abort the plot in Chicago so that Lee Harvey Oswald could escape from Chicago with two C.I.A. agents and head for Dallas. Groth was a "witness" against an Oswald "double" driving a car with license plates linked to Oswald. Thus, Nixon was knock-at Fred Hampton's door. [See: Skolnick vs. National Archives, No. 70 C 790, U.S. District Court, No. District of Ill., E. Div., Chicago, clerk's office, 20th floor, Federal Building.]

11. Recently, at a trial in New Haven, Connecticut, a former Black Panther accused William Kunstler of being somehow involved in a plot to kill Fred Hampton. [N.Y. Times, 8/7/70]. The accusation is interesting in the context of other related facts, although some persons question its validity in that it was made by a person thrown out of the Black Panther Party.

12. Another fact, interesting in the context of related facts, is the following described event. A young fellow, whose name is known to the Citizens' Committee, believed a concealed antenna wire led down the side of the Steger building, and through a series of twists and turns, led into a hollow spot in Rennie's fourth floor office, where it was believed Rennie had a short wave transmitter for use presumably between him and the federal building, two blocks away. (Rennie, from Convention Week on, always had an office a block or so from the federal building).

Under a pretext that he was an F.C.C. inspector, the young fellow pursued the wire into Rennie's office. Very unlike a revolutionary, Rennie was instrumental in turning the young, nosy fellow over to the F.B.I. Publicity? None. The matter was hushed up when the F.B.I. heard the Citizens' Committee would raise a storm if the young fellow were prosecuted.

13. Recently, one of the insiders among those who are connected with the "Chicago 7", approached the Citizens' Committee with a deal:

If the Citizens' Committee would promise to go easy on Rennie Davis and certain others of the "7", key information would be turned over to them tending to show that Tom Hayden is an agent for one or more governments, including the U.S. State Department. The Citizens' Committee obtained the data, but there is one promise that they will not keep!!!

14. Rennie Davis in 1968, had almost complete police immunity (unknown to the public). In his activities with J.O.I.N. (Join Or Income Now), an alleged community organization in Chicago's Uptown area, Rennie and his friends, for example, were involved in terrorist acts to take over an apartment building at 4240 Kenmore for their headquarters. In the process, they shot holes in the building's boiler, ripped off refrigerator doors, and completed other terror tactics against not just the building but the people in it. Result: the tenants, all of them hard-working poor people, some on welfare, had to leave the building with no other place to go. All thanks to Rennie Davis who appeared to have an "in" with the police.

Maybe this is so because Rennie's father, John Gordon Davis, himself has an interesting background!

(a) John Gordon Davis has been Economic Adviser to the President from the Truman Administration (1948) up to and including Nixon. Davis' office was in the White House. He retired about 1969. He and Mrs. Davis praised their son Rennie (Rennie) after his testimony in the "Chicago 7" trial — no generation gap.

(b) John Gordon Davis, until recently, held a high post with the government-controlled National Science Foundation, a favorite device (operated by Acts of Congress) for feeding huge sums of money to counter-insurgency study centers and "think tanks" at various universities which are a favorite recruiting ground for the C.I.A.

How Rennie's father retained security clearance (with an office in the White House) while his son is an alleged "radical revolutionary" of the "New Left" defies logic. Rennie grew up in the company of admirals and generals — his father ran the shipyard program in the World War II era. His father also ran the Manpower Mobilization freezing people to their job (the word "Mobilization" seems to run in the family).

A circumstantial fact, possibly interesting in this context, is that Senator Harry Flood Byrd (Dem., Virginia), lives next door to John Gordon Davis in Virginia. Item: In the 88th Congress, the Senate C.I.A. subcommittee (the only Senators having any insight whatever into C.I.A. matters) included: Sen. Byrd and Senator Leverett Saltonstall (Rep., Mass.).

["Invisible Government", op.cit., p. 283, footnote.]

Another Saltonstall controls the Roger Baldwin Foundation (mentioned earlier). Saltonstall's niece was an alleged "radical revolutionary", allegedly raising hell 1968 Democratic Convention Week.

15. Abbie Hoffman's main function, other than clowning around, is the distribution of some 3 to 5 Million Dollars of dope at each Rock Festival. His father is in the wholesale drug business. Immunity for Abbie: total. The U.S. government, tragically trending toward oppression and repression, is beginning to use the methods of hygone empires: allowing drug traffic to flourish to turn off and mess up the best, brightest hopes of change.

Abbie, not to be taken lightly, is a brilliant actor, and a highly trained clinical psychologist. At press conferences, he dodges specific questions either with jokes or vague generalities. Example: Abbie's press conference, during the special hearing 11/20/70, in Chicago's Federal Building.

Thanks to Rennie, Abbie, Jerry, and others of the "Chicago 7", the Anti-Riot Law is "legal" and their case does not now involve the law, although they would have the public think otherwise. After the "7" trial, the then U.S. Attorney in Chicago, Tom Foran, admitted the law no longer was an issue, referring to the unpublicized earlier ruling involving 3 of the "7".

Meanwhile, thanks to Major General and Judge, Otto Kerner, Rennie, Tom Hayden, Abbie, et al., travel all over the world by court ordered travel permission, manipulated in their benefit behind the scenes by Nixon and the Marshall Field newspapers in Chicago. Those newspapers have led a campaign to glamorize those (some of whom are suspected agents) who bomb buildings all over the country and are allegedly involved in various kidnapping and assassination plots directed allegedly against high officials of the government.

Example: the Chicago Daily News stories in 1970, about the supposed bomber-radical, Diana Oughton (whose sister married a C.I.A. fix), contained a fraudulent picture supposedly showing Diana's tombstone in Dwight, Illinois. Rennie and others are apparently part of a wider circle of puts ups, by the U.S. and other governments, to defeat the U.S. Constitution, particularly free speech, and to discredit peace movements and dissent.

Conclusion: those who truly dissent against bad governmental policies are thus flushed out and angered by government flunks who bomb their own root estate and make us out green bananas.