

MEMO from : Citizens' Committee to Clean Up the Courts
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Recent developments in the suit, Skolnick vs. National Archives, U.S. District Court,
Chicago, No. 70 C 790.

The presiding judge, U.S. District Judge Hubert L. Will, assigned to the suit, refused Skolnick's request to remove himself from the case and have a judge brought in from a faraway district to hear and determine the case. Basic to the suit, as Skolnick brought out in hearings in May and June, 1970 and as contained in the Complaint, is that a Secret Service agent, Abraham Bolden, was falsely imprisoned by a Chicago federal judge to silence him about the Chicago plot against Kennedy three weeks before Dallas. Chicago Federal District Judge J. Sam Perry is the one responsible for imprisoning Bolden on testimony later admitted to be perjured. Perry refused to re-open the Bolden case—Perry said the confession of perjury was "not relevant", although the confession was by the principal witness in the Bolden trial. (Perry is the same judge identified in the suppressed Blakey Report as being with the crime cartel in Chicago; 2 pages of the Blakey Report are part of the undisputed court record in another court).

In open court hearings in the case in May and June, 1970, Skolnick told Judge Will that he did not trust Will or any of his fellow judges in Chicago to hear and determine the case. When Will refused to arrange for another judge, Skolnick, by an extraordinary legal move, cut off Judge Will's jurisdiction to proceed. Skolnick named Will a respondent in a higher court petition. Then on June 22, 1970, Judge Will, lacking authority to proceed, entered an order staying all proceedings until the higher courts determine whether Will should be removed from the case.

In the meantime there is pending:

(1.) motion to default the defendant National Archives for failure to defend against Skolnick's suit within the period provided by law.

(2.) Skolnick's subpoena to force CBS-TV to produce in court the suppressed portion of their film on Lyndon B. Johnson's comments regarding Oswald and the Warren Report. CBS's request to quash the subpoena is now blocked by the court order staying all proceedings.

Other developments:

1 Although there was worldwide news coverage on April 6, 1970, on the filing of the suit, news coverage subsequently has been spotty. On April 6, Associated Press in Chicago would not run the story. To get around that, the story was sent to Washington, D.C., and came back to Chicago on the A.P. national wire. Most Chicago newspapers refused to run the story because of the suit's Exhibit H which shows a heretofore suppressed FBI/Secret Service report regarding the Chicago Daily News' knowledge of the Chicago plot against Kennedy and Oswald, three weeks before Dallas.

2. News coverage now is being interfered with by a barrage of letters and phone calls from one or more Warren Report critics, threatening lawsuits and other reprisals against various newspapers, radio and television stations, if they continue to publicize Skolnick's suit. Some of the Warren Report critics, oddly enough, assert that Skolnick had no right to ask the Court to hold the Warren Report void. (As long as the Warren Report is not invalidated by court order, they can go on writing books and articles criticizing and lint-picking the Report). The Citizens' Committee has been informed by numerous news desk directors that they are concerned about carrying any further stories about Skolnick's suit in view of the communications from the Warren Report critics. Some absolutely mind-blowing data is being compiled by the Citizens' Committee about the Warren Report critics and their behind the scenes efforts to stifle news coverage of efforts to attack the Warren Report other than their own efforts. Attempts were made, for example, to harass the plaintiff in another federal suit against the National Archives (a suit involving the Kennedy assassination but so far unrelated to the Chicago plot).

Although repeatedly hounded by several Warren Report critics, Skolnick has no intention whatever to withdraw or compromise the suit against the National Archives. Any rumor to the contrary is absolutely false as can be determined by examining the federal court record in No. 70 C 790, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, Chicago. One Warren Report critic has threatened a lawsuit against Chicago's Columbia College, where Civic Investigation workshop class, taught by Skolnick, was working on the Chicago plot against Kennedy.

A friend of one Warren Report critic is attempting to make a behind the scenes issue of the fact that Skolnick has said he was a friend of slain Illinois Black Panther leader Fred Hampton. (The suit against the National Archives shows a link between the Chicago plot against Kennedy, Nov. 2, 1963, and Hampton's slaying Dec. 4, 1969: Daniel Groth, who led the raid on Hampton's apartment and who also helped abort the plot three weeks before Dallas, to the benefit of the Kennedy assassins). The Warren Report critic's friend wrote Skolnick a letter asserting, without any facts whatever, that Skolnick is a "pig" and then signs the letter "Death to Pigs". The letter writer later in a phone conversation informed Skolnick that Skolnick had no "right" to insert the matter about Groth and about Bolden in the lawsuit; and that Skolnick's assertion that Groth was not really a policeman but really a federal operative was therefore making a "hero" out of Groth. In the phone conversation, Skolnick was informed that the Panthers will "find out" that Skolnick is making a "folk hero" out of Groth. How Skolnick could make a "folk hero" out of Groth by exposing him as Skolnick does in the lawsuit was never explained to Skolnick.