

THIS FILE IS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE DECLASSIFICATION EFFORTS AND RESEARCH OF:

THE BLACK VAULT

THE BLACK VAULT IS THE LARGEST ONLINE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT / GOVERNMENT RECORD CLEARING HOUSE IN THE WORLD. THE RESEARCH EFFORTS HERE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECLASSIFICATION OF THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS THROUGHOUT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, AND ALL CAN BE DOWNLOADED BY VISITING:

[HTTP://WWW.BLACKVAULT.COM](http://www.blackvault.com)

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO FORWARD THIS DOCUMENT TO YOUR FRIENDS, BUT PLEASE KEEP THIS IDENTIFYING IMAGE AT THE TOP OF THE .PDF SO OTHERS CAN DOWNLOAD MORE!

SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

Last February as the spring term began on American college campuses, Vernon I. Cheadle, chancellor of the University of California at San Barbara published, for the benefit of his community, the results of partial negotiations his administration had experienced with activists, mainly of the "Third World" variety. In step by step sequence, Cheadle dealt with the progress achieved (inoffensively, implying at times the unreasoned inflexibility of the dissidents who broke off negotiations prematurely) and his inability to act on some demands considering state law, university finances, and inconsistency with his rational administrative judgment. Perhaps it was coincidental but spring at Santa Barbara was cooler than the fall term had been.

In concluding his written statement Cheadle expressed de novo the trust and measured confidence in the future that practically all experienced and dedicated academic leaders appear to share in the turbulent climate of the present. In short, Cheadle's conclusion, though perhaps a bit on the idealistic flank, is down the middle and worth contemplating.

"The University along with higher education in general in this country and abroad is confronting a revolution in values that promises to alter in fundamental ways the structure and workings of our institutions of higher education. We shall find our way through these turbulent times, I believe, to a university more contemporary in spirit, more diverse in membership, more pluralistic in means and more encompassing in goals if we maintain now our faith in reason, our respect for others, our confidence in our democracy, and our sense of humor.

I am certain that this campus will meet the challenge."

February 18, 1969

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which was founded at a 1967 New York City peace march is growing in popularity and may have a greater appeal for the high school apprentice

activist than SDS as well as other left or right radical manifestations. The SMC has recently announced a "No Peace for Nixon Campaign" which SMC spokesmen describe as an organized plan to demonstrate (non-violently) across the nation at every public Presidential appearance. The SMC executive secretary believes (perhaps wishfully) that SDS is isolating itself from most other anti-war, new left groups, and is so involved with factional infighting that it will be supplanted before the end of the year by the ever growing SMC. Although the SMC is fully supporting the New NMC, don't think that once the war is over all will be academic sweetness and post activism light. The executive secretary says that SMC will be an "ongoing" student organization that could turn its attention to educational and social problems.

SMC claims over 1,000 chapters nationally and details its present existence in the Washington metropolitan area thusly:

1. University chapters at: American, Maryland, Georgetown, and Montgomery J. C.
2. Existing high school chapters at: Montgomery-Blair, Springbrook and Bethesda-Chevy Chase (all in Montgomery county).
3. High school groups being established at: Walter Johnson, Albert Einstein, Walt Whitman, Woodward, Gaithersburg, JFK, Paint Branch, Sherwood, and Winston Churchill (all in Montgomery County), Herndon, J. E. B. Stewart, Thomas Jefferson, and Madison (Fairfax County), Bowie and Duval (Prince Georges), Wakefield (Arlington) and finally Francis Hammond and George Washington (Alexandria).

(note the total absence of predominately Negro enrolled inner-city high schools)

The SMC is reliably reported to be controlled by members of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth division of the Trotskyite SWP which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 as a subversive organization.

Prior information indicated that Jimmy Garrett, a former member of the Black Panther Party in California, is attempting to form a new black nationalist group made up of dissident Black Panther

Party personnel and planned to establish a Malcolm X Liberation University for the purpose of producing black militants. Information was received that Garrett was to be at the "Malcolm X Liberation University" at Durham, North Carolina, on 26 and 27 September to meet other leaders of this movement. Garrett has been named to head a branch of the University which will be known as the Center for Black Education, 1437 Fairmount Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Reportedly, on 29 September several members of the extremist Black Panther Party (BPP) attended a student anti-war conference held in a high school in San Francisco, California, on 28 September. David Hilliard, BPP Chief of Staff, stated that the present position of the BPP was for an end to the War in Vietnam, bringing all the troops home now, and that political repression must end or the BPP will open up a new front in the United States. A resolution was adopted supporting a demand by the BPP that they be allowed to go to North Vietnam to arrange an exchange of United States prisoners of war for the freedom of Bobby Seale, BPP National Chairman.

TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO 8 (continued)

The trial of the self-styled "Conspiracy 8" in the U. S. District Court in Chicago has gotten off to a controversial start marked by verbal clashes between the defense and Judge Julius J. Hoffman. Much of the time in court has been devoted to matters involving four defense lawyers whom Judge Hoffman held in contempt of court for their failure to show up when the trial began on Wednesday, September 24th. They notified the court of their withdrawal from the case by telegram and the judge objected to their failure to appear and withdraw formally. Their arrest was ordered on the first day of the trial and on Friday, the 26th, two of the four, Michael A. Tigar, a former Washington, D.C., lawyer now living in California, and Gerald B. Lefcourt of New York City, were jailed without bond, pending a hearing on Monday. Late in the day, however, they were released on their own recognizance pending further appeal, after a motion was filed in the U. S. Court of Appeals. A Federal judge in San Francisco refused to enforce arrest warrants against the other two, Michael A. Kennedy and Dennis Roberts of the Bay area, because the warrants failed to state an offense.

Further tension developed early in the trial when, upon being introduced by the prosecution, Jerry Rubin, dressed in a yellow and red-striped polo shirt, rose and waved; Abbie Hoffman, in a tunic with Indian designs, blew the jury a kiss; and Tom Hayden, in a blouse made of Berkeley liberation flags, rose with a clenched fist gesture—and Judge Hoffman reprimanded them.

The jury was empaneled on the second day of the trial amid various charges and counter charges; (It has been described as a "middle-aged, Middle America jury" of two men and ten women, two of whom are Negroes); and presentation of arguments began on the third day, after two days of sparring between Judge Hoffman and defense attorneys Wm. M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, during which about twenty-five defense motions were denied. The prosecution promised to prove that the eight defendants were in contact with each other and had conspired to "use the unpopularity of the war in Vietnam and the people who came to Chicago to protest...to create a situation that would bring a physical confrontation between protesters and police". Defense Counsel Kunstler, in his opening, declared that the defendants went to the convention for the purpose of lawful protest but that the police "embarked on a conspiracy of berserk, brutal action" and that "the real conspiracy in this case was a conspiracy to curtail and prevent the protest against the war in Vietnam".

Also during the third day of the trial, which saw the arrest of defense lawyers Tigar and Lefcourt and the issuance of an order that Kennedy and Roberts be brought to Chicago from California, Black Panther leader Bobby Seale was sternly reprimanded from the bench when he announced in court that if he were denied the constitutional right of legal defense of his choice, he could "only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist". Seale has insisted that the trial be postponed until such time as west coast attorney Charles R. Garry, who often represents the Black Panthers, recuperates from a gall bladder operation and is able to represent him; but the Supreme Court, as well as Judge Hoffman, has denied continuance of the case because of Garry's incapacity.

Over the weekend of the 27th-28th, a group of lawyers from throughout the country gathered in Chicago to protest the arrest of the four defense lawyers and on Monday, the 29th, fifty appeared at the courthouse to present their protest. Later in the day, after holding a press conference, this group, whose spokesman is Victor Rabinowitz of New York, President of the National Lawyers Guild, selected a committee to draw up impeachment charges against Judge Hoffman. The group, which will be called "The Ad Hoc Committee of Lawyers to Stop the Trial of the Conspiracy 8", hopes to attract at least five hundred attorneys to Chicago on 7 October to protest "the political-legal repression which is occurring in this trial". (Simultaneously, the San Francisco Branch of the NLG was demonstrating, and demanding Judge Hoffman's impeachment, and announced that it is sponsoring a massive demonstration at San Francisco on 13 October to protest the trials.)

Within the courthouse, on this fourth day of the trial, defense attorney Kunstler submitted a motion in the U. S. District Court that Judge Hoffman should either declare a mistrial or disqualify himself because of his treatment of the defense lawyers; and U. S. Attorneys claimed that the defendants and their lawyers were attempting to try the case in the newspapers rather than in the courtroom. The motion for a mistrial, which was denied by Judge Hoffman, was reportedly based on a newspaper story that Judge Hoffman while in an elevator on his way to the courtroom after a noon break, said in the presence of Washington Post columnist Nicholas von Hoffman: "Now we are going to hear this wild man Weinglass." (Leonard I. Weinglass, a defense attorney scheduled to deliver an opening statement in the case that afternoon). It was reported that von Hoffman was subpoenaed by the defense but that Judge Hoffman stated he did not wish to hear him. Meanwhile, the Judge removed contempt of court charges against the four defense lawyers and permitted them to withdraw from the case.

On Tuesday, September 30th, Judge Hoffman ordered the jury sequestered in a downtown hotel following indications that two jurors had been threatened. The threatening letters, to two female jurors, signed "The Black Panthers", were examined by the Judge in his chambers together with prosecution and defense lawyers; and thereafter, six of the eight defendants charged at a news conference that they were "phony" and part of a continuing government effort to "frame" them. Bobby Seale issued a separate statement denying that his Party had sent the letters and he accused the "Fascist Government" of doing it "because they know that the rotten racist Hoffman has made them look bad". Seale announced in the early afternoon that he had ordered the Black Panther Party to "shut down the trial"; and following that announcement, and against their lawyers' advice, he and Tom Hayden informed the news media that they were calling for a demonstration by the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party to "shut down the trial". Hayden also claimed that Federal authorities had tampered with the jury and that defense attorneys would call for a mistrial.

On Wednesday, October 1st, one of the two jurors who received a threatening letter was excused from the jury when she replied in the negative when asked (after reading the letter in court) if she could still be a fair and impartial juror. The letter, which read "You are being watched" and was signed "The Black Panthers", had been turned over to the FBI by her family; and questioning by Judge Hoffman revealed that the woman had not previously seen it.

Defense attorney Kunstler immediately objected and accused Judge Hoffman of having "led" the juror into saying she could no longer be impartial. The objection was overruled and the twenty-three year old juror was replaced by a twenty-two year old woman, the first alternate juror.

At a noon recess news conference, defendant Dave Dellinger accused the Government of having succeeded in "sandbagging one of the jurors of whom they were afraid"; and stated that it "adds up to collusion between the judge and the Government to deprive us of a fair and impartial juror". Because of her youth, the defense had considered her one of the jurors most likely to be favorable to their case, which will rely, to a degree, on an explanation of the "new youth culture" and the political and social views of young dissidents. The defendants had to concede, however, that the replacement actually lowered the average age of the jury.

The second juror who received a threatening letter remained on the jury, as she stated that it would not affect her ability to be

impartial and she thought it was her duty to remain. A third juror, who had been told of the letter by the second, said she too would remain impartial and she too was retained.

As has been indicated, a number of potentially "big" demonstrations are being sponsored for the coming weeks of the Conspiracy 8 trial, including one for which the Progressive Labor Faction of SDS has been granted a permit to allow 3000 to demonstrate, at noon on 4 October at Buckingham Fountain in Grant Park, Chicago. To date, however, demonstrations on behalf of "the 8" which one of their spokesmen claimed would be "a combination of the Scopes trial, revolution in the street, the Woodstock Festival, and People's Park all rolled into one", have (happily) failed to reach such proportions; and several Conspiracy members have indicated their disappointment in the results so far. The largest turn-out was one of about 3000, two-thirds of whom were black youths. It may be, as one of the Conspiracy 8 said, that the Government's big mistake was "bringing Bobby (Seale) into the trial. It is the same as doubling our support, our constituency. The Blacks wouldn't have been too concerned otherwise. But now they are leading the demonstrations."

BOBBY GEORGE SCALE

Bobby Scale, the only Negro among the "Chicago 8" defendants being prosecuted under the 1968 Civil Rights Act's anti-riot provisions for his activities in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention, was born on 22 October 1936 in Dallas, Texas. The thirty-three year old Scale has an arrest record dating from 1955, which reflects a history of violence and involvement in black nationalist activities in the San Francisco Bay area, particularly in Oakland.

Scale was enrolled for one semester in 1964-1965 as a probationary student at Merritt Junior College in Oakland, California, and while there shared quarters with an active member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a secret, all-Negro, Marxist-Leninist, Peking-oriented group which advocates guerilla warfare to obtain its goals. Scale was said to be a member of the now defunct RAM and is known to have joined in some of its activities.

In December 1966, Scale together with Huey P. Newton founded the Black Panther Party for Self Defense, in Oakland. This organization, which follows the revolutionary precepts of Mao Tse-tung and other world revolutionaries, is a black, anti-American, extremist group whose members, openly armed, deliberately provoke confrontations with police, threaten nation-wide assassination of police, and plan the ultimate destruction of the Government of the United States through a series of sustained urban guerilla actions. The headquarters of the group, which since 1968 has been known as the Black Panther Party, is in Oakland, California. Branches, however, have been opened in various parts of the country.

Scale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party which is currently the most active and powerful of the national black radical organizations, has been a leader in the Party since its inception. He became its chief spokesman when Huey Newton was arrested in October 1967 for the murder of an Oakland police officer. With Newton in prison and Eldridge Cleaver out of the country after having jumped bail in December 1968 while under indictment for attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon, he is the undisputed head of the Panthers—although he, too, is under indictment in connection with the murder of a fellow Panther. During the 1968 Presidential campaign, Scale campaigned actively for Cleaver, the coalition candidate of the Black Panther and Peace and Freedom Parties.

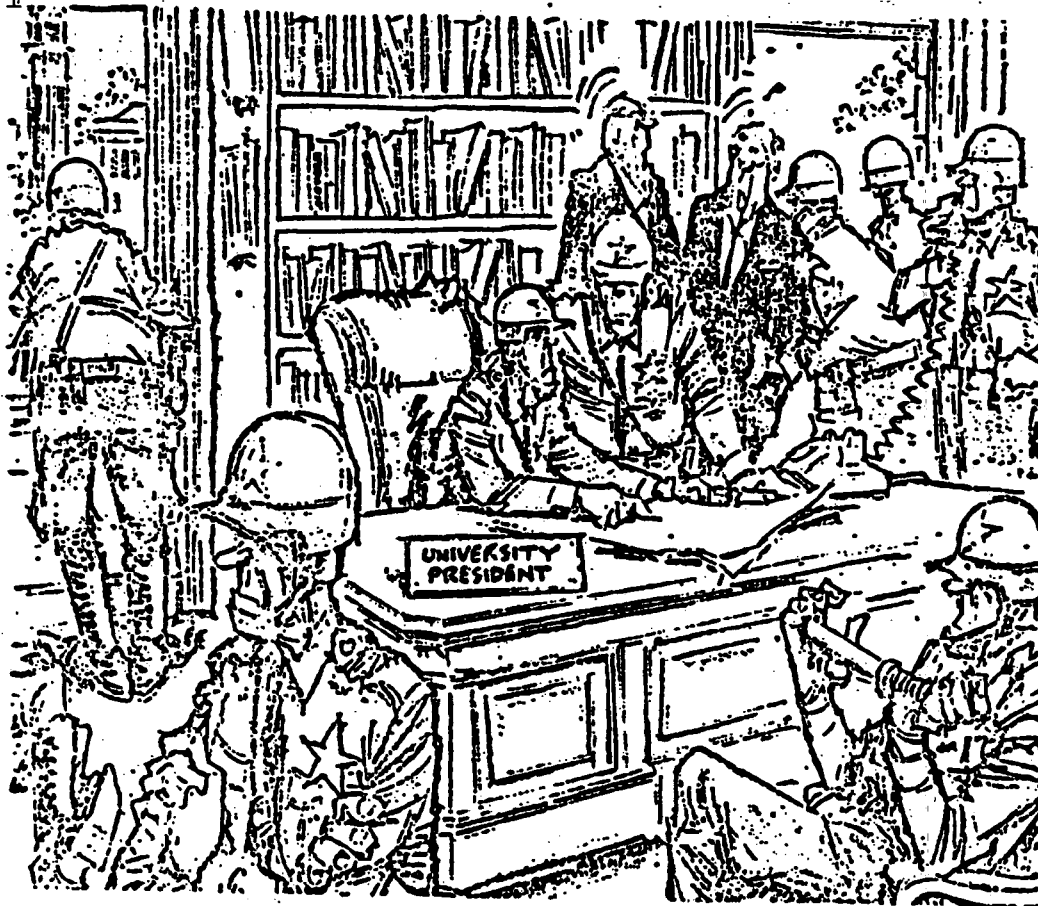
Scale has been active as a speaker who pulls no punches in expressing his hatred of the white race. He has made many highly inflammatory speeches urging Negroes to buy guns and take over black communities; and he openly states that the BPP advocates revolution, which according to him is the only effective means of change. On one occasion in May 1969, he declared the intention of the Panthers to remove the Alameda County District Attorney from office "by any means necessary, including guns and force"; and during the period of Huey Newton's trial, 15 July to 8 September 1969, he made numerous threats of retaliation against police and society and warned that Newton's conviction would result in the deaths of five to six hundred policemen (Huey was convicted of voluntary manslaughter on 8 September 1968).

At the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August 1968, Scale spoke at a large rally in Lincoln Park, where he criticized the police, said all blacks should have shotguns and rifles, and urged the crowd to go to the Loop with weapons and create as much violence as possible.

Scale has been a proponent of the National Liberation Front (NLF) in Vietnam and in December 1968 attended a Hemispheric Conference Against War In Vietnam which was held in Montreal, Canada. Speaking later about the Conference, he commented on the internationalism of the Black Panthers whose purpose, he said, was "to support the Vietnamese in their struggle against American imperialism, our common enemy". Regarding the NLF, he said, "we help them by making a revolution in America".

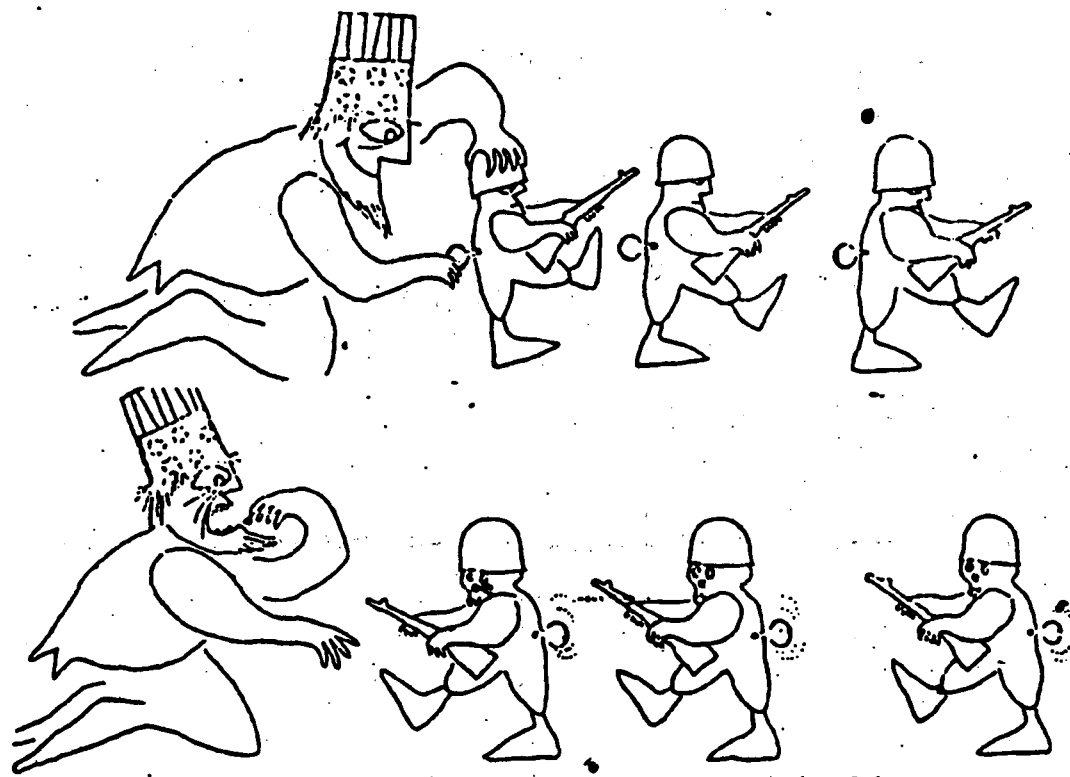
Scale was arrested on 19 August 1969, when he was seized by the FBI in Berkeley, California, on charges of fleeing from Connecticut to avoid prosecution in connection with the kidnapping and murder of a member of the BPP in New Haven, Connecticut in May 1969. When summoned to Chicago for the "Conspiracy 8" trial, he was transported from California in the custody of U. S. marshalls. His attorneys have charged that he was kidnapped from the San Francisco County Jail on 12 September, was hidden for six days, and when located by them on 17 September, was in the Cook County Jail in Chicago.

Scale has taken a prominent part in the Chicago trial, so far; and through control of his followers appears to have played a key role in promoting demonstrations on behalf of the "Conspiracy 8".



"They're to prevent any militant take-over of this office . . . !"

Copyright © 1968, Los Angeles Times



from Pafonso Havana, Cuba

Daily World (Communist) 9-20-69



"... And did you voluntarily accept a free, hot meal from known Black Panthers at nine p.m., September nine, nineteen hun'ert an' sixty-nine?"



"Hell, no wonder he can't be pinned down!"
 Daily World (Communist).

CALENDAR OF TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

Asterisked items are either reported for the first time or contain additions or changes to previously reported activities.

"Protests" are definitely "in" this fall season and, unfortunately probably for many seasons to come. The proliferation of organizations and loose coalitions of organizations who espouse causes, rational or irrational, actual or fictitious, has reached fantastic numbers and their expenditure of time, money, and energy almost unbelievable. No group or grouping in itself has any great amount of support except perhaps the anti-war protesters who can muster considerable support from individuals and groups with a related goal - the end of the Vietnam War - although there is wide divergence in their purpose. Currently active in the protest arena, either singly or, more frequently, in concert with others are: anti-war, anti-draft, pacifist types; civil-rights proponents; students - left and right; welfare recipients and workers; minority race activists - Black, Puerto Rican, Mexican, Oriental, and American Indian; the "old left"; etc., etc., etc. While trouble on "college campuses" has continued from last spring and students have altered tactics somewhat in an effort to involve the off-campus community, the notable increase in racial incidents at the secondary school level seems more significant. Racial polarization with resulting clashes is evidenced in many communities but nowhere more graphically or perhaps more ominously and disappointingly, than among the young in integrated schools and communities.

October 2-5

*Greensboro, North Carolina - The Black Students United for Liberation, a newly formed campus organization at Agricultural and Technical State University, has scheduled a workshop to be held on the campus on these dates. The organizer, a self-described member of the extremist Black Panther Party, has invited representatives from six North Carolina cities to attend the workshop and topics to be discussed include: "How to Overcome Police Lines"; "Affecting Campus Confusion"; and "Making of Homemade Bombs and Molotov Cocktails."

October 4

*Washington, D. C. - The Young Americans for Freedom and the American Conservative Union have announced plans for a jointly sponsored dinner to honor one Senator and one Congressman who

have rendered outstanding (and conservative) service. Billed as the First Annual Conservative Awards Dinner, it will be held in the Sheraton Park Hotel.

- October 7 *Atlanta, Georgia - SDS reportedly will be demonstrating in front of the Federal Building against the FBI and CIA in order to stir up interest in Atlanta in the SDS-sponsored activities for Chicago, 8-11 October.
- October 1 *Wrightstown, New Jersey - A meeting of the marshals for the 12 October Ft. Dix demonstration will be held at 1900 hours. 4 October, at the Ft. Dix Collective Farm House. Approximately twenty groups will send representatives to the meeting to include the Quakers, Black Panthers, Sane, the Resistance, and the Student Mobilization Committee. The number of participants planning to attend is unknown.
- October 4 *Eugene, Oregon - The Eugene Police Department issued a parade permit. The theme of the parade is the War in Vietnam, and it is being sponsored by the SDS. The group estimate in applying for the permit was 500-1,000 persons. Marchers are to form at the Student Union Building, University of Oregon and proceed to the park blocks, (a park), downtown Eugene. No incidents are expected.
- October 4 *Chicago, Illinois - The Progressive Labor Faction of SDS was granted a permit to hold a demonstration with 3,000 people at 1200 hours at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago. Demonstrators are to march from Grant Park to the Federal Building, site of the trial for the "Conspiracy 8," where they will form discussion groups to discuss the war.
- October 4-5 *Baltimore, Maryland - The Maryland Unit of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) has received a police permit to hold political rallies at Riverside Park between 1600 and 1800 hours on 4 and 5 October. Scheduled speakers are James H. Madole, Richard Bayer, and Louis Mostaccio of the National Renaissance Party; and Roland W. Rode of the Baltimore NSRP.
- October 7 *The Student Government Council and other groups at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, had called for a student strike on 29 September to support demands for a student-run bookstore. Less than five percent of the students participated in the strike. At a subsequent rally, participants voted to end the strike immediately and to hold another rally on 7 October if their demands have not been met.

October 8-11

Chicago, Illinois - The normal problems and tensions existing in a city the size of Chicago which has many street gangs, minority race militants, and white labor and civil rights activists, have been increased of late by two major actions: first, the aggressive campaign to increase the utilization of blacks in the construction trades and second, the conduct of the conspiracy trial of the Chicago Eight, with its attendant demonstrations and disruptions. Certainly not the least of these pre-planned activities, are those sponsored by the "Weatherman" faction of SDS for the period 8-11 October. This four-day series of actions around the theme "Bring the War Home" and more recently being referred to as "Days of Rage" has had mixed response from potential supporters. Reputedly, the sponsoring SDS faction is spelling for confrontations repetitive of the Democratic National Convention actions and there is some reluctance by other groups to risk the attendant dangers of arrest and/or injury. SDS is fragmented and the factions other than Weatherman are not so disposed toward agitation without probability of significant gain. With the probable exception of Rubin and Hoffman, the irrational Yippies, and Seale, the Black Panther, the Chicago Eight defendants seem to sense that street violence will not aid their cause. Seale has some control over the Black Panthers but cannot control all black militants, especially as he is under custody, and besides he is not noted for his good judgment. It is impossible to predict the amount of outside support (that is, influx of activists from outside the Chicago environs) the SDS actions will generate; however, even with only a minimal infusion from outside, there will be sufficient agitators available to cause major disturbances. Speakers for the Worker Student Alliance (WSA) the PLP controlled faction of SDS, stated in New York City that it will not support the October demonstrations in Chicago as the National Office faction of SDS wants violence. Needless to say, Chicago is tense but the authorities are prepared.

TENTATIVE

October 8

Second anniversary of Che's death. Demonstrators will meet in Chicago at movement centers. There may be a march in downtown Chicago. Street action possible that night and meeting with the BPP and the Young Lords relative to cooperative efforts. Friction between SDS and BPP needs resolution.

October 9

Anniversary of the Chicago fire-actions at local high schools, in particular those where SDS organizers have done their political work. At the end of the day, there will be a city-wide high school

rally or a rally around the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. Involvement of university students is a goal. Support from labor unions and the black community sought. In view of current strife in construction trades, a cooperative effort by those two groups seems most improbable.

October 10

Mass mobilization - everyone to gather in the Loop near the courthouse where the trial is being held. Plans are to "stop the trial." Disruptive tactics. Possible small parade. In the evening, small groups of demonstrators will roam the streets attempting to cause vandalism and disturbances.

October 11

Mass mobilization - to "shut the city down." A giant demonstration and march with or without a parade permit.

October 8

*Chicago, Illinois - A new left-type commune sponsored by SDS has been organized in Cleveland, Ohio, under the leadership of Raphael Rodrigues. This group reportedly has a rifle and is attempting to obtain additional firearms. This group reportedly will attend demonstrations in Chicago beginning 8 October.

October 9

*Women Strike for Peace (WSP) plans to demonstrate at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., on 9 October when Mrs. Richard Nixon addresses the national Council of Jewish women. WSP is preparing an anti-war telegram which it hopes to deliver to Mrs. Nixon at the Shoreham Hotel. Copies of the telegram will be distributed to individuals attending the meeting.

October 10

*Chicago, Illinois - "End the War Now" will be the theme of a mass meeting called by the African-American Heritage Association for Sunday, 10 October at 3 p. m. at the Louis Theatre, 35th at Michigan Streets. Speakers will include Charlene Mitchell, CPUSA candidate for President in 1968; Fred Hampton, Chicago BPP leader; and other prominent black activists. Other themes of the meeting will be police brutality, women's equality, and progress in Africa.

October 10

*New York City - A meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) will be held at 7:30 p. m. at the Universalist Church, Central Park West and 76th St. The meeting, organized by an Ad Hoc Committee will hear Jack Spiegel, Illinois district organizer of the United Shoe Workers, and

[REDACTED]

Mrs. Clara Jackson Brown, an Afro-American, former teacher and a delegate to the recent World Peace Congress held in East Berlin.

SOURCE: Government and news media.

RELIABILITY: Probably true.