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Rpt. #4!
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10 October 1969SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

The solution of social problems is the traditional mandate of the social scientists. Hence, the current literature of student revolt is rich with postpositional as well as causal theories which may promise eventual long range harmony. Those with credentials to hypothesize and prophesy, from the "root cause" school, believe that first society must understand why and then must employ the technique of artful manipulation in order to effect a cure of the a priori malady.

New York University's Dr. Louis Feuer finds that the basic problem is one of generational conflict that can, at best, be minimized. This conflict, that history records as far back as 2700 B. C., groups generations according to (usually adverse), political and social phenomena shared by a common general age group. Currently the war and the draft trigger the conflict and group those affected in common interest and concern. Prior precipitators (in recent history) have been the Korean War, the depression of the 1930's, etc. This social malaise, writes Feuer, is minimized during progressive and broad adventurous historical eras when all are involved over a relatively long period (industrial revolution, pioneer movement west, etc.).

San Francisco State's Sam I. Hayakawa blames the great universal baby sitter, the T. V. set, for many present pressing problems. In the first eighteen years of life, writes Hayakawa, today's youth spends 22,000 hours before the boob tube. He sees complex problems solved in thirty minutes. He learns that if you're sick you take a pill and presto you're healthy and smiling again. If you wish to be popular just buy a new car or smoke a certain cigarette or use a certain hair grease. The end result is the creation of a generation of impatience with the inability to relate to social reality, seeking simplistic solutions and demanding immediacy.

Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, University of Chicago educator and psychologist faults emotional development in general and believes the experience of today's higher education is not responsive to the psychic, or for that matter, the practical needs of youth. Bettelheim believes that although today's student radical leader (there would be no movement without leaders) may be alert and intelligent,

his emotional development, however, remains at the age of the temper tantrum. Additionally, Bettelheim writes that under the present system of higher education, the student feels unable to find his place in a rapidly evolving world. He believes he is unneeded and unwanted and thus seeks escape in revolutionary change. Bettelheim recommends that the structure of higher education in the early stages be altered along the lines of Soviet Russian practice that provides education combined with meaningful work in the student's chosen field. Then after several years of this the really determined and academically dedicated youth enters an even higher educational level, and the others, with some secondary specialization, assimilate gracefully into the national work force. By working while learning the student would not feel alienated from society and frustrated by the alienation because he would regard himself as a part of a society he had helped to form. Interestingly, President Nixon has made generalized recommendations along the Bettelheim line. Antioch College, at both the home campus, (Yellow Springs, Ohio) and the newly instituted branch at Columbia, Maryland, has adopted this combined work while learning system.

Donald Barr, former Columbia University administrator and present headmaster of an exclusive New York private school accuses today's comfortable middle class parents. Writing in McCall's magazine, Barr believes the elders do not disapprove of what the kids are doing. Anxious to be modern, they reward precocity. Such parents have produced children who set a most extraordinary value on their own opinions. The child at the center of a child-centered household is likely to be a monster of intolerance. Children never respect what they have never been without and therefore the New Left does not hesitate openly to interfere with free speech.

Barr writes that on the day that parents stop paying for non-education; on the day they stop handing out allowances for strike funds and narcotics and renting apartments the student revolution will wither away and the real learning that must precede intelligent social change will begin.

University of New York's Arnold Rogow, a political scientist equates childhood sexual conflicts with the political spectrum. Based on a study of forty-two case histories (probably an insufficient number to assure statistical reliability) Rogow declares that left-wingers are permissive toward sex and right-wingers are anti-permissive. The left-wing personality on an unconscious level has reacted against restraints on sexual behavior and this leads to a revolt against the status

quo. As children, however, the right-wingers had their sexual thoughts and sex fantasies restrained and internalized thereby creating within themselves a host of guilt feelings leading to adult feelings of restraint. Political moderates, according to Rogow are people who have come to terms with their conflicts.

TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO 8 (Continued)

The trial of the "Conspiracy 8" group in Chicago, for their activity in that city during the Democratic National Convention in 1968, has continued, as one of the eight defendants has said, to resemble a three-ring circus with Judge Julius J. Hoffman as ringmaster.

During the past week, the court was recessed for three days to permit Defense Attorney William M. Kunstler to argue in a Boston court on Monday, 6 October; and little appears to have been accomplished during this second week of the trial, though Judge Hoffman did rule that round-the-clock surveillance, which occurred during the Convention demonstrations, did not violate the defendants' right to privacy, as was claimed by the Defense. In denying a defense motion in that connection, the Judge stated that "the right to speak and assemble does not include the right to do so in public unobserved."

Beginning in the afternoon of 2 October, the prosecution concentrated on Jerry Rubin's actions in Chicago during the demonstrations, and an undercover police sergeant testified that on the evening of 25 August 1968, Rubin told a crowd in Lincoln Park that a squad of eleven policemen was trying to keep the people from using the park; shouted, "Let's get these (obscenities) out of here"; and flicked a cigarette toward the police, after which the crowd began throwing cans, rocks, sticks, etc. On the next evening, according to the witness, Rubin told a large group in the park, "The pigs started the violence but tonight the people aren't going to give up the park...we have to fight them"; shouted, "They have guns and sticks so we have to arm ourselves with rocks, sticks, and everything we can get"; and asked a group of about two hundred persons gathered in Lincoln Park to attend a demonstration on "how to fight the pigs". Abbie Hoffman demonstrated a series of motions with hands and knees; and Rubin later reminded those in the park not to forget the gigantic love-in planned for the beach that night. The police sergeant further testified that he overheard an identified man (sic) say to Rubin, "Now is the time for the flares and the fires"; and that Rubin at first disagreed, but after the man noted that nothing was happening, answered, "OK, go get them." Rubin was also quoted as shouting at the police: "your children are pigs. You're pigs...take off your guns and we'll fight you hand to hand."

On the following day, 3 October, Defense Attorney Kunstler introduced in court "another" Jerry Rubin, a twenty-seven year old assistant

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professor of psychology named Robert Levin, distinctively dressed in a costume similar to that in which a police sergeant had described Rubin as having been dressed while demonstrating in Chicago, and demanded of the witness: "Are you absolutely certain this was not the man you saw?" The witness stated that he was certain—that Levin had on a motorcycle helmet with a blue stripe down the middle, while Rubin had worn a similar football helmet; and that, besides, Levin is several inches taller than Rubin. Later, at a news conference, the defense contended that Levin had been mistaken for Rubin at the demonstration in Lincoln Park; and produced a third "Rubin", a student named David Boyd, who said the Chicago police had shadowed him for six days and nights during the Convention, thinking he was Rubin.

A second undercover policeman testified that Abbie Hoffman approached him in Grant Park on 29 August 1968 and pointing to a deputy police superintendent asked, "Are you with me? See that cat with the stars, if he don't talk we're going to hold him and then we can do anything we want and the police won't bother us." (The witness did not see Hoffman attempt to follow up on his statement.)

Judge Hoffman, who has taken a stern position in conducting the trial of the eight defendants in Chicago and has freely indulged in sarcasm and "stinging" rebukes in dealing with the defendants and their lawyers, is receiving a critical press. The New York Times ran an article on 5 October: "The Judge Himself Becomes an Issue in Chicago Trial"; and both Time and Life magazines have condemned him for his attitude in "consistently overruling defense motions" and in failing to demonstrate impartiality. Some legal experts, it has been reported, believe that his behavior has "already paved the way for a successful appeal, should the eight be convicted"; and thirteen members of the Harvard Law School (in objecting to Judge Hoffman's ordering the arrest of four defense attorneys who sent telegrams in withdrawing from the case) asked the Illinois Bar Association to investigate the Judge's actions, stating that "Judge Hoffman's conduct can only serve to weaken a basic American principle: The right of even the most unpopular defendant to adequate legal representation before an impartial judge."

According to the Communist newspaper Daily World on 3 October 1969, "Judge Hoffman's harassment has extended into the world of fashion."—in that he barred from the courtroom a young female staff member for the defense because of "improper attire." The attractive looking young woman, who was pictured in the Daily World, had on a micro-mini skirt some ten inches or more above her knee. (It has been reported that a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA, Arnold Johnson, was to cover the "Conspiracy 8" trial for the Daily World.)

It should be noted in defense of Judge Hoffman, however, that the conduct of the defendants and the activities of their lawyers leave much to be desired where court decorum is concerned. Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin are reported to "giggle and confer endlessly in court and pass notes back and forth like naughty school children"; and Abbie Hoffman at one point urged his fellow defendants to join him in leaping to his feet and yelling, "() the judge", when Judge Hoffman entered the courtroom. His fellow defendants declined.

In and out of court, the defendants use the trial as a platform for expounding their views and for continuing their agitation against the war and against the Nixon Administration. As Rennie Davis has put it: "We hope to make the courtroom a classroom for the nation." They have contacted foreign countries in an effort to bring the trial to the attention of the United Nations, with a view to its being handled as the South Africa racial trials were, with debate and condemnation; they are arranging a national strike of law students on 3 November, the theme of which will be "Stop the Trial"; they have initiated "Conspiracy Clubs" on several campuses and are trying to make their trial a focal point for campus anti-war demonstrations. They regularly hold press and television conferences at lunch recess where, as one Washington Post article put it, "the news conferences have given the defense an unprecedented forum to counter-prosecute the government and get its side across." They claim that the City of Chicago was responsible for the violence during the Democratic National Convention; and their constant theme is that it is Mayor Daley and former President Lyndon Johnson who should have been indicted. It was, they say, the City of Chicago, its Mayor, and the Federal Administration who "conspired to deter peaceful demonstrations." Out-of-court commentary by the defense attorneys, Weinglass and Kunstler, has been such that both are under the threat of contempt citations for violating a court rule regarding outside comments.

During the second week of the trial, 1 to 7 October, no significant disturbances took place at or near the court in Chicago where the trial is taking place, although a small group of SDS members was heard to discuss the possibility of placing a bomb in the Federal Building which contains the courtroom; and, as the trial progressed, U.S. marshalls searched everyone entering the Federal Building and security was tightened after the marshalls reported that several bomb threats had been received. The relative quiet which prevailed would obviously not continue, however, as was indicated by the reported activities of various New Left organizations, particularly the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS); and more particularly the "Weatherman" (RYM I) faction of SDS headed by Mark Rudd, who sometime ago condemned the plans of the

Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) faction for a peaceful mass action, stating that it harmed the preparations under way for a violent revolutionistic encounter in Chicago.

That an increasing apprehension felt by authorities in Chicago was warranted, was demonstrated during the evening of 8 October, the first of the four days of scheduled SDS demonstrations (and the first day of the third week of the trial), when violence erupted following a Weatherman/SDS sponsored rally in Lincoln Park. First reports of the rioting, which described the melee as "reminiscent of the 1968 Democratic National Convention violence" and noted serious damage to persons and property, indicate that Judge Hoffman was a prime target. The mob, when it "surged" from the Park, headed for the Drake Hotel where Judge Hoffman resides—some wearing helmets and carrying clubs, chains, and stones. It did extensive damage to storefronts and parked cars enroute; but was dispersed by police before it reached the Judge's place of residence.