

ROLLING STONE MAGAZINE
FBI FILES

BACM RESEARCH
WWW.PAPERLESSARCHIVES.COM



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: ROLLING STONE MAGAZINE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 9/16/74

FROM :

SUBJECT: CBS NEWS BROADCAST CONCERNING
ALLEGED FBI BURGLARIES

_____, telephonically inquired of _____
if Mr. Kelley had any statements as to the reports of FBI burglaries.

When asked specifically what he was referring to, _____
said that CBS Radio News stated that Mr. Buzhardt had testified to the
Senate Watergate Committee concerning FBI burglaries and has stated that
the "Rolling Stone" magazine documented more than 100 cases since 1969.
CBS News stated that Samuel Dash of the Watergate Committee did not pursue
the allegation concerning the FBI.

The External Affairs Division, _____,
obtained a copy (attached) of the broadcast in question, which CBS stated was
based on an advance news release for the forthcoming issue of "Rolling Stone."

A review of the CBS newscast indicated an attempt to tie an allega-
tion of "at least 100 break-ins, apparently political in nature," supposedly
documented by the magazine "Rolling Stone," with the alleged testimony of for-
mer White House counsel Fred Buzhardt before the Senate Watergate Com-
mittee that Buzhardt knew of "break-ins since 1969 and said they were
performed by the FBI."

ACTION

The External Affairs Division is endeavoring to obtain a copy of
the advance press release concerning the forthcoming "Rolling Stone" magazine
article about "political burglaries."

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

In 1970, there was a break-in - the first of three - on the office of Gerald Lefcourt, a New York lawyer representing the Black Panthers and other anti-establishment clients.

There were others in the next two years, and continuing after the Watergate break-in...on Chilean diplomats...newsmen...lawyers for antiwar protestors...organizations considered anti-Administration.

The magazine Rolling Stone this week documents "at least 100 break-ins, apparently political in nature." In virtually all cases, valuables were not taken. The targets seemed to be files and information.

Samuel Dash, counsel for the Senate Watergate Committee, says his staff learned about some of them, but didn't pursue them because they seemed outside the committee's mandate of "campaign activities."

XEROX

SEP 26 1974

95-4 925-7

~~xxxxxxx~~ In many of the cases complaints were made. In no case was an arrest ever made. Rollin Stone linked them with the 1970 Huston surveillance plan, which authorized break-ins by Government agencies on "urgent security targets."

Now, a clue has turned up which may help to explain the unsolved burglaries.

In a transcript of closed-door testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee, White House Counsel Fred Buzhardt admitted knowing of break-ins since 1969, and said they were performed by the FBI.

He refused to spell out what they were, invoking both executive privilege and national security.

"They don't have anything to do ~~xxxxx~~ with your case," Buzhardt told the Watergate Committee.

He said he did not know if they had been ordered by H.Q.

Schorr-3

= Haldeman, John Ehrlichman or
someone else.

Now, Bazhardt will not respond
to inquiries, nor will the FBI.
It is one of those matters, not
directly connected with Watergate,
that may remain a mystery if the
Former President Nixon's files
remain closed.

ds cbs news washn

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: 6/2/76

FROM :

SUBJECT:

ROLLING STONE MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REQUEST TO PHOTOGRAPH THE DIRECTOR

PURPOSE: To advise of captioned magazine's renewed request to photograph Director Kelley for its special bicentennial issue.

SYNOPSIS: By letter dated 3/29/76, Rolling Stone Magazine requested that Director Kelley pose in a 20-minute portrait session with photographer Richard Avedon for their bicentennial issue. No other description as to how the portrait was to be used was given. The magazine listed several notable Government officials, including President Ford, as having already been photographed. By memo dated 4/9/76, the External Affairs Division recommended that Rolling Stone Magazine's request be declined due to the Director's heavy schedule and that an official photograph be sent instead. The Director noted, in view of no text involved and the impressive list of persons already photographed, to go ahead with their request. Rolling Stone Magazine was contacted and general arrangements were discussed for the photo session. Subsequently, the Director advised he would not be available. Appropriate personnel at the magazine were so advised. By letter dated 5/21/76, Rolling Stone Magazine renewed their request and enclosed examples of Avedon's photographs. It is felt that in view of the numerous requests of this kind to photograph the Director, it is virtually impossible to comply with all of these, due to the Director's schedule. A variety of official photographs of the Director are available and have been prepared for such requests.

CONTINUED - OVER

[REDACTED] to [REDACTED] Memorandum
Re: [REDACTED]

It is also felt that the Bureau would not desire a photograph of the Director similar to those enclosed to appear in a national publication without knowing exactly how it would be used.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to [REDACTED], Rolling Stone Magazine, declining her request in view of the Director's extremely heavy schedule.

[REDACTED]

DETAILS: By letter dated 3/29/76, [REDACTED] Rolling Stone Magazine, Suite 828, 1030 15th Street, Washington, D. C. 20005, requested that Director Kelley pose in a 20-minute portrait session for the distinguished photographer Richard Avedon. [REDACTED] advised Rolling Stone Magazine was preparing a series of photographic portraits of people who influence America for a special bicentennial issue and listed President Ford, George Bush, Mike Mansfield, Carl Albert and George Meany as having already been photographed for the project. No other description as to how the portrait was to be used was provided. [REDACTED] stated the proposed photo session would be strictly pictorial with no text involved. [REDACTED] has since left Rolling Stone Magazine.

The above request was conveyed to the Director by memo dated 4/9/76, with the recommendation that a letter be sent to [REDACTED] of Rolling Stone Magazine declining the above request in view of the Director's heavy schedule of commitments. Additionally, it was recommended that an official photograph of the Director be sent to satisfy the magazine's request for a photo portrait of the Director.

[REDACTED] CONTINUED - OVER

↓ ↓

Re: [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] Memorandum

The Director noted on this memorandum, "There is to be no text. The list of people already photographed is impressive---I say let them come in. K."

[REDACTED] was thereafter telephonically contacted at which time general arrangements were discussed for the photo session set for May 6, 1976.

Subsequently, the Director advised he would not be available for the photo session. [REDACTED] was telephonically contacted and advised of this and that a heavy schedule of commitments precluded any rescheduling at the present time or in the near future.

By letter dated 5/21/76, [REDACTED] of Rolling Stone Magazine advised that she and Richard Avedon regretted that the Director's schedule made it impossible to be photographed on May 6, 1976, and requested that the photo session be rescheduled. [REDACTED] enclosed two samples of Avedon's photographs, one of Elliot Richardson, the other of George Bush to show "the way Mr. Avedon is working and his technique."

In her letter [REDACTED] reaffirmed that the time required for the photo session would take only 20-minutes if Mr. Avedon could set up his equipment in advance. [REDACTED] further said the Director would be presented a signed photograph after publication from Mr. Avedon, as would the other public officials photographed.

[REDACTED]

CONTINUED - OVER

↓ ↓

ROLLING STONE

1030 15th Street N.W. Suite 828 Washington DC 20005 (202) 833-2222

May 21, 1976

Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Mr. Avedon and I very much regret that your schedule made it impossible to be photographed on May 6th for our special bicentennial issue.

[REDACTED] Special Agent for Press, suggested that we write again in order to re-schedule the sitting. He also advised that you had a very full calendar for the next few weeks.

I have been given permission to send you two samples, a photo of Mr. Bush, and one of Mr. Richardson, in order to show you the way Mr. Avedon is working and his technique. Please ask your secretary to return them to me since they are confidential until publication. I have included a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

As before, we will need only 20 minutes of your time if Mr. Avedon can be given a place to set up his equipment in advance. And, when the issue is published, Mr. Avedon will present to you a signed print. Everyone photographed for the project is to receive one.

We sincerely hope to hear soon from a member of your staff to arrange a mutually convenient time for the sitting.

Respectfully yours,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
ROLLING STONE

Enclosures as noted

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: 4/9/76

FROM :

SUBJECT:

ROLLING STONE MAGAZINE
SUITE 828
1030 15TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON D.C.
REQUEST TO PHOTOGRAPH THE DIRECTOR

May 6
9:00 PM

PURPOSE:

To advise of captioned magazine's request to photograph Director Kelley and to recommend an appropriate response.

SYNOPSIS:

Request made to take photograph of Director Kelley by an internationally known photographer for Rolling Stone Magazine series of people who influence America for bicentennial issue. Rolling Stone Magazine characteristically deals with controversial issues and personalities and often contains very crude language. Requested that official photograph of Director Kelley be sent instead.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached letter be sent to [REDACTED], Rolling Stone Magazine, declining her request for Richard Avedon to photograph Director Kelley in view of the Director's heavy schedule of commitments.

(2) That this letter enclose a photograph of Director Kelley to satisfy Rolling Stone Magazine's request for a photo portrait of the Director.

There is to be no text.
The list of people
already photographed
is impressive.

Enclosures (2)

Say let them come in

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Re :

By letter dated 3/29/76, [REDACTED] Rolling Stone Magazine, Suite 828, 1030 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005, requested that Director Kelley pose in a 20-minute portrait session for the distinguished photographer, Richard Avedon. [REDACTED] advised Rolling Stone Magazine was preparing a series of photographic portraits of people who influence America for a special bicentennial issue and listed President Ford, George Bush, Mike Mansfield, Carl Albert and George Meany as having already been photographed for the project. [REDACTED] further stated the proposed photo session would be strictly pictorial with no text involved.

INFORMATION FROM BUFILES:

Rolling Stone Magazine is a national publication, liberal in its views, frequently riddled with foul language. Often interviews are featured with controversial personalities dealing in controversial issues.

ROLLING STONE

1030 15th Street N.W. Suite 828 Washington DC 20005 (202) 833-2222

March 29, 1976

Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director of the FBI
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director Kelley:

~~ROLLING STONE Magazine~~ ^{Wash. DC} is doing a series of photographic portraits of people who influence America for a special bicentennial issue. The photographs will be taken by Richard Avedon. ^{DC}

President Ford, George Bush, Mike Mansfield, Carl Albert and George Meany, among others, have already been photographed for the project, and we would of course like to include you.

The project will be strictly pictorial--there will be no text involved.

If he can be given some time in advance to set up his equipment, Mr. Avedon will only need 20 minutes of your time.

ROLLING STONE is read by approximately 2½ million people every two weeks. I hope our readers will have the opportunity to see a portrait of you by such a distinguished photographer. I look forward to hearing from you or a member of your staff to arrange a mutually convenient time for the sitting.

Sincerely,

ROLLING STONE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: 11/19/75

FROM :

SUBJECT:

ROLLING STONE MAGAZINE

Pursuant to a telephonic request from New York, New York on 11/13/75, captioned individual appeared at the FOIPA Section on 11/14/75, at 11:15 a.m. [REDACTED] advised he is writing an article for Rolling Stone magazine which will probably appear after the release of Rosenberg-Hiss documents. He stated he is particularly interested in the impact of Freedom of Information and Privacy Act on the FBI.

[REDACTED] was advised that the original FOIA Unit was implemented during the latter part of 1973 in response to the Historical Records Policy implemented by the Attorney General which granted discretionary access to certain FBI files of historical interest to scholars engaged in historical research. He was advised that prior to that time investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes were exempt in their entirety pursuant to the FOIA of 1966. [REDACTED] was also advised that the FOIA as amended on 2/19/75, changed the word "files" to "records" and limited exemption of information to the six exemption categories listed under the (b)(7) provision. He was also advised that prior to amendment of the Act during calendar year 1974, the FBI received a total of 447 FOIA requests and during the first ten months of Calendar Year 1975, 11,741 requests have been received. The largest number of requests, 2,095, were received during the month of August of this year. He was advised that, including the number of requests and FOIA-related matters handled by this Section, a total average of 107 FOIA matters per work day had been received since April of this year.

[REDACTED] was advised that our initial complement of six people assigned to FOIA matters in late 1973 had gradually increased to 16 employees during 1974 and that, from a complement of approximately 28 people at the beginning of 1975, we have expanded to a current complement of 152 full time FOIA employees. In addition, we have 11 employees assigned full time to process Privacy Act requests and we have been authorized and are currently staffing an additional 27 employees to handle Privacy Act matters.

CONTINUED - OVER

100-455692-10



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: [REDACTED]

He was also advised that some 90-95% of all requests emanate from individual citizens seeking information concerning themselves the balance of the requests originating with prisoners, scholars, media, lawyers, and Congressmen seeking information on behalf of themselves or their constituents.

[REDACTED] was also advised that the Privacy Act, which was passed in December, 1974, took the effect of law on 9/27/75. The Privacy Act provides that, if specifically listed in the Federal Register, criminal investigatory files are exempt from disclosure in their entirety. The Attorney General has made the determination that the Privacy Act is the sole vehicle procedurally by which a person may access Justice Department records concerning himself. In addition, the Attorney General has decided, as a matter of discretion, that a person will be granted access to information pursuant to a Privacy Act request to the same extent that he would have been afforded information under the FOIA. The net result of these determinations is that the FBI will continue to process FOIA and Privacy Act requests on a page-by-page paragraph-by-paragraph basis. He was additionally informed of the manner in which we respond to a request and to the administrative appeals procedure as provided by Department of Justice regulations, as well as final remedy that a requester would have in district court.

[REDACTED] was also advised that the additional impact of the Privacy Act on the FBI was in the area of applicant, personnel and civil files. In this regard he was advised that the Privacy Act provides for a broader disclosure of information from these categories of files and that exemption of information is restricted almost entirely to confidential source information.

[REDACTED] was advised that as a result of the court imposed deadline in the Rosenberg case, a substantial number of personnel have been diverted from their normal assignments in FOIPA to devote their full time efforts to the Rosenberg case. He was additionally advised that, as a result of this diversion we have incurred a substantial backlog of FOIPA requests in which we are unable to make a final determination within the statutory time limit. In the interest of fairness to all involved, we have adopted the policy of processing each request based upon the chronological order in which it is received by our Section. He was also advised

RE: [REDACTED]

that it has been our experience that the public generally has been most patient and cooperative with us in responding to their requests and we have attempted to keep them advised in those instances in which extensive processing is necessary. [REDACTED] was advised that we currently have in excess of 5,000 requests in house, of which 1100 are in some phase of processing. He asked if we had any statistics as to the number of total denials by the FBI. He was advised that although we have no statistics, the percentage would be very low in number and would be limited in most cases to pending investigations and/or prosecutions. He was advised that even in those circumstances where a case is pending and the (b) (7) (A) provision would apply, we are obligated to review these files to insure that any public source data such as newspaper articles, court records and other types of information of a public source nature, as well as interviews of the FOIA requester which would not interfere with enforcement proceedings, are made available.

The interview with [REDACTED] was terminated at 12:25 p.m., when he indicated that all of his questions had been answered. He expressed his appreciation and the cooperation of the writer and advised he would telephonically contact the writer should any other questions come to mind.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

November 20, 1974

Calif
c/o Rolling Stone
Suite 560
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 12 has been received, and your interest in contacting us is appreciated.

While I do understand your concern, I regret that it will not be possible to accede to your request to interview FBI personnel in connection with the cases you mention. I should point out that the FBI conducted thorough and exhaustive investigations relating to these crimes and developed no information to indicate that any of the shootings were part of a conspiracy. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency and, as such, furnished the results of its investigations in these cases to the Department of Justice which has the responsibility for analyzing these results and making the decisions with regard to prosecutive action.

In line with discharging our responsibilities, we are always ready to receive information from citizens bearing on cases within our jurisdiction. I can assure you that, should any additional information with regard to the cases you mention come to this Bureau's attention, we will give it full and careful consideration in accordance with our investigative jurisdiction in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
C. M. Kelley

3 28 11 34
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

SEC 108

NOTE:

memo dated 11/18/74 captioned,
"Article In 'Rolling Stone'" Request To Interview Bureau Agents For

NOV 21 1974

FBI

ROLLING STONE

1700 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. Suite 560 Washington D.C. 20006 (202) 785-3127
Richard N. Goodwin

Sub. ph
K

12 November 1974.

Clarence Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth
Washington, D.C.

9/2/77

Dear Mr. Kelly,

I am writing to request your help on an important project. Important to whom? To the people at large. To the magazine that has given me this assignment. To me. And, I would hope, to the FBI.

Rolling Stone's editors have asked me to do a comprehensive report on the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy and the attempted assassination of George Wallace.

I will try to tell Rolling Stone's (mostly) young and skeptical readers about the conspiracy theories that have been hatched concerning these political murders, theories which I am sure the FBI has had to deal with in one way or another.

I would like to talk with the FBI agents who know the most about these cases, so that I can tell my readers how the Bureau has dealt with these theories. There is an impression among many (I cannot say how many, but public opinion polls have indicated that "a majority" of the people believe that each of the assassinations were the result of conspiracies, and I imagine that majority may have grown since Watergate) that the FBI may have done the same kind of investigation on the assassinations that it did originally on Watergate (before Judge Wick put the screws on those convicted of the breakin).

I suspect that this is a paranoid exaggeration which could not stand up if these suspicious folks only knew what the FBI did on each of the assassinations of the past few years. I know about one such investigation first hand.

I saw how much work the Bureau did on the case.

-2- [redacted] to Kelly

[redacted] however, I felt it necessary to talk to those FBI agents here in Washington who had tried to evaluate the field investigations and I asked J. Edgar Hoover for permission to speak with them. He denied that request [redacted] He I had to say that on the evidence I had, the FBI did not do everything it could have done. Perhaps Mr. Hoover did not care whether I made this judgement or not. Perhaps he was only following a policy of "the public be damned." In any event, I know that is not your policy, Mr. Kelly.

I still have some unanswered questions about that RFK assassination. I wonder whether, now, I could sit down with the man or men who were most responsible for making the Bureau evaluation of that case and propose my questions? I wonder whether I could do the same with others who have made the evaluations of the conspiracy questions on the other assassinations?

The conspiracy questions keep coming up. They will probably keep coming up. I suggest, however, that the FBI ought to continue to talk about them to responsible and intelligent reporters who are trying to keep the people informed about the workings of their FBI. I'd like to show that if the FBI closed a case, it did so for good reasons. And that if some new information comes down the pike, that there are good, well informed men in the Bureau who are ready, willing and able to evaluate that information and take whatever action seems called for.

I am willing to follow whatever ground rules you suggest. I can quote your agents or not, I can handle different information in different ways.

I will be here in Washington for a few days and I will be reachable either at the offices of Rolling Stone or where I'm staying, at the MADISON Hotel. I'd appreciate a speedy reply.

My best regards [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DATE: 11-18-74

FROM

SUBJECT

Washington, D.C.

REQUEST TO INTERVIEW BUREAU AGENTS
FOR ARTICLE IN "ROLLING STONE"

By letter 11-12-74, [REDACTED] indicates that the magazine "Rolling Stone" has asked him to do a comprehensive report on the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy, and the attempted assassination of George Wallace. He would like to tell the magazine's readers about the FBI's effort in dealing with the conspiracy theories that have been spread concerning these crimes. [REDACTED] notes that there is an impression among many that the FBI "may have done the same kind of investigation on the assassinations that it did originally on Watergate." He feels this may be an exaggeration which could not stand up if people knew what the FBI actually did on these cases.

[REDACTED] notes that he is familiar with the extensive work the Bureau did on the Robert Kennedy assassination.

[REDACTED] had requested permission from J. Edgar Hoover to interview FBI Agents in Washington who supervised the case, but was turned down; consequently, [REDACTED] that, based on evidence he had, the FBI had not done everything it could have done.

[REDACTED] would now like to talk to FBI Agents knowledgeable on the above four cases so that the conspiracy theories can be dealt with in his article. [REDACTED] indicates he will be in D. C. for a few days and can be reached either at the "Rolling Stone" offices or at the Madison Hotel where [REDACTED] is staying.

Enclosure

CONTINUED -OVER

Mr. [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

REQUEST TO INTERVIEW BUREAU AGENTS
FOR ARTICLE IN "ROLLING STONE".

[REDACTED] AND "ROLLING STONE".

[REDACTED]

"Rolling Stone" is a periodical which has a wide circulation among young readers. In 9/74 it carried an article implying that the FBI and CIA carried out a number of political burglaries; the Bureau reviewed the cases involved and found no indication the FBI was involved in any way with the alleged incidents.

OBSERVATIONS WITH REGARD TO [REDACTED] CURRENT REQUEST

The Bureau is, of course, aware of the many conspiracy theories that have sprung up concerning the four cases mentioned above. We have in each of the investigations checked out these allegations and have found no data to indicate the shootings were part of a conspiracy. If any new information were to be received on the cases, it would be carefully checked out to determine if there was any validity to the allegations.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Memorandum
RE: [REDACTED] REQUEST TO INTERVIEW BUREAU AGENTS
FOR ARTICLE IN 'ROLLING STONE'

It is felt that [REDACTED] should be advised that in each of the four cases he mentioned, the FBI thoroughly investigated all allegations, and found no indication of conspiracy; that reports of the investigation were furnished to the Department of Justice for its prosecutive evaluation; and that we carefully check out information received on cases we investigate.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DATE: 9/17/74

FROM

SUBJECT: "ROLLING STONE" ARTICLE

Attached is a copy of an article which will appear in the "Rolling Stone" periodical. While the article will be on the newsstands September 24, 1974, reference to it has already been made by CBS Radio.

A review of the attached material indicates that the "Rolling Stone" article refers to numerous break-ins, allegedly political in nature, and by implication indicates FBI and CIA involvement.

ROLLING STONE

1700 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. Suite 560 Washington D.C. 20006 (202) 785-3127
Richard N. Goodwin

ROLLING STONE

FOR AM RELEASE
Friday, September 13, 1974

CONTACT: Richard Goodwin
785-3127

100 OTHER BREAK-INS DURING THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

An article in the new "Politics" section of ROLLING STONE released today discloses: "At least one hundred break-ins, apparently political in nature, occurred during the Nixon administration."

The article was written by Robert ~~Fink~~, a freelance writer who did the research for Woodward and Bernstein's book, "All the President's Men." The article will appear on the newsstands September 24.

USA

at NO. 452649-1

I—BREAK — gl
THE STRANGE CASE OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE ..

The Bank Operations office of the Federal Reserve Board is located on the eighth floor of the Watergate Office Building, two floors above the Democratic National Committee. When McCord and the Watergate burglars made night entries into the building through the front door, as they did on a few occasions, they signed the entry log as if they were going to the Federal Reserve. Eugenio Martinez, one of the men caught in the Watergate, has told federal investigators that during one operation McCord conversed with a guard on the eighth floor. Between Friday evening, May 5th, and Monday morning, May 8th, 1972—the same weekend that Chilean diplomat Andres Rojas chased prowlers from his Washington home—the Federal Reserve's Bank Operations office was entered and a Mosler safe was penetrated. Informed sources state that the safe contained plans of bank security and alarm systems, and that these plans were left lying on the office floor in positions suggesting they might have been photographed. Nothing was stolen.

As this article was going to press, President Ford pardoned Richard Nixon for all criminal acts which he may have committed during his term of office. This pardon may well serve to prevent or deter investigation of possible connections between the White House and other offenses of a criminal nature. If this is so, and if there are such connections, then the pardon will be a continuation of the cover-up.

Aware of its inherent illegality, President Nixon approved the Huston Plan on July 23rd, 1970, creating a secret superintelligence agency under White House auspices; his order amalgamated the FBI, the CIA, the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency), the NSA (National Security Agency) and the counterintelligence agencies of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Laws forbidding some of these organizations' participation in domestic operations were bypassed. The plan's avowed purpose was to remove "operational restraints" on domestic intelligence collection, enabling the government to increase its use of wiretaps, carry out mail searches and put more undercover agents on college campuses.

It also removed restraints on the government's right to make surreptitious entries against "urgent security targets," even though Huston's memorandum acknowledged: "Use of this technique is clearly illegal; it amounts to burglary. It is also highly risky and could result in great embarrassment if exposed. However, it is also the most fruitful tool and can produce the type of intelligence which cannot be obtained in any other fashion."

Under the sword of John Dean's imminent disclosure, the president confirmed the plan's existence on May 22nd, 1973, describing it as "a directive to strengthen our intelligence operations," and insisting it was rescinded on July 28th, 1970, as a result of J. Edgar Hoover's opposition. Hoover was unwilling to increase the role of other agencies to participate in domestic intelligence.

SEPARATE
Box

①

②

③

See p. 2

Events indicate that many of Huston's recommendations were carried out: The essence survived but its label.

On June 27th, 1973, John Dean told the Ervin Committee he had never seen any document to indicate the president had disapproved or rescinded the Huston Plan.

On July 9th, 1973, Huston told a closed House Armed Services intelligence subcommittee hearing, the plan was never formally cancelled.

At least 100 break-ins, apparently political in nature, occurred during the Nixon administration. Clandestine invasions of homes and offices were made against numerous individuals and groups considered "enemies" of the administration. "Enemies," both on and off the White House's prepared list, included media critics, radicals and liberals opposed to administration policy, political foes considered threats, and foreign diplomats thought dangerous to American interests. Other break-in victims, not themselves "enemies," possessed documents or other material possibly damaging to "enemies" or to the administration itself.

Although the evidence linking the government to these break-ins is largely circumstantial, it is both striking and persuasive. Not only were virtually all the victims objects of administration concern or suspicion, but the attacks against them followed a con-

sistent pattern. The most striking characteristic of this modus operandi is that, aside from taking relatively insignificant trinkets, the intruders did not touch cash or valuables. They appeared to be under orders or to have had a code of honor which precluded the stealing of material possessions. Instead, the burglars looked for information: correspondence, financial records, tapes, the contents of files. The break-ins uniformly occurred when the premises were expected to be empty. The targets were carefully studied in advance; the intruders appeared to know their victims' schedules and the general or precise location of their documents. Entry was usually forced; there was little effort to conceal the attempts—at least where a break-in has been identified. When police were called a perfunctory investigation was made; fingerprints were taken; the victim was told little or nothing; the case died.

The break-ins often came in clust which took place over a period of a few days. It cannot be inferred that this clustering occurred because one central authority directed the break-ins. It does suggest, however, that individual break-in teams may have been operationally active in spasms, either because an "in-the-field" momentum was created, or because each mission required approval which tended to be granted in groups at intermittent intervals.

Since the break-ins continued after the Watergate arrests—indeed, into this summer—it is a reasonable speculation that other teams of burglars were involved: either additional "plumbers" or special FBI or CIA investigative units.

It remains to be seen how many break-ins were directly or indirectly White House sponsored, and if any will be unraveled. It seems unlikely that local police authorities or the FBI or the Justice Department will make any dent in their resolution. Extensive interrogation of many key Nixon operatives seems to have been fruitless in linking their former colleagues to additional break-ins, despite a promise of immunity in exchange for "telling all"—and the threat of punishment for withholding information. Questioning of the Watergate burglars, under similar conditions, is believed to have been equally unproductive. Disclosure of the connections between "other break-ins" and the clandestine operations of the Nixon administration, largely depends on the efforts of the Special Prosecutor and the possible revelations coming out of the Watergate cover-up trial.

The following summary of break-ins is not a comprehensive list, but illustrative of the general pattern.

Many of the earliest victims were radicals and their attorneys. The experience of Gerald Lefcourt, a 32-year-old New York lawyer, is typical of several activists who adamantly challenged the administration on domestic issues and the war in Vietnam. Lefcourt's clients included Mark Rudd, the Black Panthers and SDS; he was part of the defense in the Chicago 7 and Detroit 15 trials. During 1970 and 1971, he sustained three break-ins and a fire at his home. Two of the office break-ins are considered everyday typewriter robberies. The other incidents are not: The fire did little damage because Lefcourt's file cabinets were fireproofed, but the file on Mark Rudd was removed from the cabinet before the fire started and its contents strewn about; in the remaining break-ins, papers were ransacked but neither valuables nor visible cash were stolen. Some of these events, including the fire, occurred prior to the Huston Plan's existence.

San Francisco attorney Charles Garry is a Lefcourt counterpart on the West Coast. As general counsel to the Black Panther Party, the 65-year-old lawyer represented Huey Newton and Bobby Seale; another client was Angela Davis. During 1970-1971 his eight-man law firm was forcibly entered on two occasions, but only Garry's private office was burglarized. In one break-in Angela Davis's file was removed. In the other, a tape crucial to the defense of Huey Newton, in which a government prosecution witness admitted lying to the grand jury, was stolen. On a third occasion, several additional files were removed, but there was no sign of forced entry. In both overt break-ins many valuables were left untouched, though in one, an old pistol and a netbook box were

Recently, for reasons unknown, Garry received part of the Angela Davis file back through the intermediary of his private investigator, Harold Rogers. Rogers states the exchange was initiated in a small Indonesian restaurant in Berkeley by a tall bearded man about 30 and dressed as a hippy. The unidentified man said he had Garry's files and wanted to sell them. Rogers refused. The man later approached Rogers in the same restaurant and gave him the files, refusing to say how he acquired them. (Neither Rogers nor Garry have attempted to learn the stranger's identity.)

Egbal Ahmad, a Pakistani scholar living in the U.S., is a sophisticated analyst of guerrilla movements and Third World aspirations, and among the earliest and most literate opponents of American policies in Vietnam. In 1969, less than two months after Nixon was inaugurated, he depicted the new president as representative of a widespread mentality that mixed globalism with paranoia, producing a rhetoric so senseless and extreme one would tend to dismiss it as irresponsible if it were not uttered by serious and successful politicians. Starting in April 1970—the FBI subsequently admitted—Ahmad was put under surveillance.

Two months later a student demonstration on the University of Chicago campus against the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs, where Ahmad was a Fellow, led to a trashing and short-lived occupation of the building. Aside from property damage and a few Rand Corporation reports admittedly "liberated," members of the Institute found their papers and books in order—except for Ahmad; two of his filing boxes, containing valuable documents and several years of work, were missing. Ahmad believes the student demonstrators were infiltrated by agents provocateurs and his papers stolen by government agents. Creating an elaborate ruse to gain access to confidential records is suggestive of Charles Colson's alleged plan to firebomb the Brookings Institution as a distracting cover to retrieve classified documents thought to be in the possession of former Kissinger aide Morton Halperin. In January 1971 the Justice Department charged Ahmad and others with conspiring to kidnap Henry Kissinger, to bomb heating systems under government buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices. During the trial in Harrisburg the charges were dropped.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Wednesday night, March 10th, 1971, the headquarters of the United States Servicemen's Fund, an organization which actively supported the GI resistance movement in setting up coffeehouse projects adjacent to military bases around the country, was forcibly entered, devastated and burglarized. Files, contributors' lists, financial records and a rotary address holder were taken. Office equipment was not. Although police were not notified, local police lieutenant Dominic Scalese appeared at the office, made a superficial examination and lectured staff members on the rewards of good behavior. When asked how he learned of the break-in, he replied he had sources. In October 1971, in hearings before the House Committee on Internal Security, a committee employee, Charles L. Bonneville, submitted letters that had disappeared

from USSF files during the March break-in, stating "these letters were in materials that came into my possession from confidential law enforcement sources."

Chilean diplomats endured a series of incidents between April 1971 and May 1972.

On Monday, April 5th, 1971, Mrs. Humberto Diaz-Casanueva left her suite in New York's Shelbourne Hotel about 12:30 PM, as she had done every weekday for the preceding two weeks, to join her husband, the new Chilean ambassador to the United Nations, for lunch. At 1:10 PM, the cleaning maid found the door chained from the inside and assumed Mrs. Diaz-Casanueva was still there. The maid tried again at 2:30 PM and the door was no longer chained. When the ambassador and his wife returned about 5:30 PM, they discovered they had been burglarized: A closet containing Mrs. Diaz-Casanueva's wardrobe and jewelry had been emptied, but the ambassador's possessions were strangely intact; only his papers, consisting of poems—the ambassador was a poet—had been examined. Many valuables, including a \$500 radio, were not touched.

The couple was puzzled but did not suspect they had suffered anything more than a normal robbery, until the following week. On Sunday evening, April 11th, Javier Urrutia, chief of the Chilean Development Corporation, returned to his New York apartment, after a weekend away from the city. He found it broken into: His official papers had been rifled and a pistol stolen, but other valuables, including a fur coat, were not taken. Urrutia was involved in negotiations with U.S. government officials and businessmen about the Allende government's takeover of U.S.-owned businesses in Chile. Tangentially, Ambassador Diaz-Casanueva was his negotiating colleague.

At approximately the same time—the precise date is not known, no report was made to police—the Chancellor of the Chilean Embassy in Washington, Patricio Rodriguez, was awakened in the middle of the night by noises outside his home in suburban Bethesda; Rodriguez fired two shots into the air and saw men scatter.

Several months later, on Thursday, February 10th, 1972, the New York residence of Victor Riosco, the economic consul for the Chilean mission to the United Nations, was broken into. His papers were rifled and a radio and TV set stolen.

On Sunday evening, May 7th, 1972, the press attache of the Chilean embassy in Washington, Andres Rojas, took a taxi from National Airport to his home in the northwest section of Washington. His wife was out of the city and except for the few minutes it took him to get to bed, the house appeared empty. About 2 AM, he was awakened by noises. Looking out the window he saw the silhouettes of three white males trying to get inside. When he cried out, they ran to a late-model, dark blue sedan he thought to be a four-door Plymouth or Chrysler; the men appeared to be middle-aged and well-dressed. Like Rodriguez, he wanted to keep a low diplomatic profile and did not notify police. He notified the embassy and bought a Colt .45.

manually worked odd hours on the night and weekends. The other two were Ambassador Orlando Letelier, an Allende appointee just released from jail in Chile, and political advisor Fernando Bachelet, a leftist career diplomat. By coincidence all three were out on the weekend following the break-in attempt at Rojas's home: Ambassador Letelier was at his country house 100 miles from Washington; Rojas and Bachelet were at Assateague, an island off the east coast of Maryland.

The weekend, May 13th-14th, 1972, the Chilean embassy was broken into; the only offices entered were those of Foreign Minister Letelier on the third floor, Bachelet on the fourth floor and Rojas on the second floor. Drawers were forced open, papers were examined; many dealt with Chile's military purchases. The only documents taken were Rojas's passport and a mailing list; the only material goods taken were an electric razor and a transistor radio. Many valuables were not touched. Rojas's new Colt .45 and a supply of bullets were left in his opened drawer. If police found fingerprints, the embassy was never informed.

In his "Memorandum for Record" dated June 28th, 1972, General Vernon Walters, deputy director of the CIA, wrote: "He [Dean] believed that Barker had been involved in a clandestine entry into the Chilean embassy." A confidant of Frank Sturgis, writer Andrew St. George, says Sturgis frequently told him in late 1972 that he took part in the Chilean embassy break-in, though Sturgis now denies it. Whoever the intruders were, there is reason to believe they stayed at a nearby hotel; a hotel employee has confidentially stated that the FBI has taken the hotel's registration records covering this time period. McCord has expressed a belief that the Chilean embassy was bugged by the administration, a belief then shared by officials of the embassy, and strengthened by the intruders' apparent knowledge of the diplomats' movements.

On many occasions the break-ins occurred in chronological groupings that defy random probability.

In New York, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund office that successfully litigated against the administration's segregation policies in education, and peripherally represented Black Panther leader Bobby Seale in the Chicago 7 case, as well as *New York Times* reporter Earl Caldwell when he refused to reveal his sources in another Black Panther case, was

broken into over the 1971 Labor Day weekend—18 to 60 hours after Dr. Lewis Fielding's office in Beverly Hills was subjected to similar treatment. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist office was entered the night of September 3rd and the early morning of September 4th. Also on Saturday, September 4th, E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy traveled on American Airlines (as E. Hamilton and G. Larimer) from Los Angeles to New York. Sometime over the three-day weekend, the empty 20th-floor NAACP office was forcibly entered. Once inside, the intruders went down a corridor of unmarked doors until they came to the finance office, which they jimmied open; they

4—BREAK—gl
Vaughn—Sep 10 (7)

examined files but ignored cash lying on the top of a desk. In another office they used a crowbar to open a locked file cabinet that contained nothing of value; they pried open drawers and examined their contents but did not take an unsealed envelope containing approximately \$275 in cash. Nothing was stolen. It is not known if the two break-ins this weekend were a Hunt-Liddy double operation or if their presence in New York was coincidental. The Black Panthers were on the White House Enemies List.

On the weekend of May 13th and May 14th the Chilean embassy was surreptitiously entered. Less than 48 hours later, on the night of Monday, May 15th, 1972, or in the pre-dawn hours of Tuesday, May 16th, the tenth-floor law office of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman was forcibly entered. Located in the Watergate complex, but in a different building from the Democratic National Committee, the first employee arriving that Tuesday morning—a secretary—noticed the entry door was chiseled around the lock and taped so the door would not lock. Fearing that the burglars were still inside the office, she went downstairs and asked the building security guards to inspect the office. Nothing appeared out of place and no report was made to the police. Not until McCord and the four Miami men were caught in the DNC on June 17th, did members of the firm suspect their damaged door had been anything more than the effort of petty crooks. After the Watergate break-in, however, the police and FBI were called in. The lawyers had good reason to see a connection. Patricia Harris was temporary chairperson on the Democratic Credentials Committee, a director of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and a host of other liberal organizations. Sargent Shriver was Senator Edward Kennedy's brother-in-law and occasionally mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate. Max Kampelman was Hubert Humphrey's close friend and associate. Richard Berryman, another partner in the firm, was co-counsel for Humphrey's presidential campaign. Unknown at the time, Harris and Shriver had been on the Enemies List since November 1971.

Because four of the five men arrested inside the Democratic National Committee on June 17th, 1972, were from Miami, Richard Gerstein, State Attorney for Dade County, Florida, got into the case. Chief investigator Martin Dardis was put in charge. According to press reports, Dardis said he began checking Bernard Barker's bank account just before the July 4th holiday, and that the Watergate case—the \$25,000 Dahlberg check deposited by Barker—was the only sensitive matter he was working on at the time. On July 4th the state attorney's large suite of offices on the sixth floor of the Metropolitan Dade County Justice Building was forcibly entered. Access was obtained by kicking out a panel in a side-entrance door that faced onto a public corridor; through the hole in the door the intruders reached the inside door knob. Inside, they evidently ignored a dozen offices going directly to Dardis's out-of-the-way cubicle, which was entered by the removal of a ceiling tile over a door jamb. Nothing was missing, but papers were disturbed; an unsuccessful attempt was made to penetrate a safe.

the maid left on Friday, July 7th, or in the early morning hours of Saturday, July 8th, the Dallas home of Democratic National Committee Treasurer Robert Strauss was severely ransacked while he and his wife were in Miami preparing for the Democratic convention. Clothing, jewelry, cash, and several drawers were piled up in the hallway. A \$100,000, furs and other valuables were stolen. Police found no fingerprints; nothing was missing.

Twelve to 36 hours later, on the evening of July 8th or the morning of July 9th, attorney Carol Scott of Gainesville, Florida, suffered a break-in at her office; intruders got in by breaking a front door transom. The only thing stolen was the file on her client Scott Camil, one of seven Vietnam Veterans Against the War members later accused by the government of conspiracy to commit violence at the 1972 Republican convention. It was one of a series of non-commercial break-ins that has plagued the VVAW. (Among the most recent, the VVAW's Washington office was forcibly entered over the 1974 Memorial Day weekend; mailing lists were stolen and papers were scattered).

Washington DC is a major center for break-ins having political overtones. Either by design or happenstance, they did not start in earnest until 1972. Their modus operandi is directly opposite the pattern revealed by District of Columbia police department statistics which indicate Washington burglars have an apparent willingness to steal anything, regardless of value, and two out of three local burglaries occur during daylight hours.

About 2 AM on Sunday, April 9th, 1972, the Georgetown home of CBS White House correspondent Dan Rather was broken into. Rather, who had been the object of a White House rebuke for his lack of "objectivity," had planned to be in Key Biscayne over the weekend covering President Nixon and had made arrangements with the White House to have his family accompany him. Just before leaving, one of his children became ill and only Rather went to Miami, cutting his trip short and returning home Saturday night. Later that night while the family was asleep, noises were heard downstairs. Lights that had been left on all night went off; the telephone didn't work. Rather frightened the prowlers off. They had gone straight to his basement office, ignoring the rest of his house and passing up valuables that included Mrs. Rather's visible purse containing \$200. Police looked for fingerprints; none were discovered.

Intertel is a company that provides confidential management and security services to business entities. One of its clients is the Howard Hughes empire. In its Washington office all working papers are collected at the end of the business day and put in a safe. Sometime between the close of business on Wednesday, August 23rd, 1972, and the arrival of the first employee on Thursday, August 24th, a door leading from a public corridor was crudely jimmied, giving access to the unlocked room in which all locked files were kept. The safe was drilled but not opened. Two other locked doors off the public corridor, leading to separate offices, were not touched. Nothing was taken.

Tad Szulc is a former *New York Times* correspondent who often wrote stories based on classified information embarrassing to the Nixon administration. One such story published on June 22nd, 1971, during the conflict between Pakistan and India over what is now Bangla Desh, compromised the professed American position of neutrality by disclosing that the U.S. was sending military supplies to Pakistan, even though the State Department said shipments had been suspended. (Another story, in the *New Republic* of December 29th, 1973, alleged that secret White House intelligence operations, which drew heavily on CIA resources, included burglaries, or burglary attempts, against ITT's Washington and New York offices in 1971 and 1972. Szulc reported they were apparently conducted in search of data on ITT's top officials, "as a form of 'double insurance'" in case complications arose over ITT's \$1 million offer in contributions to the CIA to prevent the inauguration of President Allende in Chile, and \$400,000 to the Republican party in connection with an antitrust suit. An ITT spokesman says company officials have no knowledge of any such break-ins, or attempted break-ins.)

In the White House transcripts John Ehrlichman described "the whole Szulc group" as one of the "very serious breaches" of "national security" that prompted the information of the Plumbers. About 10 PM on Saturday, February 10th, 1973, while Szulc and his wife were out to dinner, their home was forcibly entered. The intruders, apparently interrupted by their son's arrival, fled; he did not see them. A locked case containing expensive jewelry was forced

open and its contents strewn about. Credit cards were not touched; nothing of value was taken. Police took fingerprints; if any were found, the family was never informed. On June 14th, 1973, *The Washington Post* disclosed that Szulc, along with Neil Sheehan — the former *New York Times* correspondent who had obtained the Pentagon Papers — had been wiretapped at least for several months in 1971, and that information from these taps had been received by the "plumbers." On July 15th, 1974, Szulc filed suit in the U.S. District Court, charging that members of the "plumbers" and the FBI illegally tapped his office and home phones from July or August 1971, and that government agents broke into his home "for the purpose of inspecting and/or removing documents and writings." The named defendants include John Ehrlichman, H.R. Haldeman, John Mitchell, Robert Mardian, John Caulfield, David Young, E. Howard Hunt, G. Gordon Liddy, and Clyde Tolson as executor for the estate of the late J. Edgar Hoover.

On Wednesday night, April 18th, 1973, the only office in the Capitol Hill office of Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., the Junior Republican member of the Senate Watergate Committee, was burglarized. There was no sign of forced entry to either the office or the safe, for which only three staff people knew the combination. Files were rearranged but nothing appeared to be missing from the safe; nothing was taken from the office, though tape recorders and television sets were in plain view. Political espionage was immediately suspected; on April 1st, Weicker had charged that a paid CRP agent had spied on nine congressional offices in 1972, and on April 3rd he had called for Haldeman's resignation.

The National Welfare Rights Organization is a poor peoples lobby, representing welfare recipients nationwide; it has close ties with the Black Panthers and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Both the organization and the late George Wiley, its former director, were on the Enemies List when the finance office of its Washington headquarters was forcibly entered over the 1973 Memorial Day weekend. Access to the building was gained through a third-floor fire escape; the finance office was entered by breaking a closed transom over the door. A safe was pried open, files were rifled, the room was left in a mess but nothing appeared to be missing. Not counting a break-in the following January, which appears to have been a normal burglary, it was the first of four incidents during the following ten months: In each, confidential documents were either examined or stolen and valuables not taken.

At 10:05 PM on Wednesday, June 27th, 1973, the electronic alarm system of Potomac Associates was activated, instantly alerting security police and setting off a loud wail in the Potomac office. Potomac is a Washington-based policy research group, directed by William Watts, a former Kissinger aide and staff secretary of the National Security Council who resigned when the U.S. invaded Cambodia in March 1970. In late June 1971 Potomac published a report which received nationwide publicity, that concluded Americans generally believed the country was in deep trouble and slipping under the Nixon administration.

A few days later, on July 6th, 1971, John Caulfield, a former New York City detective and White House intelligence operative whom Ehrlichman has characterized as Liddy's predecessor, sent a memorandum to John Dean. Caulfield described the physical layout of the Potomac office, and the security set-up of their office building, advising that "penetration is deemed possible if required." (A few hours before the June 27th break-in attempt, excerpts of this memo were published in *The Washington Post*.) In a second memo to Dean, dated August 9th, 1971, Caulfield said Strachan (a Haldeman aide) wanted to be kept up to date on Potomac Associates.

rented. He adopted a sophisticated alarm system, making the security procedures outlined in Caulfield's first memo outdated. Persons arriving after hours had to go through a back door and use a code number to gain entrance. To get into the Potomac office on the fifth floor, a special key had to be inserted into a plate inserted into the wall adjacent to the front door. If the door was opened without the special key switched to the "access" position it would set off the alarm, which is what happened on June 27th. The intruders were gone when police arrived; the wall device had been tampered with and a small hole drilled into the shaft of the doorknob in an apparent attempt to neutralize the system. On Friday

evening, July 20th, 1973, a second attempt was made; again the system worked and police were quickly on the scene. In both instances the office door had been opened and nothing appeared to be missing. A third attempt was made in the early morning hours of Saturday, March 2nd, 1974; this time the intruders attempted to pry open the door from the bottom, without success. In the ten-story office building, no other tenant subscribing to the electronic system has reported any break-ins or break-in attempts since its installation. Both Potomac Associates and William Watts were on the White House Enemies List—which was released by the Ervin Committee the same day the first break-in attempt was made against Potomac Associates.

102 — ROLLING STONE
6—BREAK—gl

CBS correspondent Marvin Kalb was also on the Enemies List. In May 1969 he had been one of four newsmen wiretapped by the FBI at the direction of Attorney General John Mitchell, pursuant to a presidential request. During its impeachment inquiry, the House Judiciary Committee, quoting an FBI summary, reported: "Mitchell also requested physical surveillance of the commentator but withdrew this request after being advised by the FBI of the difficulties involved." Sometime over the weekend of July 7th-8th, 1973, Kalb's State Department office was ransacked; when he opened his door on Monday, "it looked like a cyclone had hit the room." Two weekends later, on July 21st-22nd—the same weekend a break-in attempt was made against Potomac Associates—his office was again ravaged, but this time the mess was confined to one corner, as if the intruders were looking for one thing. After each break-in, State Department security forces made an investigation, which included the taking of fingerprints. Nothing appeared to be missing on either occasion. Though Secretary of State William Rogers personally apologized, Kalb only received vague "we're investigating" replies to his subsequent inquiries to State Department security authorities. State Department officials told reporters that janitors may have left the office in disarray. After the second break-in, CBS put a strong lock on Kalb's door.

July 24th, the Washington Society of Friends Meeting House, and their adjoining Quaker House building, were selectively ransacked. Nothing was taken. Typewriters, tape recorders and a \$45 dictaphone were not touched, but files relating to the religious group's membership and finances were devastated. An internal Quaker memorandum states: "The main focus of attention seems to have been the Peace Center. Contents of files were thrown about; some were arranged on a desk as though to facilitate photography." The break-in had occurred while the Peace Center was planning a prayer vigil inside the White House; it was one in a series of pray-ins held by various peace groups in the summer of 1973 to protest the U.S. bombing of Cambodia. Dick Gregory, Father Daniel Berrigan and Roger Whitehead, a Peace Center worker partially responsible for coordinating the Quaker portion of the civil-disobedience action, were among 163 persons arrested over a six-week period. (In October and November, shortly after the Saturday Night Massacre, while Whitehead was investigating the legitimacy of a pro-impeachment group suspected of being a front run by government agents, he suffered two break-ins at his home; in each, confidential tapes were stolen but marketable valuables—including the tape recorder holding the tapes—were not.)

The Institute for Policy Studies in Washington does basic research in public policy. Each of its co-directors, Richard Barnet and Marcus Raskin, were officials in the Kennedy Administration: Barnet in the State Department as an adviser to the U.S. Disarmament Agency, Raskin in the White House on the National Security Council. In the White House memorandum of August 11th, 1971, in which John Ehrlichman approved "a covert operation be undertaken to examine all the medical files still held by Ellsberg's psychiatrist," Egil Krogh and David Young noted it was unlikely Barnet and Raskin would be called before a Pentagon Papers grand jury "because they have been overheard." In addition to being wiretapped, other invasions of privacy were experienced. A former FBI agent, Robert N.

Wall, has filed an affidavit, stating he and other agents illegally obtained Institute bank records on behalf of his employer. A former FBI informant and undercover agent for the District of Columbia police department, Earl Robert Merritt, has filed an affidavit stating he started infiltrating the Institute in early 1971, with orders to obtain anything of value, and that in the course of his duties he observed a woman also stealing documents, who he later learned was Ann Kolego, another agent of the Metropolitan Police Department. The Institute has not knowingly experienced break-ins of a political nature; Merritt, however, has spoken of intruders being in the building well after midnight on two occasions in August, 1973. Inexplicably, FBI agents later made inquiries in the neighborhood, alleging that the Institute had had break-ins, and seeking further information. The Institute and Barnet Raskin, are on the White House Enemies List.

When John Gardner's secretary arrived at her desk at Common Cause on Friday, February 8th, 1974, an alphabetized card file was in disarray: It contained a list of the organization's large contributors, as well as press contacts and Gardner's personal friends. Shortly thereafter, Gardner called her from a nearby hotel where Common Cause was having a Board of Directors meeting, asking for a notebook he had left on his desk the night before. Entering his locked office, she found papers on his desk reshuffled, files rifled and the notebooks moved to a credenza holding other notebooks. Except for 15 copies of already delivered speeches, nothing was missing. John Gardner and Common Cause, which had successfully litigated against the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, forcing it to publicly release its list of contributors, were both on the Enemies List.

The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Henry Jackson prys into a multitude of areas: the energy crisis, Mafia activities, Government Service Administration scandals, the wheat sale to the Soviet Union. On Wednesday, July 17th, 1974, Phyllis Anderson, an assistant clerk, was working late. At 8 PM as she was leaving the subcommittee's office in the Old Senate Office Building, she heard someone manipulating the front-door lock. Thinking a colleague was returning to work, she opened the door. A stranger, a well-dressed white male adult about 30, was trying to get inside. Apparently at least as surprised as she, he fled in panic. Flustered, she did not call police until she reached home a half hour later.

The next day, Thursday, an anonymous caller telephoned the subcommittee and told an investigator the alleged identity of the would-be intruder. On Friday, an unsigned handwritten letter arrived, repeating his name. In the Washington metropolitan area, only one person is listed in the phone book having the last name supplied, and his first name matches that given in the anonymous messages. The man, however, is in his mid-fifties, and police have not contacted him. The case is reportedly closed. On July 17th, the subcommittee had three hearings underway, one on Russian technology, one on Civilian Health and Medical Programs for the Uniformed Services and one on Robert Vesco.

SOLE CLUSTERS

1971

September 3-4 (Friday and early Saturday)
September 4-5 (Day weekend: between
Saturday and early Tuesday)

Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Beverly Hills
NAACP Legal Defense Fund, New York

ADDENDUM

Robert Fini
piece in
ROLLING STONE

1972

5-8 (between late Friday and early Monday)
7 (late Sunday)
13-14 (Saturday or Sunday)
15-16 (late Monday or early Tuesday)

Federal Reserve Board, Washington
Chilean diplomat Andres Rojas, Washington

Chilean Embassy, Washington
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman,
Washington

4 (holiday: Tuesday)
7-8 (late Friday or early Saturday)
8-9 (late Saturday or early Sunday)

State Attorney, Miami
DNC Chairman Robert Strauss, Dallas
VVAW attorney Carol Scott, Gainesville, Fla.

Treasurer

1973

20 (Friday night)
20-23 (between late Friday and early Monday)
23-24 (late Monday or early Tuesday)

Potomac Associates (2nd attempt), Washington
CBS correspondent Marvin Kalb (2nd break-in),
Washington
Society of Friends, Washington

Box

Moreover, it is impossible to guess at the number of break-ins that have occurred without the victims' knowledge. This is reflected in the experience of Sol Linowitz, former chairman of the board of Xerox, and former U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States. A friend of one of the Watergate burglars told the ambassador that his friend claimed to have surreptitiously entered his office on two occasions in early 1972, to put a tap on and pull a tap off his telephone during the time he was a senior advisor to Senator Muskie on Latin American affairs. Ambassador Linowitz, whose firm also represented the Chilean government between February and June of that year, simply does not know if the alleged incidents happened.

Lastly, innumerable illegal entries have either not been reported, or lost to any central counting procedure because they are local in nature; most of these have been against radicals. Carole Cullums of Washington, DC, is an atypical case only because she can link the August 1972 break-ins at her apartment and antiwar organization office to her former roommate, Ann Kolego—the same woman involved with the Institute for Policy Studies—who for three years masqueraded as a left-wing activist, while an undercover agent in the intelligence division of the Metropolitan Police Department.

The exact circumstances of the "other break-ins" will be unclear until the participants are caught or until documentary proof is uncovered. But the evidence that is available persuasively suggests that Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was not the first victim and the Democratic National Committee was not the last; that those political break-ins are unique only because their perpetrators are known.

There are many other break-ins) suspicious political implications. In June 1973, for example, *Newsweek* reported that high administration officials told Senate investigators that burglaries were committed against the domestic left by unknown government operatives, in connection with the Seattle 7, the Chicago Weatherpeople, the Detroit 13, and the Berigan cases. In November 1973 the *Washington Post* gave details of break-ins which were related to the Detroit case. In one, attorneys Gerald Lefcourt, William Bender and William Goodman alleged in sworn affidavits the government had broken into the files of Goddard College in Vermont; the allegation was supported by an affidavit of the college president, Gerald Witherspoon, who stated a picture of Ronald Fliegelman, one of the defendants and a student at Goddard in the 1969-70 school year, was stolen from college files and turned up on an FBI wanted poster in the fall of 1971.

In July 1974 Jack Anderson reported that, shortly after a Harris Poll showed President Nixon's 1970 invasion of Cambodia was highly unpopular among

college students, the office of pollster Louis Harris was broken into three times—reminiscent of the attempts made against Potomac Associates subsequent to their having reported that citizens had attitudes critical of the administration.

A complete break-in list can probably never be made. It is not definitely known if some contemplated break-ins actually happened. Was there, for example, an illegal entry into the Brookings Institution in Washington? Or did the much talked of break-in against Las Vegas publisher Hank Greenspun, generally believed to have been aborted, actually occur? In the White House transcripts, John Ehrlichman told the president on April 14th, 1973, "I guess they actually got in." Or were break-ins that have occurred, like the one against the Washington residence of Mortimer Caplin, who had been Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service under John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, politically motivated—or for material gain? When Caplin and his wife returned from a party, late Saturday April 24th, 1971—the same month two Chilean diplomats suffered burglaries in New York, and about the time another Chilean diplomat in Washington thwarted an attempt—their front door was blocked from the inside and they heard scurrying noises upstairs. A bench had been placed against the door to serve as a warning signal; whoever was inside quickly exited. Upstairs, the Caplins' bedroom and study were a mess; drawers opened, a locked chest and a locked case containing papers broken into; their contents scattered. Nothing of value was taken; watches, jewelry, government bonds were passed up. Detectives were baffled. They took fingerprints, but the Caplins "received no feedback from police." Any judgment on the intruders' motivation is presumptuous.

In other break-in cases that seem to be politically inspired, victims have refused to give details.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

FROM :

SUBJECT: "ROLLING STONE" ARTICLE CONCERNING
POLITICAL "BREAK-INS"

DATE: 9/23/74

REFERENCES:

SYNOPSIS:

Referenced memoranda refer to article which will appear in the periodical "Rolling Stone" on 9/24/74, in which it is alleged that numerous burglaries, political in nature, have been committed by the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or by special "plumber-type" units from The White House.

Results of our investigation and the majority of these [redacted] advised [redacted] are alluded to in the "Rolling Stone" article.

File references of individuals and organizations cited in the "Rolling Stone" article did not indicate that FBI was involved in any of the burglaries or break-ins as alleged. Review conducted only at FBIHQ and field offices not canvassed.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum to [REDACTED]
Re: "Rolling Stone" Article Concerning
Political "Break-ins"

ACTION:

The Director can safely state he has caused a review to be made of this matter and there is no indication the FBI was involved in any way in these alleged incidents.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Memorandum to [REDACTED]
Re: "Rolling Stone" Article Concerning
Political "Break-ins"

DETAILS:

Referenced memorandum dated 9/17/74 includes in its entirety an article to appear in "Rolling Stone" periodical, which article was written by Robert Fink, a freelance writer who did research for the recent book "All the President's Men." The article will appear on newsstands 9/24/74. The article refers to at least 100 break-ins, political in nature, which allegedly occurred during the Nixon Administration against individuals and groups considered enemies of the Administration. The article further alleges that the break-ins continued after the Watergate arrests and speculates other teams of burglars were involved describing these burglary teams as additional "plumbers" or special FBI or CIA investigative units. This article thereafter sets forth a number of instances of alleged burglaries.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to [REDACTED]
Re: "Rolling Stone" Article Concerning
Political "Break-ins"

[REDACTED]

Further, the "Rolling Stone" article claims that burglaries were committed at the residence or offices of the individuals and organizations set forth below:

CHARLES GARRY - NAACP Legal Counsel in California

EQBAL AHMAD - Indicted with the Berrigan brothers and others and charged with conspiring to kidnap Henry Kissinger and to bomb Government installations in Washington.

U.S. SERVICEMEN'S FUND - an antiwar organization

POTOMAC ASSOCIATES - a Washington-based policy research group directed by William Watts, former Kissinger aide on the National Security Council

MARVIN KALB - CBS news reporter

U. S. SENATOR LOWELL P. WEICKER

NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ASSOCIATION - nation-wide organization alleged to represent welfare recipients and poor people in general with close ties with the Black Panther Party

INTERTEL - industrial security-type organization which has Howard Hughes as a client

U. S. SENATE PERMANENT INVESTIGATION SUBCOMMITTEE

LOUIS HARRIS - national pollster

BROOKINGS INSTITUTE - Washington-based "think tank"

MORTIMER CAPLIN - former Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to [REDACTED]
Re: "Rolling Stone" Article Concerning
Political "Break-ins"

SOL LINOWITZ - former Chairman of the Board of Xerox
and former U. S. Ambassador to the Organization of American
States

GODDARD COLLEGE - FBI alleged to have burglarized this
institution to obtain picture of fugitive

WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AND QUAKER HOUSE BUILDING

COMMON CAUSE - anti-Nixon Administration organization
and periodical

CAROLE CULLUMS - antiwar activist

In summary, it should be noted that no known evidence
is available which would indicate that the FBI participated or
was involved in any of the burglaries or break-ins which we were
requested to investigate. In this regard, approximately
600 file references relating to individuals and organizations
cited in the "Rolling Stone" article were reviewed. [REDACTED]
and these references contained no indication that the FBI had
been involved in any of the burglaries or break-ins as alleged
in the article. Of course, some of the individuals and
organizations cited in the "Rolling Stone" article have come
to the investigative attention of [REDACTED] in its investigations
of subversive and revolutionary activities. However, Section
Chiefs [REDACTED] were furnished a list of individuals and
organizations appearing in the "Rolling Stone" article and,
based upon their knowledge in their respective Sections, they
have no knowledge of any burglaries or break-ins performed by
the FBI against any of these individuals or organizations.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Memorandum

TO

DATE: 6-28-74

FROM: Legal Counsel

SUBJECT

On 6-26-74, at 5 p.m., [REDACTED] of Boston, Massachusetts, telephonically contacted [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he is a free lance writer currently working on an article for "Rolling Stone" magazine, a San Francisco publication with a very wide circulation which is mainly directed to the younger generation. [REDACTED] stated he had been in contact with [REDACTED] regarding his request for access to the Rosenberg files and that [REDACTED] had referred him to [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] asked several questions concerning [REDACTED] request and the difficulties we have encountered in connection with disclosing information from this file to him. All of his questions were answered with information which previously has appeared in newspaper and periodical articles about [REDACTED] request.

Aside from the above answers to his inquiries, [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] had indicated he had not gotten some of the Rosenberg data because some of the files were missing. [REDACTED] was told that this was totally untrue; that this had never arisen with our dealings with [REDACTED] and, to the best knowledge of the writer, none of the Rosenberg files are missing.

[REDACTED] requested the name of someone in the Department whom he might interview regarding [REDACTED] request. He was referred to [REDACTED] Office of Legal Counsel.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is the observation of the writer that [REDACTED] might have used the missing files statement as a ploy to generate some form of controversy concerning [REDACTED].

CONTINUED - OVER

Legal Counsel [REDACTED] memo

Re: [REDACTED]

request. Also, it is a possibility [REDACTED] either has not talked to [REDACTED] in detail or misunderstood what he was told by [REDACTED] since there has never been any discussion or issue in the FOIA Unit's dealings with [REDACTED] regarding missing Rosenberg files.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APR 13, 1970

Your letter of April 4th, with enclosure, has been received and the concern you expressed is certainly understandable. I appreciate the thought prompting you to furnish this material to the FBI.

Enclosed are publications which you may not have had the opportunity to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Inquiries by the San Francisco Office in 1968 concerning "Rolling Stone" Magazine showed that it is oriented toward the "new beat" in music today. It is published in San Francisco and is made up basically of free-lance articles submitted by a variety of contributors from all over the country. It is published bi-weekly. SAC, San Francisco, noted that while the contents of this publication are sometimes inflammatory in nature, it would appear that they come within the protection accorded by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

April 2, 1970

Memo to Mr Hoover:

I was disgusted to find this ad in the
Billboard magazine.

I have forwarded it to your office that you
may be informed of this publication "Rolling Stone" and of the
people behind it who for some reason feel the recording field
magazine was the place to advertise.

OUR REPORTER SAYS THE CHICAGO DEFENDANTS WERE MOSTLY PATIENT, REASONABLE AND QUIET.....

... Our reporter was Gene Marine, and he says that Judge Hoffman shouted repeatedly, humiliated the defendants and their lawyers before the jury, and treated the prosecution attorneys as friends.

Gene was there—not covering the “highlights” or rewriting wire service copy—and he says the judge mocked the defendants by clowning with their names (“Dillinger” and “Derringer” for Dellinger), quaking in mock terror of defense witnesses, and making public cracks about defense lawyers outside the courtroom.

In a 25,000 word report about the trial (and the riots) he says that Bobby Seale was polite and well-behaved and that his outbursts came only after provocation. He says that Seale was slugged in the courtroom while the jury was absent.

Gene says that Malik Seale, age 3, was ejected from court when he started crying at the sight of his father in chains.

Gene says that the judge okayed, for the record, the definition of “subversive organization” as “any organization that could create problems for the city or county.”



EXCERPT:

...out-of-town reporters, wire service reporters, news magazine reporters, all wanted to know the same thing: Who are the demonstrators to be? So of course they went to the people who would know—the cops. And—to judge by the stories—they believed what they were told: the demonstrators are a group of young ugly unwashed types known as Yippies, and they are led by Rennie Davis, Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden, and 53-year-old Dave Dellinger (the latter, obviously unmeasurable for the costume in which Yippies are supposed to be bedecked, becomes the sinister outside manipulator providing the connection to the old You Know Who).

But true reporters, given all this misinformation—for the thousands really had no leaders beyond a few sketchy plans, and there was nothing leaders could have done—the press, as it invariably will, found the right way, the colorful guy, the guy who was always good for a quote and a fast good one, and a half-minute film insert for the six o'clock news. It was Abbie in front, and Jerry close behind, and nobody else had a shot...

They arrived on August 15th, and it was a delightful series of interviews. What are the Yippies going to do, Abbie, old boy?

“Well, we’ve got a bunch of Yippie girls dressed up as whores, but young, you know, and nice, and they’re going to pick up convention delegates and slip acid into their drinks...”

“Ten thousand kids, all of a sudden one day, boiling nude on Lake Michigan...”

“A hundred greased pigs, released one day in the Loop...”

“All the Yippies wearing black pajamas, passing out rice...”

“Yippie studs whose job it is to seduce the delegates’ wives and daughters...”

Abbie Hoffman even told reporters that clean-shaven, crewcut Yippies, wearing sober suits, would circulate through the bars and other gathering places, waiting for the opportunity to get into a conversation and inter-pole. “You know, these Yippies have something to say...”

When Abbie slyly let it be known that the Yippies were going to slip massive amounts of LSD into the water supply, Daley ordered an around-the-clock guard. When (after they released a pig, who was promptly seized by a cop) Abbie announced that the next plan was to liberate a lion, the guard force at the Chicago Zoo was troubled.

By the day the convention opened, there were about 2000 demonstrators-to-be (by the end of the week, possibly 10,000). Chicago has 12,000 cops plus six thousand National Guardsmen and six thousand regular Army troops, complete with bazookas, jeeps bedecked with barbed wire, and tanks. Tanks? Tanks!

He says that the judge, when picking the jury, asked only the questions submitted by the prosecution. He ruled the defense questions “irrelevant.” Such questions as, “Do you admire Billy Graham?” “Do you have hostile feelings towards persons with differing life styles?” “Have you heard of the Fugs?” Those were irrelevant.

He says that the judge effectively prevented the defense from questioning Mayor Daley by sustaining 70 consecutive prosecution objections.

He says the judge didn’t think that the prosecution’s having had a spy in on defense consultations was grounds for mistrial.

Gene says that all of this and more happened because it wasn’t a real trial, except in the Kafka sense. The day-to-day goings on were not really about what happened in Chicago at all. They were about hair, dope, sex, dirty words, that kind of thing. Misbehavior. And that a whole generation could go to jail in the same kind of trial.

Gene Marine, writing in Rolling Stone, says the trial reported on in the daily papers must have been some other trial.

Mail to: **ROLLING STONE**

746 Brannan St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103

Please put me down for a subscription to Rolling Stone.
Please send the issue about the Chicago 7 free.
(Enclose \$8.00 for one year.)
Thank you.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Mail to:

Committee to Defend the Conspiracy
28 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Enclosed is my check for \$_____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

FROM :

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT:

"ROLLING STONE"

UACB, no further investigation in this matter is going to be conducted by San Francisco. While the contents of this publication are sometimes inflammatory in nature, it would appear that they come within the protection accorded to speech by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

April 30, 1969

"ROLLING STONE"

1. Nature of Publication

A source has advised that "Rolling Stone" magazine is oriented toward the "new beat" in music today. He explained that the conventional popular music magazines and news sheets did not relate to the younger generation, hence the commercial success of "Rolling Stone". Source stated "Rolling Stone" is made up basically of free lance articles submitted by a variety of contributors from all over the country as well as abroad.

[REDACTED] reflect "Rolling Stone" is published by Straight Arrow Publishers, Inc., 746 Brannan Street, San Francisco. The publication was incorporated in November, 1967, with a branch located at 820 West End Avenue, New York, New York. Its operation is the publishing of a magazine covering record groups and entertainers aimed toward the younger generation.

2. Location of Publishing and
Printing Facilities

[REDACTED] the printing of "Rolling Stone" is contracted to others. Terms are cash and net within 30 days.

3. Circulation

No positive information is available as to the exact circulation, however, its president claims 60,000 copies bi-weekly.

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.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"ROLLING STONE"

5. Staff

officers: [REDACTED] reflect the following

President Jann Wenner
Vice President Ralph Gleason
Secretary-Treasurer Jane Schindelheim

Subj: Magazine

cal f

members: The magazine masthead lists the additional staff

Art Director Robert Kingsbury
Photography Baron Wolman
Managing Editor John Burks
Copy Editor Charles Perry
Contributing Editor Jon Landau
Visuals Thomas Albright
Books and Sports John Grissim
Editorial Assistants B. Davis
Linda Schindelheim
Advertising Manager Trish Benjes

San Francisco files contain no information reflecting any subversive affiliation on the part of the officers or staff.

There follows an article on the "Rolling Stone" that appears on page 78 in the April 25, 1969 issue of "Time" magazine.

[REDACTED]

THE PRESS

PERIODICALS

Rolling Stone's Rock World

Uncertainties abound in the publishing business, but one fact seems tantalizingly obvious: there are millions of potential readers for publications aimed at the 18-to-25 age bracket. But how to reach them? One method is to hire professionals to turn out smooth articles in hip lingo in a psychedelic or Art Nouveau layout ("Talking to kids in their own language," it's called). *Chester* and *Eye* magazines tried that—and folded. Another approach is to realize that today's youngsters tend to detect false notes and are not readily dazzled by packaging, so the publisher simply lets young writers have their say in blunt, unaffected prose on plain, tabloid-sized newsprint. *Rolling Stone*, the San Francisco-based rock-'n'-roll newspaper-magazine, is doing well by doing just that.

Free to Knock. *Stone's* 23-year-old editor, Jann (pronounced Yahnn) Wenner, insists that he did not start the biweekly journal to grab a market, but simply to write about the things that interested him most. "We're not tied to anybody but ourselves—we're not promoting somebody else's trip," he says. What interests *Stone's* writers is the whole rock world. Their staple is music, but they increasingly offer news and views on the entire life-style that rock shapes.

Started 18 months ago, with just \$8,000 and a staff made up largely of part-time volunteers, *Rolling Stone* has already moved comfortably into the black, employs twelve people full-time, and claims a circulation of about 60,000. It will begin printing in London this month to serve its 7,000 British readers more promptly. In the rock-music world,

its influence is immense: recent praise of an unknown Texas blues guitarist named Johnny Winter impressed Columbia Records, which, after hearing him, gave him a \$600,000 contract. Most of *Stone's* ad revenue (\$70,000 last year, and rapidly rising) comes from record companies, but its reviewers have felt free to knock such hot-selling performers as Janis Joplin, Aretha Franklin and The Doors.

While Editor Wenner considers his paper part of the "youth revolution," he does not automatically accept every part of the youth scene. When young people and police clashed in Palm Springs, Calif., during an Easter vacation pop festival, *Stone* largely ignored the music in favor of first-rate reporting of the violence. It even had kind words for the cops, who "exercised amazing restraint, ignoring the blatant sexual activities, drinking and doping," until, finally, "the youthful vacationers asked for much of the trouble they got." *Stone* does not condone the kind of activity that got Singer Jim Morrison charged with indecent exposure during a Miami concert, although the paper ran a typically wry headline: MORRISON'S PENIS IS INDECENT. The paper started its readers by attacking the yippies just before the 1968 Democratic Convention for proposing "methods and means as corrupt as the political machine they hope to disrupt."

Energy Core. *Stone* was the first publication to probe the misuse of funds for the Monterey Pop Festival and to explore the obsessions of "the groupies," girls who chase rock performers into bed (TIME, Feb. 28). This month, the paper devoted 20 pages to an examination of the "American Revolution in 1969." A summary article by Ralph J. Gleason, 52, a veteran rock specialist and *Stone's* only elder contributor, accused many radicals of harboring "a death wish" and warned: "You better figure out how to make a revolution without killing people, or it won't work." He suggested poetry and music as remedies. "The Beatles aren't just more popular than Jesus, they are also more potent than the S.D.S."

"ROLLING STONE"



WENNER OF "STONE"
Even work can be fun.

The notion that life, and even work, can be fun, pervades *Rolling Stone's* airy offices. "We've reversed the priorities," says Wenner. "We have a good time first and a viable business second." Wenner was a student at Berkeley when the Free Speech Movement disrupted the campus, and he helped report it for NBC. He wrote a rock column for the campus *Daily Californian*, later for *Ramparts*, before starting *Stone*. While both he and his paper freely use four-letter words, and he wears his hair long and shaggy, he is not a stereotype rebel. "Rock and roll is now the energy core of change in American life," he argues. "But capitalism is what allows us the incredible indulgence of this music."

TIME, APRIL 25, 1959

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/28/69

FROM : [REDACTED] SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] "ROLLING STONE"
[REDACTED]

Re Bulet, 2/18/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are one copy each of
issues 28 and 29 of "Rolling Stone" magazine.

LHM will follow.

SAC. San Francisco

2/18/68

Director, FBI

"ROLLING STONE"

The Bureau has recently received information that captioned publication which utilizes the address of 746 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California, is one of the underground publications of the New Left.

Endeavor to obtain a copy of this publication and furnish it to the Bureau for perusal.

NOTE:

Milwaukee Office recently forwarded a copy of an [redacted] which listed the "Rolling Stone" as one of the underground publications of the New Left.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *wrw/TJS*

FROM : R. L. Shackelford *RS*

SUBJECT: REQUEST OF SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR ACCESS TO FBI MATERIALS IN FILES OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE STAFF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SYNOPSIS:

Reference memorandum, 7/9/74, R. L. Shackelford to Mr. W. R. Wannall, captioned as above, which concerned review of FBI materials on 7/9/74 by the above Subcommittee.

On 7/10, 11/74, Miss Dorothy Glancy, representing majority members of captioned Subcommittee, met with representatives of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and SA Louis J. Brune, Jr., at IRS Headquarters. FBI reports and LHMS in possession of IRS were scanned and checked to insure informants would not be jeopardized. These reports and LHMS were then reviewed by Miss Glancy. No reports or LHMS were reproduced and no copies retained by Miss Glancy. No further meeting with IRS representatives and Miss Glancy planned.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. J. J. McDermott (Attn: Mr. Bowers)

DATE: 7/11/74

- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton (Attn: Mr. Rachner)
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. L. J. Brune

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____- Lab. _____- Plan. & Eval. _____- Spec. Inv. _____- Training _____- Legal Coun. _____- Telephone Rm. _____- Director Sec'y _____

LJB:rsm

(8) *hmm*

57 JUL 26 1974 *pb*

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
RECEIVED
DETAILS - PAGE TWO

JUL 18 1974

5-38
5438

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Request of Senate Constitutional
Rights Subcommittee for Access
to FBI Materials in Files of the
Special Service Staff
Internal Revenue Service

DETAILS:

On 7/10, 11/74, Miss Dorothy Glancy, representing the majority members of captioned Subcommittee, met with representatives of IRS and SA Louis J. Brune, Jr., at IRS Headquarters (HQ). IRS files containing the following FBI material were reviewed:

BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT - FUNDS, CUMMINS ENGINE FOUNDATION
COLUMBUS, INDIANA; EXTREMIST MATTERS (EM); INTERNAL SECURITY (IS)

Washington, D. C. LHM 6/16/71

IP LHM 10/26/71

BA LHM 11/1/71

FBIHQ letter to Department (Assistant Attorney General,
Internal Security Division) 11/9/71

EMBASSY OF JORDAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.; IS - JORDAN

WFO LHM 10/26/72

AX LHM 11/3/72

"HAIR"

MP LHM 8/6/71

LEGION OF JUSTICE; EM BUFILE 157-15782

CGrep 10/15/71

INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES, 1520 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.; IS - MISCELLANEOUS; IS - NEW LEFT
BUFILE 100-447935

WFOrep 9/12/69

WFO LHM 2/19/71

WFOrep 6/29/71

WFOrep 12/17/71

WFO LHM 12/21/71

WFOrep 7/24/72

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Request of Senate Constitutional
Rights Subcommittee for Access
to FBI Materials in Files of the
Special Service Staff
Internal Revenue Service

* INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND ELDRIDGE CLEAVER;
EM - BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) BUFILE 157-11302

NY LHMS 10/29/69, 12/17/69, 1/28/70
NY undated LHM (routed to IRS 4/2/70)
NY LHMS 5/22/70, 11/20/70, 1/4/71, 2/23/71, 4/13/71,
5/28/71, 9/10/71, 10/19/71, 2/24/72, 9/8/72

* "CHICAGO SEED"

CG LHM 8/31/72
CG LHM 11/7/68 (Re: Youth International Party)

* "ROLLING STONE"

SF LHM 4/30/69

* WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT: IS - MISCELLANEOUS BUFILE 100-453233

NYrep 8/14/70

* YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM, WASHINGTON, D. C. CHAPTER

FBIHQ LHM 3/18/66

* WPAX, INCORPORATED, POST OFFICE BOX 410, COOPER STATION,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK BUFILE 14-3101

NY LHM 6/28/71
CG LHM 6/10/71
NY LHMS 5/10/71, 3/24/71

* NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, NATIONAL CONFERENCE;
JULY 27-31, 1969, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WFO LHM 6/17/69
WFO LHM 6/30/69

WFO LHM 7/24/69
WFO LHM 8/26/69

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Request of Senate Constitutional
Rights Subcommittee for Access
to FBI Materials in Files of the
Special Service Staff
Internal Revenue Service

~~X~~ NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION; RACIAL MATTER;
~~X~~ NATIONAL BLACK REFERENDUM ON VIETNAM

WFO LHM 3/10/70
WFO LHM 4/14/70
WFO LHM 11/18/70

While each FBI report, due to volume, could not be completely reviewed, each FBI report or LHM was scanned and checked for various items to insure that informants would not be jeopardized, and to withhold any materials for further consideration, if advisable. No such material was disclosed. No reports or LHMs were reproduced and no copies were retained by Miss Glancy.

IRS representatives and Miss Glancy said that they do not anticipate her review of any additional FBI reports or LHMs in IRS possession; therefore, no further meeting with the above individuals is planned.

no
5/1