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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Burglaries

WASHINGTON (AP)— FBI officials across the nation have been ordered to search their files for new information about burglaries, wiretaps and other intelligence-gathering tactics used against the Socialist Workers party, it was disclosed Tuesday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION ONE
PAGE TWO

TIMES-PICAYUNE

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FBI 'Burglaries' Probed — Times

By **ROBERT L. JACKSON**
and **RONALD J. OSTROW**

(c., 1976, The Los Angeles Times)

WASHINGTON — At least 20 FBI agents are under federal investigation for alleged illegal burglaries during the last five years — long after the FBI said such so-called black bag jobs ceased. The Los Angeles Times learned Monday. Burglaries were said to have been conducted against groups and individuals the FBI considered "extremists," primarily in the New York area.

The investigation, cloaked in more than the traditional veil of Justice Department secrecy, has been under way for about two months. J. Stanley Pottinger, assistant attorney general for civil rights, is said to be devoting his primary attention to the investigation.

Inside the FBI, James B. Adams, assistant to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, has prime responsibility for the inquiry. Adams' office said Monday he was "in transit" and could not be reached.

Pottinger said: "I cannot comment in any direction about it."

Though it could not be established whether the matter was already before a federal grand jury, it was learned that some agents had been read their Miranda rights — the right to remain silent, to have legal counsel present during questioning and the warning that anything

they say may be used against them.

While a source close to the agents maintained the investigation has been focusing heavily "on the little guy — the street (FBI) agent," another source familiar with the matter contended that individuals above the rank of special agent could be prosecuted for their part in authorizing break-ins.

The investigation is based on Reconstruction era laws that bar law enforcement officials from violating a citizen's civil rights and the federal law that prohibits officers from conducting searches without warrants. Maximum punishment under these laws would be 10 years imprisonment.

Disclosure that black bag jobs were conducted by the FBI within the last five years is likely for two reasons to shake morale within the agency, which appeared to be recovering from the revelations of improper FBI activities by the Senate Intelligence Committee.

One is the symbolic specter of FBI officials being read their rights as potential defendants and being subjected to other trappings of the criminal justice process.

The other is that the burglaries took place sometime within the last five years, counter to congressional testimony that former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called off black bag jobs in 1966. The existence of much more recent illegal operations by the FBI is likely to raise the question of whether all such actions have been finally shut off.

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FRONT PAGE

TIMES-PICAYUNE

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Report reveals FBI break-ins

By ROBERT TAYLOR
 WASHINGTON (UPI) — The FBI conducted more than 200 illegal "black bag job" break-ins against domestic groups between 1948 and 1966 without telling the Justice Department, a Senate committee staff report said today.

The report, latest in a series released by the Senate Intelligence Committee, said former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover outlawed the practice for use against domestic targets in 1966 for undisclosed reasons.

It quoted from a 1966 staff memo by former assistant FBI director William C. Sullivan, saying the technique was "clearly illegal" and that authorization was not sought outside the FBI because "it would be impossible to obtain any legal sanction for it."

The committee said the FBI continues today to use clandestine entry techniques without warrants to gather evidence on "foreign agents" with the permission of the Justice Department. It recommended that warrants be required.

Other committee reports issued during the past week have told of 40 years of FBI bugging and tapping of telephones in noncriminal cases, and traced the development of domestic spying activities that included the incitement of violence between rival factions of dissident groups.

The reports prompted an unprecedented public apology from FBI director Clarence J. Kelley, who said in a speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., Saturday. "We are truly sorry we were responsible for instances which now are subject to such criticism." He

said they must not be repeated. The latest report said "black bag" entries against at least 15 targets were apart from 1,000 other break-ins made to install hidden microphones or wire-taps.

It said the FBI reported at least 239 entries between 1942 and 1966, more than 200 of them in the post-World War II years and some of them involving repeated entries against the same targets.

Despite Hoover's ban, the report said there was evidence one illegal break-in was made against a "domestic subversive target" between 1966 and 1968.

Targets included the Ku Klux Klan, the Socialist Workers Party and its affiliates, and unidentified "white group."

The report said in most cases the FBI was able to obtain keys for the break-ins from cooperative landlords or neighbors, but if this was impossible agents specially trained in "lock studies" were available to open doors and safes.

One SWP affiliate was such a frequent target the FBI even had written instructions to burglarize its offices, the report said. The FBI carefully avoided mention of break-ins for any purpose to higher officials, the report said.

It quoted one FBI official who briefed former attorney Robert F. Kennedy on bugging operations as saying he was "purposely vague" and that Kennedy may not have been aware break-ins were used to plant the bugs.

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PAGE 7

THE DAILY NEWS

JENNINGS, LA.

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Editor MAURICE PUJOL

Title: REPORT REVEALS FBI BREAK-INS

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threatening phone calls, according to her husband.

Obviously there are unanswered questions concerning the subcommittee's investigation and we submit that the public has a right to expect immediate answers.

Otherwise, Kelly's apology last week was little more than meaningless rhetoric.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

IN THE NATION Overseeing CIA, FBI

By TOM WICKER

(c) 1976 N. Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK — THE Senate has reached agreement on an independent committee to oversee the budget and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, and to share such power over the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other security agencies. That's better than doing nothing about the documented abuses of the CIA, the FBI and others, but skepticism about the new committee still is in order.

For one thing, it's a compromise between those who supported the Church committee's recommendation for an independent committee to oversee all the security agencies, and those who wanted oversight to remain essentially in the hands of the Judiciary and Armed Services Committees.

That such a compromise was necessary, despite the proven unwillingness of these committees to exercise control in the past, shows how little real determination there is in the Senate to prevent security and intelligence abuses in the future.

...
THE LIKELY REASON is the decline in public interest in such abuses — at least the decline in congressional perception of public interest — and the success of the administration, the security agencies and their supporters in shifting the burden of guilt.

Now it is not the agencies that are under fire for abusing their powers, but members of Congress and the press for airing "secrets" and supposedly endangering national security.

That climate does not augur well for congressional oversight, no matter by which committee conducted; and in any case, the history of oversight suggests that those responsible for it have almost invariably been co-opted by those supposed to be overseen.

The compromise committee agreed upon by the Senate, moreover, will have to share its authority — save in the case of the CIA — with Armed Forces and Judiciary, those toothless tigers who saw no evil, heard no evil and certainly spoke no evil while carrying out their myopic "oversight" in the past.

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PAGE FOUR

LAKE CHARLES,
AMERICAN PRESS

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100

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE new committee ~~will force~~ the administration to submit an annual intelligence budget for congressional review. But it is doubtful that any oversight arrangement, no matter how diligently pursued, could prevent all the myriad forms of abuse and violations of rights recently documented. An oversight committee, at best, is not much more than a useful first step in controlling the operations of security and intelligence agencies.

Another needed step is passage of a perfected version of a bill by Sens. Edward Kennedy, Charles Mathias, Robert Byrd, Gaylord Nelson and others, to require a federal court order to authorize electronic surveillance for purposes of obtaining foreign intelligence.

The bill would require also that such surveillance be limited to "foreign powers," or to those for whom there is "probable cause" to believe that they are "agents of a foreign power." This measure is aimed at closing the last loophole by which security agencies can wiretap and bug American citizens on their own authority under the guise of seeking "foreign intelligence."



Black bag

Spy Monitor Is Approved by Senate

By DAVID C. MARTIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate on Wednesday overwhelmingly approved creation of a permanent committee designed to monitor and control the activities of the CIA, FBI and other American spy agencies.

A resolution creating the 15-member Senate panel was approved by a 72 to 22 vote after an amendment stripping many of its powers was defeated by a two-to-one margin.

Passage of the resolution marked the first legislation to result from the Senate Select Intelligence Committee's 15-month investigation of spy agencies.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Minn., called the Senate vote, "historic," while Government Operations Chairman Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., noted that the first resolution to create an intelligence oversight committee was introduced 20 years ago by Majority leader Mike Mansfield.

Armed Services Committee Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., failed by a vote of 63 to 31 to persuade the Senate to let his panel retain its exclusive jurisdiction over the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and other Defense Department spy agencies.

The Stennis amendment would have stripped the new oversight committee of any legislative or budgetary authority over Pentagon intelligence activities.

Stennis argued that military intelligence agencies "just were not in on" the abuses documented by the select committee.

The senator acknowledged, however, that the Army "got a little over the line" in its surveillance of antiwar groups in the late 1960s.

A recently released committee staff report said the Army amassed files on an estimated 100,000 citizens. Other reports have detailed NSA's massive interception of international communications.

Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., another member of the Armed Services panel who opposes the new oversight committee, contended that the abuses disclosed by the select committee were "the exception rather than the rule."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

FRONT PAGE

TIMES-PICAYUNE

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ART BUCHWALD REPORTS

Can FBI Agents Be Rehabilitated?

WASHINGTON — The revelation that the FBI has been committing all sorts of crimes, including break-ins, forgery, illegal bugging, violating civil liberties and worse, raises an important question. Should the people responsible for breaking the law of the land be tried and sent to jail?

Roderick Wilcomb, of the "Society to Rehabilitate Wayward G-Men," says it would be wrong to send FBI agents to prison for crimes committed in the name of national security.

"Society will not be served by putting these people away," he said. "Many of them came from broken homes and never had the breaks you or I had. If I thought punishment was the answer, I would be for it. But there has to be a better way to solve the FBI crime problem than locking the agents up."

"What do you suggest?" I asked.

"We have to teach them a trade so they can become responsible citizens again and learn that there is no future in crime."

"What kind of a trade?"

"We could teach them how to catch criminals — car thieves, kidnapers, hijackers and members of the mob. We could train them in law enforcement methods without breaking the law themselves. Once they learned the trade, they could go out and get jobs and not have to resort to housebreaking, spying and dirty tricks."

"That sounds like the bleeding-heart approach to crime," I accused Wilcomb. "Do you realize that many of these men did not commit one crime, but went back and back again?"

Wilcomb replied, "That's because society never gave them a chance. A lot of them started hanging around with guys like J. Edgar Hoover when they were young, and they never had an opportunity to learn right from wrong. Most of them played 'follow the leader.' If Hoover said, 'Let's break into a house,' they all followed him. If he said, 'Let's stick a bug in Martin Luther King's hotel room,' nobody questioned it. If he said, 'How

about forging a letter?' everyone immediately sat down and started writing letters on unmarked paper. Maybe they were mischievous, but as Efreim Zimbalist once said, 'There is no such thing as a bad G-man.'"

"Wilcomb," I said, "I'm for rehabilitation providing the person has learned his lesson. But how can we be sure these black bag operators and break-in artists won't go back to their old tricks once you put them on the street again?"

"They won't if we teach them skills such as fingerprinting, filing and typing up reports. You don't just give up on a person because he once violated the law. I know many of these people, and they say they would like to make good if society would only give them a chance. But people in this country don't seem to want to rehabilitate FBI agents who went wrong; they want to punish them. Do you know what it would cost the taxpayer if we sent every FBI agent who committed a crime to prison? Millions of dollars. Why can't we use the same money to train them to be honest law enforcement officers?"

"I don't know," I said. "You're taking an awful chance."

Wilcomb admitted, "Sure; we'll have one or two backsliders, who would rather commit crime than do an honest day's work. I'm not saying the program will be 100 per cent successful. But if we can save even 60 per cent of these people, all of us will profit from it."

"I still think we should be tougher on people who commit crimes. But I'll say this for you, Wilcomb, your approach is a novel one, and while I can't support you financially I hope it works."

"Don't worry about the finances," he told me. "I'm hoping to get a grant from the Ford Foundation for a pilot program. We're going to have a halfway house where the courts will send us FBI agents who committed crimes. If we can succeed with rehabilitating this group, we may be able to persuade the Justice Department to drop charges against all the other G-men who went wrong."

(C., 1976, the Los Angeles Times)

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SECTION ONE
PAGE SEVENTEEN

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The FBI and the Future

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, for so long a national squad of Untouchables but lately a national whipping boy, has at least now been rendered human by Director Clarence Kelley's public apology for the agency's history of abuses.

"We are truly sorry we were responsible for instances which are now subject to such criticism," Chief Kelley said of probers' revelations of FBI activities before he became director in 1973. "Some of these activities were clearly wrong and quite reprehensible. We most certainly must never allow them to be repeated."

Yet some were "good faith" efforts to protect life and property, he insisted, and he rightly noted that not only the late Director J. Edgar Hoover was involved in building the FBI's superhero image, but also the news media, Congress and a "grateful public." This is a useful reminder that often the liberties public officials and employees take with

their authority are the result of feedback from the consensus operating in the national community at the time.

Justice Department guidelines and congressional watchfulness, Chief Kelley asserted, "will substantially assure the propriety of the FBI's operations now and in the future." This, of course is as it should have always been. It is a cornerstone of the American concept of justice — in theory and ideal, at least — that the law can be effectively enforced without breaking it and that anyone's abusing the law makes everyone less secure.

But as in current efforts to "clean up" the Central Intelligence Agency, legislation to control the FBI and other domestic law enforcers must not only assure that the nation's policemen do not abuse their powers and the people's rights, but also take into realistic account the task enforcers face in protecting the law-abiding public's rights.

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SECTION ONE
PAGE EIGHT

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Priority IMMEDIATE

To: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR N. P. CALLAHAN

Date: 5/12/76

From: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

Time: Transmitted -

Subject: EDITORIAL, TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, 5/12/76, ENTITLED "THE FBI AND THE FUTURE"

Received - *MEB*

66-2832

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66-2832-24a

J. T. SYLVESTER, JR., SAC

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