

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten**The FBI Break-Ins**

The FBI, without technically telling an untruth, has led the public to believe its agents took part in no more than 238 criminal house-breakings. The actual figure is well over 1,000 and may surpass 2,000.

These "black bag" jobs, as the late FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover called them, were employed principally against suspected spies, organized crime figures, foreign diplomats and a few revolutionaries.

But Hoover also sent his agents to burglarize the premises of law-abiding citizens whom he disliked.

Confidential FBI memos, obtained by the Senate intelligence committee, acknowledge that the "black bag" jobs violated criminal laws the FBI was supposed to enforce. We have learned from FBI sources that Hoover, although sworn to uphold the laws, personally sanctioned more than 1,000 of the break-ins.

Not until 1967 did Hoover take steps, in a self-serving memo turned up by Senate probers, to end the break-ins. Even then, we have learned, it wasn't his own idea but pressure from then-Attorney General Ramsey Clark that brought the change.

The figure of 238 "surreptitious entries," as the burglaries were politely called, first appeared in an FBI memo to the Senate committee last Sept. 23.

The memo accurately but cagily reported that the 238 housebreakings were perpetrated against 14 "domestic subversive targets" from 1942 to 1968. But a careful reading shows that the bureau left a hedge. The memo indicates that the figure is "incomplete," based as much on the memory of agents as on actual data. Indeed, Hoover purposely destroyed many of the records dealing with the break-ins, presumably to eliminate documentary evidence of the FBI crimes.

From our internal sources, however, we have ascertained that some top FBI officials believe the 1,000-to-2,000 figure is a "conservative estimate" of the number of housebreakings.

One source said the housebreakings go back beyond 1942 and never terminated completely in 1968. Under FBI chief Clarence M. Kelley, however, the

bureau has scrupulously followed legal procedures.

The Senate intelligence committee, meanwhile, has pushed the FBI for more complete figures. The committee will release a report shortly showing that confirmed housebreakings totaled slightly fewer than 1,000.

In defense of the past practice, the FBI said this technique was used only "to obtain secret and closely guarded organizational and financial information" or to plant electronic equipment in the most "highly selective" cases.

Footnote: In spite of the clear evidence that the FBI, CIA and other agencies engaged in illegal acts, the Senate Rules Committee voted against strong oversight of these agencies.

Chauffeur's Complaint: The former secretary of Rep. Phillip Burton, (D-Calif.), has accused him of requiring her to chauffeur him around at all hours until it broke her health.

Mrs. Nina-Ann Coleman, 51, also claims she had to pay more than \$15,000 from her own pocket for gasoline, repairs, insurance and cars since 1967 to keep up with Burton's 12-hour days.

In a claim submitted to the Labor Department for disability payments, Coleman charges that she was pressed into service as a chauffeur for the congressman and for his wife, a movie star, union friends and other colleagues.

Coleman ferried Mrs. Burton to the market, to clothing stores and to parties, the filed papers allege. On one occasion, she picked up Maurice Shean, a Burton aide at Dulles airport, she said, but later discovered he had submitted a voucher for the trip and had chiseled \$20 out of the taxpayers. Shean, denied the charge.

Responding to the Labor Department's request for comment, Burton said Coleman's illnesses had made her irritable, nervous and absent from work for about two months a year since 1974. He conceded to us that she had chauffeur'd him a great deal but said he had reimbursed her for some trips. In any case, he said, chauffeur'ing "was part of her job responsibility, and her pay reflected the added time. Coleman fired by Burton earlier this year.