

Boycotted by Hoover,

Princeton FBI

Conference Opens

Speakers Hit Bureau's Power

By Charles Krause

Special to The Washington Post

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 29 —An "FBI Conference" opened here today with the 55 participants painting a grim picture of a police state disregarding constitutional liberties and repressing political dissent by use of informers, wiretaps, electronic surveillance and agents provocateurs.

The FBI, charging it was cast as the "defendant" and found guilty before the fact, has declined to participate.

Legal scholars, political scientists, journalists and former Justice Department personnel, FBI agents and informants spoke of increasingly uncontrolled power of the FBI, especially in its attempts to monitor groups which seek social, economic and political change.

While most of the participants did not question the FBI's ability to combat certain types of crime, many expressed their dissatisfaction with the bureau's efforts to fight organized crime, protect civil rights workers, infiltrate protest groups and promote the FBI's image as a vigilant and incorruptible investigative agency.

William Turner, a former FBI agent asked to resign in 1961, charged that he knew of several instances in which FBI agents had forged checks, stolen property, been involved in drunken driving accidents and otherwise acted outside the law. Turner said that none of these agents was charged because it is bureau policy to persuade local law enforcement officials to drop charges.

Turner said that the FBI has been so unsuccessful in its attempts to uncover foreign espionage agents working in the United States that the CIA has been forced to set up its own bureaus around the country.

Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of Yale law school, charged that the FBI regularly violates the First and Fourth amendments

of the constitution. Emerson said that wiretaps, bugging and the use of informers tend to limit freedom of speech and violate the Fourth Amendment's protection from illegal searches and seizures.

Emerson said that the FBI's "political warfare against dissident groups raises the spectre of a police state." The Yale law professor said the only remedy for current FBI practice is the creation of a public board of overseers and an ombudsman, to protect the public from arbitrary FBI practices, such as the inclusion of persons' names in practices, such as the inclusion of persons' names in FBI dossiers.

Prof. Frank Donner, also of Yale law school, said political informers used by the FBI are "intended as a restraint on free expression, as a curb on movements for change."

"It can hardly be denied that the self censorship which it (surveillance by informers) stimulates is far more damaging than many expressed statutory or administrative restraints."

Former FBI agent Robert Wall supported Donner's charges. Wall said he resigned from the Washington bureau in 1970 because he became disgusted by the FBI's surveillance activities. "Anyone who would say something against the Vietnam war had to be watched and watched closely. The chilling effect was very real," he said.

Donner concluded that "thoughtful Americans must begin to ask themselves whether 'national security' . . . really requires that we corrupt and bribe our youths, blacks, professors, students and others to betray friends and associates; whether there is no other way to defend ourselves. . . than to institutionalize the surveillance of non-violent protest activity."

The participants in the conference questioned whether all surveillance should be

ended, or only that concerned with political dissent. There was a strong feeling, expressed by John Doar, former assistant attorney general for civil rights during the Kennedy administration, that the use of informants was necessary in protecting civil rights workers and combatting organized crime.

The use of wiretaps and electronic surveillance was the subject of another paper, prepared by Victor Navasky, author of "Kennedy Justice," and Nathan Lewin, a Washington attorney.

Navasky charged that there has been "a history of deceit, ambivalence and confusion within the government concerning bugs and taps," he said the use of "suicide taps," illegal wiretaps by FBI agents to obtain information without authorization from either the courts or FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, was widespread.

The FBI Conference, sponsored by Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School and the Committee for Public Justice, will end Saturday.

White House Regrets Snub

Associated Press

The White House said yesterday that if North Carolina Gov. Bob Scott was mistreated by Secret Service agents during President Nixon's visit to Charlotte two weeks ago, it was cause for regret.

The Charlotte Observer reported Thursday that Scott, a Democrat, was angry over Secret Service treatment of him when Nixon visited the city Oct. 15 to honor the Rev. Billy Graham.

"It's always unfortunate when a misunderstanding of this sort occurs," said Nixon's press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler.

Monetary Support Is Abundant

By Ken W. Clawson
Washington Post Staff Writer

"Those left-wingers are not only after a pound of flesh now," sighed a government official yesterday, "they are trying to make money for another pound later."

He was referring to the "trial" of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by a group of private scholars, lawyers and journalists at Princeton University that appears to have attracted considerable commercial support.

Despite allegations by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and other FBI defenders that the "Conference on the FBI" lacks objectivity, Doubleday & Co. of New York will produce a book from the conference based on 13 individual papers and a series of panel discussions on various facets of the FBI.

While negotiations for the book are still incomplete, Duane Lockard, chairman of Princeton's department of politics, said royalties will go to the Committee for Public Jus-

tice. Members of the committee have been critical of the FBI and are cosponsors with Princeton of the two-day conference.

In addition to the book, the National Educational Television network is filming conference sessions for a future documentary. Lockard said no money was involved in the NET documentary but he expressed approval of the plans for widespread distribution of the conference findings.

Authors of the 13 individual papers that form the basis for the conference were paid \$1,000 each. They are also included among the 55 participants who were paid travel and living expenses for the meeting.

Lockard said the total budget for the conference is \$30,000, two-thirds of which was donated by an anonymous New York couple. He said their \$20,000 donation was tax deductible because it went to Princeton but was earmarked for conference expenses.

The balance of the funding came from two \$5,000 grants by the Field and New World foundations, New York-based groups which usually fund liberal study groups.

The left-liberal tinge to the entire operation has disturbed Hoover and pro-FBI government officials. Hoover, who re-

fused to attend the conference or send a representative, pointed out in a letter to Lockard that the FBI had been placed in the position of being a "defendant" in an action in which most of the "judges" had already pronounced the bureau guilty.

Government officials who believe the FBI is in for a roasting at the conference were particularly upset with the publicity and future funding of the Committee for Public Justice, whose membership includes outspoken critics of Hoover and the FBI.

The committee, formed last November out of a concern that the nation had entered "a period of political repression," is headed by Roger Wilkins, a former director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service.

Wilkins, government sources pointed out, was a prolific letter-writer who praised the FBI and Hoover while serving in the Justice Department, but who changed his position after leaving.

Others include former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Burke Marshall, once an assistant attorney general, both of whom became FBI critics after leaving their government posts. Also Blair

Clark, 1968 campaign manager for Sen. Eugene McCarthy; Dr. Jerome Wiesner, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and playwright-author Lillian Hellman are included on the committee's executive council.

There were signs that the FBI was fighting the anticipated criticism from the conference by working through friendly groups on the Princeton campus as well as through individual congressmen in Washington.

Participants to the conference, being held yesterday and today were greeted with a two-page advertisement in the Daily Princetonian entitled: "FBI Conference . . . Scholarly Convocation or Hatchet Job?" The ad ran the names of most of the persons attending the conference and identified most of them with alleged connections to leftist causes.

This advertisement was placed by Princeton's Undergraduates for a Stable America (U.S.A.) headed by T.

Harding Jones, a senior from Middletown, Ohio, who served as a White House intern to presidential counselor Robert H. Finch last summer.

In a House floor speech yesterday, Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, said a founder of the Committee for Public Justice, Miss Hellman, was identified as a member of the Hollywood chapter of the Communist Party USA in testimony before Congress in 1951.



United Press International

Panelists at the opening of Princeton's Conference on the FBI include, from left, former FBI informers Robert Tattman and David Sannes, Duane Lockard, of the Princeton

politics department, Burke Marshall, deputy dean of Yale Law School, ACLU project director Frank Donner and Norman Dorsen, professor of law at New York University.