

LEVI PLANS CURBS ON F.B.I. INQUIRIES TO AVERT ABUSES

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Guidelines Cover Domestic Security, Civil Disorders and White House Jobs

SWIFT ACTION PLEDGED

Drinan and Badillo Critical —Proposal on Preventive Measures Is Put Aside

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WASHINGTON, March 8 —

Attorney General Edward H. Levi will impose guidelines on the Federal Bureau of Investigation in three areas in an effort to halt abuses disclosed in 18 months of Congressional inquiry, Capitol Hill and Administration sources said today.

The guidelines will apply to investigations involving domestic security, civil disorder and White House employment, the sources said.

The Attorney General, however, has temporarily abandoned a proposal to permit the bureau to take "preventive action" against plans of violence.

Last week, Mr. Levi forwarded the guidelines to the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

'As Soon as Possible'

He has informed Senator Walter F. Mondale of the Senate Intelligence Committee and Representative Don Edwards, the California Democrat who is chairman of the House committee, that he intends to put the guidelines into effect "as soon as possible." Congressional sources said that this would be March 17.

Representative Robert F. Drinan, a Massachusetts Democrat who is a member of the House committee, made the text of the guidelines available to The New York Times.

Father Drinan, who is a Roman Catholic priest, said in an interview that he believed the guidelines were "feeble and ineffectual," and that, rather than halt abuses by the F.B.I., they would formalize "many of the bureau's questionable activities."

Representative Herman Badillo, a Bronx Democrat who is on the committee, said in a telephone interview that the guidelines would make little difference to the F.B.I.

"If you followed these guidelines, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the

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Rev. Martin Luther King would still be subject to F.B.I. investigation," he said. "We're right where we were before." He added that he would press the House committee to pass a resolution disapproving the guidelines.

Role of Congress

In fact, however, Congress has little power over the issuance of the guidelines. Mr. Badillo, Father Drinan and members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence have all said that the only way to assure a real change is to have Congress pass laws to prohibit unacceptable F.B.I. intelligence and investigation methods.

The most significant difference between these final guidelines and the earlier drafts that Mr. Levi presented to Capitol Hill is that the Department of Justice has dropped a proposal that would have permitted F.B.I. agents to disrupt groups or individuals who plotted violent activities.

A draft version included the words "The F.B.I. may undertake nonviolent emergency measures to obstruct or prevent the use of force or violence" if it had the permission of the Attorney General.

At a luncheon for newsmen today, Mr. Levi said that that section "just never was understood in the press" and implied that it had been removed because of public pressure.

"So it is out," he said. "Just out." Whether the sober thoughts later on will put it back in some general guideline, I just don't know."

The three-part guidelines that Mr. Levi will issue try to limit F.B.I. methods of choosing and conducting domestic security investigations for the White House and reporting on civil disorders and demonstrations.

Mr. Badillo, Father Drinan, and other Congressional critics said that the basis for opening domestic security investigations was so broad that the bureau would have no greater limitation than before.

Investigations may be conducted, the guideline said, to get information on individuals or groups that are involved in violence or illegality or "will"

become involved in violence or law-breaking with the intent of overthrowing the Government or interfering with the activities of foreign governments or their representatives.

They may also be conducted, the guidelines said, if the groups are "substantially impairing—for the purpose of influencing the United States Government policies or decisions"—the Federal Government, the state governments or interstate commerce.

Mr. Badillo said that this section was so broad that it permitted inquiries into almost any sort of political or social demonstration.

Father Drinan said that the new guidelines made no real

effort to limit the use of in-
The F.B.I. has been able to
stave off any attempt to audit
how much it pays its secret
informers and to avoid disclosure
of their identities, Father
Drinan said. He said that in
several controls on the bureau,
the reporting procedure
required the F.B.I. to make its
report to the Attorney General.
He said that he did not think
that that office was sufficiently
objective.

He said that the guidelines'
provisions for disseminating in-
formation from the F.B.I.'s security
files were not sufficiently
strict to prevent dissemination
to the military and other
agencies that did not appear
to have a real need for them.

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