

Police Share Political Files With Others

By DAVID BURNHAM

The Police Department shares information about the political activities of some New Yorkers with 11 city agencies, 17 Federal agencies, 5 state agencies and the intelligence units of local police departments throughout the United States.

The list of agencies permitted access to the information stored in the "public security" files was disclosed in a 46-page manual made public yesterday by Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy.

The manual for the department's intelligence division was described by Mr. Murphy as the "first comprehensive set of procedures to be adopted by any local law-enforcement agency in this country, procedures which are designed to balance the public's constitutional rights with the duty of law enforcement to protect citizens and preserve the public peace."

But lawyers representing a group of political activists in a pending Federal suit aimed at restricting the department's intelligence activities, denounced the new procedures as a "fraud" that paid "lip service to constitutional principles" while "trying to camouflage the uncontrolled harassments of the political police."

Called Double-Talk

The lawyers, Paul Chevigny of the New York Civil Liberties Union, Jed Eisenstein of New York University Law School, and Gerald Lefcourt, said the new guidelines "merely put up a superstructure of bureaucratic double-talk under which the clandestine activities of the Intelligence Division can continue."

The guidelines were made public by Commissioner Murphy six weeks after he had announced that the names of more than one million people and organizations had been purged from the files of the Intelligence Division.

At a news conference on Feb. 8, Mr. Murphy said the names of people in the intelligence index had been reduced to 240,000 from 1,220,000, while organizations listed in the index had dropped to 25,000 from 125,000.

The information now contained in the files, according to the new guidelines, concerns events or situations that the police feel have a potential for violence; crate traffic, crowd control or noise prob-

lems; have serious national or international ramifications, involve deliberate illegal behavior as a form of protest, or involve groups advocating violent attacks on government, conflict between religious or ethnic groups and achievement of goals by unlawful means.

Guidelines Quoted

The guidelines, designed for New York intelligence policemen, say: "The political beliefs or preferences of any individual, group or organization are not, per se, of concern to the Public Security function.

"However, the activities of various groups and individuals are of legitimate interest for the public-security function when there is a substantial possibility that they will result in personal injury, property damage, crowd-control problems or disruption of vital municipal functions."

The guidelines added that public security was "not, per se, interested in or involved in collecting data concerning the personal habits, predilections an-

associates of any person, acting either individually or through a group or organization."

"Such matters," the manual continued, "are of interest only when they are directly related to the mission of public security as stated above."

Limitations Noted

Commissioner Murphy, in a statement, accompanying the guidelines, acknowledged their limitations. "I wish to emphasize," he said, "that these guidelines are only as good as the individuals who work with them. They do not and cannot deal with the occasional isolated instance in which this department's mission and the rights of individuals may come in conflict."

The guidelines, which describe procedures for sharing public security intelligence with other agencies, also for the first time disclosed agencies which can get information.

In addition to unspecified judicial, legislative and regulatory bodies with subpoena powers, included in the totals, the guidelines listed the following agencies as eligible to receive police intelligence:

FEDERAL

Civil Service Commission
Department of the Air Force, Office of Social Investigations
Department of the Army, Intelligence-109th M.I. Group
Department of Defense, Security Division
Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service

Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Department of the Navy, Navy Investigation Service
National Security Agency
State Department, Office of Security
Treasury Department—Alcohol, Tax, Firearms
Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service
Treasury Department, Secret Service
United States Coast Guard Intelligence
United States Postal Service—Postal Inspection Service

STATE

Department of Correctional Services
State Identification and Intelligence System
State Police, Special Services Division
Waterfront Commission, New York Harbor
Port of New York Authority (police)

CITY

Board of Examiners, Board of Education
Department of Investigation
Department of Personal
Fire Department Examinee Unit—Fire Marshal
Housing Authority Police
Transit Police
Offices of five city District Attorneys