

Stolen F.B.I. Papers Described As Largely of a Political Nature

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BOSTON, May 12—The self-styled Citizens Commission to investigate the F.B.I. says that 40 per cent of the documents it stole on March 8 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Media, Pa., involved investigations of a political nature while only 1 per cent involved organized crime.

It said it calculated these percentages after eliminating routine forms, manuals and procedural material. These accounted for 30 per cent of the 800 stolen documents, it said.

The analysis was contained in a cover letter mailed out by the anonymous group with the sixth collection of copies of stolen documents. The collection consists of copies of five documents, including what appears to be the beginning of an active F.B.I. file on the militant Jewish Defense League.

Made Available by 'Resist'

This collection of documents, like all the others, was made available to The New York Times by Resist, a Cambridge-based organization that supports antiwar efforts around the country. Resist said the documents were received from anonymous sources.

Copies of 60 of the 800 stolen documents now have been distributed publicly. The Citizens Commission says copies of the others have been sent directly to people and groups named in them.

The wording of the latest cover letter indicates that this may mark the end of the public distribution. There have been rumors among antiwar organization for the two weeks that the intensity of the F.B.I.'s investigation of the theft would soon close down the underground operation.

Machine Identified

It has been learned that the F.B.I. has identified, with the cooperation of the Xerox Corporation, the 660-model Xerox copying machine that was used to reproduce the stolen files. But it could not be learned if the machine was found. One source reported that the machine had disappeared before it could be confiscated by Federal agents.

More than 100 F.B.I. agents, assigned to units in the Philadelphia region, have been investigating the theft. The persistent release of copies of stolen documents has not only embarrassed the security-conscious F.B.I. but has also ended the usefulness of hundreds of undercover informants whose names were revealed in the secret papers.

The Citizens Commission's

analysis gives the following breakdown of the nonroutine stolen documents:

Forty per cent involved political surveillance. Of these, two documents involved surveillance of right-wing organizations and 10 involved surveillance of immigrants. The vast majority, over 200, involved surveillance of leftist or liberal groups.

¶Twenty-five per cent involved bank robberies.

¶Twenty per cent involved murder, rape and interstate theft.

¶Seven per cent involved draft resistance.

Seven per cent involved A.W.O.L. cases.

¶One per cent involved organized crime, mostly gambling.

One document, a directive dated Oct. 21, 1970, ordered agents to "immediately conduct credit, criminal and public sources" checks on Jewish Defense League members. On orders from Washington, all agents were to complete their reports by Oct. 26, 1970.

A Klan Klavern

Another document reports on surveillance of Klavern 10 of the Ku Klux Klan, in Upper Darby, Pa. It was prepared by an informant identified as "PH 811-R (reliable)."

Other documents include a surveillance report on a peaceful demonstration in Philadelphia against the use of chemical warfare weapons and details of an arrangement by which the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania apparently agreed to furnish the F.B.I. with monthly-corrected lists of all telephone subscribers, including the names—but not the numbers—of those with unlisted telephones.

Meanwhile, agents of the F.B.I. are questioning antiwar activists in Boston in connection with an attempted burglary of the Garden City, L. I., office of the bureau Sunday night.

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