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WOMAN NOT LISTED AS SECURITY PERIL

Name Not Among 47,000 for Agents of Secret Service to Check Out

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A White House spokesman said today that Lynette Alice Fromme, who was charged today with attempted assassination of President Ford, was not on the Secret Service list of persons representing a potential threat to the security of the President.

The Secret Service list, kept on computer tapes in Washington, is used to avert possible danger to the President.

But despite its computers, and despite a manyfold increase in manpower and money since the assassination of President Kennedy, the Secret Service was unable today to prevent Miss Fromme from approaching within arm's length of the President with a pistol.

The chief spokesman for the service, John W. Warner Jr., would not comment this afternoon about how Miss Fromme was able to get so close to the President carrying the weapon.

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despite all security precautions.

According to press reports, Miss Fromme was charged with attempted murder in 1972 but the charge was reduced and then dropped. Recently she had publicly made statements critical of Mr. Ford.

Dissidents on List

A former Secret Service agent said that the computer list was composed chiefly of the names of persons who had made threats against the lives of Presidents. Testimony by Secret Service officials last March disclosed that 47,000 names were on the list, including political dissidents who may have made a threat against the President and some who had not.

Miss Fromme's name appears

on the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with criminal charges previously raised against her. The former agent said that since the service had publicly acknowledged it knew the date of Miss Fromme's birth it was likely that she was listed in its files.

Mr. Warner declined to discuss security measures taken to protect the President. But the former agent and another former senior law-enforcement officer said that all names on the list who were in an area to be visited by the President were supposed to be checked out by a Secret Service ad-

vance party well before the President's arrival.

The service seeks the help of the local police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in making the check. In some cases, the former officials said, suspected threats to the President are put under surveillance or, upon occasion, even detained.

Since the killing of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, the protection given the President has been doubled and redoubled. The budget of the agency, which was about \$5-million at the beginning of the nineteen-sixties, is about \$98-million in the current fiscal year. The number of special agents has more than tripled and now stands at about 1,300.

Some Duties Added

Some of the added strength is used for additional duties given to the service, such as the protection of all bona fide Presidential candidates. But a substantial portion of the increment is used to protect the President and his family.

Although the Secret Service will not discuss numbers, the special detail assigned to guard the President is considerably larger than it was before the death of President Kennedy. These agents are the conservatively dressed, husky, serious-faced young men one invariably sees in photographs of the President making a public appearance.

The agents watch the crowd

intently, keeping note of facial expressions, moves toward the President and hand motions. When the President moves among a crowd shaking hands, as he was doing today when Miss Fromme pointed the gun at him, it is considered an especially danger-fraught situation by the Secret Service.

The Secret Service also uses sophisticated technology, including small machine guns and advanced surveillance devices, to protect the President.

Different Presidents present different security problems to the Secret Service agents, who can make suggestions to the President but cannot give him orders. Mr. Ford, who enjoys mingling with crowds and shaking hands, presumably is a more difficult President to protect than, say, Richard M. Nixon, who was fairly aloof from crowds on most occasions.

Cited by Writer

Vincent Bugliosi, who wrote the book "Helter Skelter" about the Manson group, told The New York Times that he had repeatedly stated publicly that Miss Fromme was potentially dangerous and had previously made threats against President Nixon.

The Alcohol Tax and Firearm Bureau of the Treasury Department has been assigned to trace the weapon with which Miss Fromme allegedly threatened the President. It was described as a standard 1911 Model Colt

.45-caliber semi-automatic pistol that was manufactured for the United States Army in 1914. The bureau did not release the serial number.

Precautions for Rockefeller

Special to The New York Times

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 5.—Security precautions for Vice President Rockefeller were considerably tightened here today after he received word of the assassination attempt on Mr. Ford.

During a five-and-a-half-hour visit here, Mr. Rockefeller dedicated the new Park Ridge Hospital and a family medicine center at Highland Hospital and attended a reception with local Republicans. He also held a news conference. It was his first visit since 1972 to Rochester, where he was nominated for Governor in 1958.

When he spoke at Highland Hospital in the morning, the stage was flanked by two Secret Service agents.

At Park Ridge Hospital in the afternoon, the police stood shoulder to shoulder in front of the stage. There were many more local policemen on the scene, with special-weapons sharpshooters stationed on nearby roofs.

Policemen were stationed waist-deep in weeds a couple of hundred yards from the hospital while Mr. Rockefeller was speaking.