## Secret FBI Ferentiel-Risk List

Washington

The FBI maintains a secret list of more than 1200 Americans targeted for possible investigation as potential security taks in time of national emergency, according to documents disclosed yesters.

The documents were released by Rentative Robert W. Kastenmeier (Demicrostructure), chairman of a House civil liberties, committee, who said the FBI practice thorough conressional scruting public discussion."

The list is the latest in a series of indexes dating back to before U.S. entryinto World War II and originally intended to identify persons to be arrested if they were considered a national security threat in wartime.

The FBI spokesman said the list of 15,000 persons subject to possible detention had been destroyed after the congressional authority for such arrests expired in 1971. The latest list of Americans identified for possible investigation, begun in 1971, had been disclosed but the number of names had not been released.

The FBI said the present list, which contained 1294 names as of August 15 is an administrative aid. I that enables the FBI to remain alert to individuals who have exhibited a propensity to conduct actionant at to the national so prily administrative file national so prily administrative file president at the FBI a record of individuals who would make allow close investigative attention pendance decay steps to the President of take for their action.

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New Operation For Sen. Hart

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United Press

'serves as an extremely valuable list of individuals who pose a threat to the president of the United States, thereby enabling the FBI to provide current data to the U.S. Secret Service."

Individuals who are included are those who kay exhibited a willingness or expublish of engaging in treason, rebellion sections, sabotage espionage assassing the section of government officials, terrorism, supported warfens or other acts that would nesult in interference with or a threat to the curve all and effective operation of medicinal state or local covernment, the

During 1672 the operation of this index was evaluated and revised to include only those individuals who pose a realistic direct and current danger to the national security," the memorandum added.

Names on the list were not disclosed.

The FBI also said it would be impossible to reconstruct past lists as Kastenmeler had asked.

In releasing the Kelley memorandum and a file of related documents, Kastenmeier said in a statement that "although the executive breach does not now assert the authority to suspend the Bill of Rights and incarcerate Americans at its discretion, the fact that it contains to actively maintain a list which had its genesis in a plan to systemitically imprison thousands of political dissenters in the early days of the 'cold war' is a fact which demands thorough congressinal scrutiny and public discussion."

Kelley said that after the emergency detention title was repealed in 1971 the Security Index was discontinued, but the attorney general was asked whether repeal of the law limited the authority of the FBI to maintain "an administrative index of security subjects." The ruling was that it did not.

In 1943 the term custodial detention was dropped and the list renamed the Security Index.

Associated Press