

## 1200 Names in Index

# Secret FBI Potential-Risk List

### Washington

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

The documents were released by Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem-Wis.), chairman of a House civil liberties subcommittee, who said the FBI practice "demands thorough congressional scrutiny and public discussion."

The list is the latest in a series of indexes dating back to before U.S. entry into 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 . . . that enables the FBI to remain alert to individuals who have exhibited a propensity to conduct acts inimical to the national security and affords the FBI a record of individuals who would merit close investigative attention pending legal steps by the President to take further action."

A memorandum from FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said the compilation

## New Operation For Sen. Hart

### Washington

Senator Philip A. Hart (Dem-Mich.), underwent surgery yesterday for removal of lymph nodes under his right arm — his third cancer-related operation in the past two months.

Doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital, where the operation was performed, pronounced Hart in "good condition" and said chemotherapy to halt spread of malignancy will begin this week.

A medical statement issued by Hart's office said doctors found "no evidence" that the disease has spread to any major organs.

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 have exhibited a willingness or capability of engaging in treason, rebellion, sedition, sabotage, espionage, assassination of government officials, terrorism, guerrilla warfare, or other acts that would result in interference with or a threat to the survival and effective operation of national, state or local government, the memorandum said.

"During 1972 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 Kastenmeier had asked.

In releasing the Kelley memorandum and a file of related documents, Kastenmeier said in a statement that "although the executive branch 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 systematically imprison thousands of political dissenters in the early days of the 'cold war' is a fact which demands thorough congressional 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