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There are other Executive orders establishing the Federal employee security program defining FBI intelligence duties. The original order specifically required the FBI to maintain records of persons concerning whom there is substantial evidence of membership in or sympathetic association with any group that might be conceivably designated on the Attorney General's list as it existed from 1947.

President Nixon in July of 1971 issued a new Federal employee security order and that order serves as a reference point for the executive criteria for FBI intelligence. Besides defining Communist, Fascist, and totalitarian groups more fully, the Nixon order extends intelligence coverage to any group that:

Engages in, unlawfully advocates, or adopts as a means of obtaining any of its purposes * * * the unlawful damage or destruction of property; or injury to persons; or * * * the commission of acts which violate laws pertaining to * * * riots or civil disorders * * * obstructing the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States, impeding officers of the United States, or related crimes or offenses.

The FBI continues to develop and maintain records of persons associated with organizations that may fit these standards.

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Besides electronic and informant surveillance and agent observation, ^{p.414} the FBI relies on a wide variety of "established sources" in the community - State and local law enforcement officials, civic leaders, officials and members of voluntary associations, businessmen, college administrators and security personnel, and other persons believed reliable and willing to help the Bureau on a continuing basis. FBI intelligence uses these sources to make sweeping surveys designed to uncover any indications of extremist activity.

When the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division in Washington determines that a category of persons or groups is the object of attempted influence from extremists, a preliminary survey is made of every organization in the targeted class. The net is cast widely to capture any evidence of contact with extremists. Even where no signs are discovered, apparently innocent group leaders are singled out by for background inquiries and indexing purposes on the remote possibility that some evidence will turn up in the future. Moreover, LHM's are prepared describing the group's origins and activities for possible dissemination outside the Bureau.

These data collection and dissemination methods are not new. They were formulated decades ago

... The passion for comprehensive data still dominates intelligence operations. In preparing what the Bureau calls its security index, field offices are instructed to identify every individual who is a leader of an extremist or subversive group, a key activist in the organization, or a member or sympathizer who shares the group's subversive or extremist aims. ...

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The conclusions of the staff report for the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, with respect to Army surveillance, I believe are relevant to FBI data collection as well. These conclusions are as follows:

The collection of information, and its attendant infringement on the constitutional rights and privacy of American citizens, has sometimes been justified on the ground of necessity, chiefly of public safety. Yet, it appears that the vacuum-cleaner approach of collecting all possible information resulted in great masses of data on individuals which was valuable for no legitimate - or even illegitimate - military purposes. ...