Post Office Box 812
Chicago, Illinois

October 21, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise that the following information was submitted to this office by Major G. R. CARPENTER, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters Sixth Corps Area, United States Army, Chicago, and apparently he received the same from a confidential source:

"SAUL ALINSKY, address other than Chicago unknown, appeared before the Skyline Community Center, Kansas City, Kansas, under date of September 17, 1940. This organization administers aid and relief to thousands of indigents each year and is a refuge for people in distress. The operators of the center are known to be strictly loyal. ALINSKY, a communist, addressed a meeting at this center at which time he urged that the center be reorganized along the lines of a similar Community Center in Chicago, which is reported to be communistically controlled.

"Since this is the first time SAUL ALINSKY has been brought to the attention of this office, I do not have any previous information concerning him, nor do I have information concerning the identification or location of 'a similar Community Center in Chicago, which is reported to be communistically controlled' referred-to-above."

Appropriate inquiry is being made here in Chicago, Illinois, to ascertain further data relative to the community center referred to, as well as SAUL ALINSKY. Upon this information being developed in the event there is any item of interest to your office this data will be promptly forwarded.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

W. S. DEVEREAUX
Special Agent in Charge

WSD/ehc
cc: Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJJ/ 222,250 /mw

100-3731-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 OCT 24 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Re: SAUL D. ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION

MR. WALTER HINTER, Assistant Superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, advised on November 19th, 1940 that the above individual operating under the name Industrial Areas Foundation, is attempting to organize a group in South St. Paul to be known as the South St. Paul Common Council involving representatives from industry, labor, and churches.

This man ALINSKY claims to come from Chicago and to have organized similar groups in the stockyard areas of St. Paul. The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is interested in this person and his activities as it is felt he may be interested in organizing some type of Communistic or subversive group in the packing area of South St. Paul.

I would appreciate if you would check your files and advise me of any such data relative to this man or his organization.

Very truly yours,

ACB:GK

A. G. DEBEUS
Special Agent in Charge

cc-Bureau

INDEXED

100-3731-IX
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 NOV 22 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/21/80 BY SP1 GSK/CA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-522

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Chicago, Illinois	1/22/41	1/13/41	E. S. BLAKESLEY ESB:AO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
SAUL D. ALINSKY INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION	INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALINSKY presently Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation. Investigation by the Chicago Police Department reveals his character and reputation to be good. No information that he is Communistically inclined. Alleged purpose of the Foundation set forth.

ENCY photo - GSA (Civil Rts. Comm) 1 Xerox - Commerce
Q. REC'D 4-21-59 per vg - 10-12-66
P'T FORW. 4-28-59 BFR:4
JWB bjd

REFERENCE: Letter from the St. Paul Office dated January 7, 1940 to the Chicago Office.
Re: Saul D. Alinsky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/21/80 BY SP1GSK/CA

DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois:

The above entitled matter was referred to the Chicago Police Department for investigation and a report was subsequently received covering an investigation conducted by Officer Maurice O'Shea.

Officer O'Shea's report stated that SAUL D. ALINSKY is Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, and resides at 5529 South Blackstone Avenue, telephone, Hyde Park 0689. The investigation conducted by Officer O'Shea did not disclose that ALINSKY is a member of any un-American organizations nor did it disclose that he had ever made any remarks or exhibited any acts against the United States Government, or in favor of any foreign government.

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hb

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: W. S. Devereaux SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-3731-2 FEB 5 1941

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28 - St. Paul
2 - Kansas City
2 - Chicago

1 cc to DIRI
S.J.B.
4/12/47
CV

JAN 24 1941
FIVE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

No criminal record was located for subject in the files of the Chicago Police Department, and it was determined that his credit rating was good. His general character and reputation are reported to be good and officer O'Shea further advised that ALINSKY was employed by the State Criminologist during the years 1931 to the latter part of 1939. Officer O'Shea's report states that ALINSKY received his Ph. D. at the University of Chicago in 1930; that he had two years of graduate work in Sociology, University of Chicago, 1930 to 1932. In 1931 he was awarded the Department Scholarship. He was associated with the Division of the State Criminologist from 1931 to the latter part of 1939. He has been associated with recognized men in the field of sociology doing study and research work. He is now connected with the Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, telephone, Central 1931. He is at present studying major fundamental problems in the industrial area concerning social conditions, housing, general living conditions, etc.

With his report, Officer O'Shea forwarded a pamphlet put out by the Industrial Areas Foundation which stated that the purpose of the organization is to survey and analyze the character and problems of the industrial areas of the nation with the objective in mind of lending aid towards the solution of such problems; that the Foundation will assist industrial areas in organizing their community life, in response to their request for such assistance. This pamphlet states that the philosophy of the Foundation is exemplified by what it has already achieved in Kansas City, Kansas, and South St. Paul, Minnesota, and by what it hopes to achieve in other areas in the future. No information was obtained by the Chicago Police Department indicating that the Industrial Areas Foundation is a Communistic organization.

Officer O'Shea described ALINSKY as follows:

Age	35
Height	6'
Weight	190
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Glasses	Wears double lense glasses
Nationality	Jewish
Citizenship	Registered voter

No further investigation of this matter is being conducted by the Chicago Office but if futher information of value is received, the interested offices will be advised.

Copies of this report are being forwarded to Kansas City and St. Paul for their information.

C L O S E D

Saint Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1941

100-0

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/80 BY SP1GSK/CD

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Re: SAUL D. ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - (R)

Dear Sir:

Reference is had to your letter of December 4, 1940, wherein you advise that the files of the Chicago office reveal that SAUL D. ALINSKY is presently under investigation by the Chicago Police Department in connection with an Internal Security matter, and that upon receipt of further information regarding ALINSKY the Chicago Office would advise the St. Paul Office concerning same.

The St. Paul Office has no further information as yet concerning ALINSKY, except that he is operating under the name Industrial Areas Foundation, and is attempting to organize a group in South St. Paul to be known as the South St. Paul Common Council, involving representatives from industry, labor, and churches.

The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is interested in ALINSKY and his activities, as it is felt he may be interested in organizing some type of Communistic or subversive group in the packing area of South St. Paul.

When you receive further information regarding ALINSKY from the investigation now being conducted by the Chicago Police Department in connection with the Internal Security matter, will you please let the St. Paul Office have the information developed by that investigation.

Very truly yours,

SWH:JCC
C. C. to Bureau

A. G. Berens,
Special Agent in Charge

100-3731-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chicago, Illinois
December 4,1940

Special Agent in Charge
St. Paul, Minnesota

Re: SAUL D. ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir

In the above entitled matter, reference is made to your letter of November 20, 1940. A check of the files in this Office reveals that Saul Alinsky is presently under investigation by the Chicago Police Department in connection with an Internal Security matter which was referred to that agency for appropriate attention. U

Following is the information appearing in the file in this Office, which data was previously furnished by Major G. R. Carpenter, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Headquarters Sixth Corps Area, United States Army, Chicago:

"SAUL ALINSKY, address other than Chicago unknown, appeared before the Skyline Community Center, Kansas City, Kansas, under date of September 17, 1940. This organization administers aid and relief to thousands of indigents each year and is a refuge for people in distress. The operators of the center are known to be strictly loyal. ALINSKY, a communist, addressed a meeting at this center at which time he urged that the center be reorganized along the lines of a similar Community Center in Chicago, which is reported to be communistically controlled.

"Since this is the first time SAUL ALINSKY has been brought to the attention of this office, I do not have any previous information concerning him, nor do I have information concerning the identification or location of 'a similar Community Center in Chicago, which is reported to be communistically controlled' referred to above."

Upon receipt of further information of value the same will be appropriately transmitted to your Office. I would also suggest you forward to this Office any additional information which might come to your attention. U

Very truly yours

100-3731-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 9 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

WSD:IAJ
100-522
cc Bureau

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DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/JMW

S. DEVEREAUX
Special Agent in Charge

222,250

40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 100-891

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	2-24-41	2/2-7/41	THOMAS W. PERRIN WT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
SAUL D. ALINSKY INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION	INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AGENCY photo - GSA
REQ. REC'D 4-21-59 (Civil Rts. Comm)
REP'T FORW. 4-28-59
BY JWB
Re: Saul D. Alinsky

FALLON KELLY was contacted and he says that he does not believe ALINSKY to be a Communist on the grounds that he himself investigated ALINSKY.

DETAILS:

MR. WALTER WINTER, Assistant Superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension advised that he had received a complaint from FALLON KELLY, 200 Grand Building, South St. Paul, regarding ALINSKY. KELLY'S complaint consisted of the fact that he believed SAUL D. ALINSKY was a Communist. His belief was based on the fact that he was trying to promote what is known as an Industrial Areas Foundation. The object of the foundation is to promote citizenship for children of stockyard areas and to build better citizens out of the children. MR. WINTER said that he had received communications from the Better Business Bureau of Chicago which Bureau said that as far as they knew SAUL D. ALINSKY was not a Communist. They would not say as to whether or not they knew anything especially good or bad about him.

1 Xerox. Commerce per pcf. 10-12-66 BFR:mp

MR. FALLON KELLY was contacted and he now says that since his complaint to MR. WINTER he has made an investigation of his own concerning SAUL D. ALINSKY. MR. KELLY said he first met ALINSKY when ALINSKY was giving a talk before a group of men in South St. Paul. MR. KELLY asked him about his Industrial Areas Foundation and became interested. However, he wanted to be sure with whom he was dealing and so

1 cc to D.R. 4/12/47 cc

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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5 | 1071 | 3731-B | MAR 7 1941

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2-St. Paul

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FEB 27 1941

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 JJP/hab

FILE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

inasmuch as he had heard that ALINSKY was a Communist, he was worried and sent this complaint to MR. WINTER. MR. KELLY accused ALINSKY of being a Communist whereupon MR. ALINSKY said that he would furnish any document of proof showing that he wasn't a Communist, whereupon ALINSKY wrote to STANLEY BEATEY, Captain of Police at Kansas City, who wrote a letter to MR. KELLY stating that he (the Captain of Police) had known ALINSKY, that he done very fine work in the Chicago stockyards with his Industrial Areas Foundation and that he considered him a great benefit to the community. MR. BEATEY stated that ALINSKY had reduced delinquency among the stockyard children and he knew ALINSKY was not a Communist. It is this letter which has changed MR. KELLY'S viewpoint of ALINSKY.

In fact, an Industrial Areas Foundation organization has been started in South St. Paul and MR. KELLY is Secretary of this organization which is called the SOUTH ST. PAUL COMMUNITY COUNCIL INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION.

The Board of Governors of the Industrial Areas Foundation are BRITTON I. BUDD, MARSHALL FIELD, New York City, MISS KATHRYN LEWIS, Washington, D. C., STUYVESANT PEABODY, G. HOWLAND SHAW, Washington, D. C., HERMON D. SMITH, Chicago, BISHOP BERNARD J. SHEIL, Treasurer and SAUL D. ALINSKY, Executive Director.

CLOSED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: SAUL D. ALINSKY
Executive Director
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

DATE: August 23, 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Chicago Field Office dated August 9, 1944, relative to a discreet inquiry concerning SAUL D. ALINSKY. The Bureau communication carried this individual as SAUL D. OLINSKY. The request from the Bureau stated information was desired regarding the character, reputation and ability of Mr. ALINSKY, who is being considered as a prospective lecturer on juvenile delinquency for the FBI National Academy.

A review of Mr. ALINSKY's Selective Service file, Order Number 2854, Serial Number 704, at Local Draft Board No. 9, Chicago, Illinois, reflected the following information:

Mr. SAUL DAVID ALINSKY was born January 30, 1909. He is 5' 11½" tall, weighs 180 pounds, has blue eyes, brown hair, wears glasses, and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury. He is presently classified 2-A because of being considered a necessary man in his particular position. He is employed as the administrator supervising the research and organizing of the industrial areas of certain states for the purposes of coordinating communication resources for the solution of social problems of crime, dependency, race relations and general development of impoverished conditions. He has been employed by the Industrial Area Foundation since its organization in January, 1940, and at the present time is earning a salary of approximately $7500 a year, including approximately $2500 a year expenses. Some of his past positions are set forth below:

He worked in the study of criminology from 1930 to 1933. From 1933 to 1936 he was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939 he was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life, including agencies, churches, etc., in experimental approaches to community organization for crime prevention.

He has his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago and has done two years of graduate work at the University of Chicago. He was married to HELENE SIMON ALINSKY at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania on June 9, 1932 and has one adopted daughter, KATHRYN, born October 10, 1939.

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-37121-4

AUG 31 1944

The following information is given relative to the background of the Industrial Area Foundation, of which Mr. ALINSKY is the Executive Director:

57 SEP 21 1944

Director, 8/23/44

RE: SAUL D. ALINSKY
Executive Director
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

The Board of Directors is comprised of: BRITTON I. BUDD, Chicago, Illinois; MARSHALL FIELD, New York City; Mrs. ADELE ROSENWALD LEVY, New York City; Miss KATHRYN LEWIS, Washington, D. C. (daughter of JOHN L. LEWIS; ROBERT S. LIND, New York City; STUYVESANT PEABODY, Chicago, Illinois; G. HOWLAND SHAW, Washington, D. C. (Assistant Secretary of State); HERMAN D. SMITH, Chicago, Illinois; and Bishop BERNARD J. SHIL, Chicago, Illinois (head of the Catholic Youth Organization of Chicago).

The Industrial Area Foundation operates projects in South St. Paul, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois and Kansas City, Missouri. Included in Mr. ALINSKY's file at Local Draft Board No. 9 was a letter written by the Honorable GARDNER HOWLAND SHAW, Assistant Secretary of State, residence 3326 Reservoir Road, Washington, D. C., pointing out that Mr. ALINSKY has played the leading part in the work of the Industrial Area Foundation and that without him the work could not be properly carried on. The letter went on to state that the Foundation had made exceptional strides in improving the conditions in certain impoverished areas in St. Paul, Kansas City and Chicago.

A letter to the Draft Board from Bishop BERNARD J. SHIL at Chicago, Illinois included the statement that Mr. ALINSKY had a brilliant mind and a full sense of honor and personal responsibility, which made him an exceptional leader. Bishop SHIL also pointed out that the work of the Foundation would be greatly hindered by the loss of Mr. ALINSKY.

Bishop SHIL was personally contacted by Reporting Agent. He advised that he felt Mr. ALINSKY was one of the best informed men in the country on juvenile delinquency and various criminal statistics because of his work in the Industrial Area Foundation. He said that Mr. ALINSKY had served as a speaker before various college groups and was a very interesting and resourceful man. Bishop SHIL stated that Mr. ALINSKY was definitely anti-Communistic but at the same time had been very helpful in easing the tension between racial groups in the over-crowded areas in which the Foundation operates. In this connection, Bishop SHIL stated that ALINSKY had been very helpful at the time of certain racial difficulties in Chicago in 1943. Bishop SHIL stated that he did not know anyone whom he could recommend more highly than Mr. ALINSKY.

Director, 8/23/44

RE: SAUL D. ALINSKY
Executive Director
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

The credit report reflects that Mr. ALINSKY was associated with the Institute of Juvenile Research from 1931 to 1933, with the first classification board of Joliet Penitentiary and with various social and juvenile delinquency organizations for many years and has been one of the leaders in the improvement of the "Back of the Yards" neighborhood in Chicago. His wife has been a social worker, employed by the Chicago Relief Administration, for five years. He maintains a bank account with a local Chicago bank and has established satisfactory retail credit in local Chicago stores. He is a member of the Quadrangle Club. The records reflect that he resides at 5525 South Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois.

A check at the Chicago Police Department reflects no information on Mr. ALINSKY, but a card on HELENE ALINSKY reflects that she is a member of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, which endorsed the Right to Work Congress in 1939 and the Municipal Workers of America in 1940. The record reflects that she was a member of the Jackson Park Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy in November, 1939. A check of the Police Department at Chicago reflects that ALINSKY was fined $5.00 for speeding on August 27, 1940.

This case is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

JPP:MLB
67-8064

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HJL/ja

TO : MR. H. H. CLEGG

DATE: SEPTEMBER 14, 1944

FROM : MR. H. J. LEAHY

SUBJECT: SAUL D. ALINSKY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
INDUSTRIAL AREA FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
PROSPECTIVE LECTURER - FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw 222,250

Reference is made to your memorandum of July 15, 1944, to Mr. L. A. Hince advising that the Honorable G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, had advised that the above captioned individual might make a profitable instructor before the FBI National Academy on the subject of crime prevention and juvenile delinquency.

By letter dated August 23, 1944, the Chicago Field Division furnished the following information concerning Alinsky:

He studied criminology from 1930 to 1933. From 1933 to 1936 he was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939, he was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life, including agencies, churches, and so forth. He had a Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago. He has been employed by the Industrial Area Foundation since its organization in January, 1940, and at present earns a salary of about $7500 per year, including approximately $2500 a year expenses.

The Industrial Area Foundation operates projects in South St. Paul, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois and Kansas City, Missouri. The Board of Directors of this organization is composed of such people as Marshall Field, New York City; Miss Kathryn Lewis, Washington, D. C. (Daughter of John L. Lewis); Honorable G. Howland Shaw, Washington, D. C. (Assistant Secretary of State); Bishop Bernard J. Shil, Chicago, Illinois (head of Catholic Youth Organization of Chicago).

Bishop Shil advised that he felt Alinsky was one of the best-informed men in the country on juvenile delinquency. He stated that Alinsky had been a speaker before various college groups and was a very interesting and resourceful man. He pointed out that Alinsky was definitely anti-Communistic, but at the same time had been very helpful in easing the tension between racial groups in the over-crowded areas in which the Foundation operates.

INDEXED 100-7-31-5

No derogatory information concerning Alinsky was reported by the Chicago Office or was found in the Bureau files. However, the Chicago Office reported that Alinsky's wife, Helene Alinsky, is a member of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, which endorsed the Right to Work Congress in 1939, and the Municipal Workers of America in 1940. The Chicago Police Department indicates that she was a member of the Jackson Park Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy in November, 1939. Bureau Supervisor K. R. McIntire advised on September 12, 1944, that the latter organization was of Communistic type.

RECOMMENDATION: In view of the affiliation of Alinsky's wife with an allegedly Communistic outfit, it is not recommended that he be invited to speak before the FBI National Academy.

~~Attachment~~

January 13, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

Mr. William F. Patterson
60 U. N. C. Trailer Court
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

RECORDED
INDEXED
64 100-3731-6

Dear Mr. Patterson:

EX-4

Your letter of January 6, 1947, has been received and I want to thank you for the thoughts which prompted you to write as you did. Pursuant to a long-standing policy of this Bureau it will not be possible to advise of the results of any investigation undertaken; however, in view of your expressed interest in the subject of Communism I am enclosing general material on this subject which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Am Legion Speech
CYO Speech
Listen Closely

FRY:MRD

JAN 13 6 23 PM '47
RECEIVED READING ROOM
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hancock
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Rosen
Miss Gandy

JAN 14 1947 P.M.

JAN 30 1947

69 U.N.C. Trailer Court
Chapel Hill, N.C.
6 Jan 47

SAUL D. "ALINS"

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Your attention is respectfully directed to the book "REVEILLE FOR RADICALS" by Saul D. Alinsky published in 1945 by the University of Chicago Press, copywrighted in 1946 by the University of Chicago, composed and printed by The Gallery Press, New York. (I am too poor to buy you a copy and trust you can get one easily enough if you haven't one already)

I am just a wee bit skeptical as to the origin and true purpose of the People's Organization which is advocated in this book. I think (and hope I'm wrong) that I sense something phony.

For instance, if certain clever Russo-Communists should decide to attempt a hurried formation of a gigantic nationwide organization, yet realized that the people would never "fall for it" under its true name, they could conceivably cook up just such a scheme as this, convert millions to its radicalism and then, step by painless small steps, guide them all into a real Communist revolution.

If you choose to investigate the background of this movement, I would appreciate personal notice of the findings. If my suspicions prove to be incorrect, I will be glad. If they prove to be correct, we will all be better off for knowing it.

Yours for liberal progress within the bounds of National Security

100-3731-6

RECORDED INDEXED 64

EX-1

Wm. F. Patterson

P.S. If this is the "umpteenth" communication you have had on this matter, I apologize. It just happens that I never saw the book until today.

W.F.P.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJ/lmw 222,250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 7/14 1947

TO: Director
Mr. Edward Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Per Call

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/mw

222,250

Clyde Tolson

ID FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Mr. LADD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DATE: 7/14/47

FROM : J.E. MILNER

SUBJECT: SAUL D. ALINSKY

Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-4-42
Date of Decl. 5/18/93 5/18/82

CONNECTIONS WITH UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA STRIKE 1/46

On 1/20/46 Confidential Informant [redacted] a technical surveillance advised that ALINSKY addressed a mass meeting of striking UPWA workers at the Boulevard Auditorium, Ashland Ave., and Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill (100-35658-9p8)

On 1/21/46 LOUISE THOMPSON PATTERSON, District President of the IWO told Confidential Informant [redacted] a tech, that she was Secretary of the South Side Citizens Committee to Aid the Striking Packinghouse Workers and that they were going to have a meeting. ISHMAEL FLORY and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, fulltime CP functionaries were to be there. She also said that she had talked to ALINSKY who told her that the South Side Committee to Aid the Packinghouse workers was already considered part of his All Citizens Committee to Aid the Striking Packinghouse workers. (100-35658-9-50p9) (X)(u)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 LC/JS ON 9/24/96

Confidential Informant [redacted] a tech, advised between 1/6/46 and 2/5/46 that ALINSKY had contacted LOUISE THOMPSON PATTERSON, mentioned above and volunteered his assistance in organizing liaison between the UPWA-CIO and the South Side Committee to support Packing House workers. (61-7341-9-361)

On 2/28/46 the Chicago office advised that he heads the All Citizens Comittee to Aid the Striking Packinghouse workers. (100-35658-9-50p5) (X)(u)

The Chicago office advised on 5/24/46 that from a technical surveillance on Herbert March, District Director of the UPWA-CIO, it was learned that the union arranged for and gave a banquet on 5/20/46 honoring Alinsky for the assistance he gave the union during their strike. The informant advised that ALINSKY had worked with March and other Communists in making the plans for the affair. (100-7512-40) (X)(u)

By letter dated 9/18/46 the Chicago office advised that ALINSKY was known to be on friendly terms with prominent communists in Chicago including HERBERT MARCH, mentioned above, who is also alternate member of the National Committee of the CP. The letter continued and pointed out that Alinsky prides himself in being a radical. (100-346374-2p4) (X)(u)

ACTIVITIES ARISING OUT OF HIS WRITING OF "REVEILLE FOR RADICALS"

On 1/25/46 Confidential Informant [redacted] a tech, advised that CARL HIRSCH, Daily Worker representative in Chicago had been urged by MARY HARTMAN of the Modern Book Store, Chicago, Ill. to read SAUL ALINSKY'S "REVEILLE FOR RADICALS" and thereafter publish a book review of it. She also urged that he direct the attention of the readers of the Daily Worker and New Masses to the review. (100-267791-82p2) (X)(u)

RECORDED & 101 100-3737-7

On 3/21/46 Confidential Informant [redacted], apparently a tech, advised that SAUL ALINSKY, author of REVEILLE FOR RADICALS", but not otherwise identified, that MARY DOYLE, Executive Secretary of the JAFRC approached ALINSKY regarding the

58 AUG 17 1947

SECRET

EX-56 CONFIDENTIAL

royalties to be received as a result of the sale of the book. DOYLE advised ALINSKY that she had heard that the royalties were to go to the Spanish Refugees, and if they were, they should be sent through the midwest chapter of the VAFRC. ALINSKY told the informant that the receipts and royalties received from the French and Italian Editions were going directly to the Spanish Republican Government. (100-7061-125lp4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This ALINSKY is apparently identical with the subject, since an army report from Chicago for 3/23/46-3/30/46 refers to SAUL D ALINSKY, as the author of "REVEILLIE FOR RADICALS". 100-7660-3761)

While I checked all of the refesences to the subject, there were no remarks made as to the contents of this book.

EVIDENCE OF COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS.

A technical surveillance revealed that WILLIAM L PATTERSON, Assistant Director of the Chicago Workers School received an inquiry from a representative of Harry Bridges as to whether SAUL D ALINSKY of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council was " All Right". This occurred on June 30, 1944. The reply was that ALINSKY, at one time, was "all right", but had since moved away from the "right direction", and may not be "all right" at that time. Patterson later sent a telegram to REVELS CAYTON, 5851 Avalon Blvd, Los Angeles California, which was as follows "Mr. A was all right. He later turned sour. No one knowns how he stands now but are in doubt about his reliability".

Mary DOYLE, previously identified, informed Confidential Informant [redacted] a tech, on 2/10/45 that ALINSKY was an "egotist who prides himself on being a considerably left of center kind of a guy and who is all out for anti-fascism and that sort of thing". In another conversation DOYLE stated that ALINSKY "hasn't been on the best of terms with some of the CP people although he likes to think that he is far more left than they are". (100-35658-9-39p1,2) b2

MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informant [redacted] made available a list of the active members of the Chicago Committee for Racial Equality. On this list was the name of SAUL D ALINSKY, 8. South Michigan Ave. (100-225892-25p4) b2 b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATA ENTERED

Saul D. Alinsky

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past made available a Photostat copy of an article from the "Chicago Daily News" May 18, 1948, entitled, "Citizens Group to Aid Meat Workers' Families," which revealed that Saul D. Alinsky was chairman of the organization. A leaflet announcing a dinner to be held on May 6, 1947, at the Hotel Continental in Chicago by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare indicated that Saul Alinsky was one of the sponsors listed on this leaflet. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been cited as a communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. (121-23556-28)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1948 that Saul Alinsky was used by the communists as a liaison between communist organizations and "Back of the Yards" area and various Catholic groups. (100-10355-337)

An article in the April 4, 1952, issue of the "Chicago Maroon" revealed that the Socialist Youth League (SYL) would present Saul Alinsky, Director, Chicago Back of the Yard Council on a forum discussion on "John L. Lewis." This forum discussion was to be held on April 4, 1952, at the University of Chicago. The SYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Enclosures (2) (100-344527-85)

NOTE: (cont'd)

member of a Jackson Park Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy in 1939. Inasmuch as the latter organization was of the Communist type, Mr. Alinsky was not recommended to speak before the FBI National Academy.

It is to be noted that the spelling of Mr. Alinsky's name in Bufiles is not identical with the spelling of his name by the correspondent, however, the organization mentioned is identical.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

DATE: July 15, 1947

G.I.P.S

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In accordance with instructions from Mr. Tolson's Office, I telephonically contacted Mr. Jones of Congressman Scrivener's Office relative to Saul D. Alinsky of the Industrial Area Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

I informed Mr. Jones that from 1933 to 1936 that Alinsky was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois; from 1937 to 1939 he was engaged in research and delinquency study of community life, that he had a Ph. D Degree from the University of Chicago, that he has been employed with the Industrial Area Foundation since 1940. I informed him that according to the Chicago Police Department, Mrs. Alinsky was, in 1939, a member of the Jackson Park Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

I informed him that Alinsky was alleged to have written a book entitled "Reveille for Radicals", which had been given a favorable review in the "Daily Worker". I suggested to him that a check at the Library of Congress with reference to this book would probably show material of interest and give him sufficient information for his purpose, he having advised that he had received word that the subject was active in stirring up Communistic activities among labor residential people.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/80 BY SP3BEF/mw

100-3731-8

DML:da

RECORDED 32 JUL 17 1947

50 JUL 28 1947 220,950 EX-56

December 18, 1953

RECORDED - 86
INDEXED - 86

100-3731-9

ER 1-1

Mr. Al J. Flood
Justice of the Peace
West Phoenix Precinct
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Flood:

Your letter dated December 14, 1953, has been received.

In connection with your request, I thought you would like to know that the FBI does not maintain a list of the type you indicated. For your information, the FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency and does not draw conclusions or make evaluations as to the character and integrity of any organization or individual.

I know you will understand the reasons for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have any information concerning the individual or organization you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

COMM - FBI
DEC 18 1953
MAILED 19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/82 BY SP8BDJ/lmw

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufile 100-3731 reflects that an investigation was made in 1944 concerning Mr. Saul D. Alinsky, Executive Director, Industrial Area Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, inasmuch as he was being considered as a prospective lecturer for the FBI National Academy. The investigation by the Chicago Office developed no derogatory information concerning Alinsky nor was any found in Bufiles. The Chicago Office, however, reported that Alinsky's wife, Helene Alinsky, was a member of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, which endorsed the Right to Work Congress in 1939, and the Municipal Workers of America in 1940. The Chicago Police Department indicated she was a

(See Next Page)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

DEC 31 1953

GEM:grs:lmo

DEC

MAYDELLE JONES
Clerk

A. B. (Buster) SPAIN
Constable

Al J. Flood

Justice of the Peace
WEST PHOENIX PRECINCT
Phoenix, Arizona

December 14, 1953

(4)

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

At this time I would like to check with your department in regards to the Industrial Areas Foundation, of Chicago, Ill. and its Director Saul Alinsley, as to whether they are listed as subversive or not with your department.

I am writing this as there is a local organization being formed here under the name of "Community Service Organization", and I have been contacted as to its status. They are claiming affiliation with the Industrial Area's Foundation.

I would appreciate an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Al J. Flood

Al J. Flood
Justice of the Peace of
West Phoenix Precinct.

ER 1-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
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INDEXED - 86
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100-3731-97

DEC 16 1953

29

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2-Orig and one
1-Yellow
1-Name Check
1-BROWN

MAILED
APR 27 1959
NAME CHECK

CONFIDENTIAL

April 27, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SAUL D. ALINSKY

Saul D. Alinsky - Summary

There are attached hereto copies of two investigative reports representing a limited type investigation conducted concerning Mr. Alinsky in 1941. In addition thereto, the files of this Bureau reveal the following information which appears to relate to Mr. Alinsky.

Illinois

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in April, 1946, that District One, United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA) - CIO, arranged for and gave a banquet at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago on May 20, 1946, honoring Saul Alinsky, author of "Reveille for Radicals" for Alinsky's assistance during a UPWA strike in January, 1946. The informant reported that Alinsky, working with one Herbert March, a Communist Party member, and other communists in the UPWA, took an active part in organizing the program for this affair and also in preparing a guest list for the same. (100-7512-40)

The Midwest School of Political Action Techniques was held in Chicago, Illinois, from September 4 through 7, 1946. Among the sponsors of this school was the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, an organization cited by a congressional committee. Sol Alinsky, author and technical consultant of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, was one of the members of the faculty. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past indicated that Saul Alinsky was known to be very prominent with the communists in the Chicago area. The informant advised that a number of the other members of the faculty were known Communist Party members, such as Studs Terkel, Robert Travis, and Sidney Ordower. (100-346274-3)

REC-46

100-373 31-10

Class. & Ext. by SP8BTALM/MW
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
Date of Review 5/04/82

5/28/13

Orig and one to GSA for Civil Rights Commission

GWB/nmn
(5)

66 MAY 5 1959

16 APR 28 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This document is prepared in response to your request for a check of FBI files.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9/13/82 MAS ON 9/13/82

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

Per Levy CIA - 3/1/67 SJP/heb

MR. A. H. BELMONT November 2, 1959

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On 10-28-59 Donald O'Toole, president, Pullman Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, addressed letter to Director stating he has been leader in movement to organize large section of Southwest side of Chicago into "Community Congress," purpose of which is to correct slum and other deteriorating conditions creeping into community; during period of organization group encountered severe resistance from individuals who attacked group on racial basis, anti-Catholic basis, and, generally, against all ministers of religion; attacking individuals constantly exhibited and talked about "FBI reports" which they had on individuals employed by O'Toole's group to put his organization together; and these individuals were Saul Alinsky, Edward Chambers and Joseph Vilimas, all associated with Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF). O'Toole's letter is not clear whether three named individuals are ones hired by O'Toole's group or ones constantly talking about and exhibiting "FBI reports."

O'Toole further stated "FBI reports" are purchased through American Security Council (ASC), 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, and ASC is made up of former FBI men. O'Toole stated he would like an expression from Director as to: (1) validity, if any, of reports in possession of ASC; (2) ASC's right to label reports "FBI reports"; (3) ASC's right "to advertise themselves as former FBI men."

Bufiles negative regarding data identifiable with O'Toole and Chambers. Regarding Alinsky and IAF, Bufile 100-3731 discloses Alinsky in 1944 was executive director, IAF. Purpose of IAF is to survey and analyze character and problems of industrial areas in organizing their community life. In 1944 we conducted investigation of Alinsky who was being considered as prospective lecturer on juvenile delinquency for FBI National Academy. Investigation did not disclose any derogatory data concerning him; however, the records of Chicago P. D. indicated his wife, Helene Alinsky, in 1939, was member of Jackson Park Branch, American

Enclosure
100-425828
1 - 100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Simpson
1 - Mr. O'Connor
JJC:JHK:fbm:fk
(8)

100-3731-10

NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 4 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmW

222, 250

52 NOV 9 1959

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-425828-82

League for Peace and Democracy, which has been cited by Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Alinsky was not recommended to speak before National Academy.

Regarding Vilimas, Bufile 40-55777-1, discloses a Joseph Vilimas, 6753 South Rockwell, Chicago, was listed as sponsor on "application for visa into U. S." for Kazys Vilimas, brother. Affidavit executed by this Joseph Vilimas, dated 8-31-43, stated he was real estate broker and building contractor and listed 6753 South Rockwell Avenue, Chicago, as both his business and residence address. He stated he was naturalized 1-22-25 in U. S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago. Bufile 100-346566-246, page 17, listed one Joseph Vilimas, 6753 South Rockwell Avenue, Chicago, as delegate from DePaul University to United States National Student Association (USNSA) congress in 1949. Bufile 100-346566-305, page 4, discloses Chicago indices negative regarding Vilimas. Bureau conducted investigation in 1949 and 1950 of alleged communist infiltration of USNSA; however, investigation disclosed USNSA was not a communist organization or under communist domination.

Concerning ASC, Bufile 100-425828 discloses ASC is financed and operated by private industry as national central research and information center on subversive activities for its members. Former FBI Special Agents John M. Fisher, Sears, Roebuck and Company, and Kenneth M. Piper, Motorola, Incorporated, in early 1959 were president and vice president, respectively, of ASC. ASC sponsors Fidelifax, Incorporated, a nationwide personnel investigative organization, with offices in 32 cities throughout U. S. and each office headed by a former Agent. Field was alerted to background of ASC and Fidelifax by SAC Letters 56-27 and 57-31 (L) in view of association of former FBI Agents with these groups and inquiries received which were similar in nature to O'Toole's inquiry. Field was furnished with background of these groups, the fact that several former Special Agents were associated with them and in the event inquiries were received such inquiries should be answered by stating that these groups were in no way connected with or sanctioned by the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of contents of O'Toole's letter and fact his letter is not clear regarding Alinsky, Chambers and Vilimas, we should direct a letter to SAC, Chicago, instructing him, or in his absence the ASAC, to personally contact O'Toole immediately to:

1) Personally acknowledge receipt of O'Toole's letter and inform him ASC has no right to FBI reports and possession of actual reports would be violation of Federal statutes; likewise, ASC has no right to refer or label their documents as FBI reports, which would also be in violation of Federal statutes; and that any former Agents who may now be associated with ASC no longer have any official connection whatever with this Bureau.

2) Thereafter, SAC will explore this matter further and clarify with O'Toole the status of the three individuals named by him, i.e., whether they were retained by O'Toole's group or were allegedly exhibiting "FBI reports" so that we will be in possession of all the facts. If inquiry discloses ASC actually is in possession of FBI reports or is labeling their documents as such, complete facts should be obtained and forwarded to Bureau for consideration as to presentation to Department for prosecutive opinion. If it is determined that ASC representatives are not violating the law but creating the impression they have FBI reports or access to FBI information, those responsible will be severely admonished and emphatically and unmistakably informed to refrain from such practices in the future.

It is recommended the attached letter to SAC, Chicago, in line with the above, be approved and transmitted.

REC-63 100-3731-11

October 1, 1962

[redacted]

EX-10

OCT 1 3 32 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 24, 1962, has been received.

With regard to your inquiry, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In this connection, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret that I cannot help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the organization or individual you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

NOTE: See next page.

RLR:rap (3)

OCT 1 4 05 PM '62
FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

OCT 1 4 05 PM '62
FBI
REC'D HQ

F24
8 OCT 5 1962
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[redacted]

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NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent. Bufiles reflect the Industrial Area Foundation was formed in January, 1940, and the organization apparently supervises the research and organizing of t.. industrial areas for the purpose of coordinating communication resources for the solution of social problems of crime, dependency, race relations and general development of impoverished conditions. Saul D. Alinsky has been with this organization since it was founded, and he has also started numerous area organizations in Chicago and other cities. He is a controversial figure in this regard and is a "self-described agitator" who claims his goal is the peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area and has attended communist-sponsored meetings. His wife has also been known to be affiliated with communist-type organizations in Chicago.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

REAL ESTATE SALES
INSURANCE
MORTGAGES INVESTMENTS

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
RENTING
COLLECTIONS
NOTARY PUBLIC

1604 WEST OHIO ST.
CORNER ASHLAND AVE.
MONROE 6-2190
CHICAGO 22, ILLINOIS

September 24, 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

My community is involved in a conservation and improvemnet problems but there are certain elements who are using un-American methods, even threatening the livelihood and life of some of our people. This organization is known as The Industrial Area Foundation, headed by one Saul Alinsky whose office is located at 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois.

Will you please let me know if you have any record on this organization as well, said Saul Alinsky.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am

Yours truly

[redacted]

EX - 102

REC-80 -3731- 11

CSM/ih

11 OCT 2 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJJ/lmw
222,250

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 10-1-62 RLR:mp

MEMBER CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD

FD-650 (4-3-62)

REC- 39

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

44 CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Thurs., Aug. 2, 1962

Challenge Woodlawn Organizer On Angry-Conflict Stand

A leader of the Industrial Areas Foundation who called angry conflict essential to produce an "orderly revolution" in the city and government has been challenged by the magazine Christian Century.

The IAF leader was Nicholas von Hoffman, supervisor of foundation organizing in Woodlawn and other Chicago areas. In an article in the magazine Social Progress, published by the Board of Christian Education of the United Presbyterian Church, von Hoffman declared that many lower class Negro neighborhoods now are in open rebellion against the government.

Outside reorganizers, working on IAF principles, he maintained, can turn the rebellion and guerrilla warfare against city and social agencies into an "orderly revolution" and produce "vital change" in government and society.

Marxism Feared

The Christian Century, in its July 18 issue, asked, "Revolution—What Kind?" A lead editorial of the religious weekly charged that von Hoffman and the IAF are advocating "thinly papered-over Marxism," and a revolution that could "lead quite logically to a one-organization community, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to a one-party state."

"But the closed society which has captured power by the processes described in the article (von Hoffman's) possesses no solutions for the real problems of living together in the modern world," said the editorial.

Von Hoffman's article in the Presbyterian magazine was entitled "Reorganization in the Casbah." The North African term, casbah, was applied to concentrated Negro areas in the inner city.

Organizer For TWO

Both the United Presbyterian Church and the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago have contributed funds to the IAF, which employs von Hoffman. Von Hoffman has been an organizer of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO).

"In the big city slum or near-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

44 Chicago Sun Times
Chicago, Ill.

Date: Aug. 2, 1962
Edition: 5 Star Final
Author:
Editor: Emmett Dedmon
Title: TWO

Character: SM-C
or
Classification: 100-39032
Submitting Office: Chicago

100-3731-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

REC- 39

100-3731-A

NOT RECORDED
176 AUG 16 1962

EX-115

54 AUG 20 1962

slum, the dominant society is being driven out," said von Hoffman. "The ultimate was reached last summer when the New York police were assailed by pop bottles hurled from the rooftops by an unfriendly populace."

In such sections, law and order, education, and social work, the good and bad manifestations of the ruling world, are in full retreat and are close to being driven out entirely.

Scorn Programs

The "actual" leaders of the "low class Negro neighborhood — the heads of clubs, of gambling syndicates and of buildings — von Hoffman says, consider rehabilitation programs, parent teacher associations, relief and athletic programs as "barbiturates" which they scorn and reject.

"They (the social agencies) anesthetize against the pain inflicted by a system of society and government that leaders and followers loathe and execrate," said von Hoffman.

To this the Christian Century said: "Karl Marx would have liked that one. . . . It is our system, our government, our society that is loathed and execrated, with the entire approval of Mr. von Hoffman."

Sees Catalyst Needed

Von Hoffman argues that the neighborhoods which have "chased out their oppressors' chosen representatives" and are continuing to wage guerrilla warfare against them, do not have the faintest idea how to follow up what they have done.

"In nearly all revolutions from the Russian to that of Gandhi," von Hoffman argues, new forms and patterns come about only when "outsiders — 'reorganizers' such as himself and the IAF — come in to supply 'the final and indispensable catalyst for change.'"

Von Hoffman dismisses the idea that change can be gradual and evolutionary. Such an idea, he declared is "nonsense," "eyewash," and "the 'soft way' chosen by those reluctant to make hard decisions."

"I hope you will not entertain the false hope of expecting vital change to emerge without angry conflict," he wrote.

Urges Political Action

Von Hoffman calls for direct political action. Voting, and "electing good men or throwing the rascals out," he said, are "only the least important duties of a citizen and cannot take the place of a people's careful and thoughtful day-to-day management and supervision of the work of running a society and a state."

The Christian Century commented: "Nothing small about that. Nothing democratic about it, either.

"It seeks to subsitute for the permanent revolution of a democratic society a deceptive and ineffectual program based on Marxism. . . . Is China freer than India? East Berlin than West Berlin? Cuba than Puerto Rico? Applied to the inner city, the Marxist formula can be and is being used to destroy democratic structures and leaders can be and is being used by unscrupulous men as a ladder to power. . . . The conduct and arrangement of society which is offered as an alternative to our system is a cheap and morally bankrupt second best."

The Christian Century noted that Social Progress, the United Presbyterian publication, justified its printing of the von Hoffman article on the grounds of presenting a controversial subject.

2

-11

1-Mr. DeL
1-Mr. R
1-Mr. B
1-Mr. Ba r
1-Mr. Si
1-Mr. O'Connor

SAC, Chicago (66-4503)

November 3, 1959

Director, FBI (100-425828)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/13/80 BY SP8BDJ/mw

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL (ASC)
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

There are enclosed two Photostats of a letter dated 10-28-59 addressed to the Director by Donald O'Toole, president, Pullman Trust and Savings Bank, 400 East 111th Street, Chicago, Illinois, which letter is self-explanatory.

You, or in your absence the ASAC, should personally contact Mr. O'Toole immediately. In this contact you should:

1) Personally acknowledge receipt of O'Toole's letter and inform him the American Security Council (ASC) has no right to FBI reports and possession of actual reports would be violation of Federal statutes; likewise, ASC has no right to refer to or label their documents as FBI reports, which would also be in violation of Federal statutes; and that any former Agents who may now be associated with ASC no longer have any official connection whatever with this Bureau.

2) Thereafter, you should explore this matter fully and clarify with O'Toole the status of the three individuals named by him, i.e., whether they were retained by O'Toole's group or were allegedly exhibiting "FBI reports" in order that the Bureau will be in possession of all the facts in this matter. In the event your inquiry discloses ASC actually is in possession of FBI reports or is labeling their documents as such, notify the Bureau immediately in order that a determination can be made concerning the presentation of such facts to the Department for a prosecutive opinion. In the event it is determined ASC representatives are not violating the law but creating the impression that they have FBI reports or access to FBI information, their

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-425828-28

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

YELLOW DUPLICATE MAILED

100-3731-

NOT RECORDED
176 NOV 5 1959

Enclosures (2)

1 - 100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

55 NOV 12 1959

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(10)

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-11

identities should be determined and they should be contacted, severely admonished, and emphatically and unmistakably told to refrain from such practices in the future.

The above matter should be handled promptly, the Bureau immediately advised of the results of the contact with O'Toole and, depending upon such results, your recommendation regarding any further action to be taken.

For your information, Bufiles are negative regarding references identifiable with O'Toole and Chambers. Data regarding Alinsky and Industrial Areas Foundation is set forth in urfiles 67-8064 and 100-522. Data regarding ASC is set forth in urfile 66-4503.

Vilimas may be identical with a Joseph Vilimas who in 1943 was a real estate broker and building contractor and had the common business and residence address of 6753 South Rockwell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This Joseph Vilimas was naturalized 1-22-25 in U. S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago. A Joseph Vilimas, 6753 South Rockwell, Chicago, Illinois, was listed as a delegate from DePaul University to the congress of United States National Student Association in 1949, according to page 17 of the report of SA Raymond L. Falsst, dated 3-17-50 at Springfield, captioned "United States National Student Association, Internal Security - C," your file 100-18305. Page 4 of the report of SA Louis A. Langille, dated 10-30-50 at Chicago, captioned "United States National Student Association, Internal Security - C" stated the files of the Chicago Office did not contain any derogatory information concerning this Joseph Vilimas.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 11-2-59, captioned as above, JOC:JHK:fbm:fk.

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIR MAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/[illegible] BY [illegible]

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) - P -

Subject: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
"Sol Alinsky"
Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The four confidential sources, in order, are:

(1) [redacted]

(2) [redacted]

(3) [redacted]

(4) [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. OCT 1 1964

How Forw. R/S

By [illegible]

100-3731-11X

REC-49

157-[illegible]-180

1 Xerox - Commerce per vg - 10-12-66 BFRIND

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) ENCLOSURE
1 - Chicago (Info) (Enclosure 1)
1 - (Field Office) Kansas City
HKJ:gj
(3)

Room 828 RB

SEP 30 1964

EX-102 destroyed

1 Xerox Copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab

Approved: 56 OCT 8 1964 137 Sent _____ M Per SUBWCONTROL
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Kansas City, Missouri

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 29, 1964

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

For the past several months, according to Lieutenant Colonel Don Bishop, Commander of Patrol and Human Relations, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, there has been some discussion among certain local religious leaders in the Greater Kansas City area, interested in human relations involving Negroes in the innercity area, concerning the possibility of inviting representatives of the Industrial Areas Foundation, headed by Saul D. Alinsky, Chicago, Illinois, to come to Kansas City, Missouri, and organize the innercity area. Bishop informed that a source in July, 1964, indicated reports that Reverend Ken Waterman, Pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Missouri, and Secretary of the Presbyterian Interracial Council, has been interested in the possible local use of Alinsky's facilities. The same source further indicated that certain religious groups in Kansas City, Missouri, had been approached during the Summer of 1964, each to underwrite Alinsky's coming to Kansas City, Missouri, in the amount of $5,000, for a total of $25,000; however, the requested amounts were not assured.

Subsequently, a few articles in the local Kansas City, Missouri press have indicated that representatives of Alinsky's Chicago organization might be invited to come to Kansas City, Missouri; some articles, in the Kansas City Star, a daily newspaper, and in the Kansas City Call, a weekly Negro newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, referred to Alinsky as a "controversial" figure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 Cc/CGN

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100-3731-11X
~~157-6-23-110~~

ENCLOSURE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Three confidential sources, respectively acquainted with local Kansas City, Missouri activities of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and of Negro minority groups, have informed that leaders and representatives of these and other leading Negro minority groups have not been approached concerning Alinsky or his representatives coming to Kansas City; however, they are familiar with publicity concerning the matter, and the fact that a public discussion regarding Alinsky was scheduled the night of September 24, 1964, at Fellowship House, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Kansas City Times, a daily Kansas City, Missouri newspaper, September 25, 1964, carried the following article:

"Alinsky Methods Are Defended"
"Clergymen Here Say Reviver of Innercity Areas Teaches Recognition of Hates, Not Production of Them

"By Michael J. Kelley
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

"Saul David Alinsky and his Industrial Areas Foundation in Chicago, which may be retained to organize the innercity area of Kansas City, were discussed last night at a Fellowship House dinner.

"About 50 persons heard the speakers, the Rev. Lawrence McNamara, director of Roman Catholic charities for the Kansas City-St. Joseph diocese, and the Rev. John H. Lembcke, jr., rector of the Trinity Episcopal church in Independence, explain Alinsky's methods and the need for his type of organization in the innercity area.

"Work in 44 Areas

"Alinsky, a controversial figure who has organized 44 communities in the last 25 years, has been invited here to organize the area bounded to the north by the river, to the west by the railroad tracks, to the east by Indiana avenue and to the south by Thirty-ninth street.

"The invitation came from the Catholic diocese here, the Episcopal diocese of West Missouri, the presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.A.A. and the Greater Kansas City Council of Churches.

"Father McNamara said that existing social welfare organizations have failed to make headway in the innercity area because of the apathy of the people who live there, an attitude that nothing they do can matter or have any effect.

"'One of the greatest needs,' he said, 'is to rekindle the idea that what they do does count, that if they plan and try to take action it will have effect, to make them say, 'I can do something and I'm going to.''

"Alinsky's organization, Father McNamara said, does just this.

"To Seek Out Leaders

"He explained that organizers from the I.A.F. would come here and first determine who the real leaders of the innercity area are. They may, he said, be leaders of existing organizations there and they may not. Organizations are then set up in the different blocks until the small groups are merged into one large council with officers and a staff, he said.

"'The organizers use gripes and complaints and pent-up frustrations,' he said, 'to get the people together to talk about what they can do, not about what someone else should have done years ago.'

"Father McNamara explained that the Alinsky method is based on controversy, on getting the people together to talk about their problems and then getting them angry enough to do something about them.

"This group action, he said, 'allows the persons themselves to determine what their own problems are and to solve them themselves rather than have someone else solve them for them. It also gives the individual the idea that his own complaints can be solved, and they are,' he added.

"Hopes for Dignity

"'It has two effects,' Father McNamara said. 'It changes community conditions, at least to some extent. Also, and more important, it changes all human beings inwardly by showing them that it is worthwhile to plan, try and act. We don't expect spectacular results from it, no big headlines. But I hope a few thousand, or at least a few hundred persons, will be given hope and personal dignity and will come to think that what they do matters.'

"Father McNamara said some Alinsky critics fear his methods because they include strikes, boycotts and sit-ins. He also said that critics of the I.A.F. claim it generates hate on the part of the people of the innercity against those outside it.

"'I don't believe,' he said, 'that the I.A.F. rubs raw the discontent of an area and builds up hate. Rather it makes men look into themselves and see what they hate.

"'Then they talk it over in groups and come to see their hate as the mean and ridiculous thing it is. Then they discard their hates, get together and do something about the conditions that caused them to hate.

"'I think you hate a man who has you down when you can't do something about it and nobody cares. I don't think you hate a man with whom you are in honest conflict, when you have a chance to win and you know there are people who care.'

"Alinsky Will Not Come

"Father Lembcke discussed the conditions in the innercity area that prompted the four religious bodies to ask Alinsky here. He explained that Alinsky himself would not come, but that he would send organizers.

"'What we would be doing,' he said, 'is buying his skill and experience. The organizer would be trained by the I.A.F. in this type of community organization, but the organization itself would be local in its direction and planning.'

"Father Lembcke said the sponsoring bodies would provide the initial funds, but would step out of the picture as administrators once the community organization was developed. Then, he said, the various church congregations in the area would work with the organization only as a part of the group.

"'We're talking about creation of an opportunity for a broadbased citizens' participation program,' he said, 'in the hope that the members of the community working together would develop pride and find meaning in their lives.

"'I think this is far superior to a fixed plan or set program into which the people would be fit. I think the organization should be developed and run by the people who live in the area and have the most at stake, not by a group outside the area that would come in, tell them what their needs were and develop a formula they must follow.'"

On September 28, 1964, the three aforementioned confidential sources and Lieutenant Colonel Don Bishop, Police Department, stated they are familiar with recent reports but have no additional information as to any finalized plans concerning the coming to Kansas City of Alinsky's representatives.

A fourth confidential source, acquainted with local Kansas City, Missouri activities of the Urban League, informed on September 28, 1964, that the Reverend Lawrence McNamara, Director of Roman Catholic Charities for the Kansas City-St. Joseph diocese, is spearheading a drive among church groups to raise $50,000 to underwrite the coming of Alinski's representatives from Chicago to Kansas City, Missouri; that this amount has not yet been raised nor have plans and arrangements been finalized to employ Alinski's representatives.

Source understands that in past years, Alinski has received substantial Roman Catholic support and backing in neighborhood projects in the Chicago, Illinois area. The same source informed that the Kansas City Council of Churches has a program to raise $25,000, of which the United Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Missouri, already has $10,000 available, to set up a

Kansas City Group or Council on Religion and Race, to apparently work with the Alinsky group on housing in the Greater Kansas City area. The local Council of Churches, in this proposed program, contemplates counseling from the National Association of Intergroup Relations.

The above information was telephonically furnished in substance on the morning of September 29, 1964, to Lieutenant Colonel Don Bishop, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and to Lieutenant Colonel Peter Dragalin, Commanding Officer, Region III, 113th Intelligence Corps Group, 5419 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

This matter will be followed as to any developments which may indicate a potential for race tensions and violence.

FD-365 (3-24-64)

0 8

FBI

Date: 11/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) - P -

Subject: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Remyairtel (FD-365), 9/29/64.
Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The three confidential sources in order are:

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

b6
b7C
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/00 BY SP-1 GSK

1 Xerox Commerce
per rq. 10-12-66
BFR:nf

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. DEC 1 1964
How Forw. R/S
By cap - mcl
Room 828 RB

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - Chicago (Info) (Enc. 1)
1 - (Field Office) (Kansas City)
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ENCLOSURE

2 destroyed

100-3731-127

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1 Xerox Copy CIA - 3/1/67 SJP/nas

REC- 129

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SUBV. CONTROL

DEC 21 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

November 25, 1964

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky,"
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memorandum dated September 29, 1964.

A confidential source acquainted with minority and community problems in the Kansas City, Missouri area informed on November 24, 1964 that efforts to raise the required sums of money to contract for representatives of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago, Illinois to come to Kansas City, Missouri and organize the innercity area have received good support from Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic groups but have not quite "gotten off the ground" in receiving support from other groups, although there are indications that other groups, including Methodists and the Council of Churches in Kansas City, Missouri may support these efforts. However, several weeks may be required before definite indications appear that the Alinsky representatives may or may not be invited to organize the area. Source stated there is no anticipated potential for violence in connection with such organizing of the innercity area. Source explained that the innercity area comprises most of the downtown Kansas City, Missouri area, including both white and Negro residential areas and that in fact it has been estimated that only approximately 48 percent of the area is comprised of Negroes. Source stated that it is understood that none of the Negro minority groups has as yet been approached to support these efforts, the supporters to date having been sought mainly from religious and church organizations.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/00 BY SP-1GSIC

100-3731-12

ENCLOSURE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

A second and third confidential source acquainted with minority and housing problems in Kansas City, Missouri separately informed on November 24, 1964 substantially to the same effect as source #1.

The above information was telephonically furnished in substance on the morning of November 25, 1964, to Lieutenant Colonel Don Bishop, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and to Lieutenant Colonel Peter Dragalin, Commanding Officer, Region III, 113th Intelligence Corps Group, 5419 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

This matter will be followed as to any developments which may indicate a potential for race tensions and violence.

SAC, Kansas City (157-380) 2/1/65

1 - Mr. Parkis

Director, FBI

100-3731-13

REC 61

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka.
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurairtel 1/28/65.

In the future, communications pertaining to racial matters should not contain the notation, "ATT.: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION."

CAP:sew
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/mw
222,050

MAILED 30
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COMM-FBI

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DeLoach
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Conrad
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 4 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

8 8

FBI

Date: 1/28/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Att.: ~~Civil Rights Section~~ ~~General Investigative Division~~

From: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) - P -

Subject: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Remyairtel (FD-365), 11/25/64.

FD-217

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The two confidential sources in order are:

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/3/80 BY SP

b6 b7C b7D

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 1 1965

How Forw. rs

By CAP/sew

REC 60 100-3731-13

2-2

20 ~~JAN 30~~ 1965

ENCLOSURE Room 828 RB

2 - destroyed

Let. KC 2/1/65 CAP/sew

~~1~~ - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (Info.)
1 - Kansas City
HKJ:mfm
(3)

1 xerox - Commerce per vg. 10-12-66 BFR:

SUBV. CONTROL

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

January 28, 1965

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky,"
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memorandum dated November 25, 1964.

A confidential source acquainted with minority and community problems in the Kansas City, Missouri area informed on January 28, 1965, that approximately $100,000.00 in funds had been raised or pledged to contract for representatives of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago, Illinois to come to Kansas City, Missouri and organize the innercity area, but a contract has not yet been formalized and effected for such organization. No definite date has been set for beginning of work organization. The funds, according to source, have been raised or pledged by local Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic and Methodist groups, and by one or two small foundations in smaller amounts. Source said there is no anticipated or known potential for violence in connection with such organization although Alinsky's organization has been publicized or reported at times in the past as using "controversial" techniques such as rent strikes, picketing against alleged exploitation by absentee landlords, arbitrary rezoning, steam-roller urban renewal plans and the like.

A second confidential source acquainted with minority and community problems in the Kansas City, Missouri area separately informed on January 28, 1965 to the same effect as source #1.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 [illegible]

100-3731-13

ENCLOSURE

Both sources stated that no Negro minority group has been approached as yet to contribute to or participate in the planned organization. They said there is no indication at present that racial tension or difficulty may result from such organization; and, in fact, the proposed city area to be affected by the organization plan encompasses more whites than Negroes (the majority of colored residents who may be affected), or about 56 percent white and 44 percent Negro.

The above information was telephonically furnished in substance on January 28, 1965, to Lieutenant Colonel Don Bishop, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, Commander of Patrol and Human Relations, and to Lieutenant Colonel Peter Dragalin, Commanding Officer, Region III, 113th Intelligence Corps Group, 5419 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

This matter will be followed as to any developments which may indicate a potential for race tensions and violence.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

February 25,1965.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington,DC

R.P.T.

Dear Sirs:

The Rochester Council of Churches,Rochester,New York is debating the possibility of hiring Sol Alinski, the gentleman from Chicago who is noted for bringing an end to the strife in Chicago.

I am writing to you to ask you for information on this gentleman.

Our church,The Victor First Methodist Church, Victor,New York,is a member of the Council of Churches and has a vote in the council and the members of the church are wondering what Mr.Alinski has actually done for Chicago,Illinois and how he did it.

I would appreciate it ever so much if you could please send me some information on Mr.Sol Alinski.

Thank you for your time.

Very respectfully yours,

Enclosed is a stamped,self adressed envelope.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

REC-111

100-3731-14

4 MAR 8 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

3-4-65 WAM/cew

M4

March 4, 1965

MCT-1 100-373-14

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/80 BY SP8BTJ/MW

222,050

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 25th, with enclosure, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the individual about whom you inquired.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI MAR 4 12 46 PM '65

SOL ALINSKY SOL ALINSKI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Sol Alinski probably identicial with Sol D. Alinski, Executive Secretary of Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois. This Foundation was an instrument used in the organization of more than 30% of Chicago, Illinois, for social action. Alinski is known to be an opportunist who wouldn't use any friendship or contacts to advance his own aims. Described as a radical, but not a revolutionist. When Civil Rights questions re housing, job opportunities and neighborhoods became objective of radial and religious groups in Chicago, Alinski assisted in formation of various neighborhood organizations. He has been associated with communist front activities and persons of questionable background.
WAM:cai
(3)

MAILED 4 MAR 4 1965 COMM-FBI

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MAR 15 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-365 (8-24-64)

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8 Reg-55

FBI

Date:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Ca[illegible]
Mr. Cal[illegible]
Mr. C[illegible]
Mr. F[illegible]
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (Priority)

DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 6310 [illegible]

To: Director, FBI (100-3731)

From: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) - P -

Subject: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS XX RACIAL MATTERS

Re Kansas City airtel to the Bureau dated 1/28/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed for Chicago is one copy of letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

The three confidential sources in order are:

(1) [redacted]

(2) [redacted]

(3) [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, GRD REC 14 SS 100-3731-15

Date Forw. 3/16/65

How Forw. N/S

By [illegible]

10 MAR 17 1965

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - Chicago (Enclosure 1) (Info)
1 - (Field Office) Kansas City
HKJ:gj
(3)

Subversive Control

1 xerox - Commerce per reg 10/12/66 BFR:[illegible]

1 xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/[illegible]

67 MAR 22 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

March 12, 1965

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memorandum dated January 28, 1965.

A confidential source acquainted with minority and community problems in the Kansas City, Missouri area informed on March 10, 1965, during the last week of February, 1965, one Ed Chambers, representing Saul David Alinsky of the Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, was in the Kansas City area in connection with the proposed organization of the innercity area, Kansas City, Missouri, by representatives of Alinsky and the Industrial Areas Foundation. Several leaders of human relations and Negro minority groups, including Lee Swinton, local Kansas City, Missouri NAACP Chapter President, and Louneer Pemberton, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, Kansas City, Missouri, attended a coordinating committee discussion and met Chambers at the Presbyterian Church or Presbyterian Center, apparently under the sponsorship of Reverend Kenneth Waterman, Director of the Center, and Reverend Lawrence McNamara heading Roman Catholic Charities in the Kansas City area. Source understands that Chambers attended one or two subsequent meetings in the Kansas City area before departing Kansas City, Missouri, apparently for Chicago about February 27, 1965. At one of these subsequent meetings, Chambers apparently gave the impression it was Chambers' thinking that activities in organizing the innercity area should involve and come from the "grass roots" residents of the innercity area rather than from such organized groups specifically as Freedom Incorporated, headed by Leon Jordan, a Negro state legislator, because Freedom Incorporated is a Democratic political power structure presently dominating politics in Wards 4 and 17 which

III

MO

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/16 BY SP-1 CJC/SP

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-15

include Negro residential elements in Kansas City and which is attempting to dominate the Second Ward. Chambers' apparent position in this respect undoubtedly caused unfavorable reaction on the part of Negro politicians. Further, according to this source, though Chambers approached the Negro leadership of the Urban League, the NAACP and CORE, that leadership has indicated it will not actively support Chambers and the innercity organizing program as such Negro leadership would be serving Alinsky's activities as "straw men". While the Negro minority group leadership has not specifically indicated it would oppose the proposed organizing program under supervision of the Alinsky organization, this leadership questions Alinsky's past methods of "creating conflict". Source concluded by stating that no specific schedule or program activation has as yet been formulated to implement organizing efforts by the Alinsky organization. Source understands that one Marjorie King, a member of the local Kansas City, Missouri Chapter of CORE, has been selected not as a representative of CORE but as an individual to attend a training center at Syracuse University, New York, for possible future application of that training in local effort to organize the innercity area at Kansas City, Missouri. Source said there is no indicated or anticipated potential for violence in connection with the proposed organization and there is some doubt that this program, as originally conceived to employ the services of Alinsky's organization, will "get off the ground" in Kansas City.

Two additional sources familiar with human relations and community problems and particularly with activities and policies of the Urban League, CORE and NAACP in the Kansas City, Missouri area, largely confirmed on March 11, 1965, the information furnished by source one. These two sources stated they understood that more money would be necessary than the amounts already raised and pledged if the originally conceived organizing efforts were to be carried out under the supervision of Alinsky's organization.

The above information was furnished on March 11, 1965, to Lieutenant Colonel Don Bishop in charge of Human Relations and Patrol, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and to Lieutenant Colonel Peter Dragalin, Commanding Officer, Region III, 113th Intelligence Corps Group, 5419 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Lieutenant Colonel Bishop on March 12, 1965, informed that he had received information from a reliable source that despite the pledging or raising of approximately $100,000.00 to organize the innercity area through possible employment of Alinsky's Chicago-based organization, there are definite indications that the Alinsky organization will not be employed to carry out organizing efforts in Kansas City. Bishop said his source definitely indicated there is no known potential for violence at this time in connection with the originally conceived program or in any substitute therefor..

This matter will be followed as to any developments which may indicate a potential for race tensions or violence.

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJJtlmw
220,250
Saul David Alinsky

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Rosen
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Holmes
Gandy

Northern Cities Face A Negro Drive for Power

Rochester Waits for Test Of Alinsky's Methods; Will Movement Spread?

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Rochester, which hasn't recovered from the trauma of riots last summer, must now live with a new phenomenon in race relations. The Negroes of this city are organizing and their goal is power—so much power that they need not ask, but can demand, change.

The result, at the moment, is a serious breakdown in communications between whites and Negroes. No one can predict what will happen here, but events of the next few months—how well the Negroes succeed in their drive and whether violence erupts again—will influence events in many another Northern city.

Rochester Negroes are being organized under the guidance of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago and its executive director, Saul D. Alinsky. Since he organized residents of the white slums around the Chicago stockyards 26 years ago, he and his trained associates have tutored dozens of minority ethnic and racial groups—and always he has clashed head-on with established community leadership.

Landlords Picketed

The methods are simple and direct. A few days ago in Rochester, members of newly organized FIGHT (stands for Faith, Integrity, Goals, Honor — Today) picketed for the first time against slum housing. They didn't picket the slums. They picketed in front of the comfortable suburban homes of the landlords, and knocked on neighbors' doors to distribute handbills denouncing "slumlords." Within 24 hours, the two picketed landlords had agreed to make the repairs demanded.

Mr. Alinsky

Predictably such methods shock many people. But Mr. Alinsky loves to shock people—especially community leaders, whom he calls the "power structure." "A lot of the power these people have comes from the fact that nobody challenges them," he says. "Well, we do, and they don't like it."

As reports of IAF adventures spread, more and more groups—now, mostly Negro groups—are asking Mr. Alinsky for help. He has already signed a contract to aid Negroes in Kansas City next year—next year because he has no staff organizers available until then. IAF will soon be at work among Los Angeles Negroes; it is already active among Mexican-Americans in California. Discussions are under way with groups in Detroit and Indianapolis.

Even the prospect of IAF's coming to town is enough to cause turmoil—as Rochester's western neighbor, Buffalo, N.Y., knows. With the backing of the United

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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46 MAY 27 1965

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69 MAY 29 1965

File 100-3731

MAY 10 1965

Church of Christ and the United Presbyterian Church, a drive is underway to raise the $150,000 Mr. Alinsky says is necessary for a two-year organization campaign among Buffalo Negroes.

Two weeks ago, a group of 12 prominent clergymen publicly announced they opposed an invitation to IAF; they suggested the new urban teams of the National Council of Churches or Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) be invited instead—if, indeed, any outsiders are needed.

Says the Rev. Arthur W. Mielke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church: "We share a great sense of outrage at injustice, but as a Christian minister, I don't see the Christian dimension of love in this approach. Direct action is Dr. King's method, but I can consent to that because there is something thoroughly Christian in what he says and how he deals with people."

But the Rev. Howard Fuller of the United Church of Christ sees the issue another way: "The Negroes of this community have nothing but failures behind them, and no promises of success to look forward to. They must be given hope. IAF is the only organization with a record of providing that hope, and giving people a chance to accomplish things themselves."

A Question in Rochester

The split within the clergy and among citizens generally in Buffalo today is something like the split that opened in Rochester last winter—and has widened ever since. Many of the white people of Rochester, especially those among the city's leadership, ask: Why do the Negroes of this city want or need Mr. Alinsky or an organization he fosters? This attitude is summarized in the words of Sidney J. Lindenberg, executive director of the Baden Street Settlement, largest of the city's five settlement houses, its building a few yards from where last summer's riots began. Says Mr. Lindenberg:

"These people say nothing has been done. That is not true. I can point to more than 60 specific things that have been done in the past year, things like recruiting more Negroes for the police force and plans for low-income housing.

"They say there is no Negro leadership. We have organized neighborhood and block clubs, with Negroes as leaders. It is our clubs which discovered violations of law in slum housing and searched out the names of the slumlords. Then a group like FIGHT comes in to picket and claims credit for change.

"We have fine social agencies in this city, staffed by dedicated workers, and hundreds of people who volunteer to work with the deprived. Certainly there are problems in Rochester — bad problems. But they will not be solved by creating a climate of hostility between Negroes and whites. They will be solved by positive action, by co-operation between the races and among the many agencies in the city. We have gone far and we will go farther."

'A Social Conscience'

A more succinct summary was provided by one prominent executive who has also lived in New York and Chicago: "I have never seen a city with such a social conscience."

The difficulty in Rochester is that to most of the Negroes this means little or nothing. And if whites see such an attitude as ungrateful, that to the Negro here is precisely the point; he is rebelling at what Mr. Alinsky calls "welfare colonialism."

"Rochester is like a Southern plantation," says Mr. Alinsky. "The power structure of this community is one of the most paternalistic I have ever seen. They give to the Negroes, sure, but in the most demeaning way. It is not man to man; it is master to servant."

Mr. Alinsky is not the only observer to see similarities between Rochester and the South. Not the least of them is that the white community leadership decries "outside agitators" who come in to stir the racial pot—whether it be Northern clergymen in one case or the IAF in another. Also like the South, the Negroes who have been around for a long time are most trusted by the whites; they are usually called "responsible Negroes." The other side of the coin is that almost without exception, these Negroes are known among people of their own race as "Uncle Toms."

A Militant Leader

The most militant spokesman for the Negroes is the chairman of FIGHT, the Rev. Franklin Florence. A short, powerfully built man, Minister Florence (as he prefers to be called), says he sympathizes with the philosophy of Malcolm X, who, he says, was misjudged by the press. Those close to the Negro movement say that Minister Florence was the obvious choice for leadership not only for his own following and determined attitude, but because of his ties with the black-nationalist movement, which is a significant force within the Negro community. Minister Florence says:

"We are tired of The Man (he always refers to the white man as The Man) telling us what to do. We are not only tired but we are not going to take it any more. The Man is tricky. He promises and promises but he doesn't deliver except when he wants to. He deals only with the 'good Negro,' the 'responsible Negro,' the one he can control. The Man thinks the Negro on the street is stupid, but he is wrong. That Negro on the street knows; he's a realist. He knows who's with him and who's against him. He knows what he can do and what he can't do.

"We're going to call some of the shots for awhile, instead of The Man. We've waited a long time, and we're going to cash in on some of the things we are owed."

Exactly how FIGHT plans to do this neither Minister Florence, nor Edward Chambers, the IAF organizer here, will talk about publicly now. They explain that FIGHT, which has existed only since April 1, is a temporary organization, which will give way to a permanent organization when the Negro community holds a convention in mid-June. Only then can issues and tactics be approved.

During this organization period, Mr. Chambers, who puts in 16-hour days seven days a week, spends much of his time wandering the streets of the two separate Negro districts here, dropping in on barbershops, pool rooms, taverns, and drug stores, chatting on street corners, looking for two things: Potential leaders and potential issues. This week he will hire three or four paid organizers from the community; volunteers are already at work.

The organizers must get the word around, for mass interest and participation is the keystone of the IAF system. "There are two kinds of power," says Mr. Alinsky, "money and people. The Negroes don't have the money; the whites do and use it for their own ends. That leaves people. We make use of that."

Once in Chicago, for example, Mr. Alinsky arranged a "buy-in" against a discriminating merchant. He planned to flood the store with Negroes, who might buy nothing or else buy a lot c. o. d.; there was, of course, nothing illegal about that. At the same time white customers would either be scared away or kept out by lack of room. The tactic never had to be used, though. Mr. Alinsky instead planted the idea with an "Uncle Tom" who tipped off the merchant. The merchant called the Negro organization and came to an agreement.

So Little Time

Mass organizing, however, takes time, which is something FIGHT—and perhaps Rochester—has little of right now. Mr. Alinsky says organization usually takes several months; here the program will have only a few weeks before the heat of summer arrives, with all the potential danger that represents.

"I know we'll be blamed if there is violence this summer," says Mr. Alinsky, "even though there was violence last summer. If I were worried about our reputation, I wouldn't have taken this responsibility. But life is too short to worry about what someone thinks of you. I was convinced there would be serious trouble here this summer if something wasn't done. It was a calculated risk, but I felt we could do some good."

For all the tough talk and direct action, there has never been violence connected with an IAF project. Mr. Alinsky says this is because the Negro (or whatever minority group) need not turn to violence when he has the dignity that comes from running his own affairs. Some whites in Rochester, however, say this is because civic leaders fear violence and appease the protesters.

Last summer's violence set off the movement that has brought IAF to Rochester. A group of clergymen believed that the city was kidding itself, that its social welfare facilities were not doing the job, and would never be acceptable to the Negro community.

Small Church Group

Their first contact was made with Dr. King's SCLC. Eight SCLC staffers spent several weeks in the city, but their philosophy produced only moderate success in a Negro community where 3,000 out of 35,000 people have church contacts. Still negotiations to bring in SCLC permanently continued for weeks until the Southern group decided it did not have the personnel to undertake such an assignment.

Then thoughts turned to IAF, which is the only organization of its kind in the country; a delegation of clergymen headed by the Rev. Richard Hughes, executive director of the Rochester Area Council of Churches, and the Rev. Herbert White, director of its Board of Urban Ministry, visited Mr. Alinsky in Chicago and gained a tentative agreement. They won strong support within church councils for inviting IAF to Rochester; the denominations backed up their approval by pledging most of the needed $100,000 within a few weeks.

Much of the community leadership outside the clergy has been critical. The city's influential newspapers especially questioned the speed of the action, and doubts raised by the papers were reflected in questions asked of the ministers. "I quit counting after I had spoken to 9,000 people at public meetings," says the Rev. Mr. Hughes. "The pressure has been intense," says the Rev. Mr. White. "Some ministers in this city have become men in the past few months."

Now that IAF has arrived, and FIGHT exists, the white leaders are skeptically patient. The test is yet to come, and it will be significant because Rochester is a different community from most places in which IAF has operated.

Few Jobs for Unskilled

This is a city of clean, light industry, like Eastman Kodak and Xerox, without many jobs for the unskilled. It is also a city where the worst of the Negro slums would look like ivory palaces to some of the slum dwellers in New York and Chicago. That, of course, isn't much salve to the Negroes who live in them.

The first slum Mr. Alinsky ever attacked, near Chicago's stockyards, was considered by many as the worst in the United States. But the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council transformed a group of bitterly feuding ethnic groups

into one of the proudest working-class neighborhoods in Chicago. Ironically, the all-white Back of the Yards is now battling fiercely against Negroes who are attempting to integrate the neighborhood.

It was the success of the Back of the Yards program that led to formation of the Industrial Areas Foundation. Mr. Alinsky has always been its executive director; the president is Dr. George Schuster, former president of Hunter College and now assistant to the president of the University of Notre Dame; and the board of directors is sprinkled with industrialists, labor leaders, and professional men.

IAF has two major functions, organizing neighborhoods with its own staff personnel and training representatives of other groups for such organization. For example, Mr. Alinsky will spend a month this summer conducting a training program for Episcopal clergy in California; he has worked with Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Presbyterians among others.

Short-Term Contracts

Mr. Alinsky insists that he will not come into a community unless a cross-section of the residents want him. IAF signs two- or three-year contracts, then pulls out, on the theory that the neighborhood must run its own affairs after it is taught the uses of power.

One technique is for Mr. Alinsky to appear at a constitutional convention (like Rochester's next month), hurl the new constitution to the floor, and snarl, "This paper doesn't mean a thing. As long as the organizers are on my payroll, they'll work for me, not you." After the shock wears off, he says, "I told you I was on your side. But how many other whites have done the same and broken their word? The only thing for you to do is hire your own men as soon as possible; then you can tell them what to do."

The usual tab for a year of IAF organization is $50,000 to $75,000, depending on the size of the community, or about $1.30 per person. IAF takes 10 per cent, which includes all Mr. Alinsky's expenses. The rest goes for paying organizers in the community and other expenses of the program. IAF receives some contributions, but practically all of its money comes from fees; it is paid for Mr. Alinsky's services on educational contracts ($10,000 from Syracuse University this year, for example) and consultation fees. Mr. Alinsky himself works on a straight salary of $25,000.

Since the Negro community seldom can produce anything like $100,000, it is usually the whites who do, as with Rochester's churchmen. Having done their fund-raising job, the Rochester ministers have stepped out of the picture; they like it that way and so do the Negroes. Minister Florence has little good to say about white men; among those he seems to respect are Mr. Alinsky, Mr. Chambers, and some of Rochester's white clergy.

'Striking at The Man'

Some whites may understand the thinking of the Negroes these days, but most do not. Their differences are illustrated, perhaps, in their explanation of the riots that rent the city last July. Says Minister Florence: "The people didn't care about the cheap merchandise they took from the stores. They were striking out at The Man. The Man wasn't around, so they took the material things that were important to him."

On the other hand, the Rochester city manager's official report said: "'It is evident, however, that more of the rioters were engaged in an irrational orgy of lawlessness and disorder."

Perhaps both are right—that this was an irrational orgy of lawlessness and disorder growing out of a frustrated lashing out at The Man. But until Rochester finds out, it can not live comfortably.

And until every city in the country finds out, no one can say: It can't happen here.

—JERROLD K. FOOTLICK

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
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Holmes
Gandy

Man of Muscular Techniques To Organize Rochester Negroes

In New York City, hardly anything has been done to break the pattern of unemployment, discrimination and plain official apathy that nourished riots in Negro ghettoes last summer. In Rochester, also swept by rioting last year, a beginning has been made—but the people outside the ghetto aren't sure how they're going to like Saul Alinsky's attempt to change conditions inside.

Special to the Herald Tribune

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Saul D. Alinsky, a Chicago radical with a knack for organizing poor people into muscular groups that can solve their own problems, is coming to Rochester with a $100,000 contract.

The people to be organized this time are Rochester's Negroes, who last summer drove police out of the two Negro neighborhoods in the city and engaged in a two-day orgy of looting and brick-throwing.

Any Rochester residents who thought Mr. Alinsky was coming to pacify the Negroes were totally disillusioned last week, when he described the city as "a little Congo" and a "Southern plantation transported to the North."

"Negro conditions in Rochester are an insult to the whole idea of the American way of life," Mr. Alinsky announced. "I have seen in Rochester people who are sick to death of being treated as a chattel."

Was this a demonstration of the technique employed by Mr. Alinsky to "rub raw the sores of discontent?" Or was it an effort to shake up the white power structure in a city once described as "Smugtown, USA?"

Mr. Alinsky's fame is solidly grounded in Chicago's "Back O' The Yards," where he and the late Bishop Shell set up a belligerent Irish-American neighborhood that organization converted a run-down area of stockyard workers into a sparkling, proud urban community the envy of some suburbanites.

He has had other successes in other cities and a notable one in Chicago's Near North Side Chicago neighborhood of Middle European, but he has been best known recently for his work among Negroes.

He and his Industrial Areas Foundation have been invited to Rochester because of this latest reputation.

METHODS

Mr. Alinsky's controversial methods of helping the Negro are perhaps best revealed in Woodlawn, a cramped, impoverished section of Chicago that harbors 60,000 Negroes, compared to 35,000 in all of Rochester.

As in Rochester, Mr. Alinsky and his privately financed Industrial Areas Foundation were invited by the churches to try to weld together fragmented Negro groups and upgrade their living and working conditions.

There is wide dispute about his success, but none about the forthrightness of his techniques which were direct, rude and aimed at specific goals. They included:

- Rent strikes.
- Informational picketing.
- Mass sit-ins.
- Negotiations on concrete grievances.

These are old trade union methods, and Mr. Alinsky acknowledges his debt to the unions. "No employer sits down with the employees and gives them raises in pay and compromises without being

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/11/80 BY SP8 BTJ/MLS

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 34
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

100-3731
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NOT RECORDED
46 APR 21 1965
APR 11 1965

compelled to sit down," he observes.

An autobiography published in 1945 provides insight into his thinking. It is a tract peopled with good radicals, weak liberals and foolish conservatives, and replete with "people's organizations," "revolutions" and "monopoly capital."

"A people's organization is a conflict group (whose) sole reason for coming into being is to wage war against all evils which cause suffering and unhappiness," he declares in the book, "Reveille for Radical."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

And elsewhere in the book: "The procedure or tactics . . . are the simple means with which to arouse people to stand up and move. Some critics have described them as fighting fire with fire. This is not strictly true, because these procedures are used only during the early stages of organizational activities."

Nevertheless, Mr. Alinsky's approach has brought fear and misunderstanding, and provoked the enmity of almost the entire press, radio and television structure in Rochester.

"He could very well increase the possibility of violence without really intending to do so," the afternoon Times-Union declared editorially.

According to the president of the Rochester Area Council of Churches, whose Board of Urban Ministry invited Alinsky to town and raised the $100,000 to pay him, Negro ministers were convinced that a political vacuum in the city was defeating efforts to help the Negro. The ministers and the Congress of Racial Equality hoped Mr. Alinsky's organization would provide the structure and leadership through which the Negro could help himself.

The board has been kept busy explaining and defending Mr. Alinsky's abrasive methods.

The Rev. George Hill, the council president, ticks off five steps the IAF follows in attacking Negroes' problems. It investigates, educates, negotiates, demonstrates and resists. It resists only if the other steps are unsuccessful, Dr. Hill asserts.

The mild-spoken IAF director was educated as a sociologist at the University of Chicago, and is widely read. Now 55, he likes to talk with students preparing term papers. Then he becomes the helpful scholar, bubbling with humor.

On paper, Rochester does not seem the place for his talents. Its urban renewal program is the state's second largest and its low-rent public housing program is ambitious. An optical and photographic center, it has the lowest unemployment rate in the state. Before last July's riots, the Democratic city administration appointed a citizens' advisory panel to look into any charges of excessive brutality by police in making arrests.

Nevertheless, judging by the grievances voiced during the riots, Alinsky's organization is expected to seek:

¶Faster and more decisive action against slumlords and slum conditions.

¶Honest weights and nondiscriminatory prices in stores.

¶Power to modify urban renewal programs to provide more low-rent housing, new schools and recreation areas.

¶A voice in many government functions affecting the Negro.

¶More job opportunities, more training and more concrete results from the anti-poverty program.

SOLUTION

There are those who say that Mr. Alinsky's program points to a solution of the Negro problem in the United States. Given a new sense of participation in the community and a chance to assume responsibility, Woodlawn Negroes did so.

On the other side, Prof. Marvin Bloom of the State University branch in Buffalo has accused Mr. Alinsky of producing in Woodlawn a "sociological hoax" that is "loaded with gimmicks."

"You never truly see a thought-through program," according to Prof. Bloom. "Improvisation is fine if you are around, but what happens if you are not around? He does not have any broad social philosophy from which to operate."

Alinsky has already sent in his advance party, which is working with existing Rochester organizations and new groups now being formed. So they can negotiate, Negroes are being told to articulate their grievances and be prepared to stick together for strength and dignity.

The tactics of scolding the city for running a "Congo," or a "Southern plantation" are about to be tested. Summer is three months off, and since last July there have been ominous rumblings of discontent. Alinsky and his IAF are being paid to work in Rochester for at least two years or, to put it another way, at least two long, hot summers.

Saul D. Alinsky

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/29/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Date Forw. MAY 4 1965

How Forw. B-5

By [illegible]

1 Room 828 RB

2 [illegible]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) P

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY aka
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau 3/12/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed for Chicago is one copy of letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

The three confidential sources in order are:

1) [redacted]

2) [redacted]

3) [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

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1 Xerox - Commerce per [illegible] 10-12-66 BFR:[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

1-Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1-Chicago (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1-Kansas City

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REC-127

6 APR 30 1965

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1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 SJP/[illegible]

56 MAY 10 1965

Approved: [illegible] Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

April 29, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 GSK/JK

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

Three confidential sources, acquainted with minority and community problems in the Kansas City, Missouri area separately informed on April 27, 1965 and April 28, 1965, that talk and reports indicate there is still a possibility that certain charitable and church sponsored efforts to organize the innercity area, Kansas City, Missouri, through employment of representatives of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, may eventually materialize since substantial funds previously raised or pledged are still available for such employment. One unverified report suggests that those in charge of the funds and Alinsky's representatives have been unable to reach agreement on the "price". These sources further understand that no contract for such employment is yet indicated or reported. Minority group leaders have not specifically opposed or supported these efforts.

The above information is being furnished to Lieutenant Colonel Peter Draglin, Commanding Officer, Region III, 113th Intelligence Corps Group, 5419 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-16

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

8 8

FBI

Date: 6/4/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) (P)

RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-4 GSC

Re Kansas City airtel to the Bureau, dated 4/29/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed for Chicago is one copy of letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

The three confidential sources in order are:

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

REC-29 100-3731-17

ENCLOSURE

16 JUN 10 1965

1 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Kansas City
HKJ:mrb
(3)

1 cc. Commerce per pg. 10-12-66 BFR:7

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUN 9 1965
How Forw. B-5
By [signature]
Room 828 RB

58 JUN 17 1965

1 copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

June 4, 1965

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

A confidential source recently informed that a private meeting at Kansas City, Missouri, (not publicized) of leaders of the Kansas City - St. Joseph, Missouri, Roman Catholic Diocese will be addressed June 30, 1965, by Monsignor Egan (phonetic) of Chicago, Illinois, apparently as to the advantages of employing a representative of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, in organizing of the inner-city area, Kansas City, Missouri. There is some indication that there may be differences of opinion expressed at this meeting as to advantages and disadvantages of employing a representative of Alinsky. However, the purpose of the meeting is indicated to resolve any such differences in order that an official position may be taken, pro or con.

Two other sources acquainted with minority and human relations group activities in the Kansas City, Missouri, area recently informed that no recent efforts to organize the inner-city area through employment of a representative of Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago have been publicized, have involved other than the original sponsoring charitable and church groups, or have sought support of minority groups (composed mainly of Negroes).

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ENCLOSURE

100-3737-17

The following article appeared in the Kansas City Star, May 30, 1965:

"Pledges totaling $127,250 have been made to bring the Industrial Areas Foundation to the inner-city area of Kansas City in an attempt to create a strong neighborhood organization.

"The Rev. John H. Lembcke, chairman of the Citizens Participation Project, said the neighborhood organization, once created, would be used by poverty area residents to work toward whatever goals are important to them.

"MUST SEE INTEREST

"While the necessary funds are available, both the board of Citizens Participation Project and the Industrial Areas Foundation will require an expression of support and interest from the inner-city area before the foundation will begin its work, Father Lembcke said.

"Needed, in effect, is an invitation from residents of the area, he said. He would not specify what form of invitation might be required.

"Father Lembcke, pastor of Trinity Episcopal church in Independence, is chairman of the department of urban affairs of the Episcopal Diocese of West Missouri.

"The Industrial Areas Foundation, with headquarters in Chicago, has helped create neighborhood groups in many cities across the nation, including the Back of the Yards and the Woodlawn organizations in Chicago.

"The organizations often have used tactics of pressure on politicians and landlords to bring about neighborhood improvements. Residents of buildings the groups judged substandard have organized rent strikes on occasion and have picketed for improvements.

"Father Lembcke said that should the neighborhood group be created here, it would do what the people of the community involved wanted it to do.

"Citizens Participation Project was incorporated to sponsor the effort for not more than three years. If an organization is created and becomes effective, then sponsorship by Citizens Participation Project will cease, he added.

"Citizen Participation Project has pledges of $10,000 annually for three years from local and national units of the Episcopal church; $10,000 annually for three years from local and national units of the United Presbyterian church; $5,000 annually for three years from the Catholic Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, and $750 annually for three years from the Christian Church commission of the Disciples of Christ.

"The Merrill Foundation of New York has pledged an additional $50,000, Father Lembcke said. The clergyman added that a contract in which the Industrial Areas Foundation would be named consultant in the organization effort here has not yet been signed.

"TO BE REPRESENTED

"He said Saul Alinsky, executive-director of the foundation, would not personally direct the work of creating the neighborhood group here, but would send at least one representative trained in his techniques.

"The money would be used to pay the foundation representative, rent office space and perhaps, to hire assistants from the poverty area, he added.

"Father Lembcke said the poor often are unable to participate in making important decisions which affect their lives. A neighborhood organization such as the one envisaged by Citizens Participation Project would enable residents to act in

their own interests--just as more fortunate persons do in labor unions, trade associations and home owners groups, he said.

"Other members of the board of Citizens participation project:

"The Very Rev. Donald R. Woodard, dean of Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal cathedral; the Rev. Lawrence McNamara, director of Catholic Charities; the Rev. Norman Rotert of Annunciation Catholic church; the Rev. Hugh Annett, director of urban church work in the Kansas City and Topeka-Highland presbyteries, United Presbyterian church; Dr. Carl Peterson, an elder of St. Paul's Presbyterian church; Earl Thomas, city councilman; the Rev. Kenneth Waterman, executive-director of United Inner-City Services, and the Rev. Tom Lieurance, pastor of the First Christian church."

The above information is being furnished to Lieutenant Colonel Peter Draglin, Commanding Officer, Region III, 113th Intelligence Corps Group, 5419 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

SAC, Chicago

8/5/65

Director, FBI (100-3731) - 18

1 - Mr. Parkis

EX 105 REC-72

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReKCairtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/29/65.

If not previously done, Chicago should immediately review its files concerning Saul David Alinsky, and furnish any derogatory or subversive information not known to be in the possession of the Kansas City Office to that office.

2 - Kansas City (157-380)

NOTE:

The Industrial Areas Foundation, headed by Saul David Alinsky, according to a letterhead memorandum submitted by Kansas City 7/29/65, will, for $127,000, attempt to help the poor in Kansas City. Alinsky is a controversial figure, and is a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area and has attended communist-sponsored meetings. His wife has also been known to be affiliated with cummunist type organizations in Chicago (100-3731-11). There is no indication in Bureau files that the above information has been furnished to Kansas City.

CAP:bmb
(6)

MAILED 19
AUG 4 1965
COMM-FBI

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AUG 12 1965

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5-22-64

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 7/29/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) (P)

RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/3/80 BY [illegible]

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau, dated 6/4/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum; and one copy thereof is indicated for Chicago for information.

The two confidential sources in order are:

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

b6
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8 ENCLOSURE
1 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Kansas City
HKJ:mrb
(3)

REC- 72

100-3731-18

2 AUG 5 1965

1 cc - Commerce per vg - 10-12-66

EX 105

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. AUG 3 1965
How Forw. R-S
By [illegible]

Room 828 RB

let to CG
2 cc - KC
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CAP: bmb

C. D. Wick

1 copy CIA - 3/1/67
SJP/hab

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

July 29, 1965

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

A letter in the Kansas City Star, daily Kansas City, Missouri, newspaper, dated June 7, 1965, follows:

"'Coincidentally'

"An article in the May 30th Sunday Star told of an effort by the Catholic church, the Episcopal church, and the Presbyterian church to bring to Kansas City an organization headed by Mr. Saul Alinsky of Chicago.

"The purpose of this visit, which will cost $127,000, is to help the poor of our city. The article has little true meaning unless the readers know who Mr. Saul Alinsky is and what he stands for.

"Coincidentally, the lead article in this month's Harper's magazine is all about Mr. Alinsky. I urge that as many Kansas Citians as possible read this biographical sketch and then decide whether or not his is the kind of advice needed to solve the very serious problem of our hard core indigent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 GSK/JV

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-3731-18

"His answers for the evils of poverty seem to center around the simple admonition, 'If you think you need it, just gang up and take it.'

"Mr. Alinsky, as he told Harper's, has led marches on city halls, organized renters strikes, engineered riots, and as a real topper for such high old times has been jailed repeatedly in various parts of the country for fomenting civil disobedience. From his proud accounts, it must be admitted that the man has a rare gift for anarchy.

"A reading of the Harper's article makes it apparent that Mr. Alinsky prides himself on being controversial. To me, he appears to be as controversial as Jesse James.

/s/ "Herman R. Sutherland U.S.A.

"4938 Overhill circle,
Shawnee Mission."

A source acquainted with minority groups and community problems in the Kansas City area informed, on July 28, 1965, that following private conversations and discussion by several leaders and clergymen in the Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, Catholic Diocese on June 30, 1965, at Kansas City, Missouri, concerning the advantages and disadvantages of employing Alinsky's representatives in the Kansas City area, although the presented advantages of hiring such representatives received a sympathic reception, there has recently been indicated thinking that no additional pledges of increased financial support will be given by Catholic leaders to support the program. Some indications also have been expressed that some financial support of such a program may be withdrawn by Episcopal leaders, as well as Presbyterian leaders.

A second source acquainted with minority group activities informed on July 28, 1965, that Negro minority groups in Kansas City, Missouri, have received no advice and have not been solicited for support in connection with the program to possibly hire Alinsky's representatives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/12/65

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (80-507)

SUBJECT: SAUL ALINSKY
SM - X

For the information of Bureau, the Chicago Division is being furnished, as an enclosure, a copy of an article which appeared in the New York Times of 8/2/65, captioned "'Radical' Teaches Revolt To Clerics." This is an article written by PETER BART which outlines some background concerning ALINSKY and the fact that he met recently in Claremont, California, with 50 Protestant Ministers to instruct them in what is referred to as "the tactics of social revolution."

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1GSK/OR

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18 AUG. 16 1965

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SUBV. CONTROL

CI 80-507

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau in the event any inquiries are received from

[redacted] b7D

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'RADICAL' TEACHES REVOLT TO CLERICS

Alinsky Holding Classes in Tactics of Social Change

By PETER BART
Special to The New York Times

CLAREMONT, Calif., Aug. 1—A graying, heavyset man dressed in a sports shirt and baggy trousers met with 50 Protestant ministers in a college classroom here last week and instructed them in what he calls "the tactics of social revolution."

His message was tough and to the point:

"The only way to upset the power structure in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules you'll destroy them."

The man dispensing this advice in a deep, rumbling voice was Saul Alinsky, a tough-talking, hard-bitten organizer who calls himself a "professional radical."

In the last 25 years, Mr. Alinsky's brand of radicalism has had its principal impact in Chicago, where he organized the poor into tight-knit community action organizations in the Back-of-the-Yards and Woodlawn sections.

Intensifying Activities

But now the self-styled "professional radical" is intensifying his activites around the nation. This summer he is leading a group organizing Negroes in Rochester, N.Y. During the fall and winter other action groups will be set up in Detroit, Buffalo, Kansas City, Mo., and perhaps other cities as well.

Meanwhile, Mr. Alinsky has started a series of intensive training programs to indoctrinate Protestant ministers, Roman Catholic priests and lay organizers from all over the country in the tactics of "social surgery."

Thursday, after completing three weeks of lectures to a group of 50 Episcopalian ministers here at the Claremont Colleges, he moved to Northern California for another training session with 50 Presbyterian ministers, also from different parts of the country.

Mr. Alinsky plans to accept an invitation to transplant his doctrines to South Africa later this year. He also is completing a book, "Rules for Revolution," setting forth his controversial social philosophy. The first sentence will state:

"Machiavelli wrote 'The Prince' to tell the 'haves' how to keep it; this is a book to tell the 'have nots' how to take it away."

Basically a Tactician

Though he likes to talk about revolution, Mr. Alinsky is basically a tactician and organizer rather than an ideologist. Indeed, he has nothing but scorn for political and religious dogma and liberally seasons his lectures to ministers with sarcastic comments about organized religion.

Though he has emerged as a major figure in the civil rights movement, Mr. Alinsky confesses:

"I never aspired to be a civil rights leader; I'd be just as happy organizing poor whites as poor Negroes."

A lifelong left-winger in politics, Mr. Alinsky nonethless has nothing but contempt for Communism or even "professional liberals." He recalls:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

C33 New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Date: 8/2/65
Edition:
Author: PETER BART
Editor:
Title: 'Radical' Teaches Revolt to Clerics

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-3731

"Mayor Kelly, the [illegible] time boss of the Chicago [illegible]hine, once called me into his office and shouted, 'You don't fight like a liberal.' I told him, 'Of course not, I fight to win.'"

To Mr. Alinsky "a liberal is a guy who walks out of a room when a discussion turns into a fight."

At the core of his activities is an organization called the Industrial Areas Foundation, set up in 1940 with support from Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, the Catholic prelate, Marshal Field, the merchant, and labor groups. The foundation, based in Chicago, has no endowment. Its offices are manned only by Mr. Alinsky and a secretary.

Trains Organizers

The foundation's income, which will amount to roughly $250,000 this year, stems from civic and religious groups that pay Mr. Alinsky to train their own organizers or to help set up grass roots organizations. His salary is $25,000 a year.

At present the foundation's principal support comes from church groups, a contrast to the situation that existed in the early 1940's when labor unions were important contributors.

"The unions are now the haves—they're part of the status quo," Mr. Alinsky says. "The Christian churches are now taking the leadership in social change. Though I am a Jew it saddens me to note that the Jewish organizations are nonparticipants even though I know of no other group in which there is such rampant anti-Semitic feelings as among the Negroes.'

Mr. Alinsky says his foundation refuses to enter a community except on the invitation of local groups. In Rochester a prosperous community that was the scene of racial riots last dummer, the Rochester Area Council of Churches raised $100,000 to bring Mr. Alinsky and his organizers to town.

Announcement of the invitation was greeted with attacks from the local press and from white civic leaders who denounced Mr. Alinsky as a roving troublemaker. Mr. Alinsky in turn labeled Rochester "Smugtown U.S.A.," and charged:

"Rochester is like a Southern plantation. It reeks of paternalism."

Mr. Alinsky welcomed the newspaper coverage of the attacks.

"The publicity helps us organize," he said.

In Rochester, as in his other projects, Mr. Alinsky remained aloof from the day-to-day battle. He made only occasional visits to town, though remaining in daily telephone communication with his chief organizer, Edward Chambers. Within three months Mr. Chambers had organized a group called FIGHT, for Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today, modeled after the militant Woodlawn Organization of Chicago. FIGHT purports to represent two-thirds of Rochester's 30,000 Negroes, which critics say is an exaggeration.

FIGHT's objectives in Rochester are similar to those of other Alinsky-backed groups — better housing, decisive action against slumlords, more job opportunities, school integration and a greater voice in government. The tactics are militant and unorthodox.

"Sit-ins don't achieve much any more," Mr. Alinsky told the ministers here last week. "They're now part of the experience of the power structure."

Mr. Alinsky admits he is more uneasy about Rochester than any of his other ventures.

"This is going to be a long hot summer for me," he says. "If there's violence they'll blame it on me even though my boys have only been in there a couple of months."

Mr. Alinsky's venture in Detroit represents a departure for his organization.

"The civil rights leaders there wanted us very badly but I told them I just didn't have any trained staff that I could send," he notes. "They said they would send their people to work in our projects and train themselves. I then agreed that I would personally go to Detroit three days a month to supervise. If this sort of thing works out, the foundation could greatly expand the scope of its work — we could go into 15 other cities that want us but have been turned down because of lack of staff."

Even while expanding the scope of his activities, Mr. Alinsky regards with growing indignation the possible impact of the Federal antipoverty program on grassroots action groups.

The net effect of the Federal program, he believes, will be to set up a "huge political pork barrel" that local machine politicians will use to suffocate independent community organizations. Dissenters will be "bought off" with jobs paid for by Federal funds, according to Mr. Alinsky.

To combat this threat, he and his organizers are preaching the doctrine that "the 'have-nots' will not just be handed opportunity or freedom on a silver platter; they have to take it through their own efforts."

"All I stand for is real democracy and that means popular participation and militant organization," says Mr. Alinsky. "A democracy lacking in popular participation dies of paralysis."

August 26, 1965

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EX-100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
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[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 20th, with enclosure, has been received, and the concern which prompted you to write is understandable. Thank you very much for your kind sentiments, and it is indeed encouraging to know of your support.

Enclosed is some material which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 26 3 58 PM '65

Enclosures (2)

1 - Little Rock - Enclosure

Our Heritage of Greatness
Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony, 3-4-65, on Communist Party, USA

KLS:klm (4)

(See NOTE on page 2)

MAILED 30
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NOTE: There is no derogatory information in Bureau files concerning correspondent and we have had limited correspondence with him, last outgoing 4-14-65. The enclosure is a newspaper clipping from the Arkansas Gazette by Peter Bart captioned "Go and Get It, 'Radical' Tells the Nation's Poor." Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. It also acts as a consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

Little Rock, Ark.
Aug. 20, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BD/mw

222,250

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Saul O Alinsky

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The situation that amazes me about this enclosed clipping is the fact that our Constitution permits people freedom---people who try to tear it down.

I wish I could, personally, do something about a man like this, all I can do is to be on the alert, respect law and order and justice and be a loyal American to our Democracy. Maybe I could do more too.

And I can send a clipping like this one to you whom I so deeply admire. Believe me, I am on the alert at least.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC-22

EX-100

[redacted]

AUG 27 1965

ARK

ack 8-26-65 KLS/ad

PS: If at any time my counrty should need me to serve it in any way to defend our Constitution---my phone number is FRanklin 5-4387

ENCLOSURE

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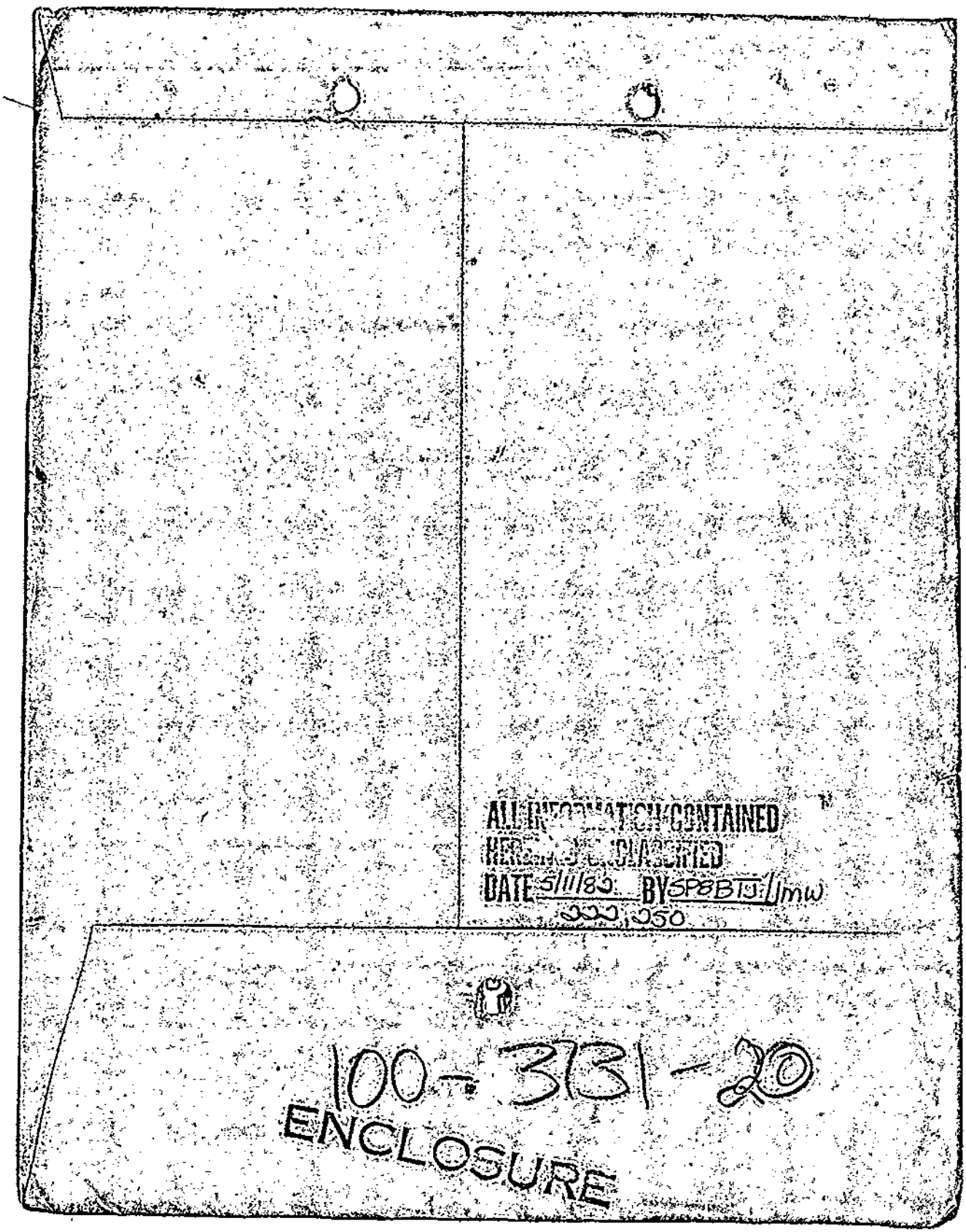
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ENCLOSURE

Social Surgeon'

Go and Get It, 'Radical' Tells the Nation's Poor

By Peter Bart

© New York Times News Service

Saul Alinsky, is a graying, heavy set man who wears baggy clothes and offers a tough message. Here, for example, is how he phrased his philosophy at a meeting late in July of 50 Protestant ministers at the Claremont Colleges near Los Angeles:

"The only way to upset the power structures in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules you'll destroy them."

Alinsky is a tough-talking, hard-bitten organizer who calls himself a "professional radical."

In the last 25 years, his brand of radicalism has had its principal impact in Chicago, where he organized the poor into tight-knit community-action organizations.

Now Alinsky is broadening his activities around the United States. This summer an Alinsky-led group is organizing Negroes in Rochester, New York.

During the fall and winter other action groups will be set up in Detroit, Buffalo, Kansas City and perhaps other cities.

The Tactics Of 'Social Surgery'

Meanwhile Alinsky has started a series of intensive training programs to indoctrinate Protestant ministers, Roman Catholic priests and lay organizers from all over the United States in the tactics of "social surgery."

After completing three weeks of lectures to a group of 50 Episcopalian ministers at the Claremont Colleges, he moved to Northern California for another training session with 50 Presbyterian ministers, also from different parts of the country.

Alinsky plans to accept an invitation to transplant his doctrine to South Africa later this year. He also is completing a book, "Rules for Revolution," setting forth his controversial social philosophy. The first sentence will state: "Machiavelli wrote 'The Prince' to tell 'the haves' how to keep it; this is a book to tell 'the have nots' how to take it away."

Alinsky believes his book could be the most important revolutionary tract since Marx.

Even while expanding the scope of his activities Alinsky regards with growing indignation the possible impact of the federal anti-poverty program on grassroots action groups.

The net effect of the federal program, he believes, will be to set up a "huge political pork barrel" that local machine politicians will use to suffocate independent community organizations. Dissenters will be "bought off" with jobs paid for by federal funds, according to Alinsky.

To combat this threat Alinsky and his organizers are preaching the doctrine that "the have nots will not just be handed opportunity or freedom on a silver platter. They have to take it through their own efforts."

"All I stand for is real democracy" and that means popular participation and militant organization," says Alinsky. "A democracy lacking in popular participation dies of paralysis."

revolution, the secret of Alinsky is basically a tactician and organizer rather than an ideologist. He has nothing but scorn for political and religious dogma; he liberally seasons his lectures to ministers with sarcastic comments about organized religion.

Though he has emerged as a major figure in the civil rights movement, Alinsky confesses, "I never aspired to be a civil rights leader; I'd be just as happy organizing poor whites as poor Negroes."

A lifelong left winger in politics, Alinsky has nothing but contempt for communism or even for "professional liberals."

To Alinsky, "a liberal is a guy who walks out of a room when a discussion turns into a fight."

At the core of Alinsky's activities is an organization called Industrial Areas Foundation set up in 1940 with support from Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Marshall Field and labor groups. The Foundation, based in Chicago, has no endowment. Its offices are manned only by Alinsky and a secretary. The Foundation's income, which will amount to roughly $250,000 this year, stems from civic and religious groups that pay Alinsky to train their own organizers or to help set up grassroots organizations. Alinsky draws a salary of $25,000 a year.

Unions No Longer Big Fund Source

At present the Foundation's principal support comes from church groups, a contrast to the situation that existed in the early 1940's when labor unions had organized a group called FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today), modeled after Alinsky's militant Woodlawn Organization of Chicago. FIGHT purports to represent two-thirds of Rochester's 30,000 Negroes, a claim critics say is exaggerated.

FIGHT's objectives in Rochester are similar to those of other Alinsky-backed groups—better housing, decisive action against slum lords, more job opportunities, school integration and a greater voice in government.

The tactics are militant and unorthodox. "Sit-ins don't achieve much any more," Alinsky told the ministers here last week. "They're now part of the experience of the power structure."

Did You Know Your Neighbor Was Slum Lord?

One of Alinsky's favorite ploys is to dispatch groups of Negroes to walk up and down in front of slumlords carrying signs asking, "Did You Know Your Neighbor Was a Slum Lord?" said Alinsky: "It's not the signs that bother the 'slum' lords—its having all those Negroes in their neighborhood." If a store is suspected of cheating Negroes or not hiring Negro personnel, Alinsky will send in hundreds of Negro "customers" who will mill around for hours without buying anything.

Alinsky admits he is more uneasy about Rochester than any of his other ventures. "This is going to be a long hot summer for me," he says. "If there's violence they'll blame it on me even though my boys have only been in there a couple of months."

Alinsky's venture in Detroit represents a departure for his organization. "The civil rights leaders there wanted us very badly but I told them I just didn't have any trained staff that I could send," he notes. "They said they would send their people to work in our projects and train themselves. I then agreed that I would personally go to Detroit three days a month to supervise. If this sort of thing works out the Foundation could greatly expand the scope of its work—we could go into 15 other cities that want us but have been turned down because of lack of staff."

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Episcopal Claremore Colleges, he moved to Northern California for another training session with 50 Presbyterian ministers. I also from different parts of the country.

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Alinsky believes his book could be the most important revolutionary tract since Mark

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Suspicious Of

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Though he has emerged as a major figure in the civil rights movement, Alinsky confesses, "I never aspired to be a civil rights leader; I'd be just as happy organizing poor whites as poor Negroes."

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Unions No Longer Big Fund Source

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The Foundation's principal support comes from church groups, a contrast to the situation that existed in the early 1940's when labor unions were important contributors. "The unions are now the haves — they're part of the status quo," Alinsky says. "The Christian churches are now taking the leadership in social change. Though I am a Jew it saddens me to note that the Jewish organizations are non-participants even though I know of no other group in which there is such rampant anti-semitic feelings as among the Negroes."

Alinsky says his foundation refuses to enter a community except on the invitation of local groups. In Rochester, a prosperous community that was the scene of violent racial riots last summer, the Rochester Area Council of Churches raised $100,000 to bring Alinsky and his organizers to town. The announcement of the invitation was greeted with a withering blast from the local press and from white civic leaders who denounce Alinsky as a roving troublemaker.

Alinsky in turn labeled Rochester "Smugtown U.S.A." and charged: "Rochester is like a Southern plantation. It reeks of paternalism."

In Rochester, as in his other projects, Alinsky remains aloof from the day-to-day battle, making only occasional visits to town, though remaining in daily telephone contact with his chief organizer, Edward Chambers. Within three months Chambers

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FBI

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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/21/85

Date: 9/24/65

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 9/21/85 5/12/82

220,250

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) -P-

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD
Date Forw. SEP 24 1965
How Forw. R-5
By [illegible]
1 Racial unit

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau dated 7/29/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum; and one copy thereof is indicated for Chicago for information.

Appropriate military agencies have been furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum.

The letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret", "Group I", inasmuch as Chicago letter dated March 15, 1965, to Detroit instructs such classification due to information being obtained by the Atlanta Office from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in Atlanta area.

All confidential sources mentioned in the letterhead memorandum were taken from the referenced Chicago letter to Detroit, these sources being identified as follows:

Confidential Source #1 is [redacted]

b2

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 SJP/hab

ENCLOSURE

REC. 13 100-3731-21

1 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Kansas City
HKJ:tlw
(3)

EX. 101

16 SEP 23 1965

1 Xerox - Commence per
Reg - 10-12-66
BFR:

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: 50 OCT 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per 9803/RDO/B.CE/ma-7

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 9/12/97
401468

KC 157-380

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential source #2 is [redacted] b2

Confidential source #3 is [redacted] (C)(U) b2 b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential source #4 is Selective Service Board, Local Board 9, Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential source #5 is [redacted] (Protection of identity requested). b6 b7C b7D

Confidential source #6 is former [redacted] b2 b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

September 21, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

3-31-80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 CJS KDH
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-21-85

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

A news article in the Sunday Kansas City Star dated August 1, 1965, a daily newspaper, captioned "Sure to Stir Quarrel, Already Some Opponents Seek to Block Project", concerned private local efforts, mainly of church groups, to contract for the services of Saul Alinsky's IAF of Chicago to lead the "poor" in a direct action group drive in Kansas City, Missouri, to begin after January 1, 1966. Alinsky was described as a "long-time and controversial community organizer". His role in a community was described as "a catalyst in causing or speeding up community change. And, as in chemistry, this frequently results in heated reactions." Officials of the Citizens Participation Project, local sponsoring group, which raised $127,000.00, mainly by church budgeting to finance the program, are quoted directly or indirectly as follows:

Reverend Lawrence J. McNamara, Catholic Charities, Kansas City and St. Joseph Diocese:

"Opportunities are available now and, thus, it becomes critical that persons become self-moving and self-directing now."

Class. & Ext. By SP-1 CJS KDH
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 9/21/85 5/24/85

McNamara suggested hypothetically that a target might concern the spending of public money, such as a choice between spending money for an ape house at the zoo or for a stepped up rodent control program. To resolve such a choice, picketing or some other form of protest might be used, for example, against city hall.

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY [illegible]
DATE 4-1-80

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-371-21

9803 RAP BCL mrt

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 9/12/97
46/468

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Reverend Kenneth S. Waterman, United Presbyterian Church, and Reverend John H. Lembcke, Trinity Episcopal Church, Independence, Missouri, appeared in agreement with Reverend McNamara. McNamara commented, "A lot of our people started out bitter and hostile. If they are allowed to enter into the democratic processes they do not turn out to be wild savage types. The people themselves have to identify more with the general community."

"As it has been, someone in authority has always told the poor what is best for them. Consider what we want: to establish points of contact between the poor and the rest of the community so that there can be real dialogue between the two.

"If all goes according to plan, one, possibly two, organizers from IAF will be on the job here in January probing for civic sore spots in the churches, on the street corners, and in the back yards of residents of the so-called inner-city district. Though the inner-city district does not include the southeast part of the city, Alinsky's organizers may find areas of discontent in the southeast area.

"Organizers may find, for example, one of the main causes of discontent in the inner-city district is uncaring landlords who own slum housing.

"In that event past performance indicates that Alinsky would organize a picket line, not in front of the sub-standard property but in front of the landlord's own home. In such cases, the pickets depend on public opinion in the neighborhood causing him to make improvements in the tenant building.

"A contract between IAF and the Citizens Participation Project has not been drawn yet, yet McNamara and Lembcke agree that contract and conditions are merely formalities, that Alinsky's work will begin in 1966, and that a contract will be signed in the fall of 1965."

Less formal expressions of approval have been made by the Congress of Racial Equality, through its chairman, John Kratochvil, and individuals such as Dr. Earl D. Thomas, city councilman.

The article further stated there is a large measure of controversy among some Kansas Citians whether Alinsky's organization will be helpful or cause strife. Some opponents of IAF believe Alinsky's methods are outdated because of recent Federal legislation and new citizen attitudes. One opponent, Chester E. Stovall, Executive Director of the Human Resources Corporation, in commenting on Alinsky, stated, "He is out of step with the times and may do more harm than good. It is time to shift gears and concentrate on taking advantage of new opportunities, rather than organizing for militant action."

Several minority group leaders state that "Operation Concern", publicized locally in the last several weeks, appears to have gotten a good start. This program, sponsored and activated by a Negro ministerial group in Kansas City, Missouri, has for its purpose the improvement and cleaning up of neighborhoods, particularly in the depressed and Negro ghetto areas of Kansas City, Missouri, through increased and improved city services. Negro City Councilman Bruce R. Watkins and a Negro political organization known as Freedom, Incorporated, have publicized and focused the public's and city government's attention on the need to clean up and improve these depressed areas. The City Council and City Manager have already agreed to increase the city inspectors, whose responsibility it is to enforce city codes as to safe and clean housing and streets in the depressed areas. Such improved services are to insure more and better trash and garbage collection.

Some sources have stated that "Operation Concern" may have as one of its motivating factors the desire of local leaders, both minority and political, to "hoe their own row", rather than to rely on certain church group efforts to hire representatives of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago to clean up and improve depressed areas, through "self-help" rather than through or with existing community agencies. Alinsky's organizational efforts in the inner-city area, Kansas City, Missouri, are anticipated to begin in January, 1966, but no known contract for Alinsky's services has yet been signed, according to sources.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Efforts of such church groups continue to effect a contract with Saul Alinsky's organization to begin organizing the inner-city area of Kansas City, Missouri, in January, 1966. Recently, a supporting group of Presbyterians indicated that they will continue to support the program to hire Alinsky's representatives. An Episcopalian group, which previously pledged substantial support to the program of hiring Alinsky's representatives, is still conducting a study begun recently as to whether to continue or withdraw such support. A series of articles has been appearing in The Kansas City Star, daily Kansas City, Missouri newspaper, concerning Alinsky's organizational efforts in other communities over the years. These articles so far indicate that Alinsky's representatives have never recommended or used methods of violence but that the work and programs of Alinsky's representatives in various communities have caused some sociologists and civic leaders to question Alinsky's "methods of conflict" and the value of long-term results of such programs. Alinsky is pictured as a "controversial figure".

PRIOR INFORMATION REGARDING
SAUL D. ALINSKY

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Paragraph
~~Serial~~ pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Paragraph ~~Serial~~ pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Confidential source number three informed in November, 1947, that C. T. Vivian was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, this source advised that C. T. Vivian had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time. (C) U

On February 2, 1965, a Chicago telephone operator, answering for information service, Chicago, Illinois, informed that Chicago telephone number MU 4-1377 was listed to Saul D. Alinsky, 7241 South Paxton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

(C) X U

Confidential source number four informed on August 23, 1944, that Saul David Alinsky was born January 30, 1909. He is 5' 11 1/2" tall, weighs 180 pounds, has blue eyes, brown hair, wears glasses, and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury. He is employed as an administrator supervising the research and organizing of the industrial areas of certain states for the purpose of coordinating communication resources for the solution of social problems of crime, dependency, race relations, and general development of impoverished conditions. He has been employed by the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) since its organization in January, 1940, and is earning a salary of approximately $7,500 a year including approximately $2,500 a year expenses. Some of his past positions are set forth below: U

He worked in the study of criminology from 1930 to 1933. From 1933 to 1936, he was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939, he was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life, including agencies, churches, etc., in experimental approaches to community organization for crime prevention. U

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

He has his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and has done two years of graduate work at the University of Chicago. He was married to Helen Simon Alinsky at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, on June 9, 1932, and has one adopted daughter, Kathryn, born October 10, 1939.

Confidential source number five informed on January 11, 1965, as follows:

The IAF, Eight South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number 236-1931, was established and incorporated in 1940. The purpose of this organization is to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems.

A secondary purpose of the IAF is to act as a consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community organizations. The IAF is supported by voluntary contributions and it promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

Saul David Alinsky is Executive Secretary of the IAF. The IAF was an instrument used in the organization of more than 30 per cent of Chicago, Illinois, for social action. One such organization formed by the IAF was the Woodlawn Organization (TWO), a group formed on the South Side of Chicago in 1961 and used primarily for promoting racial integration in their local areas. Since 1941, Alinsky has started approximately 44 power based organizations throughout the country and has supplied organizing tools and organizers for many communities that have asked for them. Alinsky has been known to be a radical, but not a revolutionist. He is known to be an opportunist who would use any friendship or contacts to advance his own aims. When civil rights questions concerning housing, job opportunities and neighborhoods became the prime objection of various racial and religious groups in the Chicago area, Alinsky entered this field of endeavor and has assisted in the formation of various neighborhood organizations.

Alinsky was born in 1909 in the ghetto section of the West Side of Chicago. He was educated in local grammar

and high schools and obtained a Doctorate degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Alinsky's first wife, Helen, died while saving her adopted daughter from drowning. Alinsky resided for a time at 5477 South Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, with his wife, Jean Alinsky.

The January 9, 1946, issue of the "Chicago Sun", a daily newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, carried an article captioned "Packing Workers Friend Organize". This article reflected that the formation of an All-Chicago Committee for the Packinghouse Workers to aid stock yard employees in their battle for better wages and working conditions was announced by Saul D. Alinsky, Chicago, a Criminologist and Technical Consultant for the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council.

Alinsky said the All-Chicago Committee was being formed to bring to the people of Chicago the true story of the wage dispute between the big packers and their workers.

"When the chips are down and the fight is on", Alinsky stated in a letter to Lewis J. Clark, International President of the Packing Union, "no person with the slightest degree of social conscience can abstain from the battle. In this kind of crisis, one has to elect one of two choices: either with the people or with the packers; there is no neutral ground."

The Illinois Edition of "The Worker" (an East Coast Communist newspaper), dated April 9, 1950, contained an article captioned "Chicagoans to Pay Tribute to Pearl Hart". This article was as follows:

"More than 350 Chicagoans from every community and suburb will attend the Pearl Hart 60th Birthday Testimonial Dinner for this Chicago attorney. The event, which is sponsored by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, takes place Saturday evening on April 8, 1950, at 7:00 PM in the Walnut Room of the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago. Among the many sponsors of the dinner is Saul Alinsky."

A characterization of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is attached hereto.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Confidential source number six informed that during June, 1961, Louis F. Budenz, former National Communist Party functionary, informed that Pearl Hart, a Chicago attorney, was introduced to Budenz as a member of the Communist Party. Budenz had been repeatedly advised through reports by an Illinois Communist Party leader at National Committee meetings and by National Communist Party leaders that Pearl Hart continued to be a member of the Communist Party up to at least October, 1945. Also, Pearl Hart in May, 1961, continued to be President of the Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On April 7, 1962, the "Chicago Daily News", a daily Chicago newspaper, carried an article concerning The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), and Alinsky. This article was captioned "Object: Aid the Negro", and further "Woodlawn Unit Has Big Goals", "New TWO Fights Race Problems, Methods Rouse Controversy".

This article stated that "Chicago, Illinois, could become half Negro in twelve years according to University of Chicago sociologists. Chicago could be ringed by mammoth white suburbs. A controversial group in the South Side of Chicago contends that Chicago can be 'the first big, solid Negro community organization in the U.S.' Through a powerful citizens organization, its leaders assert, the Negro can solve his own problems. Saul D. Alinsky, a self-described 'agitator', who admits to 'rubbing raw the sores of discontent', says his goal is the peaceful integration of the entire area--city and suburbs.

"But, its opponents have claimed it is a 'hate group' attempting to freeze the Negroes in segregated communities while practicing 'the ruthlessness of the class war'. Negro voters march on City Hall. Negro mothers 'sit-in' in white schools. Negro tenants 'rent-strike' in slum buildings. A group called The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) has organized the slums. Has the controversial young Woodlawn Organization, formerly The Temporary Woodlawn Organization, helped the cause of racial understanding in Chicago? 'Yes', said TWO's founder, Saul D. Alinsky. 'No', said five protestant pastors. Alinsky

organized the famous Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council in the 1930's in Chicago. His controversial IAF has sponsored 44 other social action organizations across the nation."

In the December 20, 1963, issue of "Muhammad Speaks", self-described in various issues as published by Muhammad's Mosque #2 at 634 East 79th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on a bi-weekly basis, page 5, column 3, carried an article captioned "How Criminologist Who Studies Capone Gang Sees Guilt of the Good People". This article is as follows:

"One of the world's greatest Sociologists and Criminologists, Saul Alinsky, had not been content simply to analyze, report and survey society; he is one of the few in his field who has organized action organizations to combat and change the environment responsible for the degradation of mankind. He is the author of 'John L. Lewis', 'Reveille for Radicals', a contributor of leading scientific publications, co-founder of the famed Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, and Executive Director of the Industrial Area Foundation."

A characterization of the Nation of Islam is attached hereto,

1

APPENDIX

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) since the latter part of March, 1962, has maintained an office in Room 422-424, Manhattan Building, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On July 16, 1947, Joseph Albert Poskonka, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1944 to about 1948, advised that the MCPFB was founded at a conference held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 25, 1947, and the MCPFB was to operate as the midwest organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

On May 5, 1955, a source advised that in a "Statement of Principles" issued in April, 1955, by the MCPFB, it was noted that "The purpose of the Midwest Committee shall be to seek to perpetuate for the foreign born the fundamental concepts of equality, regardless of race, color, creed, nationality, political belief or place of birth, and to preserve the basic ideals of liberty and hospitality which serve as the guarantees of democracy for all Americans."

A second source as of May 15, 1964, advised that the MCPFB continued to function as the midwest organization of the ACPFB and still adhered to its "Statement of Principles" last published in 1955.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, aka. Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, aka Muhammad's Temples of Islam

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

September 21, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Title SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
also known as "Sol Alinsky"
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated September 21, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/80 BY [illegible]

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CONFIDENTIAL

September 29, 1965

REC-23 100-3731-22

EX 105

[redacted] Informant

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw

FBI - READING ROOM

Your letter of September 24th has been received, and I want to thank you for your complimentary comments and kind sentiments. I can assure you I will strive to merit your continued approval.

It was certainly good of you to furnish me your observations; however, regulations of the Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of the information contained in FBI files preclude my commenting as you suggested. Inasmuch as your communication is of interest to another Governmental agency, I am referring a copy of it to Honorable R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 23
SEP 29 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. It also acts as a consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

DFC:rcp
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

50 OCT 7 1965

Sept 24, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover -

In the Aug. 23, 1965 issue of U.S. News and World report there appears a small article on P. 52 concerning the "Community Action Training Center" at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. It is financed in large part under the Poverty Program using our tax money -

The program is to train professional agitators and one Saul D. Alinsky, self-styled "professional radical" is a paid consultant and lecturer --

INCLOSURE

How! can this sort of thing be allowed in our country - and paid for by public tax dollars - How -

I would appreciate a

a reply and an explanation for such a thing - How much farther are our government agencys going to go at the behest of Communists? To me you and the F.B.I. are the one bulwark we have against complete take over by those who do not believe in our freedom and democracy, as our Christian Western way of life -

Mr. Hoover, I hope you live a long time in excellent health. I truly fear for our country, our children and grand-children when there's no one left to speak out boldly and with Courage against Communism -

Sinc

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b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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DATE 5/10/80 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

EXP. PROC.
25 SEP 27 1965

REC-23 100-3731-22
16 SEP 27 1965
EX 10

CORRESPONDENCE

ITC 9-28-65 mel
ack 9-29-65
mel DFC: mel/rcp

TRUE COPY

Sept 24, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover-

In the Aug. 23, 1965 issue of U. S. News and World report there appears a small article on P. 52 concerning the "Community Action Training Center" at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. It is financed in large part under the Poverty Program, using our tax money.

The program is to train professional agitators and one Saul D. Alinsky, self styled "professional radical" is a paid consultant and lecturer.

How! can this sort of thing be allowed in our country - and paid for by public tax dollars. How-

I would appreciate a a reply and an explanation for such a thing. How much farther are our government agencys going to go at the behest of Communists-? To me you and the F. B. I. are the one bulwark we have against complete take over by those who do not believe in our freedom and democracy, or our Christian Western way of life.

Mr. Hoover, I hope you live a long time in excellent health. I truly fear for our country, our children and grandchildren when there's no one left to speak out boldly and with Courage against Communism-

Sincerely
/s/ [redacted]

[redacted]

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b7C

222,250

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DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmN

ITC 9-28-65 mel
ack 9-29-65
DFC: mel/rcp

mml

A POVERTY-WAR PROJECT UNDER FIRE: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR "AGITATORS"?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Bitter controversy is being created here by an antipoverty project which teaches techniques of "organizing" the poor.

The project—financed in large part by federal funds under the poverty program—is the Community Action Training Center at Syracuse University.

The center's director, Prof. Warren C. Haggstrom, says that its object is to "create organizations among low-income groups that can achieve power and exercise it in their self-interest."

Techniques taught in the project here are expected to be applied across the country.

The mayor of Syracuse, William F. Walsh, charges that the main purpose of the center is to "train agitators." Mayor Walsh says the center teaches "Marxist doctrines of class conflict."

Serving as a paid consultant and lecturer in the action training program is Saul D. Alinsky, self-styled "professional radical," who has been a militant organizer of Negroes in Chicago and other cities.

As part of its program, the center has made the Syracuse Housing Authority a target.

Tenants of low-income housing projects, organized by trainees at the center, have picketed and staged a sit-in to force various improvements in their living conditions.

On August 10, a delegation of tenants met with the housing authority and presented a long list of new grievances.

At the end of a three-hour session, Charles A. Walker, one of the housing authority's five commissioners, said he did not believe that the meeting would have "positive" results "because the organizers, those troublemakers at the center, won't allow it."

Official brochure of controversial antipoverty project. Booklet calls for applicants with "a controlled but intense anger about continued injustice" to the poor.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

COMMUNITY ACTION TRAINING CENTER

School of Social Work University College

Youth Development Center

...likely to enter long careers. They should be young, respo... a week, including evenings, in the field. They should, if possible, be from low income ... accepted by most people in neighborhoods of poverty, and not be perceived as deviant by the general population.

Applicants should have a controlled but intense anger about continued injustice and should be committed to hard work for people who are grappling with apparently overwhelming problems. They should be able to plan and act over a long period of time in the development of democratic organizations with enough power to alter the corrosive condition of living in poverty. They will need to put neighborhood issues ahead of personal concerns in their work and to be enablers to the development of organizations instead of themselves assuming leadership ... in the organizations which is created.

One organizer was arrested on a trespass charge when he entered a housing project to attend a tenants' meeting. He was acquitted, then brought suit against the authority, charging false arrest.

The center began operations this spring. The training program requires a full year of participation. The center's official prospectus says that applicants for enrollment "should have a controlled but intense anger about continued injustice and should be committed to hard work for people who are grappling with apparently overwhelming problems."

Among topics listed for discussion:

- "The extent to which programs of community development and urban renewal benefit affluent persons at the expense of low-income areas."
- "Consequences of poverty programs intended to make the poor less troublesome to the affluent. ..."

Mr. Alinsky's connection with the project has drawn much criticism. Critics cite his comments on the poverty war, published in the July issue of "Harper's Magazine." He said that "the poverty program is turning into a prize piece of political pornography . . . a huge political pork barrel, and a feeding trough for the welfare industry."

Mayor Walsh

Mr. Alinsky

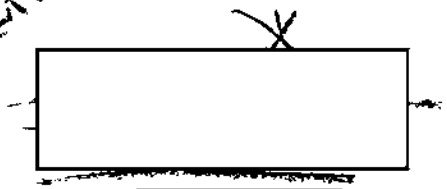
Key figures in "action training" dispute.

ENCLOSURE
100—373131-24

REC 14 100-373131-23

October 5, 1965

EX-102



Dear [redacted]

I received your letter of September 27th and want to thank you for your kind sentiments.

With respect to your inquiry, regulations of the Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of the information contained in FBI files preclude my commenting as you suggested. I trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy, and you may wish to know that the FBI does not issue clearances or nonclearances.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Houston - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory regarding [redacted] and we have had one prior outgoing to him dated 3/8/62. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. It also acts as a consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

DFC:bsn (4)

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FBI
READING ROOM

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw 222,250

MAILED 25 OCT 5 1965 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
 Holmes
Gandy

OCT 14 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

September 27, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

"Our nation depends on the sanctity of its local police" is an apt sub-headlining of your recent U. S. News & World Report article, Sept. 27, 1965. "Local" most assuredly is the foundation of law enforcement (and its synonym: government) on which this country was founded in the search for a stable liberalism permitting an evolutionary advancement of all its citizens--but, through such localism, offering a built-in safeguard for majority against minority, and federally a safeguard for the minorities against the majority. Such, seems the balance of power which has projected our English Speaking Society to the forefront of all historical civilizations. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is held by all (that do recognize this fact) as a first contributor to this thesis and are most grateful for the direction you have given it since its inception. As a federal police force, the FBI is peculiar to the annuals of history in that its Chief's aim seems to be the protection of and advancement of "personalism" throughout the country.

Most assuredly there are others in our government who do dedicate their efforts to this cause. Tragically, time does seem to diminish the number, and the ever dwindling few on the national level seem to find job protection overly important to the effectiveness of their efforts to the neglect of those who would support on a local level the duly constituted municipal authorities of law enforcement.

As an example, recently I requested information from one of our State Senators about the background of a Mr. Saul Alinsky of Chicago, a self styled "professional radical"--whatever that means. This request, though not official, was in connection with my membership on the Christian Social Relations Department of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas. The letter of request referred to articles, which were stated to have been read, in "Harpers" and in the newspapers. Reply: copies of these same articles with a letter stating the great pleasure in serving a constituent.

And so it goes.

EX-102 REC 14 100-3731-23

A letter of some years ago directed to your department about the background of the film "Communism on the Map" was replied to in most abstract and vague agreement--safeguarding of non-political involvement.

25 OCT 1 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.

40 OCT 1 1965

Those of us who do work on the local level to support their local police, to roadblock those who would foment local upheaval, and to continue the local authority as primary in this greatest of societies, do find it most discouraging to be furnished information of value only to the argument that the authority is of the uninformed news reporter.

What we need is clear, unbiased, and fearless, factual reports or information on these subjects underwritten by unimpeachable and respected authorities.

If you care, please furnish me such authenticated information on Mr. Alinsky who is of most current discussion in our local community and is being considered for invitation to our city. "Harpers" says, by his own article, that his aim is to organize the poor in to power blocks to oppose municipal authority.

Vague and ambiguous pamphlets are of no value to this effort, neither are magazine or newspaper clippings.

If you are as concerned as your aforementioned article implies, and I believe so, please furnish me documental information as to: from where Mr. Alinsky comes, the organizations to which he has and does belong, those organizations' clearance or non-clearance by the FBI or House UnAmerican Activities Committee, his army record, his citizenship, any convictions in the courts, their reasons, etc.

This request, though personal, is in connection with a firm conviction that Church, civic, and political efforts within which I work must be directed to the "sanctity of its local police" and other instituted municipal authorities. You, no doubt, agree.

I respectfully await your reply.

Incidentally, the far right (and their several organizations) are of equal concern in these, my local efforts. The only organizations to which I belong are: the Episcopal Church, the Masons, and the Republican Party.

Most appreciative for your life-long efforts,

[redacted]

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b7C

TEP/ja

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/83 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

225,250

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) -P-

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 GSK

Re Kansas City airtel dated 9/21/65 to Bureau.

Enclosed are eight copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum; one copy thereof is indicated for Chicago for information.

Appropriate military agencies have been furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum.

The first source mentioned in letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

The second source mentioned in letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

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Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. NOV 23 1965
How Forw. R-S
By CAP/dm 100-3731-24
828 RB
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ENCLOSURE

1-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1-Kansas City
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1 xerox - Commerce per REC-67
10-12-66
BFR:4

EX-107

SUBV. CONTROL

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

November 18, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 GSK/JT

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

Various sources, including news media and leaders of certain minority groups in Kansas City, Missouri, indicate no contract has yet been signed to hire representatives of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, in a program to organize the innercity area in Kansas City, Missouri. Considerable local publicity, pro and con Alinsky's methods, has continued to attend the proposed beginning in January, 1966, of such organizing efforts. This publicity continues to indicate Alinsky's program will begin in January, 1966.

A source, acquainted with local minority and human relations problems in Kansas City, Missouri, recently informed that an invitation was addressed by local Alinsky sponsors to several minority and civil rights groups in Kansas City, Missouri, requesting them to participate in and cooperate with the proposed Alinsky program.

Following receipt of such an invitation, the local Kansas City, Missouri, chapter board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), after considerable argument, approved such participation and cooperation. However, a national officer of the NAACP was privately critical of such participation with the result that the Kansas City, Missouri, NAACP chapter has not indicated, and may not indicate, according to source,

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-24

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

its willingness to participate and cooperate as an invitee in the proposed Alinsky program.

A second source, acquainted with minority and human relations problems, Kansas City, Missouri, recently informed that one of the main sponsoring groups of an Alinsky program, that is a local Episcopalian group, favorably reported in October, 1965, continuation of the pledge of financial support for the proposed Alinsky program. The report was based on a national study of Alinsky's programs in other cities. Source said if the vote had been for or against Alinsky in Kansas City, rather than on a report as to Alinsky's programs in other cities, the majority vote would have been against Alinsky in Kansas City. However, very recent "talk" among some responsible leaders of the Episcopalian group is that Alinsky's group may not contract to come to Kansas City because the Episcopalian group has now indicated, despite its non-withdrawal of its three year pledge of $30,000.00 ($10,000.00 a year), that it will evaluate the benefits of Alinsky's program after the program has run one year, before continuing support for the second and third years. The same source informed that the Urban League, Kansas City, Missouri, has received no invitation from the sponsors to participate and cooperate in the proposed Alinsky program, probably because the Urban League is generally opposed to participation in demonstrations.

Activation of an Alinsky program in Kansas City, Missouri, will continue to be followed.

REC 100-3731-25

January 12, 1966

[redacted]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw
222,250

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 8th, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for your complimentary comments concerning my work. You may be sure I will strive to merit your continued approval.

With respect to your inquiry, regulations of the Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of the information in our files preclude my commenting as you desire. Inasmuch as your communication is of interest to another governmental agency, I am referring a copy of it together with your enclosure to the Honorable R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

Saul D. Alinsky

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Saul David Alinsky

MAILED 2
JAN 12 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: We have had prior correspondence with [redacted] and she has been furnished reprint material. Our last outgoing to her was dated 8-20-64. Counterattack is a well-known, anti-communist publication which was originally established by three former Special Agents included among whom was the present president John G. Keenan. It has been necessary to admonish Keenan to desist from attempting to capitalize on his former Bureau association.

Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems.

DFC:rss (3)

note continued next page

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NOTE continued:

It also acts as a consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and promotes the development of indigenous community organizations. Copy of incoming and enclosure sent to the Honorable R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, by form.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Jan. 8, 1966

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have subscribed to Counterattack for several years and so have been able to know something about the Communist plans. Having so much to read you may not have seen the enclosed which is most alarming.

An idea of how you can cope with this rising menace would be most appreciated. Vietnam and civil rights have been seized upon to weaken us.

With our courts favoring our enemies your job becomes more and more difficult.

Fortunately the Government has resisted the pressure to silence you.

The whole world owes you the deepest graditude.

Gratefully yours,

[redacted]

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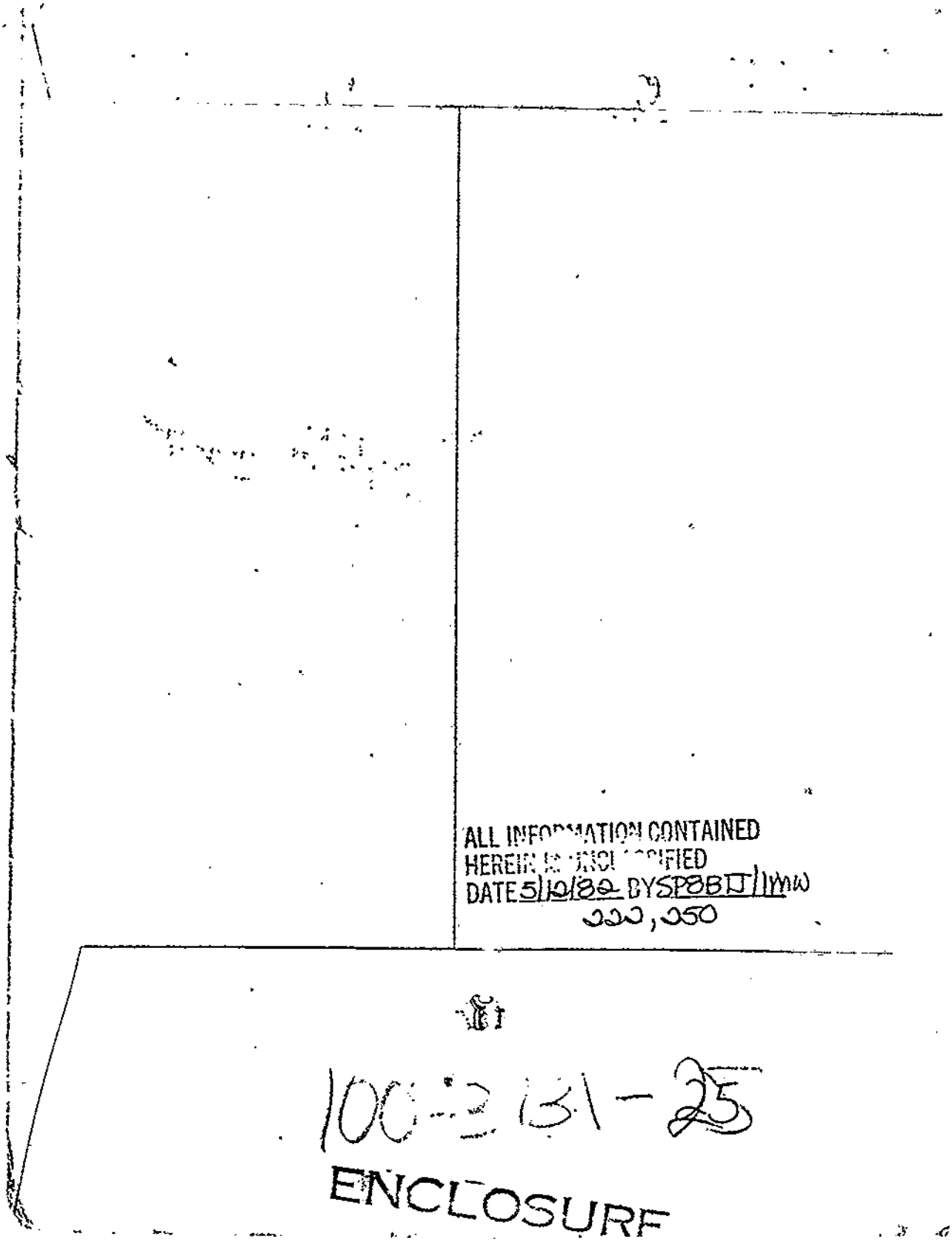
CORRESPONDENCE



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COUNTERATTACK
ESTABLISHED 1947

250 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Dear Subscriber: — 209 — December 31, 1965
Vol. 19, No. 27

ALINSKY: TACTICIAN OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Perhaps the most ruthless of the professional radicals who, as advance agents for upheaval, threaten the stability of American community life in 1966 is Saul David Alinsky who operates out of California.

He came out of obscurity in 1965, bringing with him a background of preparation and purpose that present no less than a full-scale national emergency, when viewed in the context of homefront erosion and decay.

Alinsky has reached the point where he feels he can cast aside all pretense.

PROCLAMATION. In an interview granted Peter Bart of the New York Times in Claremont, California, on August 1, 1965, Alinsky proclaimed his purpose to all local dissidents across the nation:

> "The only way to upset the power structure in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them and, most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you'll destroy them."

By community power structure, Alinsky means the basic structure of internal security. By assigning to the community a new set of rules, he permits himself and other marauders to say just what these rules are. Under scattered interpretations given community regulations, law enforcement has become police brutality, property rights economic discrimination and individual rights subject to the whim of the riot leader on the scene.

He calls this "the tactics of social revolution" and himself a "professional radical."

Because his type usually comes out on top in the immediate wake of successful uprisings, Alinsky can be studied as an example of the kind of leadership that would seize power in a United States brought to its knees by rebellious domestic malcontents.

In the interview with the New York Times correspondent, Alinsky was quoted as saying that he is writing a book to be called Rules of Revolution and that the book will begin with this sentence:

> Machiavelli wrote The Prince to tell the "haves" how

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Ike McAnally, Editor J. G. Keenan, President
Registered in the United States Patent Office

> to keep it; this is a book to tell the "have nots" how to take it away.

He scorns a leadership role in the civil rights although he has posed as a leader of Negro malcontents in Rochester, Detroit, Buffalo and other proving grounds for civil rights revolt.

He told the Times' man:

> "I never aspired to be a civil rights leader; I'd be just as happy organizing poor whites and poor Negroes."

COMPANY. Wittingly or unwittingly this puts him in step with others, including Martin Luther King, who, although ostensibly championing the Negro against "white oppression" in reality aspire to lead the "disadvantaged" of both races in an uprising against American civilization.

Alinsky showed in Detroit how he proposed to accomplish this.

The Detroit Free Press said that Alinsky was out to establish an organization vicious and unrelenting in its use of power. The paper quoted him as saying:

> "The obstacles that must be removed are "respectable" interests that get their income from the deprived and defenseless; employers who want cheap labor, "nice" people who don't want to be disturbed.
>
> "They play rough and you have to play rough against them."

The methods he favors are similar to those taught the labor movement be activists formerly assigned to unionize the nation and at the same time Communize the unions. Now there is tendency on the far left to label unions part of the power structure that must be toppled. Alinsky echoes this notion.

REUTHER. Any plan to destroy existing order challenges the attention of those who long to impose orders of their own upon their fellowmen. Recently a spokesman for Walter Reuther expressed interest in Alinsky's plan for upheaval. He pointed out that there are thirty five million have-nots in the United States, quite a following if they can be regimented.

The spokesman went on to say that in order to achieve a Reuther social order, it might be necessary for the Socialists to adopt the tactics of Alinsky.

In a previous revolution, the seizure of the American automobile industry by Communist-led mobs as a prelude to unionization, Reuther played the Communist game with a controversial degree of sincerity and in the end broke away, taking the spoils.

As was reported in the 1963 Report of the California Committee on UnAmerican Activities, the Young Socialist Alliance is connected with the Socialist Workers Party, "the Trotskyite division of the World Communist movement." The Socialist Workers Party takes the side of China in the current Sino-Soviet "split."

Speaking of the 18 books on the bibliography, including that of Mr. Alinsky, the California Committee said, "they unerringly disclose the course presently being followed by the Socialist Workers Party in this state."

MARXIST? Harold Fey, editor of the Christian Century calls Alinsky a Marxist, dedicated to "totalitarian principles" and "class war techniques" which envisage "a political movement" whose object is to create "a power structure dictatorship based on slum dwellers."

This estimation was made before Alinsky's activities in Detroit, Rochester and Syracuse and before he made a frank self evaluation of himself and his objectives in his summer visit to Claremont, California, where Episcopal ministers gathered to obtain three weeks of indoctrination from him. Later he indoctrinated Presbyterian ministers from over the nation at a meeting in Northern California.

The social welfare program of the Presbyterian Church comes slightly closer to easy merger into Communist objectives than does the Episcopal.

The ministries of both are heavily infiltrated with Communist sympathizers.

Toward them Alinsky has few religious adjustments to make. He scorns religious dogma and his talks to left wing ministers are said by the Indianapolis Star to "be seasoned with sarcastic comments about organized religion, all of which the ministers appear to gobble up with an almost clinical masochistic glee."

The activities of Alinsky at Syracuse afford an interesting insight into the scope of his intentions.

THE CENTER: The Communist Action Training Center opened by Syracuse University appeared largely patterned upon Alinsky ideas. Mayor William F. Walsh of Syracuse charged that the center's purpose was to "train agitators" and inoculate trainees with "Marxist doctrines of class conflict."

The University placed Alinsky under contract to organize the poor at Federal expense so that they could force greater concessions from the community.

For this Alinsky was paid $10,000 a year, also from Federal funds furnished the Center. To earn this, Alinsky made forty-eight appearances at the Center during 1965 "to rub the sores of discontent" in Syracuse.

Anger among the responsible citizens of the community began to mount in direct proportion to the anger engendered against them and the University

DIFFERENT. He might not have so easy a time taking over from Alinsky and the forces that can be expected to flock to Alinsky's side once the upheaval becomes national in its violence.

QUALIFICATIONS. Alinsky has had an intimate association since 1947 with the Highlander Folk School. At first located at Monteagle, Tennessee, Highlander was described in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on March 18, 1954, as a Communist Party function. The witness, former Communist Paul Crouch, said the Highlander Folk School, "ostensibly an independent labor school" in reality worked "in close cooperation with the Communist Party."

Hearings before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities in 1949 adduced testimony that the Highlander School was founded by known Communists in cooperation with the Southern Conference Educational League of New Orleans, a Communist Party operation run by identified party officials, including James Dombrowski, Don West, Myles Horton and Carl and Anne Braden, man and wife.

When the state of Tennessee revoked its charter, the Highlander School had to disband but a successor, called the Highlander Educational and Research Center was established in Knoxville in the same state.

Letterheads of the new center dated November 21, 1962, and March 7, 1964, contain the name of Saul D. Alinsky as sponsor.

BOOKS. Alinsky wrote Reveille for Radicals (1946) and John L. Lewis, a biography (1939).

Of the John L. Lewis biography, the Hawaiian Commission on Subversive Activities had this to say in 1955:

> This book on the bushy-browed and non-Communist president of the United Mine Workers does not carry the Communist Party line per se. However, the author generally plays down or ignores the subversive aspects of Communism, and characterizes Government countermeasures as hysterical fear and shameful violation of civil liberties.
>
> In following the career of John L. Lewis, who on various occasions has defied the President, Members of Congress, and the courts of the United States, Alinsky cites only two major points on which he was in disagreement with the chief of the UMW - — his isolationist stand in 1941, and his break with Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Coincidentally, Lewis' position on those issues was in opposition to the Communist Party policy of the time.

SPONSOR. Alinsky's biography of Lewis was featured in a bibliography of a series of eight seminars offered by the Young Socialist Alliance in Los Angeles, California, during November and December 1962 and January 1963.

The Daily Worker of December 15, 1950, listed Alinsky as a member of a Chicago committee to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. His name has been noted among those listed as opposing the Internal Security Act of 1950 and as demanding the repeal of the McCarren Act. In the latter case, he was a member of a group (National Committee to Repeal the McCarren Act) which was cited as subversive by the Senate Internal Subcommittee.

Saul Alinsky was listed (Daily Worker, April 6, 1950) as a sponsor of a testimonial dinner to Pearl Hart, an attorney with a long front listing. The dinner was staged by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, a cited apparatus.

WATTS. The National Observer, a Washington weekly, said in its issue of May 10, 1965, that Alinsky trained advance agents who had been sent to Los Angeles. That was before the rioting in Watts.

Later Alinsky laid down two conditions for "peace" in Watts:

1. Removal of Los Angeles Police Chief William Parker.

2. Elimination of Cardinal McIntyre, "that Christian, prehistoric muttonhead."

An official of FIGHT, the front organization used by Alinsky in Rochester, scene of racial terror last year, is described as an open sympathizer with Malcolm X, leader of the Black Muslims.

Black Muslims, reputed to have a working arrangement with the Communist conspiracy, were among the instigators of the Watts uprising.

The spearhead of the Alinsky attack is the rent strike. This is standard Communist tactics. In New York the rent strike front is under the command of Jesse Gray, described before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities as a seasoned party functionary.

QUOTES AND THE MAN. In Reveille for Radicals, Alinsky makes these observations:

> "Society has good reason to fear the Radical. Every shaking advance of mankind toward equality and justice has come from the Radical. He hits, he hurts, he is dangerous. Conservative interests know that while Liberals are most adept with breaking their own necks with their tongues, Radicals are more adept at breaking the necks of the Conservatives..."
>
> "Radicals precipitate the social crisis by action -- by using power. Liberals may then timidly follow along or else, as in most cases be swept forward along the course set by Radicals, but all because of forces unloosed by Radical action. They are forced by positive action only in spite of their desires.

found it expedient, if not necessary, to terminate the contract at the end of the year. A spokesman for the University said that Alinsky had finished "his work. But Alinsky, who lacks such manners, declared that the reaction of the community to his program of upheaval had scared the University "to death."

TRAINEES. The Center turned out twenty five trainees, at a cost of $314,329, or something over $78,000 each, to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington.

They were trained in the art of sit-ins, demonstrations and marches against the community from which they expected to exact tribute on behalf of its indolents and laggards.

In deference to local opposition to the outrage, the Office of Economic Opportunity suspended payments to the Center and suggested that the Syracuse Community Development Association, enforcement arm for the Center, apply to the community itself for funds.

Whereupon the Association which changed its name to the People's War Council Against Poverty, refused to make the application but, instead, sent a delegation to the White House, where the door was closed in the face of its members, and another to Texas to bring pressure directly upon President Johnson.

FUTURE. The seeds of organized disruption have been sewn in Syracuse and the presence of Alinsky is no longer necessary to the harvest. The revolutionaries he trained will carry on the "people's war." The same thing is true in other cities where Alinsky has set foot.

BIOGRAPHICAL. Born in Chicago January 30, 1909, son of Benjamin Alinsky and the former Sarah Tannenbaum, who later were divorced, Saul David Alinsky was graduated from grammar and high schools in that city and went on to the University of Chicago from which he received a Ph.D., in 1930. He claims a doctorate in sociology but is not listed in the latest directory of American Sociological Association.

He married Helen Simon, reportedly a member of the Jackson Park Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy, cited by the Attorney General of the United States as subversive. He married her on June 9, 1932, while he was employed as a sociologist by the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago. She was drowned in 1947. On May 15, 1952, Alinsky married Miss Jean Graham, otherwise unidentified. With her he lives in Carmel Highlands, California.

Saul Alinsky has a long association with the Communist movement although there is no evidence that he ever joined the party.

He was named a member of the "temporary committee" when the Communist Party organized a front called "A Better Chicago League" in February 1939. Before the war was out, he organized the Back of the (stock) Yards Neighborhood Council.

"There are other differences between Liberals and Radicals. Liberals protest; Radicals rebel. Liberals become indignant; Radicals become fighting mad and go into action..."

"The very character of the organization will be a social incarnation of that flaming call of the French Revolution, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,'..."

"Those who build People's Organizations can maneuver hither and yon and utilize many of those tactics discussed in this chapter and many of the people will later know of the use of those tactics (lying, deception, and trickery), but throughout this period never for an instant will the people lose their faith or belief in the organizer, because they know that he is doing this or that because of his fundamental belief in them. Their mutual goal is so good and so bright that it is not important if one must go through a few devious valleys and shadows in the struggle for the people's world..."

"A People's Organization is dedicated to an external war...A war is not an intellectual debate, and in the war against social evils there are no rules of fair play..."

"In our war against the social menaces of mankind there can be no compromise. It is life or death. Failing to understand this, many well-meaning Liberals look askance and with horror at the viciousness with which a People's Organization will attack or counterattack in its battles..."

Saul David Alinsky is thick-set and affects dark glasses and baggy trousers.

He feverishly believes that his blue-print may be enough to frighten American communities into groveling before his following.

But he admits that it might require the "fury" of what he calls an "aroused people" to bring the nation to its knees upon the ruins of its cities.

To "arouse" people he will need not only the help of political agitators but also the assistance of ministers and priests who secretly support the objectives of the Communist conspiracy.

More than a hundred ministers paid a pilgrimage to him in California in 1965. In 1966 the number can be expected to increase because of the growing affinity between left wing Protestanism and the Communist Party.

A surprising number of Catholics, some wearing the cloth, have allowed themselves to become duped by the Alinsky school of social reformation through violence. They may help even more in the future.

Some ministers and priests have allowed themselves to be diverted into the Communist-dominated protest against American policy in Vietnam but are ready to swing back into action behind the Communist civil rights program in the coming year.

The failure of the civil rights rebellion has been due in great measure to the lack of coordination on a nationwide basis. Uprisings have been confined to one community at a time. If Alinsky, or his spawn, can get uprisings going in a number of cities at a time, the Communist conspiracy will have, with or without his consent, a battlefield extending across the nation.

The appearance of Saul David Alinsky in any American community in the months to come automatically places that community in the front-line defenses of the United States as it has been passed down to this generation for safe-keeping.

From the Publisher:

Counterattack, founded in 1947, is now eighteen years on its mission. We are the oldest publication in the fight against Communism and those who give it aid and comfort by complacency.

As we pause to catch our breath, we re-dedicate ourselves to the mission in the knowledge that the fight is far from won and that, indeed, it can be lost overnight.

May 1966 be good to our country.

John G. Keenan

100-3731-25

Counterattack

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Subscription Rate: $24.00 per year, U.S.A. Community, Club, School and Bulk rates of 25 or more, upon request.
Please note organizational affiliation when making requests.
Permission to quote COUNTERATTACK granted if context preserved and credit given.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

8 8

/cc CRD, IS, G-2, ONI, OSI, 1 racial unit, ND

FBI

Date: 1/26/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

cap - med 2-1-66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) P

RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau, 11/18/65.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum; one copy thereof is indicated for Chicago for information.

Appropriate military agencies have been furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum, and Lt. Col. DON BISHOP, Commanding Officer, Patrol and Human Relations, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, is cognizant of the situation.

The first source is [redacted]

The second source is [redacted]

The third source is [redacted] (Buffalo letter to Chicago, 12/8/65, captioned "RONALD JONES - SM-C".)

[redacted] also serves as a general source in this matter.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1GSK/CK

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16 JAN 28 1966

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
January 26, 1966

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky",
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

Various sources, including news media and persons acquainted with problems and improvement programs of minority groups, Poverty, Race, and Human Relations, have continued for several weeks to indicate that representative of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), Chicago, Illinois, may soon begin organizing the inner-city district of Kansas City, Missouri.

Wide discussion, involving particularly local church and minority groups, has been publicized with some expression of differing views as to Alinsky's methods and the value of his organizing efforts in other areas. News articles evaluating Alinsky's programs in other areas have kept Alinsky's name before the public.

In latter December, 1965, a majority of nineteen members of the Board of Directors, which Board included three members representing the "poor", Human Resources Corporation, which is the central agency for administration of the Community Action Poverty Program, in Kansas City, Missouri, voted that the Board resign and disband over an internal controversy that the poor were not sufficiently represented on the Board.

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100-3731-26

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The Board was composed largely of outstanding and prominent community leaders in the fields of education, poverty, welfare, minority and church. The city plans to start eight projects under the Federal Anti-Poverty Program, for which applications for Federal funds totaling two and one-quarter million dollars were pending approval, were halted upon resignation and disbanding of the Board.

The Board's internal bickering, according to news media and some sources, began when Rev. Kenneth Waterman and Rev. Lawrence J. McNamara, Board members and church leaders in poverty areas, who have been leaders in the project to bring Alinsky's representatives to Kansas City, secured support and pressure from some community groups that the poor should have fuller participation through more representation of membership on the board.

A new Board is therefore to be named by the Mayor of twentyseven members, six of which members to represent the "poor" are to be selected in a special election, February 15, 1966.

The Mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, and Chester Stovall, Executive Director, Human Resources Corporation, have expressed hope the new Board will be operative in time to insure obtaining of Federal funds on necessary projects within the original allotted time.

A source acquainted with minority group problems and human relations, Kansas City, Missouri, informed during the first week of January, 1966, that efforts were being made through certain meetings that week to improve channels of communication and understanding between responsible leaders of minority groups, those supporting the Poverty Program through the Human Resources Corporation, ministers, and Negro leaders representing minority "civil rights" groups.

The same source and a similar source informed on January 13, 1966, that Saul Alinsky would visit Kansas City, Missouri on January 17, 1966, to discuss with various groups his proposed organization of the inner-city district, after which Alinsky would decide whether his IAF should "take on the job" of such organization. Two private meetings were

scheduled for Alinsky, (1) at 4:00 PM, January 17, 1966 at CORE headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri, with representatives of "civil rights" groups such as the NAACP, the Urban League, and others, which have not participated or indicated support in the invitation to Alinsky to so organize, and (2) the night of January 17, 1966, at AME Ebenezer Church, 1601 Lydia, Kansas City, Missouri, with representatives of groups which have participated or indicated support in inviting Alinsky to Kansas City.

Both sources informed on January 18, 1966, that they attended one or both of the above scheduled meetings and that while Alinsky has not announced a definite decision that his IAF will take on the job of organizing the inner-city area, Kansas City, Missouri, general indications are that such organizing will begin in February, 1966.

Both sources stated that Alinsky gave the clear and definite impression that while he wants support of local groups, if he takes the job, he "will run the show" and not be controlled or dependent upon any local group's actions or desires. Source stated that neither the NAACP or Urban League has indicated, or will likely indicate, specific support of Alinsky, although all three may have an identical objective in certain situations.

The second source referred to publicized statements by the Kansas City, Missouri chapter of NAACP that NAACP feels local leadership and facilities can handle necessary minority and poverty programs without Alinsky's organizing efforts.

Articles in the Kansas City Times and the Kansas City Star, January 18, 1966, daily newspapers, Kansas City, Missouri, report Alinsky in Kansas City as of January 17, 1966, as saying, "Kansas City needs him and his organization," that Kansas City needs a more democratic representative, that Alinsky will return to Kansas City, February 4, 1966, and soon decide whether his organization will take on the job of organizing the inner-city area.

These articles identify and picture with Alinsky on his visit to Kansas City, Squire Lance, in charge of an

Alinsky project in the Woodlawn Neighborhood, Chicago South Side. Woodlawn was labeled as a "neighborhood pressure group". Lance was further described as a possible organizer for the IAF in any Kansas City project.

A third source indicated on November 30, 1965, that one Edward T. Chambers, then in charge of "Fight" headquarters, an IAF project in Rochester, New York, expected to leave the Rochester project and work for the IAF in Kansas City, possibly within six months.

No source has indicated any specific potential for violence should Alinsky's representatives take on the job of organizing the inner-city district, Kansas City, Missouri.

Activities of Alinsky's proposed program in Kansas City, Missouri, will continue to be followed.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

8 8

FBI

Date: 3/23/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) REC-16

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Agency G-2 ONL OSL CRD SS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) P

Date Forw. MAR 28 1966

How Forw. R-S

By CA/ALL

RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka;
Industrial Area Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

1-RACIAL UNIT

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau, 1/26/66.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum; one copy is indicated to Chicago for information.

Appropriate military agencies have been furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum and Lt. Col. DON BISHOP, Chief of Detectives, Kansas City, Mo., PD, is cognizant of the situation.

The first source is [redacted]

The second source is [redacted]

The third source is [redacted]

[redacted] also serve as general sources in this matter.

b6
b7C
b7D

REC-16 100-3731-27

1 Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info) (100-522)
1 Kansas City
HKJ:jeh
(3)

1 cc- Commerce per reg. 10-12-66 BFR:

MAR 24 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1GSK/CA

Approved: 57 APR 12 1966 Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
March 23, 1966

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky,"
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memoranda. Subsequent thereto, during February and March, 1966, considerable publicity and information from various sources has attended an announced contract by Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago to organize the poor of the inner-city district of Kansas City, Missouri, a summary of which follows:

According to the Kansas City Star, February 4, 1966, and the Kansas City Times, February 5, 1966, daily newspapers in Kansas City, Missouri, Saul Alinsky of the Chicago IAF returned to Kansas City, Missouri, February 4, 1966, and met with ministers of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, consisting of about 43 ministers, most of whom are Negroes, according to Reverend O. D. Carson, president of the Alliance. These ministers voted to invite Alinsky to start his program in Kansas City. Alinsky announced that Kansas City would be the next operation of his IAF and that organizers would arrive in Kansas City within four weeks to build a mass organization among the poor of Kansas City. Alinsky remarked that the IAF had received a grant of $127,500 for the two and one-half year project from the Citizens Participation Project, an organization of Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, and Disciples of Christ church members, pastors, and priests. Alinsky said the funds would generate in Kansas City (1) an organized power structure among the poor, staffed by residents of ghetto areas; (2) a nondependence on money donated to the organization by whites; and (3) a long, tedious period of organization to establish the power of the poor. Alinsky observed that the IAF is opposed to violence but also believes

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100-3736-27
ENCLOSURE

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DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1 GSK/OA

in the Judaeo-Christian concept of self-defense.

A source acquainted with human relations and minority group problems in Kansas City informed on February 28, 1966, that Squire Lance of the IAF had been contacting persons and groups in Kansas City for several days in connection with the IAF's contract to organize the inner-city area.

An article in the Kansas City Star February 28, 1966, said Alinsky would arrive by airplane in Kansas City March 1, 1966, to begin the formal organizing of the inner-city district.

On the morning of March 1, 1966, a source acquainted with human relations and minority group problems in Kansas City stated no announcement has yet been made as to Alinsky's possible targets in organizing the inner-city district. This source referred to recent publicity concerning the eviction of a Negro family from the Wayne Minor Court Apartments and that it was necessary to spray and sanitize the apartments after the family was evicted. Source commented that the Housing Authority in Kansas City, Missouri, which covers the Wayne Minor Apartments, reportedly lost $40,000 last year for nonpayment of rent. As a result rent controls were tightened. Source speculated that Alinsky might possibly make the Wayne Minor Housing Authority a target. Source observed that many tenants in such units as the Wayne Minor apartments are unemployed and are illiterate. Several programs are operating to assist such illiterates and the poor, such as educating drop-outs from high school, providing educational and counseling units for both adults and children, and attempting to dissipate the poor family image of fathers, particularly in Negro families.

Source further pointed out that the Poverty Program of the Human Resources Corporation Board, Kansas City, Missouri, had several projects pending approval, including some projects to render assistance to persons such as tenants in the Wayne Minor Court Apartments, but these projects were cancelled or postponed when the Human Relations Board resigned and a gap occurred until the recent appointment of new board members by the mayor and election of six members representing the poor.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Source referred to a recent newsletter dated February 26, 1966, of the Kansas City, Missouri, Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which indicated that Alinsky's group, including Squire Lance, might make a sort of temporary headquarters base at CORE's offices, 1505 East 12th. The CORE letter announced that Squire Lance would be a guest at the regular CORE meeting at 8 P.M. March 1, 1966.

An article in the Kansas City Star March 1, 1966, related the arrival of Alinsky in Kansas City that date, Alinsky being met at the Municipal Air Terminal by Squire Lance and Reverend O. D. Carson. On arrival Alinsky referred to an article in the Sunday Kansas City Star wherein Homer Wadsworth, president of the Kansas City School Board and a former member of the Human Resources Corporation Board, had commented that Alinsky had the "smell of the 30s about him." On the basis of that article Alinsky verbally attacked Wadsworth as the city's "No. 1 political idiot." Alinsky said it was too early in his organizing project at Kansas City to give the project a name. The article further related that while awaiting Alinsky's arrival at the airport Lance was quoted as saying Alinsky should attack the Star for its attitude and articles.

A third source informed on March 3, 1966, that on meeting Alinsky at the airport Squire Lance was driving a 1965 Mustang, dark blue, 1966 Illinois license LY8134. This source stated that Alinsky met after arrival at the airport with a group of ministers at Zion Grove Baptist Church, 1921 East 12th, Kansas City, Missouri, in the early afternoon of March 1, 1966, and may have been present at the regular CORE meeting at 1505 East 12th on the night of March 1, 1966, where Squire Lance was scheduled to be a guest. Also present at this meeting, according to source, were one Herman Brashears of CORE, St. Louis, Missouri, and Carl Randolph of CORE, Kansas City, Kansas, these CORE representatives apparently being interested in possible announcements of Alinsky's targets and methods to be used in Kansas City, Missouri. However, no specific announcement was made, though it was indicated that demonstrations would be planned where necessary.

An article in the Kansas City Star dated March 3,

1966, quoted Alinsky as saying "Kansas City has one of the worst gerrymandered school districts in the country, north or south, and it breeds the worst type of de facto segregation." Alinsky accused the Star of misquoting Squire Lance, when Lance was waiting to meet Alinsky at the airport March 1, 1966, to the effect that Alinsky was out to attack the Star. Alinsky said he would return to Kansas City April 25, 1966, to teach a three-day Methodist seminar.

An article in the Kansas City Star dated March 17, 1966, quoted Dr. Deton J. Brooks, Jr., Negro, executive director of the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, as being critical of Alinsky's operations in Chicago, where Alinsky groups criticized both the mayor and Brooks, who directs 27 million dollars worth of projects in Chicago.

An article in the Kansas City Call, weekly Negro newspaper in Kansas City, Missouri, March 18, 1966, referred to a speech March 13, 1966, by Squire Lance, IAF representative, at the First Presbyterian Church, 1112 East 10th Street, pastored by Reverend Kenneth Waterman, described as active in the movement to bring the IAF to Kansas City. Lance said that Mayor Ilus Davis, Chairman, Human Resources Board in Kansas City, which directs the anti-poverty program, "let labor pick its own representative to serve on the board but when it came to Negroes, Davis and Judge Curry picked your spokesmen." Lance further indicated that Mayor Davis decides who represents "you" on the Human Resources Board, on the school board, and on the Human Relations Commission. The article parenthetically noted that members of the Board of Education are elected, not chosen by the mayor. Lance said "a full-scale public hearing should be held on the proposals" for anti-poverty projects now before the Human Resources Board for approval before being sent to the Office of Economic Opportunity for Federal funds. Lance said the Alinsky group has not set up headquarters in Kansas City, that Lance spends his time talking with people, lives at Northway Inn, 600 Paseo, and that Lance will make few speeches, devoting most of his time to organizing.

The above sources informed that there is no known

specific potential for violence, to date, in the organizing efforts of the IAF in Kansas City.

The organizing program will continue to be followed.

REC 29 100-373131-28
ST-108

April 14, 1966

[redacted]

Informant

Dear [redacted]

Your telegram of April 12th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, regulations of the Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of the information in our files preclude my commenting as you desire. I regret I cannot be of assistance in this instance but trust you will understand.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
APR 14 1966
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

NOTE: [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. The address is per the Oakland Telephone Directory. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as executive secretary of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the cause of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. Alinsky is a controversial figure and a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area, and has attended communist-sponsored meetings.

DFC:sep
(3)

APR 20 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 12 1966

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

BIAO 10 1204P EST APR 12 66 OA 137

O BLAO 13 PD WUX BERKELEY CALIF 12 848A PST

J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONSTITUTION AVE AND TEN ST NORTH WEST WASHDC

I AM AN ELDER IN THE FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, WHICH VOTED NO LAST EVENING ON PROPOSITION OF COMMISSSION ON RELIGION AND RACE OF THE S AN FRANCISCO PRESBYTERY TO BRING SAUL ALINSKY AND INDUSTRIAL AREA FOUNDATION TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA. WE WERE CONCERNED ABOUT THE METHODS ADVOCATED BY ALINSKY. CAN YOU ADVISE IF HIS METHODS HAVE RESULTED IN VIOLENCE TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY IN OTHER AREAS

CHARLES A RUMMEL.

100-373128

REC 29
SI-108

15 APR 18 1966

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222, 250

b6
b7C

LAW OFFICES
OF
[redacted]
2855 TELEGRAPH AVENUE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94705

THOMAS F. OLSON
THOMAS H. BURCHAM
ASSOCIATES

TELEPHONE
THORNWALL 3-9600

April 21, 1966

OH.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for your prompt letter to me of April 17 concerning my inquiry of April 12, which had reference to the action of the Presbytery of San Francisco in enlisting the help of Mr. Saul Alinsky. I understand your situation.

Just as a matter of information, [redacted] of the San Francisco Presbytery, has taken a positive stand not to obligate the Church's assets for $200,000 for Mr. Alinsky's visit to California, and the leading Presbyterian Churches in the Oakland-Alameda-Berkeley area are appealing the decision of the San Francisco Presbytery to the Synod of California.

Thanks, anyway, for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

lf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/83 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

REC- 43 100-3731-29 no ack - reply

5 APR 26 1966

09 MAY 5 1966

CORRESPONDENC

4/18/66

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I think I read somplace that you are a Presbyterian, and I am. I belong to 1st Presbyterian church Sanger, Calif.

I readd that the Presbyterians of San Francisco & Oakland have voted $200,000.00 to give to the "Industrial Areas Foundation", which is headed by one "Saul Alinsky" of Chicago, for the purpose of educating community leaders among minority groups.

I know of several people in the San Joaquin Valley who have been "educated" by Saul Alinsky and all they do is cause trouble.

I wonder if you have in F.B.I. files any information that you could send me on this man that could be used to perhaps change their minds as I understand their decision to so spend this money has caused quite a stir in some circles.

Thanks

[redacted]

b6
b7C

April 27, 1966

REC 17
62-105 / 80-3731-30

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of April 18, 1966.

With respect to your inquiry, regulations of the Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of information in our files preclude my commenting as you desire. I regret I cannot be of assistance in this instance but trust you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
APR 27 1966
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the cause of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. Alinsky is a controversial figure and a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area, and has attended communist-sponsored meetings.

DCM:rss (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 MAY 18 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

4/18/66

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
F.B.I.
Washington D. C.

Dear sir:

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I wonder if you have in F.B.I. files any information that you could send me on this man that could be used to perhaps change their minds as I understand their decision to so spend this sum has caused quite a stir in some circles.

Thanks

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

REC 17 100-373131-30

ST-105

18 MAY 2 1966

mml

TC 4-26-66 mes
ACK 4-27-66
DCM: mes

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/19/80 BY SP8BDJ/mw
222,550

TD-2a

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19 1944

___Director	___Mr. Acers
___Mr. Tolson	___Mr. Hince
___Mr. E. A. Tamm	___Mr. Blaylock
___Mr. Clegg	___Mr. Breese
___Mr. Coffey	___Mr. Carlson
___Mr. Glavin	___Mr. Donaldson
___Mr. Ladd	___Mr. Grassy
___Mr. Nichols	___Mr. Leahy
___Mr. Rosen	___Mr. McCabe
___Mr. Tracy	___Mr. F. T. McIntyre
___Mr. Egan	___Mr. Meyers
___Miss Gandy	___Mr. Rogers
___Mr. Gurnea	___Mr. Sloan
___Mr. Harbo	___Mr. Treadwell
___Mr. Hendon	___Mr. Vechery
___Mr. Carson	___Mr. Rosen
___Mr. McGuire	
___Mr. Pennington	
___Mr. Renneberger	
___Mr. Q. Tamm	

	___Mrs. Haslam
	___Miss Broyhill
	___Miss Druhe
	___Miss Dunaway
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___Mail Room	___Miss Rylance
___Mechanical Sec.	___Mrs. Shane
___Personnel Files	___Miss Van Horn
___Washington Field	___Miss Wolfe
	___See me
	___Phone me
	___Send file
___FBI ANNEX - TR. BLDG.	___Place on Record
___Quantico	___Place on Record and Return
___JUSTICE BLDG.	
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___Note and return	
___Please handle	
___File our files	

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DATE 06-22-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

TRAINING & INSPECTION DIV.

TD-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/12/ 1944

___Director	___Mr. Coers
___Mr. Tolson	___Mr. Ladd
___Mr. E. A. Tamm	___Mr. Breese
___Mr. Clegg	___Mr. Carlson
___Mr. Coffey	___Mr. Donaldson
___Mr. Glavin	___Mr. Grassy
___Mr. Ladd	___Mr. Johnson
___Mr. Nichols	___Mr. Leahy
___Mr. Rosen	___Mr. McCabe
___Mr. Tracy	___Mr. F. T. McIntyre
___Mr. Egan	___Mr. Meyers
___Miss Gandy	___Mr. Rogers
___Mr. Gurnea	___Mr. Sloan
___Mr. Harbo	___Mr. Treadwell
___Mr. Hendon	___Mr. Vechery
___Mr. Carson	___Mr. Rosen
___Mr. McGuire	
___Mr. Pennington	
___Mr. Rembarger	
___Mr. Quinn Tamm	

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	___Mrs. Haslam
	___Miss Broyhill
	___Miss Druhe
	___Miss Dunaway
___Chief Clerk's Office	___Mrs. Griggs
___Records Section	___Miss Herrick
___Mail Room	___Mrs. Shane
___Mechanical Sec.	___Miss Van Horn
___Personnel Files	___Miss Wolfe
___Washington Field	___See me
	___Phone me
	___Send file.
	___Place on Record
___FBI ANNEX - TR. BLDG.	___Place on Record and Return
___Quantico	
___JUSTICE BLDG.	
✓ Room 5256 - Quantico	
___Note and return	
___Please handle	
___File our files	

Copy of attached memorandum sent to you with summary of data on Alinsky on 9/9/44.

TRAINING & INSPECTION DIV.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

8 8

FBI

Date: 5/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Debeach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380)(C)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka;
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Kansas City airtel to the Bureau, 3/23/66.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum; one copy is indicated to Chicago for information.

Appropriate military agencies have been furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum.

1 xerox - Commerce per req. 10-12-66 BFB:ef

55

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. MAY 31 1966
How Forw. R-5 REC-4
By Pfe - mld

100-3731-31

RACIAL UNIT

3 JUN 1 1966

ENCLOSURE

1-Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1-Chicago (Enc. 1)(RM)(Info)(100-522)
1-Kansas City
HKJ:rc
(3)

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DATE 3/21/80 BY SP1GSK/CA

236

1 xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab

Approved: 53 JUN 7 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
May 26, 1966

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
also known as
"Sol Alinsky,"
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to prior memorandum dated March 23, 1966.

News media in the Kansas City area have publicized since March 23, 1966, organizing of the poor and "have nots" in the inner-city area, Kansas City, Missouri, by Saul D. Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago, Illinois. Squire Lance, an employee of the IAF, has been identified as the IAF organizer in Kansas City, Missouri.

Saul D. Alinsky, "Community Organizer and Executive Director of Industrial Areas Foundation," gave a series of three lectures at Hendrick's Hall, St. Paul School of Theology, Truman Road and Van Brunt Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, April 25-26, 1966, as part of a "Workshop on Community Organization." The workshop was limited to a small group of Methodists, though lectures were open to a wider selection of the public by special invitation. The workshop and lectures were sponsored under the Church Community Relations and Research Program of the St. Paul School of Theology, in cooperation with the Department of City Work of the Division of the National Mission of the Methodist Church. A summary of Alinsky's lecture comments, reported in the Kansas City Times, a daily Kansas City newspaper, April 27, 1966, follows:

Alinsky said "Freedom can not be given, it must be taken." Alinsky said that demonstrations like sit-ins are no longer effective in throwing the status quo off guard; new tactics must be devised. He did not describe such new

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ENCLOSURE 100-3731-31

tactics. Alinsky said the curtain separating the Negro ghetto from the white community must be overcome or "we will rip it down," Alinsky said he looked upon nonviolence as a tactic, not an end; that Reverend Martin Luther King did only what could be done in the South, but similar tactics would not work in the North, and commented, "Can you imagine Northern Negroes sitting still, taking the abuse those in the South took?" Alinsky said there is presently a shift of persons from the civil rights movement to organizations such as those started by the IAF. In answer to a question from the audience, Alinsky said the IAF was not in Watts, California, at the time of the 1965 riot, was not invited to Rochester, New York, until after the 1964 riots there, and, in fact, the IAF has never been in a place where there was a riot. Alinsky said "I think the people of Watts showed extraordinary patience in taking what they took for so long." Prior to his lectures, Alinsky told a press conference, "pressures were being put on persons here not to join in the IAF program."

Reference is made to prior memoranda captioned "PROPROSED MARCH TO THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI POLICE DEPARTMENT BY COUNCIL FOR UNITED ACTION 5/21/66, RACIAL MATTERS" dated May 19 and 23, 1966. The memorandum dated May 19, 1966, reflects that the Council for United Action (CUA) was recently organized in the inner-city district as a local Kansas City organization by Squire Lance, a organizer-employee of Saul Alinsky's IAF of Chicago. The IAF had previously contracted in February, 1966, for a fee of $127,000 paid largely by local church representatives of the Citizens Participation Project to organize the inner-city district. Alinsky announced that the funds would generate in Kansas City (1) an organized power structure among the poor, staffed by residents of ghetto areas; (2) a non dependence on money donated to the organization by whites; and (3) a long, tedious period of organization to establish the power of the poor. Alinsky observed that the IAF is opposed to violence but also believes in the Judaeo-Christian concept of self-defense.

At the organizational meeting of the CUA on the night of April 29, 1966, at the Wayne Miner Auditorium convened by Reverend A. L. Johnson, Pastor of Zion Grove Baptist Church, the following officers were elected for CUA:

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reverend O. D. Carson, President (Pastor of Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church and President of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance);

Alvin Brooks, First Vice President (local chairman of CORE);

Reverend Wallace Hartsfield, Second Vice President;

Mrs. Juanita Smith, Secretary.

An article in the Kansas City Star, daily Kansas City, Missouri newspaper dated May 9, 1966, reflects that 60 ministers and laymen, representing the "Interdenominational Ministers alliance", on May 9, 1966, requested C. M. Kelley, Chief of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department to have them fingerprinted and photographed so they would "stand along side" Negroes in the community. The Reverend O. D. Carson, President of the Alliance, said he was objecting to indiscriminate arrests that Negroes in the community experienced for "such a long period of time". Chief Kelley said he would present the request to the Board of Police Commissioners. Reverend Carson said he would await the decision of the Board of Police Commissioners as to the fingerprinting proposal and in the mean time "his people would go on living under the same conditions".

An article in the Kansas City Star dated May 14, 1966, reported a meeting on the night of May 13, 1966, of the newly named "Council of United Action"(CUA). About 100 persons, including Squire Lance, organizer for Alinsky, attended the meeting at the Wayne Minor Auditorium. Reverend Junious Hall, Chairman of the CUA's Police Committee reported that 15 ministers from the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance visited Chief Kelley at his headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, on Monday. The group requested of the Chief that they be fingerprinted and photographed so they could be "identified with their people". Hall said that if police can pick up any Negro within an area just because a crime has been committed, the Negro ministers should be subject to a similar treatment. Hall said that Reverend O. D. Carson, President of CUA, had just received a letter from Chief Kelley granting their request to be fingerprinted "so you can be identified with your people". Hall reported to the group, "I am now one of Kansas City's arch-criminals because of the color of my skin". Hall said the

offer was made to the police department as a challenge to be photographed and fingerprinted as a criminal. "The police accepted this challenge," Mr. Hall said, "even though the only crime I have committed is the crime of being born black". Hall said this affronts four-fifths of the people in the world who have colored skin and "the time of police holding us down is over".

Carson said later the fingerprinting and photographing of persons was a badge worn by the community. Carson said it was possible for persons to be picked up, taken to police headquarters and put through the process, even though no crime had occurred. The article concluded by stating "members of CUA adopted a proposal to meet next Saturday at Zion Grove Baptist Church and go to Chief Kelley's Office where they can be fingerprinted and photographed." "We all want to wear the badge of our community," one person said.

It was indicated that an additional purpose of marching to the Police Department to be mugged and photographed was to obtain high publicity and make the situation known to the public.

The memorandum dated May 23, 1966, describes the march and results.

An editorial in the Kansas City Times, daily Kansas City, Missouri newspaper, dated May 25, 1966, reflects that the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department was the Alinsky Target in the recent meetings between police officials and representatives of the CUA, and the march that occurred May 21, 1966. The editorial pointed out that the CUA had not made specific charges of police harassment and brutality against Negroes; that Alinsky's pattern is to look for villains. The editorial commented that Alinsky is operating in a community (Kansas City, Missouri) that has the beginnings of a good anti-poverty program and where a public accommodations ordinance was approved by popular vote; where a mayor with a good civil rights record leads a council that has Negro membership, and where the schools and social agencies generally have faced up to the problems of race and poverty.

The editorial concluded: "Not that things are perfect; far from it. But they are not so imperfect as the Council for United Action, in its recruiting drive, would

have the public believe. The attacks will continue. Kansas City might as well learn to live with the situtation and go on about the business of building a better city."

Future pertinent activities of the CUA, and other possible activities of Alinsky representatives in Kansas City, Missouri, will be followed and appropriately documented under captions descriptive of a particular, purposed or actual, activity such as the recent "Proposed March to the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department by Council for United Action 5/21/66, Racial Matters."

October 20, 1966

REC-51 100-3731-32

ST-107

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ HMW
222, 250

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b7C

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 14th has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind expression of confidence in the work being done by the FBI. I hope our efforts will continue to merit your esteem.

In response to your inquiries, I am unable to furnish you information of the type you requested since data in our files is confidential, due to the regulations of the Department of Justice. It is a pleasure, however, to enclose other material which I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
OCT 20 1966
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 21 3 08 PM '66

Enclosures (2)
The Faith of Free Men
Deadly Duel

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the cause of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. Alinsky is a controversial figure and a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area, and has attended communist-sponsored meetings.

(100-3731)
DCL:tlc
(3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 NOV 1 1966

Dayton, Ohio
10/14/66

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, F.B.I.

1-1
mc

Dear Sir;

I'm writing to thank you for the wonderful work, of the Federal bureau of Investigation down through the years in helping to make America a country beyond any other, in freedom and a chance for the individual to better himself if he wishes.

Many people out across America to-day realize that there are those , who seem to have been programed to turn against the freedoms our forefathers handed down to us through the years. I believe the majority of Americans have been strong enough see through the wall of propaganda thrown out by some of our news papers, and T.V. we are thankful for the information you give us, such as the report on Herbert Aptheker, Wilkinson, etc. I realize that there is information you can't give out to the public, but I believe it is very important that every American, who cares for his freedom and our wonderful country, should learn as much about our most dangerous threat to America, that we have ever had, (communism)

In our news paper of 10/14/66 I read that A man is coming to Dayton, Ohio by the Name of SAUL ALINSKY to lecture in the United Theologial Seminary, But I have seen in many other magazines, and papers , that this man runs a school in Chicago to train persons in revolution, a school called the Industrial Areas Foundation. could you give me any information on this school, and if it is another front for communist,?

an

Thank You.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222, 250

REC-51 ST-103 100-373132

OCT 24 1966

ack OCT 13
10-20-66
DC L: tlc

CORRESPONDENCE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

8 8

F-B I

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

FD 217

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Sol Alinsky
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RM

This airtel is to advise the Bureau and Chicago of recent developments concerning contractual developments concerning the above-captioned individual, Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago, Illinois and the East Side Community Organization (ESCO), a local community organization set up to operate in Buffalo, New York under the direction of the IAF. The Bureau has been advised from time to time in semi-monthly communications captioned "POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE - MAJOR URBAN AREAS, RM" that ALINSKY and his IAF began operations in Rochester, New York in early 1965 through a community organization known as FIGHT, under a two year contract to organize the Negro community of that city to seek to solve the problems of racial tension and integration. The foregoing communications have also mentioned the possibility that the Buffalo organization, ESCO, was attempting to raise the necessary funds to contract with the IAF for the same purposes and that ALINSKY had stated to the press several months ago that he hoped to begin operations in Buffalo on or about 11/1/66.

3 - Bureau (AM-RM)
2 - Chicago (100-522) (AM-RM)
1 - Buffalo
CES:mas
(6)

REC-18 100-3731-33

OCT 31 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/80 BY SP-1 GSK

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Approved: Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SUBV. CONTROL

The "Buffalo Courier Express" in its 10/25/66 edition, Page 25, reported a press conference held by ALINSKY on the preceding day in which he announced that the IAF will begin operations in Buffalo on 11/1/66, through the already established ESCO. ALINSKY was reported to have stated "preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality - keep the animals quiet in the zoo." ALINSKY said he was unable to predict the future course of events since a new organization has to be formed with a constitution and by-laws. He said ESCO, whose principal purpose was to raise the necessary money to hire IAF, will not direct operations. The job of this group was to raise the money and it will have no jurisdiction over the program.

ALINSKY introduced RICHARD K. HARMON, age 29, a member of his Chicago staff and Director of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) who will take charge of the Buffalo project. HARMON has headed TWO for the last five years.

[redacted] stated on 10/27/66 that the principal issue affecting racial tensions in the Buffalo area is that surrounding the Buffalo Board of Education's "4-4-4 Plan," a device to eliminate de facto segregation in the Buffalo School System. This plan calls for changing the population of public schools in grades 4 - 8 by bussing of Negro children to white schools to achieve an approximate ratio of 65% white to 35% Negro and to change the format of the high school curriculum from the present separate academic and technical schools to a combination of academic and technical curricula. This plan, due to be voted on by the Board of Education on 11/15/66, has aroused considerable support from leaders in the Negro community, as well as outspoken opposition from parents in the white school areas who have formed an organization called Citizens for Neighborhood Schools (CNS). [redacted] stated that CNS has assembled several picket demonstrations at Buffalo's City Hall during the past several weeks and has held meetings in the white community to build up support for its protest against this plan. [redacted] pointed out that this issue is tailor-made for the eventual involvement of ALINSKY and his organization, but he is of the opinion that some considerable period of time will elapse before ALINSKY can organize and staff a Buffalo group.

b6
b7C

BU 100-18598

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will check records for any subversive affiliations on the part of RICHARD K. HARMON, formerly connected with the Woodlawn Organization, Chicago, Illinois.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/30/66

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka;
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RM

Re Buffalo airtel, 10/27/66.

The Bureau was advised by reairtel that SAUL ALINSKY and the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) had agreed to enter into a contract with a then-unnamed group in Buffalo, New York, for a three-year period of "grass roots" organization of the Negro community of the city.

Racial sources and informants have been alerted to furnish any specific information concerning the new organization to work with the IAF in Buffalo. No information has been obtained from these sources or from news sources to indicate that this new group has materialized as yet.

This matter is being followed and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent data obtained.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo
CES;jny
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

EX-108 222,250

REC-28 100-3731-34

JAN 5 1967

SUBV. CONTROL

JAN 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

222,250

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Gasper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Alinsky With East Side Leaders

MR. COLES MR. HARMON MR. ALINSKY REV. FORD

IAF Head Introduces Director Who Will Head Organization in Buffalo

Alinsky Plans First Moves: Finding People and Issues

Meets Leaders of East Side Group, Plans to Start Progrm Nov. 1

By FRANK BUELL

"The only office I'll need for a while is a telephone booth to set up appointments," Richard K. Harmon, director of organization for the Industrial Areas Foundation in Buffalo, said Monday afternoon.

Introduced by Saul D. Alinsky, executive director of the IAF, in the Michigan Ave. Branch YMCA, Mr. Harmon—who is 29 but could pass as an undergraduate on a college campus—summarized his job at the outset of work on the East Side:

"Meet people. Find issues. Try to build a vehicle so they can carry out decisions they make."

Questioned how the Buffalo community organizing effort will take shape and what groups may be prominent, he answered:

"Let's wait and take a look."

Starts Officially Tuesday

Mr. Alinsky, who believes the only effective power for minority groups is in mass organization, and Mr. Harmon met with directors of the East Side Community Organization Inc., which raised funds to bring the IAF to Buffalo.

Nov. 1—next Tuesday—is the official date for the beginning of the two-year, $150,000 effort in Buffalo. However, Mr. Harmon already has moved to Buffalo with his family, including two children.

The focus of IAF organization—as shown by programs in Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and Rochester—is concerted action against "the white power structure," of which Mr. Alinsky said Monday:

"We don't think they are omnipotent. They can be challenged and taken."

The IAF director emphasized two items in his experience with Buffalo.

Cites "Positive Asset"

"I have been impressed in Buffalo by seeing a certain number of middle-class professional Negroes who are committed to their people and have not become part of the white power structure.

"I have not seen this in other cities. It should be an extremely helpful and positive asset in our organizing."

Mr. Alinsky also referred to a "significant fact" about the ESCO financial drive.

"The money raised includes contributions from people in the low-income community involved. This is the first time this has happened and it suggests real concern by the local community," he said.

Robert T. Coles, vice president of ESCO, said 10% of the money pledged—or $16,500—is from individuals on the East Side.

The financial goal was $150,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

29
BUFFALO EVENING NEWS
Buffalo, N. Y.

Date: 10/25/66
Edition: Complete Financi
Author:
Editor:
Title: SAUL A. ALINSKY; INDUSTRIAL AREA FOUNDATION;
Character:
or
Classification: 100-
Submitting Office: Buffalo

☐ Being Investigated

file 100-3731

100-3731-A-3

NOT RECORDED

62 NOV 22 1966

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000. Of the $165,000 pledged, $135,000 has been paid. Pledges are coming in at a rate of about $1000 a month, Mr. Coles said.

Terms Buffalo 'Typical'

Mr. Alinsky visited Buffalo last May 21-22 and agreed on the Nov. 1 starting date, based on payment of $75,000 provided by the United Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Christ.

The second $75,000 payment will be made at the end of the first year, Mr. Coles said.

Mr. Alinsky said Buffalo is a typical northern segregated city.

"Wherever you have Negroes and whites, wherever you have segregation, and second class citizens, there are lots of resemblances in cities—whether its Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Oakland, Cleveland or Detroit."

Mr. Alinsky added that Buffalo has "major constituencies of national groups who should learn their own problems are not any different than those of the Negro, except the difference in color of skin.

"No Point to Violence"

"The low-income Poles and Italians are not getting a much better break than Negroes in this town," he said.

An exponent of power and militant action, Mr. Alinsky explained that power and riots are not related in civil rights demands.

"When a community is organized and has power to get things done and is proving to itself that it is taking part in the debating, decision-making, democratic process, the idea of violence does not cross the mind," he said.

"There is no point to violence and rioting unless people are thwarted, frustrated, defeated and see no way out."

He made clear that "preventing violence" is not a major point in IAF thinking.

"But this is in the mind of white agencies with a zoo-keeper mentality," he declared. "They just want to keep the animals quiet."

Mr. Alinsky and Mr. Harmon met Monday afternoon with about 75 East Side leaders interested in the organization plan and had dinner in the Statler Hilton with directors of the East Side Community Organization.

The Rev. Richard D. Ford is president of ESCO.

Head of IAF Effort In Buffalo Stresses Self-Determination

The key man in the Industrial Area Foundation's Buffalo project joined the IAF staff five years ago because he "liked the idea of self-determination."

Richard K. Harmon most recently was associate director of the Woodlawn Organization in the neighborhood of the first community organization effort by the IAF in Chicago.

He is a native of Colorado, a graduate of Colgate University in 1958 and did graduate work in religion and literature at the University of Chicago.

Dedicated to helping people who are "locked out of equality," Mr. Harmon said of the race issue:

"It is important that the nation and especially the cities solve these issues and grievances. [illegible]

Shy From Predictions

"The only way is through the people who are directly affected. And to solve their own problems they must have an organization built. That's why I'm in the [illegible]

Neither Mr. Harmon nor Saul D. Alinsky, head of the IAF, would predict the course of action in Buffalo.

Mr. Alinsky emphasized that programs, issues and tactics are decided by local people, including local leadership.

He said Mr. Harmon will spend at least two months learning the power patterns of the community and spending lots of time just getting to know people.

He commented that more than eight months of IAF work in Rochester preceded the organization of FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today), the militant local organization to speak for the Negroes.

CAO Role Questionable

Mr. Alinsky declined any comment on what existing neighborhood groups might figure prominently in the amalgamated organization.

Encouraging small groups to become part of the unified voice that will gain political, economic and cultural status is one of Mr. Harmon's assignments.

Asked about the possible role of Community Action Organization units, Mr. Alinsky replied they "may or may not" form a part.

He called them "pathetic pawns in the politics of the poverty program," which he has criticized as of little consequence in improving the status of the Negro.

He said Mr. Harmon may have a staff of four or five assistants—including "maybe one or two from outside Buffalo"—depending on "what happens."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/89 BY SP8 BTJ/mw

Alinsky Outlines Buffalo Program

"Build, build, build." That will be the initial major goal of Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago when it begins East Side organization Nov. 1, Saul D. Alinski, IAF executive director, said Monday.

"Preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality — keep the animals quiet in the zoo," Alinsky said.

In outlining IAF plans for Buffalo at a press conference held in Michigan Ave. YMCA, Alinsky said the first year of a three-year, $150,000 program will be devoted to building a strong organization "with as much power as possible."

Richard K. Harmon, 29, of Chicago, staff director there of IAF's Woodlawn Organization, will be director of the Buffalo project. Harmon, who headed the Woodlawn Organization for the last five years, attended the press conference.

The first thing he will do, Harmon said, will be "to meet as many people as I can and find out what the issues are and a vehicle by which to carry out the decisions."

Says Buffalo Typical

Alinsky, a 57-year-old sociologist and former faculty member of the University of Chicago, described Buffalo as "a typical, northern segregated city except that you have major constituencies of national groups here which should learn that their problems really aren't any different from those of others."

Buffalo, he said, used to be known as a stopover for honeymooners en route to Niagara Falls. "For the Negro, Buffalo is no honeymoon."

Nonchalantly smoking a cigarette and interspersing comments on a wide range of Negro problems in this country, Alinsky outlined plans for Buffalo as follows:

Harmon's staff would consist of four or five persons, not necessarily all of Buffalo. They would devote probably about the first six months to ascertaining "who's who and what's what."

Meetings would be held with community groups to learn what community interests are of concern.

The next step would be setting up a convention to draft a constitution and bylaws.

What happens after that? "It's unpredictable," Alinsky said. "It depends on what the issues are and things that happen."

He said he had no idea what organizational groups would be tapped for support. "A lot of these so-called organizations are phonies," he declared. As for support by politicians, he suggested they "stay in their own backyards."

East Side Community Organization, Inc. (ESCO), which raised the funds to hire IAF, will not direct the project, Alinsky and Robert T. Coles, vice president of ESCO, said. ESCO's role was simply funding.

"They pay us the money. They have nothing to say on its disbursal or the organization of our program," Alinsky explained.

He said 10 per cent of funds would cover administrative expenses and that Harmon's salary would possibly be about $9,000 annually to be drawn from the remaining 90 per cent of funds.

Alinsky estimated that it would probably take the entire first year of the program to build a sufficiently strong East Side organization.

He said he expected local ministers would prove an influential element in the project. Another element from which he expected support is the middle-class Negro, he said.

"I'm impressed. I keep sort of rubbing my eyes from time to time. Buffalo is about the only community in America in which I have seen a certain number of middle-class professional Negroes committed to their people."

Alinsky, whose organizational practices in other U.S. cities have triggered controversy, said that communities in which IAF has operated escaped racial disturbances last summer.

"Woodlawn (in Chicago's east side) didn't even ripple. Detroit's east side were the west

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

25

BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Date: 10/25/66
Edition: Four Star
Author:
Editor:
Title: SAUL D. ALINSKY; INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION;
Character:
or
Classification: 100-
Submitting Office: Buffalo

☐ Being Investigated

File 100-3731

100-373[illegible]-A

NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 15 1966

MCT-6

62 NOV 22 1966

side didn't even ripple," he said. He noted that Rochester, where racial violence exploded in 1965, was quiet. IAF has undertaken a two-year program in Rochester.

Buffalo resembles Rochester, he said. "They have the same issues of discrimination against minority groups and second-class citizenry for Negroes," he said. "Very few things stink worse in this country than segregation," he commented.

The government's anti-poverty program hasn't helped the Negro, Alinsky declared. He called the Negroes "pathetic pawns" in the federal program and recipients of "only crummy crumbs."

Coles said that ESCO raised $165,000 including $65,000 cash. The total also includes $30,000 pledged by Presbytery of Western New York involved in a court suit over the funds.

Alinsky Meets Group

Alinsky came here from Rochester, where the IAF project is called Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today (FIGHT). Prior to the press conference he met with about 40 local persons representing the clergy, Community Action Organization (CAO), civil rights organizations and other community groups.

ESCO officers, headed by the Rev. Richard D. Ford, president, and the board of directors, attended a reception and dinner for Alinsky at Hotel Statler Hilton. He left Monday night for Chicago.

Robert T. Coles Richard K. Harmon Saul D. Alinsky Rev. Richard D. Ford

...in press conference at the Michigan Ave. YMCA

2

SAC, Buffalo (100-18598) 2/10/67

Director, FBI (100-3731) 35

EX-104 REC-127

1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Trainor

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Sol Alinsky
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/80 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
000, 250

Reurlet 1/30/67 advising that captioned matter is being placed in a closed status since the new racial group known as BUILD has been identified and that a separate case file is being opened on BUILD for investigative attention.

Unless you receive information indicating that BUILD is other than a legitimate civil rights organization no investigation of the organization should be initiated. If any information is received that BUILD may be the object of communist infiltration, an investigation should be conducted to determine the nature and extent of the infiltration and the results submitted under the caption "Communist Infiltration of BUILD, Internal Security - C."

The activities of BUILD which affect the racial situation in Buffalo are, of course, of interest to the Bureau from the standpoint of racial intelligence and these activities should be followed through appropriate sources. Information developed in this regard should be furnished to the Bureau under a title descriptive of the activity involved as required in reporting general racial matters.

JCT:spg
(5)

MAILED 19
FEB 9 1967
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62 FEB 21 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 13

Letter to SAC, Buffalo
RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Sol Alinsky
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS
100-18598

NOTE:

Relet advises that Alinsky, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation, announced on 10/24/66 that his organization would commences work in Buffalo, New York, to organize the Negro community and that a new group would be formed to work under the direction of the Industrial Areas Foundation. The Industrial Areas Foundation is a professional organizing outfit and Alinsky is a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration. The Buffalo Office has determined that the local group formed in Buffalo to work under the direction of the Industrial Areas Foundation has adopted the name BUILD chosen from the words "Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, and Dignity."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-3731) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 1/30/67

FROM : SAC, Buffalo (100-18598) (C)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka;
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RM

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lmw
ON 5/24/82
222,250

Remyairtel 10/27/66.

Reairtel advised SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), announced on 10/24/66 that his organization would commence work in Buffalo, New York on or about 11/1/66 to organize the Negro community and that a new group would be formed to work with and under the direction of IAF.

The "Buffalo Evening News," a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York reported on Page 37 of its Complete Financial Edition for 1/11/67 that the new Alinsky program organization, established on 1/10/67, would be known as "BUILD," a name chosen from the words, "Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, and Dignity." The following officers were announced:

Rev. S. FRANK EMMANUEL
Pastor
Delaine-Waring AME Church
Buffalo, New York
Temporary Chairman

REC-59 100-3731-35

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-522) (Info) (RM)
6 - Buffalo
(2 - 100-New, BUILD, RM)
(1 - 157-228, POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE)
(1 - 100-19229, [redacted])
(1 - [redacted] (C)

3 FEB 2 1967

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CES;bmp
(9)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/JA 3-27-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4, 2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-30-87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJ. CONTROL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

CONFIDENTIAL

CLARKE EATON, JR.
Temporary Vice Chairman

Mrs. JEANETTE BROWN
Temporary Secretary

Racial Source [redacted] advised on 1/23/67 that Rev. S. FRANK EMMANUEL is highly regarded in the Buffalo Negro community and is a logical choice for Chairman of BUILD. He is not a radical racist but he does not have a wide background in racial matters and problems related to integration.

Racial Source [redacted] CLARKE EATON, JR., a leader in CORE, volunteered to accept the position of Vice Chairman. It is, therefore, clear that BUILD intends to absorb such existing groups as CORE and NAACP.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that BUILD has located no permanent headquarters as yet. [redacted]

Neither Rev. EMMANUEL, CLARKE EATON, JR., or Mrs. JEANETTE BROWN are known to this office to have any affiliation with subversive groups or individuals.

CONFIDENTIAL

BU 100-18598

CONFIDENTIAL

Captioned case is being placed in a closed status since a new racial group in Buffalo has been identified. A separate case file is being opened for investigative attention. The Bureau will be informed of any pertinent developments.

CONFIDENTIAL

0-20 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/80 BY SP6BTJ/lmw
222,350

UPI-141
(CARMICHAEL)
DETROIT--BLACK POWER ADVOCATE STOKELY CARMICHAEL DENOUNCED THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TODAY AS "THE MOST TREACHEROUS ENEMY" OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE.

CARMICHAEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, SHARED A PLATFORM WITH SAUL ALINSKY, ORGANIZER OF URBAN POVERTY.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS BEEN LABELLED AS THE SALVATION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE," CARMICHAEL SAID. "IT'S THE MOST TREACHEROUS ENEMY THE NEGRO PEOPLE HAVE.

"GEORGE AND LURLEEN WALLACE RUN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN ALABAMA. AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, THEY'RE BED FELLOWS WITH ASST. SEC. OF STATE AND FORMER ATTY. GEN. NICHOLAS KATZENBACH."

CARMICHAEL CALLED ON NEGROES TO ORGANIZE AN INDEPENDENT BASE TO PROMOTE THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

CARMICHAEL AND ALINSKY, HEAD OF THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION, SPOKE TO A LARGELY WHITE AUDIENCE OF 300 IN A DOWNTOWN METHODIST CHURCH. THE MEETING WAS AN OPEN FORUM BILLED AS A TALK ABOUT "RACISM IN WHITE AMERICA."

1/18--TS351PES

100-3731-A
NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 25 1967

NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 25 1967

57 FEB 1 1967 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

CONSOLIDATION

Tolson
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Sees Sacrifices Ahead by Negroes

Stokely Airs Black Power

DETROIT, Jan. 19 (UPI) — Black power spokesman Stokely Carmichael said yesterday a "whole generation may have to be sacrificed" before American Negroes attain equality.

Mr. Carmichael, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, said the sacrifice might be necessary before Negroes learn they have the right to fight.

"This is why we can never win in Vietnam — because they (Viet Cong) have learned in fighting the French for so many years that the right to fight is their's. We must learn that also."

DISCUSSION

Mr. Carmichael shared a stage with Saul Alinsky, head of the Industrial Areas Foundation, during a day of debate and discussion on racism in general and black power in particular. More than 300 persons, most of them white clergymen, watched.

Mr. Carmichael discussed his black power theories in detail, explaining how an "organized minority" could come to control the country. He said SNCC's work in Lowndes County, Ala., was an example.

He said Negroes came within 200 votes of sweeping the county offices in the last election and would win in the next balloting. After that, newly elected county officials will propose an extreme hike in property taxes.

"The Negroes, being propertyless, will vote for the taxes. And the handful of landowners, if they don't pay the taxes, will have to forfeit their land. And the county will then redistribute it. That's called land redistribution and that's what this country doesn't want to talk about," he said.

MR. ALINSKY

Mr. Alinsky said clergymen as individuals were contributing to the civil rights movement but whole church organizations and power units were not committed.

Mr. Alinsky described the civil rights movement as being immobile. "It's not only laying on dead center, but it's beginning to smell." He called for the civil rights movement to become "a fighting force on the American scene."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 10
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 1-19-67

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/89 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

100-3731-A
NOT RECORDED
70 JAN 26 1967
JAN 25 1967

NOT RECORDED
1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446080-A

0-19 (Rev. 12-9-66)

United Press International

Stokely Carmichael, left, and Saul Alinsky in Detroit.

Carmichael Assails Democrats, Liberals

Special to The Washington Post

DETROIT, Jan. 18—Negro leader Stokely Carmichael today called the Democratic Party an esemy of Negroes, criticised the American labor movement and told white liberals to stay out of the Negro ghetto.

Carmichael, the chairman of the militant Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was a featured speaker along with Saul Alinsky, the Chicago-based "organizer of the poor," at a conference on "Racism in White America." The meeting was sponsored by white ministers at a local Methodist church here and attended by more than 200 ministers and civil rights workers.

Carmichael said the role of white liberals in the civil rights movement is to stay in their own areas and "r[illegible] funds and organiz[illegible] the suburbs to support the Negro cause."

Although the Democratic Party has been called "the salvation of the Negro people," he said, "in reality it's the most treacherous enemy the Negro people have. George and Lurleen Wallace run the Democratic Party in Alabama. As far as I'm concerned, they're bedfellows with . . . former Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach."

Speaking of organized labor as "the most capitalistic movement this country has ever seen," Carmichael said, "They didn't question the institution, they just wanted a piece of the pie."

Alinsky criticized "good white Americans" who in reality are segregationists. "As soon as a good white American gets in a polling booth, that booth covers him up like a Klan robe," he said.

77 JAN 30 1967

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BJJ/lmw

~~5/10~~ 222,250

The Washington Post
Times Herald X
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 1/19/67

100-3731-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 26 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446080-A

March 29, 1967

REC 22 100-3731-36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your telegram of March 24th has been received.

In response to your communication, information in FBI files is confidential, due to regulations of the Department of Justice. I want to assure you, however, that this Bureau, as a strictly investigative agency, is continuing to make every effort to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch, and any facts we develop indicative of violations of Federal law are promptly presented to the appropriate United States Attorney and/or to the Department of Justice for prosecutive consideration.

Enclosed is a publication which you may not have had the opportunity to read.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 19
MAR 29 1967
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
The FBI. . . Guardian of Civil Rights

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

DCL:gdc (3)

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89 APR 11 1967 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
REC'D DE LOACH
MAR 29 11 38

Ret to Lynn 4736

[redacted]

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NOTE: Correspondent complained about suggestive advertising on television in a prior wire dated 1-21-67 and her communication was referred to the Federal Communications Commission. Saul David Alinsky, aka Sol Alinsky, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation, announced on 10-24-66, that his organization would commence work in Buffalo, New York, to organize the Negro community and that a new group would be formed to work under the direction of the Industrial Areas Foundation. The Industrial Areas Foundation is a professional organizing outfit and Alinsky is a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration. The Buffalo Office has determined that the local group formed in Buffalo to work under the direction of the Industrial Areas Foundation has adopted the name BUILD chosen from the words "Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, and Dignity." (100-3731)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 25 1967

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]ach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BIA002 1123P EST MAR 24 67 (22)DEA061

DE GPA445 NL PD GRAND RAPIDS MICH 24

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

WHY IS SAL ALINSKI ALLOWED TO OPERATE AS A PUBLIC TROUBLEMAKER?

[redacted]

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Na

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222, 250

NE per prior corr

ack 3-29-67
DCL/gle
NML

cc - Mr. Morrell

REC 22

100-3731-36

EBI
APR 4 1967

COPIES DESTROYED

45 JUL 25 1973

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
DATE: 3/24/67
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Trainor

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

100-350

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise you of background information concerning Saul David Alinsky, a self-styled radical who is Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation, a professional organizing outfit headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, which is engaged in the work of organizing Negro communities and forming groups in various cities to work under its direction.

Alinsky has been Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation in Chicago since its establishment in 1940. The purported purpose of this organization is to study the causes of the problems of American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. A secondary purpose is to act in a consultant capacity in guiding staff developments and the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and it promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

Alinsky was born on January 30, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. He was educated in local grammar and high schools and attended the University of Chicago where he earned his doctorate in sociology. He studied in the field of criminology from 1930 to 1933 and from 1933 to 1936 was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the

VJCT:spg
(8)

ST-108

REC-82 100-350731-37

CONTINUED - OVER

14 MAY 3 1967

59 MAY 24 1967

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. C. D. DeLoach
RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939 he engaged in research and the study of delinquency in community life and in experimental approaches to community organization for crime prevention.

In his work with the Industrial Areas Foundation, Alinsky has started approximately 44 social action organizations in various cities throughout the country and has supplied organizing tools and organizers for many communities that have asked for them. When civil rights questions concerning housing, job opportunities, Negro ghetto areas, and poverty became the prime objectives of various racial and religious groups in the Chicago area, Alinsky entered this field of endeavor in Chicago and elsewhere and assisted in the formation of various community organizations. The funds necessary to obtain the services of Alinsky's organization have been raised in several cities by church groups as well as civil rights groups.

The methods used by Alinsky, such as rent strikes, "sit-ins," and picketing, to gain his objectives and the results obtained have been the subject of considerable controversy. Alinsky has been referred to as a controversial figure himself. He claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has also been referred to as a radical but not a revolutionist. He has been described as an opportunist who would use any friendship or contacts to advance his own aims. In connection with his activities, Alinsky has been reported as having associated with known communists and as having attended affairs sponsored by communist front groups in the Chicago area in the 1940's and early 1950's.

ACTION:

For information.

October 5, 1967

ST 101 100-3731-38

REC-35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BJ/lmw

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 29th, with enclosure, has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, regulations of the Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of information in our files preclude my commenting as you desire. I regret I cannot be of assistance in this instance but trust you will understand.

MAILED 19
T 5 1967
COMM - FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as executive secretary of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the cause of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. Alinsky is a controversial figure and a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area, and has attended communist-sponsored meetings.

ED:cjh (3)

276 cjh

6 OCT 11 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

9/29/67

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Here is a clipping from our local paper concerning this speaker, Mr. Saul Alinsky. Ever since he spoke in our local college on Tuesday, 9/26/67 people have been calling our local radio station to find out what the meaning of this kind of talk was all about. What kind of organization he means & why some whose speach was so radical should come to a little town like this to raise a rumpus. Every day on this station we have a one-hour question & answer program which is good for the community----but there is a big question about this man.

This morning we were told he (Alinsky) received $100,000.00 for four speeches in Rochester, which he asked for as his price & another $35,000.00 today from--of all people--"The National Coucil of Churches"--Now what is wrong? The Church is sponsoring this radical person?

Would you please give me your full information on Saul Alinsky and the National Council of Churches? Thank you very much.

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b7C

[redacted]

LL INFORMATION CONTAINED
EREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BU/
lmw

Also: What is this Industrial Areas Foundation? 222,250

ITC jas
10-3-67
ack EW/cjh
10-4-67
mml

ENCLOSURE

REC-35
ST 101

100-3731-38

10 OCT 6 1967

9/26/67

Alinsky Talk Tuesday Opens Corning College Convocations

CORNING — Saul Alinksy, known nationally for his work in organizing slum dwellers, will speak Tuesday at the first Corning Community College convocation of the school year.

Alinksy, director of the Industral Areas Foundation, will discuss "Organizers for Urban Power" in the campus gymnasium at 1 p. m.

Alinsky, 58, was born in a Chicago slum area, the son of Russian immigrant parents who were divorced when he was 14. Chicago is still his home, although he and his wife also keep a summer home near Carmel, Calif.

He entered the University of Chicago in 1926 and studied sociology. His first taste of social action, and his first arrest, came when he and other students took food to southern Illinois coal miners who were rebelling against the United Mine Workers.

After graduate study in criminology, he worked with the Illinois State Division of Criminology, then spent two years as a criminologist at the State Prison at Joliet.

In the 1930s he became active in various social causes, raising money for the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, of the newly formed Newspaper Guild and for Southern sharecroppers. He fought the eviction of slum dwellers who couldn't pay rent and worked for public housing.

In 1939 Alinsky began his career as a slum organizer. He started in Chicago's back - of - the - yards slum district, working with Catholic priests, left-wing labor leaders and stockyards workers.

His work led Chicago's Marshall Field to put up funds to allow Alinsky to organize elsewhere. In 1940 the Industrial Areas Foundation was created.

During the 1940s and 1950s he organiezd Mexican - American slums in California, Chicago, Detroit, the Chelsea section in New York and elsewhere.

He gained an unde[illegible] following among social workers, but did not become a national figure until he entered Woodlawn, his first Negro slum, in 1960. His success there, coupled with mounting racial tension across the nation, focused increasing attention on his methods.

Now Alinsky hopes to start a permanent training institute for organizers in either New York City or the San Francisco area, if enough funds can be found.

ALFRED — Saul Alinsky, sosociologist and community organizer, will give a free public lecture on "The Ideology of an Organizer in and for a Free Society" at Alfred University at 8 p. m. Tuesday in Howell Hall.

Alinsky will appear under the auspices of the Visting Scholars Program of the College Center of the Finger Lakes.

Van Gessel

Drohan

Laboratory Pro[illegible]
Promotions M[illegible]

CORNING — The appointm[illegible] of William H. Wheeler Jr[illegible] manager of marketing hea[illegible] list of three promotions [illegible] sales organization of [illegible] oratory Products Dep[illegible] Corning Glass Work[illegible]

Others named [illegible] Van Gessel, sales [illegible] tributor sales, a[illegible] Drohan, sales m[illegible] sales.

Wheeler joine[illegible] and for five [illegible] salesman in t[illegible] ucts Divisio[illegible] named sup[illegible] planning fo[illegible] ware and [illegible] as sales [illegible] oratory.

He hol[illegible] degree f[illegible]

Van [illegible] as mar[illegible] ment [illegible] He jo[illegible] as a[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BU/lmw
222,000

ENCLOSURE

100-373/-38

9/29/67

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Here is a clipping from our local paper concerning this speaker, Mr. Saul Alinsky. Ever since he spoke in our local college on Tuesday, 9/26/67 people have been calling our local radio station to find out what the meaning of this kind of talk was all about.. What kind of organization he means & why some white speech was so radical should come to a little town like this to raise a rumpus. Every day on this station we have a one-hour question & answer program which is good for the Community — but there is a big question

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

about this man.
This morning we were told he (Alinsky) received $100,000.00 for four speeches in Rochester, which he asked for as his price & another $35,000.00 today from — of all people — "The National Council of Churches" —
Now what is wrong? The Church is sponsoring this radical person?
Would you please give me your full information on Saul Alinsky and the National Council of Churches?
Thank you very much.

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b7C

Also: What is this Industrial Areas Foundation?

TC jas
3-67
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4-67
nml

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/97 BY 9803/RDD/BCE
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12/8/67

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-522)

From: Director, FBI (100-3731)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS
BUDED DECEMBER 14, 1967

Alinsky is the subject of a current name check request; therefore, a succinct resume concerning him covering biographical data and activities should be submitted to reach the Bureau by December 14, 1967. This resume should be in form suitable for dissemination.

Alinsky's name is included in the Rabble Rouser Index and you should comply with the instructions contained in SAC Letter 67-56 (G) dated September 12, 1967, by submitting a report in this case within 30 days of receipt of this communication.

TDR:llc
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

NOTE:

The succinct resume requested of Chicago is for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

MAILED 5
DEC 8 1967
COMM-FBI

X 101
REC 37

100-3731-40

19 DEC 9 1967

55 DEC 13 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES G[illegible]NT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/30/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Sol Alinsky,
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RRI
(OO: CHICAGO)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/80 BY [illegible]

Re Detroit letter to San Francisco dated 7/25/66 captioned as above.

For information of the Detroit Office, SAUL ALINSKY is on the Rabble Rouser Index of the Chicago Office.

The Bureau is requested to furnish the Chicago Office with any information regarding ALINSKY.

The Detroit Office is requested to identify source of information set out in above referenced letter inasmuch as it does not look as though all information regarding ALINSKY came from [redacted]

b6
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b7D

Detroit is also requested to characterize the WCO as Chicago is preparing a summary report on above captioned subject.

EX-113

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Detroit (RM)
1 - Chicago

REC-24 100-373139

JRS/laj
(5)

COPIES DESTROYED
45 JUL 25 1973

DEC 5 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.

DEC 21 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPR. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/18/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-2153)

SUBJECT: RABBLE ROUSER INDEX
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

OK to place Alinsky in Rabble Rouser Index JFBL

Re SAC letter 67-47, Section B, dated 8/4/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five (5) copies each (total 25) of separate write-ups on each of the following five individuals who are recommended for inclusion in captioned index:

[redacted]
JAMES LUTHER BEVEL
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/15/80 BY 5180 ECD/mbf

b6
b7C

Chicago will await Bureau action on individuals recommended for inclusion in the RRI and thereafter handle in accordance with instructions in referenced communication.

7 - Bureau (Encl. 25) (RM)
1 - 100-440423 [redacted]
1 - 100-445914 (JAMES LUTHER BEVEL)
1 - 100-3731 (SAUL DAVID ALINSKY)
1 - 157-1188 [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
6 - Chicago
1 - 157-347 [redacted]
1 - 157-830 (JAMES LUTHER BEVEL)
1 - 100-522 (SAUL DAVID ALINSKY)
1 - 105-13900 [redacted]
1 - 100-41899 [redacted]

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RJS/sfm
(13)

100-3731-

NOT RECORDED
162 AUG 30 1967

File in 100-3731

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-7-22-33

RRI cards prepared 8/30/67 cal

ENCLOSURE

60 SEP 18 1967

55 SEP 5 1967

395

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-25-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

APPROVED

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

NAME
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

SEX
Male

RACE
White

ALIASES
SOL ALINSKY

NATIONALITY
American (Jewish)

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH
January 30, 1909, Chicago, Illinois.

APPROVED

ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION
Industrial Area's Foundation (IAF)

POSITION IN ORGANIZATION
Executive Director

DESCRIPTION

HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS
5'11½"	180 pounds	Brown	Blue	right leg shorter than left due to hip injury

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/97 BY 9803/RRR/PCF/mad

FBI #
401 468

OTHER IDENT #

RESIDENCE
7241 South Paxton
Chicago, Illinois

BUSINESS ADDRESS
Room 1604
Willoghby Tower Bldg.
8 South Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

SUCCINCT RESUME OF ACTIVITIES:

Is Executive Director of IAF which studies causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in development of programs for solution of these problems. Also acts as consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community areas. One such organization was the Woodlawn Organization (TWO) used primarily for promoting racial integration. Has started 44 power bank organization throughout country and has supplied

BU FILE # 100-3731
FIELD OFFICE FILE # 100-522
SUBMITTING OFFICE CHICAGO

(5) - Bureau
2 - Chicago (1 - 100-522)
(1 - 157-2153) (RRI)

CBG/sfm
(7)

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organizing tools and organizers for many communities. ALINSKY reported to be a radical but not a revolutionist. Attached is article from the "New York Times" of August 2, 1965. ALINSKY travels extensively nationwide in connection with his IAF position.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-5183)

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF SAUL ALINSKY
AT JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
SEMINAR, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JULY 24-29, 1967
RM

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 7/21/67, and Chicago airtel to Charlotte, 7/27/67, (IO).

Enclosed for each office receiving this communication is an agenda and list of delegates to captioned seminar, and one copy of Chicago letter to Detroit, 3/16/65 regarding ALINSKY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

3 - Bureau (Encl-2)
1 - Atlanta (Encl-2)
1 - Chicago (Encl-2)
1 - Cincinnati (Encl-2)
1 - Columbia (Encl-2)
1 - Jackson (Encl-2)
1 - Jacksonville (Encl-2)
1 - Knoxville (Encl-2)
1 - Little Rock (Encl-2)
1 - Louisville (Encl-2)
1 - Memphis (Encl-2)
1 - New Orleans (Encl-2)
1 - New York (Encl-2)
1 - Oklahoma City (Encl-2)
1 - Philadelphia (Encl-2)
1 - Pittsburgh (Encl-2)
1 - Richmond (Encl-2)
1 - San Francisco (Encl-2)
1 - Savannah (Encl-2)
1 - Charlotte (157-5183)

ENCLOSURE

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CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1-8-2204

GCK:gc
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67 SEP 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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On 7/24/67, [redacted], advised that information had been received by his department that captioned seminar was being sponsored jointly by the Johnson C. Smith University of Charlotte, N. C., and by the Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, believed to be basically composed of Negro Presbyterian congregations.

[redacted] stated that the seminar was originally scheduled to be a closed affair with no one excepting the delegates attending the seminar to be admitted. [redacted] stated that the local press attempted to tie in ALINSKY's appearance in Charlotte with the racial riots occurring throughout the country noting that ALINSKY had previously been involved in organizing Negroes in Chicago which actions had resulted in considerable racial unrest.

Following this publicity, [redacted] states the authorities of Johnson C. Smith University decided to throw open the seminar to members of the press or representatives of the local police department so that they might be aware of the nature of the seminar and be assured that it was not a meeting in which the representatives would be instructed or incited to commit racial violence in their home communities. [redacted] states his department obtained a copy of the agenda and a copy of the delegates and attendants at this seminar and made such documents available to the Charlotte Division. A copy of the agenda and list of those members and attendants is enclosed for each office receiving a copy of this communication.

Offices receiving this communication will note that one or more representatives from the area covered by their respective division were in attendance at this seminar.

On 8/3/67, [redacted] stated that the seminar had concluded at the appointed time on 7/29/67, and that SAUL ALINSKY had departed Charlotte and no racial incident or information concerning such activities had been received during the seminar.

CE 157-5183

The Chicago Division by referenced communication advised that ALINSKY is not currently a subject of investigation in the Chicago Division. For all offices receiving this communication is enclosed a copy of Chicago letter to Detroit dated 3/15/65 entitled "SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, RM", which sets forth background information concerning ALINSKY.

No further action is contemplated by the Charlotte Division.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina

ALINSKY SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

July 24-29, 1967

DAILY SCHEDULE

8:00 - 8:30 A.M.	BREAKFAST University Memorial Union
9:00 - 12:00 P.M.	*Reading and Reflections
12:30 - 1:30 P.M.	DINNER
1:45 - 3:30 P.M.	SEMINAR Student Lounge University Memorial Union
3:30 - 4:00 P.M.	Coffee Break
4:00 - 5:30 P.M.	SEMINAR (continued)
6:00 - 6:30 P.M.	SUPPER University Memorial Union
7:30 - 9:30 P.M.	Discussion Groups

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/82 BY SP8BDT/mw
222,250

NOTE: Reading and reflections may be done in the Theological Seminar Library, Student Lounge and conference rooms of the University Memorial Union.

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100-3731-

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina

Summer Institute
For
Presbyterian Ministers

July 24-29, 1967

LEADER: Saul D. Alinsky
Executive Director
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

PARTICIPANTS

Andrews, Douglas
Garfield Organization
9 North Keeler Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Baxter, William D.
2615 LaSalle Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Beech, Robert
520 Memorial Drive
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Browne, William F.
St. Anthony's Parish
1021 Virginia Avenue
Norton, Virginia 24273

Costen, James H.
586 Lynn Valley Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Davis, David
5231 North Hartford Avenue
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74126

Doss, Ulysses
Olivet Methodist Church
147 South Keeler Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Earl, George
116 Navy Road
San Francisco, California

Ellis, John M.
Boggs Academy
Keysville, Georgia 30816

Flournoy, Nick
571 Brushton Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15204

Foster, Curtis
Garfield Organization
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Griffith, Leroy
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Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

Haddock, Charles W.
604 Grant Street
Newell, West Virginia 26050

Helfer, Helen H. (Miss)
370 Powelton Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Helms, Charles G.
1255 Briarcliff Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Hettrick, Richard
Wilder
Tennessee 38589

Page 2
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Maxell, Charles A.
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Perez, Manuel A.
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Shirley, Robert
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Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Smith, Benjamin (Mr. and Mrs.)
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New Orleans, Louisiana
(Infant Son)

Smith, J. W., Jr.
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Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Stephens, David E.
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Texarkana, Arkansas

Stewart, William A.
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Charlotte, North Carolina

Walker, Barnest H.
College Box 2307
Berea, Kentucky

Williams, Hosea
East Lake and Boulevard Drive
Kirkwood
Atlanta, Georgia

Wilson, Franklin D.
3066 Woodlawn Road
Jacksonville, Florida

Woods, Robert R.
Box 2362-A
Charleston, South Carolina

Wright, Pat S.
4669 Duluth Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38118

Young, C. M.
222 West Page Street
Gastonia, North Carolina

Black, Hector M.
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Atlanta, Georgia 30314

OTHERS

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Professor of Christian Education
and Homiletics
The Theological Seminary
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

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San Francisco, California

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Todd, George
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New York, New York 10027

Young, Philip H.
Director of Church Strategy
and Development
Board of National Missions
The United Presbyterian Church, USA
Appalachian Area
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Blacksburg, Virginia 24060

CONFIDENTIAL

MAR 1 5 1965

SAC, DETROIT

SAC, CHICAGO (157-331)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

100,350
Class. & Ext. By SP8BDllmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/15/85 5/15/80

Re Detroit airtel to Chicago dated 2/9/65 captioned "SAUL ALINSKY, RM".

Referenced communication requested the Chicago Division to check indices and if feasible, conduct appropriate credit and arrest checks and furnish the Detroit Office any pertinent data concerning subject.

For information of the Detroit Division, Chicago files contain numerous references pertaining to SAUL DAVID ALINSKY identical to SAUL ALINSKY; however, ALINSKY is not a subject of any current investigation by the Chicago Division.

A review of the Chicago Division files on 2/5/65 by SA JOHN P. O'BRIEN contained the following pertinent information concerning ALINSKY:

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ROO/BCC/MAS
ON 11/18/97

2 Paragraphs ~~Serials~~ pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

3 - Detroit (RM)
1 - 100-COMINFIL, SCLC
2 - Chicago
1 - 100-522 (ALINSKY)
JPO:jmn

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157-5183-31

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 28 1967
FBI—CHARLOTTE

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 157-331

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

4 Paragraphs ~~Pages~~ pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

A confidential source (Selective Service Board, Local Board 9, Chicago, Illinois - protect identity) advised the Chicago Division of the FBI on 8/23/44 the following:

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY was born 1/30/09. He is 5'11½" tall, weighs 180 pounds, has blue eyes, brown hair, wears glasses, and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury. He is employed as an administrator supervising

CONFIDENTIAL

the research and organizing of the industrial areas of certain states for the purpose of coordinating communication resources for the solution of social problems of crime, dependency, race relations, and general development of impoverished conditions. He has been employed by the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) since its organization in January, 1940, and is earning a salary of approximately $7,500 a year including approximately $2,500 a year expenses. Some of his past positions are set forth below:

He worked in the study of criminology from 1930 to 1933. From 1933 to 1936, he was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939, he was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life, including agencies, churches, etc., in experimental approaches to community organization for crime prevention.

He has his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and has done two years of graduate work at the University of Chicago. He was married to HELEN SIMON ALINSKY at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, on 6/9/32, and has one adopted daughter, KATHRYN, born 10/10/39.

On 1/11/65 [redacted] (protect identity-deemed advisable), an agency which collects security type information in the Chicago, Illinois, area, furnished the Chicago Division with a report concerning the IAF. The IAF, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number 236-1931, was established and incorporated in 1940. The purpose of this organization is to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems.

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A secondary purpose of the IAF is to act as a consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community organizations. The IAF is supported by voluntary contributions and it promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY is Executive Secretary of the IAF. The IAF was an instrument used in the organization of more than 30 per cent of Chicago, Illinois, for social action. One such organization formed by the IAF was the Woodlawn Organization (TWO), a group formed on the South Side of Chicago in 1961 and used primarily for promoting racial integration in their local areas. Since 1941, ALINSKY has started approximately 44 power based organizations throughout the country and has supplied organizing tools and organizers for many communities that have asked for them. ALINSKY has been known to be a radical, but not a revolutionist. He is known to be an opportunist who would use any friendship or contacts to advance his own aims. When civil rights questions concerning housing, job opportunities and neighborhoods became the prime objection of various racial and religious groups in the Chicago area, ALINSKY entered this field of endeavor and has assisted in the formation of various neighborhood organizations.

ALINSKY was born in 1909 in the ghetto section of the West Side of Chicago. He was educated in local grammar and high schools and obtained a Doctorate degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. ALINSKY's first wife, HELEN, died while saving her adopted daughter from drowning. ALINSKY resides as of this date at 5477 South Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, with his wife, JEAN ALINSKY.

The Chicago Division files also contain the following information:

The 1/9/46 issue of the "Chicago Sun", a newspaper of general circulation in the Chicago area at that time, carried an article captioned "Packing Workers Friend Organize". This article reflected that the formation of an All-Chicago Committee for the Packinghouse Workers to aid stock yard employees in their battle for better wages and working conditions was announced by SAUL D. ALINSKY, Chicago, a Criminologist and Technical Consultant for the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council.

ALINSKY said the All-Chicago Committee was being formed to bring to the people of Chicago the true story of the wage dispute between the big packers and their workers.

"When the chips are down and the fight is on", ALINSKY stated in a letter to LEWIS J. CLARK, International President of the Packing Union, "no person with the slightest degree of social conscience can abstain from the battle. In this kind of crisis, one has to elect one of two choices: either with the people or with the packers; there is no neutral ground."

The Illinois Edition of "The Worker" dated 4/9/50 page 2-A, column 1, contained an article captioned "Chicagoans to Pay Tribute to Pearl Hart". This article was as follows:

"More than 350 Chicagoans from every community and suburb will attend the Pearl Hart 60th Birthday Testimonial Dinner for this Chicago attorney. The event which is sponsored by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, takes place Saturday evening on April 8, 1950, at 7:00 PM in the Walnut Room of the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago. Among the many sponsors of the dinner is SAUL ALINSKY."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is attached hereto.

PEARL HART

During May, 1961, former [redacted] reliable, advised that on June 23 and 26, 1961, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former National Communist Party functionary, advised that PEARL HART, a Chicago attorney, was introduced to him as a member of the CP. He also reported that he was repeatedly advised through reports by an Illinois CP leader at National

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Committee meetings and through instructions to him from National CP leaders that PEARL HART continued to be a member of the CP up to at least October, 1945.

In May, 1961, PEARL HART continued to be the President of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On April 7, 1962, the "Chicago Daily News", a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Chicago, Illinois, area, carried an article concerning The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) and ALINSKY. This article was captioned "Object: Aid the Negro", and further "Woodlawn Unit Has Big Goals", "New TWO Fights Race Problems; Methods Rouse Controversy".

This article stated that "Chicago, Illinois, could become half Negro in twelve years according to University of Chicago sociologists. Chicago could be ringed by mammoth white suburbs. A controversial group in the South Side of Chicago contends that Chicago can be 'the first big, solid Negro community organization in the U.S.' Through a powerful citizens organization, its leaders assert, the Negro can solve his own problems. SAUL D. ALINSKY, a self-described 'agitator', who admits to 'rubbing raw the sores of discontent', says his goal is the peaceful integration of the entire area--city and suburbs.

"But, its opponents have claimed it is a 'hate group' attempting to freeze the Negroes in segregated communities while practicing 'the ruthlessness of the class war'. Negro voters march on City Hall. Negro mothers 'sit-in' in white schools. Negro tenants 'rent-strike' in slum buildings. A group called The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) has organized the slums. Has the controversial young Woodlawn Organization, formerly The Temporary Woodlawn Organization, helped the cause of racial understanding in Chicago? 'Yes', said TWO's founder, SAUL D. ALINSKY. 'No', said five protestant pastors. ALINSKY

organized the famous Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council in the 1930's in Chicago. His controversial IAF has sponsored 44 other social action organizations across the nation."

In the December 20, 1963, issue of "Muhammad Speaks", self-described in various issued as published by Muhammad's Mosque #2 at 634 East 79th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on a bi-weekly basis, on page 5, column 3, carried an article captioned "How Criminologist Who Studies Capone Gang Sees Guilt of the Good People". This article is as follows:

"One of the world's greatest Sociologists and Criminologists, Saul Alinsky, had not been content simply to analyze, report and survey society; he is one of the few in his field who has organized action organizations to combat and change the environment responsible for the degradation of mankind. He is the author of 'John L. Lewis', 'Reveille for Radicals', a contributor of leading scientific publications, co-founder of the famed Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, and Executive Director of the Industrial Area Foundation."

A characterization of the Nation of Islam is attached hereto.

CG 157-331

1. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, Aka. Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

A TACTIC Report — Truth About Civil Turmoil In Cleveland

ORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/80 BY SP8BJJ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Galo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TACTIC — Truth About Civil Turmoil In Cleveland — is an educational organization of loyal patriotic Cleveland citizens and not for profit. The group is working to expose the agitators to save their city from rioting and bloodshed. Such a group deserves the support of all the city's liberty-loving citizens. Mrs. Julia Bown, one of the Nation's most outspoken against Communism and M. L. King is the honorary chairman.

REVOLUTIONARY FOR HIRE

If ever there were a country noted for its generosity, its warmth, its concern for the underdog, it has been the United States of America. Time after time, in moments of internal crisis, whether flood, famine or economical distress, we have gone to the assistance of the unfortunate, the poor and the under-privileged. Since our country's inception, we have worked to perfect a system that would offer the opportunity for peace, prosperity and human dignity to all people.

Name a nation that has less poverty than the United States. We've been fighting the most successful war against poverty the world has ever known, and we've done it through the iniative gained from individual freedom, the strength of religious principles and faith, and an economic system based on the individual's willingness to work.

For two centuries using this system, we have seen the unfolding and fulfillment of this American Dream for more and more millions of people who have come to our shores from all over the world seeking an opportunity to work as free men and to realize the benefits of their labor.

Since 1964, however, our political leaders have embarked upon financing a multi-billion-dollar spectacular to completely eliminate poverty. This performance is more commonly known as the "War on Poverty". So far the box office has cleaned up, but the patrons are beginning to complain. The poor are still poor and the taxpayer is confused.

There are many actors in this spectacular. One of them is of particular interest to Cleveland since he has made the scene here recently. This man is Saul David Alinsky.

Saul D. Alinsky is founder and director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), a Chicago-based operation which for several years has been one of the main stimuli for creating street demonstrations in American cities and providing the tactics for the communist directive to organize "America's poor" into tightly-knit arms of revolution.

The Superior Area Community Action Program (SACAP) of Cleveland operating out of a storefront office at 6918 Superior Avenue, sponsored Mr. Alinsky's appearance on February 14th. In light of Saul Alinsky's past performances, we wonder just exactly what kind of "action" SACAP is promoting.

At a meeting the following day held at St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, 1519 East Blvd., Alinsky said that he is ready to send his trained organizers into Cleveland's low-income neighborhoods, but only if he is invited. Reverend Charles Rawlings, an official of the Council of Churches, said that his organization would consider helping to finance the work of Saul Alinsky here "if he is invited to Cleveland by the Negro Community".

On the other hand, on March 2, 1967, Charles Carr, Chairman of the Cleveland City Council Finance Committee, struck out at the divisive and dangerous influence of privately endowed organizations working in civil rights, poverty and social welfare programs. "Some of these groups are well-intentioned", Carr said. "But others act like they are out-and-out communists. The size of budgets, fed from private sources," he said, "is reflected in proposals to pay Saul Alinsky $250 a day to work in Cleveland. What would he do but rabble-rouse?"

"BUTLER COUNTY AMERICAN
Hamilton, Ohio
April 29, 1967
Page 1

REC'D 100-3731-
NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 25 1967

What has Saul Alinsky done in the past? How have other cities "benefitted" from his ability to organize? The answers to these questions will give the citizens of Cleveland an indication of what he would do for our city.

EARLY YEARS

In his earlier years back in the 1930's, he studied criminology and made friends with the Capone mob and studied their methods, apparently very well. He became active in many "causes" of this era, among them raising funds for the communist-dominated International Brigade of the Spanish Civil War and fighting for early programs aimed at federalization of housing.

Alinsky first became nationally prominent when he initiated the "Back of the Yards" movement in Chicago in the late thirties. According to the *New York Times Magazine*, he "worked with Catholic priests, left-wing labor leaders, and stockyard workers to form a mass movement. ... picketing, boycotts, rent strikes, and sit-downs helped win concessions for the slum dwellers."

Because of the success of that movement, in 1940 Alinsky set up his "non-profit" Industrial Areas Foundation which was assisted by large financial grants from Chicago's Marshall Field, Jr. and various religious groups and foundations.

One result of Alinsky's efforts was the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council (BYN) which began with a program for serving free milk to children in the original "Back of the Yards" area. The BYN was receiving surplus food suplies from the federal government and by 1944 was receiving federal and state grants of $12,000 per month for programs it had already organized in areas throughout metropolitan Chicago, including areas like Cicero, Berwyn, Riverside, Blue Island, and Chicago Heights.

Saul Alinsky did not make major headlines again until 1959, when he created the Woodlawn Project in Chicago's Southside. There he and his IAF set up The Woodlawn Organization (TWO). He was no longer passing out milk, the product now was revolution.

Alinsky and his organizers moved into action the tactics used against numerous other communities. His tactics are simple: (1) organize the minorities into effective political power blocs, (2) fan complaints into critical "issues", and (3) apply the prtssures of rent strikes, consumer pickets, school boycotts, demonstrations against alleged police brutality, and marches on City Hall—all in order to get that which is "rightfully due". As Saul Alinsky put it, his aim is to "rub raw the sores of discontent". He does this very well. With emphasis on the harassment of community leadership.

Did Alinsky's controversial methods such as street-gang tactics really improve Woodlawn? The Reverend Otto A. Sotnak, formerly pastor of the Woodlawn Lutheran Church, is typical of TWO's critics among the clergy. He calls "Absolutely pathetic", the claims that TWO has brought about an improvement in living conditions in Woodlawn. However, Alinsky's Woodlawn Organization did receive a fat slice of federal aid funds. According to the *Chicago Tribune* (April 25, 1965), it is costing the taxpayers over $4,000 per trainee to provide job training to 200 persons in the "grass roots" anti-poverty drive of TWO. In addition, TWO received two additional grants of $76,000 and $38,000.

Saul Alinsky and his organizers have also been at work in the cities of Rochester and Syracuse, New York. In Rochester, Alinsky was to receive a $150,000 grant for a three year revolution. He soon employed young Negro street gangs as aides in his program; groups with names like "The Assassins, the Imperial Council, and The Upsetters." In Syracuse University's Training Center received $314,329 to train persons to organize the poor. Mayor William F. Walsh of Syracuse said the center was being used to train "agtiators" and that "the Alinsky program" taught "Marxist doctrines of class conflict". The Syracuse Center in fact produced 25 trainees adept in the arts of sit-ins, rent strikes, marches, and other demonstrations at a cost of about $78,000 per trainee.

With organizers such as Alinsky at work throughout our country, one does need not wonder why crime is running ranpant. One does wonder, however, why more people in positions of influence do not heed and spread the words of wisdom by J. Edgar Hoover:

The following article appeared in the *Cleveland Press*, March 1, 1967:

FBI CHIEF RAPS CODDLING

Seemingly taking direct issue with the President's Crime Commission FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today rejected the idea that the way to prevent crime is through poverty and rehabilitation programs.

The way to stop crime, he said, is with swift detection, prompt prosecution and sure punishment.

"Coddling of criminals and soft justice increase crime," Hoover wrote in the current FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. "Denials to the contrary have no valid suport."

One of Alinsky's most incriminating associations was with the notorious communist training school at Monteagle, Tennessee, The Highlander Folk School. Former communist, Paul Crouch, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on March 18, 1954, said Highlander was working "in close cooperation with the Communist Party." Although Highlander School was closed by the State of Tennessee, a successor organization, the Highlander Educational and Research Center, soon re-opened in Knoxville. Alinsky's name appears on the letterhead of the organization as sponsor.

In July 1965, Saul Alinsky said, "The fight is in the streets, in this revolution. We know one thing, we know that the only way a people get equality, the only way they get what is rightfully theirs, is when they have the strength or the power to come in and say 'either or else'." In an interview last year, Alinsky said, "You understand, I don't consider revolution a nasty, bloody word and there are no revolutions without conflict".

At this time (March 16, 1967), there seems to be no formal move here to hire Saul Alinsky. This speaks well for the responsible citizens of Cleveland.

Let's be sure that all necessary steps are taken to prevent Alinsky's "revolution" from being perpetrated on the poor in Cleveland.

If there are organizations in Cleveland who can consider paying $250 per day to an outsider, is it asking too much of them to consider spending that $250 per day for food and necessities for these same poor people they purport to help?

April 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

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Date: 12/13/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/JL
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/87

3-31-80

Re airtel from the Bureau dated 12/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

1st source is [redacted] b7D

2nd source is [redacted] b2

3rd source is [redacted] b7D

4th source is [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] (requested) b7D

5th source is [redacted] b2

6th source is [redacted] b7D

7th source is [redacted] b2

8th source is [redacted] b2 b7D

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lm
Reason - FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
Date of Review 12/13/87 5/21/04

ENCLOSURE

REC- 25

100-3731-41

0-7 to Cg 12/18/67
LHM s/b classified
"Confidential"
Bur. CCs corrected
Correct your CCs
TDR/c

25 DEC 15 1967

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
1 - Chicago
CBG:mb
(4)

AGENCY: [redacted]
[redacted]D, RAO ; advisory Commission on Civil Disorders by Liaison
HOW FORM: 12/18/67
DATE FORM: RCS
BY: TDR/ci

RACIAL INT. SECT.

cc Bishop

ICCAT+LHM 8069 ND

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 DEC 26 1967
131

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/RDP/BCE/MAJ
ON 9/12/97
401468

JAIT: CONFIDENTIAL

9th source is [redacted]

10th source is [redacted]

11th source is [redacted]

12th source is [redacted]

13th source is [redacted]

14th source is [redacted]

15th source is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b7D
b2
b7D
b6
b7C
b7D

16th source is Selective Service Records, Local Draft Board # 9, Chicago, Illinois.

Pretext mentioned in LHM was conducted by SA COURTNY B. GERRISH using the guise of an eastern college student desiring to acquire the services of SAUL ALINSKY in 1968.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-522

December 13, 1967

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ✓ DATE 4-1-80

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

All sources set out in letterhead memo have furnished reliable information in the past.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

~~Serial~~ pulled from this file under [illegible] of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

222,250

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/mw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 12/13/87, 5/12/82

2/21 ICC Md Pt Alabama 10/18 to Special Hong Kong Rep

Major G. R. Carpenter, Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 Headquarters, Sixth Corp Area, Chicago, Illinois, advised on October 9, 1940, that Saul Alinsky appeared before the Skyline Community Center, Kansas City, Kansas, on September 17, 1940. This organization, according to Major Carpenter, administers aid and relief to thousands of indigents each year and is a refuge for people in distress. Alinsky at this appearance urged that the Center by reorganized along lines of a similar Community Center in Chicago, which according to Major Carpenter was reported to be communistically controlled.

Mr. Walter Winter, Assistant Superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, advised the Minneapolis Office of the FBI on November 19, 1940, that Saul Alinsky representing the IAF was attempting to organize a group in South St. Paul, Minnesota, to be known as the South St. Paul Common Council, involving representatives from industry, labor and churches.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/ml 3-31-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/87

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GROUP 1
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ON 9/12/97

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First source also advised that Saul Alinsky was listed as secretary of the Chicago Chapter of League of American Writers in 1941.

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, page 100, as prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. cites the League of American Writers as subversive and communistic.

A second source advised in 1944 that Saul David Alinsky of Eight South Michigan, was an active member of "Committee on Racial Equality" also known as (CORE).

Article appearing in Chicago Sun, a daily newspaper (no longer in existence) dated January 9, 1946, contains an article captioned "Packing Workers Friends Organized." Article went on to state that formation of the all Chicago Committee for the packing house workers to aid stockyard employees in their battle for better wages and working conditions was announced by Saul David Alinsky, Chicago criminologist and technical consultant to the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council. Alinsky in this article stated "When the chips are down and the fight is on no person with the slightest degree of social conscience can abstain from the battle. In this kind of crisis one has to elect one of two choices, either with the people or with the packers, there is no neutral ground."

An article appearing in the Chicago American dated November 26, 1946, captioned Packing House Strike Looms, stated the possibility of a strike of the UPWA-CIO increased as members of a "strike strategy" committee, began arriving from all parts of the country. Another indication of a strike was the naming of Saul Alinsky, Chicago writer, as head of a National Citizen's Committee for the packing house owners. Article goes on to state that Alinsky is the author of a recently published book, Reveille for Radicals.

A third source advised on March 30, 1953 that Saul Alinsky spoke on the necessity of rent controls at an anti-discrimination meeting, UPWA, District Number 1, held in Chicago, on March 1, 1953.

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A fourth source provided on May 5, 1953, a circular entitled "Socialist Youth League Presents." This circular stated that Saul Alinsky would speak at "a series of discussion forums for the spring quarter" 1952 at the University of Chicago, Chicago.

A fifth source made available a flyer announcing a February 10, 1956, meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to be held at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Saul Alinsky listed as a sponsor or speaker at instant meeting.

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, page 152, as prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. cited the Socialist Workers Party as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means".

An article appearing in the Hyde Park Harold, a neighborhood paper on the South side of Chicago, Illinois, dated October 30, 1957, reflects that Saul Alinsky, Director IAF, was the keynote speaker for the fall conference sponsored by the Association of Community Councils (ACC), of Chicago. Article reflects that Alinsky told the delegates that the challenge facing the community associations is one of leading citizens from apathy to participation and that they cannot "avoid acceptance of power, concepts or achievement" and they "must not avoid the arena of conflict."

[redacted] b6 b7C advised the Chicago Office of the FBI on June 5, 1959, that Saul Alinsky and others who are connected with the IAF, Eight South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, are to speak at a meeting to be held at Ridge Park fieldhouse on June 18, on "A system for bringing minority groups into all communities."

A sixth source advised on March 10, 1967, that Saul Alinsky was the main speaker at a meeting of the Foster Club of the South East section of the communist party held in Chicago, Illinois, during March 1961. Alinsky discussed racial problems and integration and answered questions pro and con concerning integration and at times rapped communism.

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The Chicago Daily News, a daily newspaper in the Chicago, Illinois area carried an article in the April 7, 1962 edition captioned "OBJECT: AID THE NEGRO," further "WOODLAWN UNIT HAS BIG GOALS," NEW TWO FIGHTS RACE PROBLEMS, METHODS ROUSE CONTROVERSY." Article stated that a controversial group on the South Side (Temporary Woodlawn Organization) (TWO) can be "the first big solid Negro community organization in the United States." Its founder, Saul David Alinsky, a self-described agitator who admits to rubbing raw the sores of discontent says his goal is the peaceful integration of the entire city and suburbs.

The Woodlawn Organization TWO is a community organization which was formed to improve all phases of community life in the Woodlawn area of Chicago, Illinois.

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[redacted] advised the Chicago Office of the FBI on December 28, 1962, that he, along with other Lutheran ministers were working with Saul Alinsky and the IAF. [redacted] advised that he had become suspicious of Alinsky's motives stating that Alinsky was overbearing and demanding and an individual who advocated picketing when integration was opposed.

Serial pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

On February 5, 1965, a Chicago telephone operator, Information Service, advised the Chicago Division of the FBI that number MU 4-1377 was listed to Saul D. Alinsky who resides at 7241 South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois.

An eighth source advised in November 1947, that Cordy T. Vivian was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party, in Peoria, Illinois. Source again advised in 1948 that Cordy T. Vivain had not been active in communist party affairs in the Peoria area for some time, and had not been in the area for a long period of time.

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A letter appearing in the Kansas City Star, a daily Kansas City, Missouri, newspaper, dated June 7, 1965, under the heading "Coincidentally" states as follows:

The Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church are to bring to the Kansas City area an organization headed by Mr. Saul Alinsky of Chicago. The purpose of this visit, to cost $127,000 is to help the poor of our city. The letter states that Harpers Magazine has an article about Mr. Alinsky and that Alinsky answers in the article seem to center around the simple admonition, "if you think you need it, just gang up and take it." Letter also stated that Alinsky, according to Harpers, has lead marches on City Hall, organized renters strikes, engineered riots and as a real topper for such high old times, has been jailed recently in various parts of the country for fomenting civil disobediance.

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An article appearing in the "New York Times" dated August 2, 1965, reflects that a graying, heavy set man dressed in a sport shirt, baggy trousers, met with 50 Protestant ministers in a college classroom in Claremont, California, last week and instructed them in what he calls "the tactics of social revolution." His message, according to the article, was tough and to the point. "The only way to upset the power structure in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them, and most of all make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." The man dispensing this advice in a deep, rumbling voice was Saul Alinsky, a tough talking, hard-bitten organizer who calls himself a "professional radical." This article also states that Saul Alinsky, after completing three weeks of lectures to a group of 50 at the Claremont College, moved to Northern California for another training session with Presbyterian ministers.

[redacted] had been doing some research on Saul Alinsky and from this research had determined that Alinksy had written the following articles: b7D

A. "This is War - Attack on Poverty, Misery, Delinquency, Disease, and Injustice" published in the "Saturday Evening Post", January 25, 1964

B. "Power and Leadership" published in "The Nation", February 25, 1961

C. "How Chelsea was Torn Apart", published in "The Christian Editorial", February 3, 1960

D. "Community Analysis and Organization" published May, 1941, by the American Journal of Sociology.

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On September 23, 1965, [redacted] advised the Detroit Office of the FBI that he is interested in social work and was preparing to work for an organization known as the WCO. [redacted] stated that the WCO is the West Central Organization and covers an area located in the West Central part of the city which is predominantly occupied by Negroes. According to [redacted] WCO was attempting to bring Saul Alinsky from Chicago to Detroit to direct and co-ordinate the local WCO program, but has only been able to raise $10,000 while Alinsky wants $60,000.

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A ninth and tenth source who are acquainted with problems and improvement programs of minority groups in the Kansas City, Missouri, area, advised on January 18, 1966, that Saul Alinsky had been present at meetings held on January 17, 1966 at CORE Headquarters and the A.M.E. Ebenezer Church, 1601 Lydia, both Kansas City, Missouri. Source stated at these meetings Alinsky did not announce a definite decision that his IAF would take on the job of working the inner-city area of Kansas City but indicated that if he would take the job he "will run the show" and not be controlled or dependant upon any local group's actions or desires.

An article appearing in the "Kansas City Star," a Kansas City daily newspaper dated February 4, 1966, reflects that Saul Alinsky of Chicago returned to Kansas City on February 4, 1966 and met with ministers of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance consisting of about 43 ministers, most of whom are Negroes. These ministers, according to the article, voted to invite Alinsky to start his program in Kansas City. The article also stated that Kansas City would be the next operation of Alinsky's IAF and that organizers would arrive in Kansas City within four weeks to build a mass organization among the poor of Kansas City. Alinsky in the article, remarked that the IAF had received a grant of $127,500 for the 2½ year project from the Citizens Participation Project, an organization of

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Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Disciple of Christ church members, pastors, and priests. According to the article, Alinsky said funds would generate in Kansas City as follows:

1. An organized power structure among the poor, staffed by residents of ghetto areas.

2. A non-dependence on money donated to the organization by whites.

3. A long tedious period of organization to establish the power of the poor.

In the article Alinsky stated that the IAF is opposed to violence but also believes in the Judaeo-Christian concept of defense.

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[redacted], advised on February 16, 1966, that around October, 1965, Saul Alinsky of Chicago, founder and director of IAF, was in Delano, California and was believed to be in contact with Ceasar E. Chavez, founder and director of National Farm Workers Association (NFWA). [redacted] stated that Chavez was formerly a recruiter for the National Community Service Organization (NCSO) in California, and that this organization is described as a "war on poverty" type of private organization and is one of the projects of the IAF out of Chicago.

An article appearing in the February 25, 1966, "Houston Post", Houston, Texas, captioned, "600 Hear Alinsky; Hand Full Walk Out," reported that about 600 people heard Saul Alinsky speak on the evening of February 24, 1966, at the University of Houston. According to the article, Alinsky, referred to as a "self-described radical" stated he had been teaching the poor how to fight city hall for 25 years. The article also stated that Alinsky, Director of IAF, Chicago, Illinois, discussed the need to "diffuse" both property and power throughout the population

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News media in the Kansas City area have publicized since March 23, 1966, organizing of the poor and "have nots" in the inner-city area of Kansas City by Saul Alinsky, IAF of Chicago. Saul Alinsky, Community Organizer and Executive Director of IAF, gave a series of three lectures at Hendricks Hall, St. Paul School of Theology, Truman Road and Van Brunt Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, on April 24 and 26, 1966, as part of a "Workshop on Community Organization." A summary of Alinsky's lecture comments reported in the "Kansas City Times", a Kansas City daily newspaper, April 27, 1966, relates the following:

Alinsky said, "Freedom cannot be given, it must be taken." He said the curtain separating the Negro ghetto from the white community must be overcome or "we will rip it down."

An Article appearing in the Oakland, California, "Tribune" dated April 13, 1966, reflects that the Bay Area Presbyterian Church leaders had voted to spend $200,000 to help establish a local civil rights program that would be headed by the controversial Saul Alinsky, a self-styled aggitator from Chicago.

A newspaper article appearing in the April 30, 1966, issue of the "Michigan Chronicle", Detroit, Michigan, reflects that Saul Alinsky, Chicago organizer of the poor and advisor to West Central Organization (WCO) in Detroit, would speak on "The Church and Power Conflict" at Rackham Educational Memorial Auditorium on Friday, April 29. The article states his speech is part of the series "Religion and the Challenge of the 20th Century" sponsored by several universities in the Detroit area.

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier Express" dated May 23, 1966, reflects the engagement of Saul David Alinsky of the IAF to work Buffalo's East Side Negro community was announced on Sunday night. The article reflects that Alinsky, the principal speaker at a rally attended by 1,000 in the John F. Kennedy Recreational Center, warned the audience there would be friction and underscored the beneficial power of organization. This article states that

the controversial social reformer was engaged by the East Side Community Organization Incorporated (ESCO) for a two-year program for a fee of $150,000. The article also states that ESCO made a general agreement with IAF which will launch its program November 1, 1966. Also in the article, Alinsky made the statement, "We call the shots, there is going to be controversy since we deal in issues, all issues are controversial."

An article appearing in the "Columbus Dispatch", Columbus, Ohio, dated May 31, 1966, reflects that Saul Alinsky, a professional community organizer, delivered a speech sponsored by the Catholic International Council and the O.S.U. Newman Center where he told a capacity crowd at Ohio Museum Auditorium in Columbus, Ohio, that the civil rights movement has bogged down because it lacks organization - that the movement crested in Selma and Birmingham, Alabama, and then dissipated because it lacked enduring organization and power - the ability to act. Alinsky stated organization ois necessary to make sure promises made by the white power structure are kept. This article stated that Alinsky who works for the IAF in Chicago made the statement that the tactics of the civil rights movement must be changed, stating, "we must go outside the experience of the opposition." Sit-in's and mass demonstrations are well within the experience of the opposition, however, the north is too sophisticated for a Selma to Montgomery march. For an example, Alinsky said slum areas should never be picketed. Instead, take 50-100 of the ghetto's blackest Negroes to the suburbs where the slumb landlord lives. The white neighbors will begin to complain and the landlord will lower the rent. Alinsky also stated that his IAF organization enters the community by invitation of the Negroes in the ghetto, not by that of any liberal white groups. Alinsky said the civil rights revolution will eventually come to Columbus, because "Columbus is not immune to the current running across the country."

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The eleventh source advised that Saul Alinsky was called in by Syracuse University as a consultant to the Community Action Training Center (CATC) project which came into being as a direct response from Sergeant Shriver and the Office of Economic Opportunity. According to the source, Alinsky was granted a contract by Syracuse University (utilizing OEO funds) which called for four lecture appearances and some individual consultation. According to the source, Alinsky served as a tactician and did nothing actively with CATC. Source stated that Alinsky could be described as a critical coach to professional workers who implement the actual organizing power in a given area. Source also stated that Alinsky did nothing actively with the CATC or the demonstration offshoot of the center, the Syracuse Community Development Association (SCDA).

An article appearing in the "Los Angeles Times", Los Angeles, California, dated July 24, 1966, reflects that Saul Alinsky was called as a witness by the State Senate Hearings regarding the dispute between labor and management in the grape growing communities of California. According to the article, Alinsky said he was proud to have worked with Chavez and two other National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) leaders. According to the article, Alinsky, when asked indirectly if he was a communist stated he "has never been associated with the Communist Party."

An article appearing in the "Chicago Daily News" dated October 19, 1966, written by William F. Buckley, Jr., which is headed, "The Fashionable Saul Alinsky - Trouble Maker," reflects the following:

Saul Alinsky of Chicago is becoming very fashionable; indeed churches and civic groups are vying for his favor. For a fee, Alinsky contracts to come into your city and, so to speak, bust up the joint. His purposes, needless to say, are noble, like the Jacobins in France who sought to break up the power structure so as to release the energies and increase the opportunities of the lower class. Alinsky is twice formidable. For one thing, he is very close to being a organizational genious. For another, he has a way

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of making practical idealists feel sort of foolish - by pushing aside their efforts to help the poor or the racial minorities as ventures in fertility.

Alinsky cannot abide men of reason or conciliation. He thrives on strife, the more the better, and especially relishes the opposition when it is tough. Add to all of this, a penetrating sense of irony. "An integrated neighborhood," he once observed, "is defined as the length of time between arrival of the first Negro and the departure of the last white."

Alinsky has been very active since 1960 in a so-called Woodlawn project which took on the mayor, newspapers, and the University of Chicago. There Alinsky's tactics became famous - among them the dispatching of sit-in's to city hall or anywhere else where the administrative congestion was likely to be tight.

Mostly, he likes to deploy ministers and priests since he recognizes that the police feel a certain spiritual reluctance to take these gentleman by the scuff of the neck and toss them into paddywagons. Alinsky fights to remove human beings from slums since it is so clear that his hatred for the slums is exceeded only by the hatred for those who have moved out of them. There are those in Rochester who wonder dispairingly how one can work one's way into Alinsky's affections, except by going to live in the squaller from which he is ostensibly engaged in liberating them.

An article appearing in the "Daily News," a daily newspaper in the Dayton, Ohio, area dated October 26, 1966, reflects that "controversial community organizer Saul Alinsky arrived in Dayton, having been invited in February, 1966, by the Urban Church Department of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Dayton. Metropolitan Academy for Laymen and Coffee House, Incorporated (MALACHI), ecumenical lay church grop is co-sponsoring Alinsky's appearance in Dayton

where he is expected to address 250 people representing area churches, colleges, civic and social welfare and civil rights groups. According to the article, Alinsky said, "If the church is part of the power structure in a community, it doesn't make a bit of difference if it is flashing a dollar sign or a crucifix. The church cannot ally itself to both the poor (basically Negro) and the power structure."

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier Express" dated October 25, 1966, page 25, reflects that Alinsky held a press conference at which he stated that the IAF would begin operations in Buffalo on November 1, 1966, through the already established (ESCO in Buffalo, New York. Alinsky, according to this article, made the statement at this press conference, "Preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of the white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality - keep the animals quiet in the zoo." Alinsky also stated that the ESCO would only be responsible for raising the necessary money to hire IAF, not to run the operation.

A twelfth source advised on November 23, 1966, that Saul Alinsky addressed 24 clergymen at St. James Pro Cathedral, Brooklyn, New York. Source also advised that on November 21, 1966, a group which included the above clergymen, staged a sit-in at City Hall to demand that more money be made available for minority communities. Source stated that Alinsky did not participate in actual sit-in but was observed outside City Hall during the demonstration.

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On November 3, 1966, [redacted] advised the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that the funds to send Jersey City people to the Alinsky Organization (IAF) in Chicago came from St. John's Episcopal Church, 120 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. [redacted] also advised that Isaiah Rowley, a Jersey City Negro with a police record, was one of the individuals sent to Alinsky's Organization for training. Rowley returned to Jersey City and has been active in the current Jersey City anti-poverty struggles within the Community and Neighborhood Development Organization, an anti-poverty agency operating under the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

The Buffalo Evening News, a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York, carried an article on page 37 of its Complete Financial Edition for January 11, 1967, that the new Alinsky Program Organization established on January 10, 1967, in Buffalo would be known as "BUILD" a name chosen from the words "build, unity, independence, liberty, and dignity."

The Chicago Defender, a Chicago weekly newspaper, Negro oriented and primarily for Negro readers dated January 21 through 27, 1967, contains an article entitled "Negro Must Learn He Has Right To Fight." Under this article which indicated it occurred at Detroit, Michigan, was the following:

Black Power spokesman Stokley Carmichael shared a stage with Saul Alinsky head of IAF. During a day of debate and discussion on racism in general and Black Power in particular, more than 300 persons, most of them white clergymen looked on.

The thirteenth source advised on April 6, 1967, that Saul David Alinsky was at the present time in Rochester, New York, attempting to force the Kodak Corporation to allow his group to control the hiring of personnel for the company. Source stated that Alinsky is using threats of racial violence to obtain compliance of his demands.

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An article appearing in the Chicago Tribune, a Chicago daily newspaper, dated June 22, 1967, reflects that a six month feud between Eastman Kodak Company and Fight, a militant Negro organization, continues to smolder. The article also stated that Franklin Delano Roosevelt Florence, Minister of the Church of Christ, was chosen to head Fight by Saul David Alinsky of Chicago, self-styled "professional radical," who was brought to Rochester by the Urban Ministry of the Rochester Area Council of Churches in the wake of the city's 1964 race riots.

A fourteenth source advised on July 21, 1967 (C) u that Saul Alinsky would appear at the Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, and will be the primary speaker at the seminary to be conducted concerning community action by Negroes. Source stated that the program will consist of Alinsky's views concerning community action programs and techinques which can be utilized by Negroes in furtherance of Negro demands and desires in any given community.

A fifteenth source advised on July 24, 1967 (C) u that Saul Alinsky was the principal leader at the Johnson C. Smith University seminar, Charlotte, North Carolina during July 24 to July 29, 1967. Source stated that delegates from many sections of the country, all Negro, were present.

A newspaper article in the Kansas City Call, a weekly Negro newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, dated November 3, 1967, announced that Reverend Franklin D. R. Florence did deliver the keynote address, "The Negro Revolution: What Next?" at the second annual convention of the Council for United Action (CUA) on the night of November 3, 1967, at Wayne Miner Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri. Instant article described Florence as being in Rochester for the past eight years as one of the founders of Fight (freedom, integration, God, honor, today) an organization formed in 1964 by Saul Alinsky IAF of Chicago, Illinois. According to the article Fight is similar to CUA also organized by the IAF at Kansas City, Missouri. The CUA was formed about the early Spring of 1966 following contributions of approximately $127,000; mainly, by three local church groups of Kansas City, Missouri.

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY CONFIDENTIAL

An article in the "Periscope" of News Week, a nationally known magazine dated March 6, 1967, follows:

"The Alinsky-Carmichael Poverty Team" Saul Alinsky, the veteran professional agitator, who shows the poor how to fight city hall, has agreed to train Stokley Carmichael 's organizers in SNCC. The SNCC members will join Alinsky's projects in slum areas of Chicago, Buffalo, Kansas City, and Rochester. SNCC's object: to give its amateurs a touch of professionalism.

An excerpt from the Kansas City Star, a daily Kansas City, Missouri newspaper, issue of April 25, 1967, reflects the following:

"Alinsky said the CUA would begin an economic boycott against several Kansas City bakeries and dairies. He refused to name the firms involved."

On December 8, 1967, under suitable pretext to the IAF Office, it was determined that Saul Alinsky was completely booked for engagements through March, 1968, and would be in fact traveling up and down the Eastern part of the United States.

The first source furnished the following background information and description of Saul Alinsky:

Name	MRS Saul David Alinsky
Date of Birth	January 30, 1909
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11½"
Weight	180 to 190 pounds
Hair	Brown and graying
Eyes	Blue
Characteristics	Wears glasses and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury.
Marital Status	Married, Wife, Jean Alinsky nee Graham
Business or Employment	Director, Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Chicago, Illinois
Former residence	7241 South Paxton Chicago, Illinois

CALIF.

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

Present Address — Unknown at this time. Alinsky according to his office is almost always in constant traveling status. Maintains home in Carmel, California.

A sixteenth source furnished the following information regarding Saul Alinsky. He has a PHD from the University of Chicago and has done two years in graduate work at the University of Chicago. He worked in the study of criminology from 1930 to 1933, was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, 1933 to 1936, and from 1937 to 1939 was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life including agencies and churches in experimental approaches to community organization for crime prevention. He has been employed by the IAF since its organization in January, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/24/68

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM
(OO: Chicago)

Limited Classification Review Conducted See Top Serial Form 4-774

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lm ON 5/12/82 222,250

Re Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated 1/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM captioned as above and suitable for dissemination.

One copy each of enclosed LHM is being furnished to the USA, Chicago, U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source referred to in LHM is [redacted] The second source is CS-R, [redacted]

Chicago sources assigned and Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent information developed.

LEAD

BUFFALO EA-105 REC-20 100-3731-42

AT BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. Buffalo requested to furnish any information concerning activities at Rochester and Buffalo of ALINSKY.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (RM) (Encs 11)
3 - Buffalo (RM) (Encs 3)
6 - Chicago
(1 - 100-39032) (TWO)
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 157-2466)
(1 - 157-1662)
(1 - 157-2410)

LRJ:CMS
(12)

C. C. - Bishop

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

20 JAN 31 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

RACIAL INT. SECT.

51 FEB 9 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK
REASON-FCIM II, 1-24-2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-24-68

b6
b7C
b7D

AGENCY: ACSI, MIC, OSI, SEC. SERV., ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FORW
DATE FORW
BY:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-522

Chicago, Illinois
January 24, 1968

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~
~~MAY~~ SEED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY
DATE 4-2-80

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTER

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-714

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated December 13, 1967 and captioned as above, and Chicago memorandum dated January 11, 1968, captioned "The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), Miscellaneous Information Concerning, Racial Matters."

The Blue Streak edition of the "Chicago Daily News", January 23, 1968, carried an article entitled "Alinsky Here To Blow Town Apart." The article set forth the following information:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lmw
ON 5/12/82

222,250

Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with plans to "blow this town apart". He plans to stay here through the Spring and Summer, trying to rally the forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley. He returned from his organizational work in Rochester, New York because Chicago was so quiet. According to Alinsky, Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire. "His, Mayor Daley's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show." Alinsky was also critical of opponents of the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. The article also reflects that Alinsky formed "The Woodlawn Organization" in Chicago six years ago.

The busing plan calls for transporting students from predominantly Negro schools to predominantly white schools in white neighborhoods. The plan has resulted in considerable controversy, and a decision to implement the plan has been deferred pending public hearings.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3-25-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-24-80

COPIES DESTROYED
45 JUL 25 1973

100-3731-42

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

A confidential source, an agency that collects security information in the Chicago area, advised on January 10, 1968, that Saul Alinsky has characterized himself as "a professional radical" and has stated "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

UC A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 23, 1968, that Alinsky had attended a meeting of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) held on the night of January 22, 1968, at which the TWO leader called on Negroes to support the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. Alinsky, according to this source, was present at this meeting but did not speak.

UC The above mentioned first source advised on January 10, 1968, that TWO is a community improvement organization active in the Woodlawn area of Chicago. The organizers of TWO claim they can solve problems of the Woodlawn area through militant social action. The area is a slum ridden largely Negro populated area on Chicago's South Side.

TWO has been the subject of critical newspaper articles within the past few weeks for handling of an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded demonstration project, involving the training of Negro high school drop-outs and youth gang members. Several youth gang members and leaders engaged by TWO as instructors have been arrested on assault, murder and rape charges. the salaries being paid the gang members as instructors went up to $6,000 yearly.

The following article is attached relating to this matter.

One copy each of the above information is being furnished the following agencies and that individual set forth was notified of the above information:

[redacted]

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

United States Attorney and United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Daley, Pucinski targets

Alinsky here 'to blow town apart'

By Lois Wille

Saul D. Alinsky, builder of slum community organizations and scourge of city halls, is back in Chicago with plans "to blow this town apart."

A rally Monday night of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) was his opening gun.

He will stay here through the spring and summer — and through the Democratic convention—trying to rally forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

He's been away for three years, working in the slums of Oakland, Buffalo, Kansas City and Rochester.

RIGHT NOW, according to Alinsky, the only strong protest voice in Chicago is TWO, the group he formed six years ago and the prototype for Alinsky-built slum organizations around the country.

He says that is what lured him back from his current organizational work in Rochester. He was worried because Chicago was so quiet.

"This town has become a desert as far as dissent goes," Alinsky said. "Just the opposite of what it used to be.

"We always had people getting up and fighting, saying 'I'm not buying that sacred cow, I've got a better idea.' That's the way you get progress.

"But now I've been getting letters from my old friends here and they say, 'What's the use if I stand up, I only get my head chopped off.' "

DALEY will be his ultimate target but before he gets to him, Alinsky will go after Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Chicago).

He is angry at Pucinski for two reasons: the congressman's stand against busing Negro students into his Northwest Side district and his threats to cut off TWO's anti-poverty money.

"Pucinski's statements make him a worthy representative of the Reichstag in Hitler's Third Reich," Alinsky said. "He and his screaming constituents should get themselves over to a totalitarian country and get out of here."

Saul Alinsky

Chicago Daily News
January 23, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

ALINSKY said he has "highly reliable" information that R. Sargent Shriver, head of the antipoverty program, will cancel TWO's grant if Shriver runs for senator from Illinois. Shriver would do this, according to Alinsky, to curry favor with Daley and white voters.

"What's he trying to do," Alinsky asked, "build his Polish constituency before he opens his campaign?"

Alinsky said he is convinced that the 1966 "summit" agreement on area open housing is a total failure.

He said he also thinks Dr. Martin Luther King's open housing marches that preceded the agreement were bad strategy.

"They built white power in this town," he said. "They rallied the white supremacists the way Southern sheriffs rallied the civil rights forces in the South."

THE CHICAGO Roman Catholic Archdiocese, according to Alinsky, is not doing all it should to further civil rights.

"Why don't the priests on the Northwest Side open their schools to the Negro children who would be bused," he asked. "They could say, 'If the public schools won't take them, we will'."

Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire, according to Alinsky.

"He thinks he can meet legitimate demands of the poor with police, soldiers, helicopters and machineguns. He's just asking for it. His blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that could blow so high Detroit would look like a side show."

While in Chicago, Alinsky will make his headquarters at the Industrial Areas Foundation. This is a nonprofit agency he founded 30 years ago to build community organizations.

Chicago Daily News
January 23, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

Best copy available

1/8/68

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (151-1134) (P)
(157-616) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
PEACE CORPS
Ended: 1/12/68

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, AN
(RRI)
SO: CHICAGO

222,250

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

[redacted] Francisco dated 1/2/68 captioned [redacted] PEACE CORPS; and Chicago letter to San Francisco dated 12/21/67 captioned SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, AN.

[redacted] advised on 1/5/68 that his father, SAUL ALINSKY, has maintained a summer home at this address since 1959. Approximately one year ago he [redacted] and his mother converted the summer home into a permanent residence; however, his father, SAUL ALINSKY, continues to maintain his residence in Chicago. He further explained that his father is in a constant travel status most of the time and has instructed the family to refer all inquiries concerning him to Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 S. Michigan, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago requested to continue efforts to interview ALINSKY regarding FOREWALL.

(6) - Burman (AN)
2 - Chicago (1 - 151-776)
(1 - 100-[illegible])
2 - San Francisco (1 - 151-1134)
(1 - 157-616)
BT/mfc
(18)

100-3731-
NOT RECORDED
78 JAN 31 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C

62 FEB 2 1968

1/2/68

[illegible]EL

[illegible] : [illegible]C, SAN FRANCISCO (151-1134)

[illegible] : [illegible]C, CHICAGO (151-774) (P)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
PEACE CORPS
(Buded 1/12/68)

222,250

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

b6
b7C

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco and Chicago dated 12/13/67, captioned as above, San Francisco airtel to Chicago 12/10/64, and Chicago letter to San Francisco dated 12/21/67, captioned "SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka Sol Alinsky, RM, (DRI), (00: Chicago)."

For the information of the Bureau, referenced Chicago letter to San Francisco dated 12/21/67, regarding ALINSKY quoted as follows:

100-3731

"Above captioned subject is on the Rabble Rouser Index in the Chicago Office and a summary report is being prepared due to reach the Bureau January 11, 1968.

"It should be noted that ALINSKY's office, 8 South Michigan, where he maintains his Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), was broken into over the weekend of May 6-7, 1967. According to ALINSKY, keys to his office were taken from his home in Carmel Highlands, California. It also should be noted that up until the first of the year, ALINSKY resided at 7241 South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois.

"Inquiry at Illinois Bell Telephone Company and Commonwealth Edison, both located Chicago, Illinois,

[illegible] - San Francisco
([illegible] - 157-616)
[illegible] (100-3731)
[illegible] Chicago
[illegible]

100-3731
NOT RECORDED
78 JAN 31 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 151-3377-3

62 FEB 2 1968

reflects that ALINSKY has no contract for service with either of these two companies. b6 b7C

"A pretext call by SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH to a neighbor in the area of 7241 South Paxton reflects that ALINSKY and his wife moved from instant neighborhood about a year ago and according to the neighbor, was moving to their California home."

Referenced San Francisco airtel to Chicago requested the Chicago Division to interview ALINSKY regarding his association with applicant [redacted] unless some reason existed for not interviewing him.

In view of the fact ALINSKY allegedly resides Carmel Highlands, Carmel, California, the San Francisco Division requested to locate and interview ALINSKY for any information regarding applicant [redacted] unless some reason exists for not interviewing him. SF

Investigation continuing Chicago.

FD-272 (Rev. 3-3-69)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	1/19/68	11/15/67 - 1/8/68

CONFIDENTIAL

Title of Case	Report made by	Typed By:
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY	SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH	cae
Sal Alinsky	Character of Case: RM (RRI)	

BH

SUMMARY

-P-

Class. & Ext. By SP8BIT/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 1/9/88 5/12/82
222/250

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will attempt to determine ALINSKY's residence address.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Saul ALINSKY was approved by the Bureau for inclusion on the Rabble Rouser Index (RRI), August, 1967. The information set forth in the enclosed report represents the pertinent data available concerning him.

3-24-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/828
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-88

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/RDD/BCE/mw
ON 9/13/91

401468
100-3731-43

Approved | Special Agent in Charge | Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

5- Bureau (RM)
1- U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1- Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1- NISO (Via Courier)
1- OSI (Via Courier)
3- Chicago (100-522)

157 8446

MCT-44

REC 18

3 JAN 12 1968

Notation: AGENCY: ~~ASSIST. ONLY~~ OSI; SEC. SER: FD-376(a)
ISD RAO Inter Div. Info Unit
DATE FORM: 1/24/68
HOW FORM: RIS
BY: JDR/cc

RACIAL INT. SECT.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

62 JAN 25 1968
SEP 16 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7D

CC T[redacted]
REQ. REC'D 8-15-69
AUG 22 1969
ANS.
BY: ADC. ACE

(U)

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

G-1 JAN 17 4 07 PM '68

Photo

CC NACC NSA
REQ. REC'D 9-8-70
SEP 16 1970
ANS.
BY: GRS

U (U)

Photo Encl

CC TO: Cia
REQ. REC'D 6-9-71
JUN 17 1971
ANS.
BY: Jill

Internal Revenue Service
2-26
MAR 8 1971
ANS.
BY: Bob

Plan Alinsky Internal Revenue Service
(SP)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED AGENCY
SUIT (S) Ohio
DATE 6-7-72 DS

Pretext used in contacting [redacted] b6 b7C was that of an old friend, and was made by SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH.

Pretext used in verification of employment was that of a student from an Eastern University attempting to engage ALINSKY as a speaker, and was made by SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH.

The following agencies were contacted in an effort to locate ALINSKY's permanent residence in the Chicago area with negative results:

Commonwealth Edison (electric)

Illinois Bell Telephone Company

U.S. Post Office

INFORMANTS

Informants	Location
CG T-1 Selective Service Local Board #9 Chicago, Illinois	67-8064
CG T-2 [redacted] (requested)	100-522-159 100-522-40 100-34438-684 p. 2&3, Characterization of Woodlawn Organization b7D
CG T-3 former [redacted] now [redacted]	Characterization of PEARL HART b2 b7D
CG T-4 (not used)	
CG T-5 [redacted] (requested)	100-522-31 b6 b7C b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 100-522

CG T-6 [redacted] A) [redacted] b2 b7D

CG T-7 [redacted] former A) [redacted] b2 b7D

CG T-8 [redacted] 100-522-169 b2

CG T-9 [redacted] Characterization of Cordy T. Vivian [redacted] b2 b7D

CG T-10 [redacted] (requested) 100-522-63 b6 b7C b7D

CG T-11 [redacted] (requested) 100-522-63 b6 b7C b7D

CG T-12 [redacted] (requested) 100-522-76 b6 b7C b7D

CG T-13 [redacted] (requested) 100-522-98 b7D

CG T-14 [redacted] [redacted] b2 b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 100-522

CG T-15
CG 5824-S*

Characterization of
STOKELY CARMICHAEL (C) u

CG T-16
[redacted]
(requested)

100-522-135

b6
b7C
b7D

CG T-17
[redacted]
[redacted] (requested)

100-522

b6
b7C
b7D

CG T-18
[redacted]
former

100-11329-42 P. 4

b2
b7D

CG T-19
[redacted]
PSI
former

A) [redacted] (C) u

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

-D*-
COVER PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1- U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1- Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1- NISO, (Via Courier)
1- OSI, (Via Courier)

Report of: SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH
Date: 1/9/68

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #: 100-522

Bureau File #:

Title:

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Class. & Ext. By SP8BIJ/mw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 1/9/88 - 5/10/88

Character: RACIAL MATTER (RABBLE ROUSER INDEX) 220, 250

Synopsis:

ALINSKY born 1/30/09, Chicago, Illinois, and is Director of Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois. Resident address unknown. Pretext vicinity ALINSKY's last known address reflects he could be living in California. ALINSKY and IAF involved in many communities throughout the United States since 1940 in effort to increase the opportunities of the lower class. ALINSKY has made numerous speeches on college campuses and before ministers throughout the country advocating agitation to obtain better living conditions for poor and integration. ALINSKY has written articles appearing in leading periodicals relating to poverty, power and leadership.

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
REVIEWED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY Ltr
DATE 4-2-80

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ROD/BCE
ON 9/12/97
401468

3-24-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/8-8
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-88

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CONFIDENTIAL

13

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS:

CONFIDENTIAL

I. BACKGROUND

Date of Birth

Mr. SAUL DAVID ALINSKY born January 30, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois

Jean Graham Alinsky (CG T-1, August, 1944) C4

Residence

[redacted] South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois, advised under suitable pretext on December 18, 1967; that Mr. and Mrs. ALINSKY moved from 7241 South Paxton about one year ago. [redacted] stated that to her knowledge they moved to their sometimes summer home in Carmel, California. b6 b7C

DAVID ALINSKY, Route 1, Carmel Highlands, Carmel, California, advised a representative of the San Francisco Office of the FBI on January 5, 1968, that he (DAVID) and his mother converted the summer home into a permanent residence; however, his father, SAUL ALINSKY, continues to maintain his residence in Chicago. He further advised that his father is in a constant travel status and has instructed the family to refer all inquiries concerning him to Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois.

Employment

A pretext telephone call to IAF, 8 South Michigan, on December 8, 1967, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY is still the director of instant organization and is usually in a constant travel status making speeches and carrying out the activities necessary in running the above organization.

Previous Employment

SAUL ALINSKY worked in the study of criminology from 1930 to 1933. He was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary 1933 to 1936 at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939 he was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life including agencies, churches and so forth in experiment approaches to community organization for crime prevention. ALINSKY organized and incorporated IAF in Chicago, Illinois, in 1940.

(CG T-1, August, 1944) C4

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

Service Record

ALINSKY, whose right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury, was classified 2-A and has never served in the armed forces.

(CG T-1, August, 1944) u

Education

ALINSKY has a Phd. from the University of Chicago and has completed two years of graduate work at the University of Chicago.

(CG T-1, August, 1944) u

Credit

The records of the Cook County Credit Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, checked by IC [redacted] December 8, 1967, reflects that ALINSKY has a satisfactory credit standing in the Chicago area.

Criminal

Bureau of Records and Communications of the Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, as checked by IC [redacted] on December 13, 1967, reflects that ALINSKY was arrested and fined $5 for speeding on August 27, 1940.

II. INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION (IAF)

SAUL ALINSKY established and incorporated the IAF in 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the organization was to study the cause of the problems of America's Industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. The secondary purpose was for the consultation in guiding, development and training personnel in community organization. The organization was at its inception supported by voluntary contributions and promoted the development of indigenous community organizations.

(CG T-2, 1/6/65) u

III. ALINSKY AND THE IAF ACTIVITIES IN THE CHICAGO AREA

Article appearing in "Chicago Sun", a daily newspaper, (no longer in existence), dated January 9, 1946, contains an article captioned "Packing Workers Friends Organized". Article went on to state that formation of the All Chicago Committee for the Packing House Workers to aid stock yard employees in their battle for better wages and working conditions was announced by SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, Chicago criminologist and technical instructor to the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council. ALINSKY in this article stated, "When the chips are down and the fight is on, no person with the slightest degree of social conscience can abstain from the battle. In this kind of crisis one has to elect one of two choices, either with the people or with the packers, and there is no nuetral ground."

An article appeared in the "Chicago American" dated November 26, 1946, captioned, "Packing House Strike Looms", stating the possibility of a strike of the UPWA - CIO increased as members of a strike strategy committee began arriving from all parts of the country. Another indication of a strike was the naming of SAUL ALINSKY, Chicago writer, as head of a National Citizens Committee for the Packing House Workers. The article goes on to state that ALINSKY is the author of a recently published book "Reveille for Radicals".

SAUL ALINSKY was on a committee sponsored by the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination which presented its views to the mayor of Chicago relative to disturbances in the troubled area of 56th and Peoria Street, and 71st and Lawrence Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, in 1949.

(CG T-2; 11/22/49)

The Illinois edition of "The Worker", dated April 9, 1950, page two, column one, contained an article

captioned, "Chicagoans to Pay Tribute to Pearl Hart". Article stated that SAUL ALINSKY was one of the sponsors of the birthday testimonial dinner for Chicago attorney PEARL HART, to be held April 8, 1950, at the Bismark Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. The article stated that the event was sponsored by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On June 23, 1951, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former National Communist Party (CP) functionary, advised that PEARL HART, a Chicago attorney, was introduced to him as a member of the CP. He also reported that he was repeatedly advised through reports by an Illinois CP leader at National Committee meetings and through instructions to him from National CP leaders that HART continued to be a member of the CP at least until October, 1945. (X) u

As of October, 1963, HART was General Counsel for the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and continued to hold this position through 1964.

(CG T-3, 11/2/64) u

Characterization of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is located in the appendix section of this report.

JOSEPH ALBERT POSKONKA, 5019 South Loomis, Chicago, Illinois, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1944 to about 1948 advised SA GROVER C. THOMPSON on March 30, 1953, that SAUL ALINSKY spoke on the necessity of rent controls at an anti-discrimination meeting, UPWA, District number 1, held in Chicago, Illinois, on March, 1, 1953.

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A circular made available to the FBI Chicago Office in May, 1953, entitled, "Socialist Youth League Presents" reflects that SAUL ALINSKY would speak at a series of discussion forums for the spring quarter of 1952 at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-5, 5/5/53) C U

Characterization of the Socialist Youth League appears in the appendix pages to this report.

CONFIDENTIAL

A flyer announcing a February 10, 1956 meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), made available to the Chicago FBI Office reflected that a meeting was to be held at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, listing SAUL ALINSKY as a speaker at instant meeting.

(CG T-6, 1/25/56)

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article appearing in the Hyde Park Herald a neighborhood paper on the south side of Chicago, Illinois, dated October 30, 1957, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY, Director of the IAF, was the keynote speaker for the fall conference sponsored by the Association of Community Councils (ACC) of Chicago. Article reflects that ALINSKY told the delegates that the challenge facing the Community Association is one of leading citizens from apathy to participation, and that they cannot "avoid acceptance of power, concepts, or achievement" and that "they must not avoid the arena of conflict."

[redacted] advised the Chicago Office of the FBI, June 5, 1959, that SAUL ALINSKY and others who are connected with the IAF, 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, are to speak at a meeting to be held at Ridge Park Field-house on June 18 on "a system for bringing minority groups into all communities."

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SAUL ALINSKY has been in direct contact with communist elements during his activities in connection with housing and racial matters especially so during the 5643 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Illinois, incident

which involved a residence being purchased by two Communist Party functionaries during November, 1949, and concerning which ALINSKY actively participated in protest meetings. ALINSKY was active in supporting JAMES KUTCHER, SWP functionary who had been fired from his position with the Veteran's Administration because of membership in a subversive organization.

(CG T-2, 8/21/59) u

SAUL ALINSKY was the main speaker at a meeting of the Foster Club of the Southeast Section of the Communist Party held in Chicago, Illinois, during March, 1961. At this meeting ALINSKY discussed racial problems and integration and answered questions pro and con concerning integration and at times rapped communism. Source had no information as to whether ALINSKY was a Communist Party Member. (X) u

(CG T-7, March, 1961) u

The "Chicago Daily News," a daily newspaper in the Chicago, Illinois, area, carried an article in the April 7, 1962, edition captioned, "OBJECT: AID THE NEGRO," further, "WOODLAWN UNIT HAS BIG GOALS NEW TWO FIGHTS RACE PROBLEMS, METHODS ROUSE CONTROVERSY". Article stated that a controversial group on the south side, (Temporary Woodlawn Organization)(TWO), can be "the first big solid Negro committee organization in the U.S.", its founder SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, a self-described agitator who admits to rubbing raw the sores of discontent, says his goal is the peaceful integration of the entire city and suburbs.

The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) formerly known as Temporary Woodlawn Organization, is a community organization which was formed to improve all phases of community life in the Woodlawn area of Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-2) u

An article appeared in the April 9, 1962, "Chicago Daily News" which stated that the IAF was an instrument used in organizing over more than 30% of Chicago for social action, one such organization being known as The Woodlawn Organization, a controversial group formed on the south side of Chicago in 1961. The article goes on to

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state that since 1941 SAUL ALINSKY has started 44 power based organizations throughout the country and has supplied organizing tools and organizers for many committees that ask for them.

An article appeared in the "Chicago Daily News" dated October 19, 1966, written by WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR., headed "The Fashionable Saul Alinsky - Trouble Maker" which reflects the following:

SAUL ALINSKY of Chicago is becoming very fashionable; indeed churches and civic groups are vying for his favor. For a fee ALINSKY contracts to come into your city and, so to speak, bust up the joint. His purposes, needless to say, are like the Jacobins in France who sought to break up the power structure so as to release the energies and increase the opportunities of the lower class. ALINSKY is twice formidable. For one thing, he is very close to being an organizational genius. For another he has a way of making practical idealists feel sort of foolish - by pushing aside their efforts to help the poor or the racial minorities as ventures in facility.

ALINSKY cannot abide men of reason or conciliation. He thrives on strife, the more the better, and especially relishes the opposition when it is tough. Add to all this a penetrating sense of irony. "An integrated neighborhood" he once observed, "is defined as the length of time between arrival of the first Negro and the departure of the last white."

ALINSKY has been very active since 1960 in forming the Woodlawn project which took on the mayor, newspapers and the University of Chicago. There ALINSKY's tactics became famous - among them the dispatching of sit-ins at City Hall or anywhere else where the administrative congestion was likely to be tight.

Mostly he likes to deploy ministers and priests since he recognizes that the police feel a certain spiritual reluctance to take these gentlemen by the scuff of the neck and toss them into paddy wagons. ALINSKY

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fights to remove human beings from slums since it is so clear that his hatred for the slums is exceeded only by the hatred for those who have moved out of them. There are those in Rochester, New York who wonder despairingly how one can work one's way into ALINSKY's affections - except by going to live in the squalor which he is ostensibly engaged in liberating them.

IV. ALINSKY AND THE IAF ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CHICAGO AREA

Major G. R. CARPENTER, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Headquarters, Sixth Corps Area, Chicago, Illinois, advised on October 9, 1940, that SAUL ALINSKY appeared before the Skyline Community Center, Kansas City, Kansas, on September 17, 1940. This organization, according to Major CARPENTER, administered aid and relief to thousands of indigents each year and is a refuge for people in distress. ALINSKY at this appearance, urged that the center be reorganized along lines of a similar community center in Chicago which, according to Major CARPENTER, was reported to be communistically controlled.

Mr. WALTER WINTER, Assistant Superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, advised the Minneapolis Office of the FBI on November 19, 1940, that SAUL ALINSKY, representing the IAF, was attempting to organize a group in South St. Paul, Minnesota to be known as the South St. Paul Common Council involving representatives of industry, labor and churches.

Serial pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

On February 5, 1965, the Chicago Telephone Operator, Information Service, advised the Chicago Division of the

FBI that #MU-4-1377 was listed to SAUL ALINSKY who resides at 7241 South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois.

CORDY T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP of Peoria, Illinois in 1947. CORDY T. VIVIAN has not been active in the CP affairs in the Peoria area for sometime and has not been in the area for a long time. (X) u

(CG T-9, November, 1947) u

A letter appearing in the "Kansas City Star", a daily Kansas City Missouri, newspaper, June 7, 1965, under the heading "Coincidently" states as follows:

The Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church are to bring to the Kansas City area an organization headed by ALINSKY of Chicago. The purpose of this visit to cost $127,000 to help the poor of our city. The letter states that Harpers Magazine has an article about Mr. ALINSKY and that ALINSKY answers in the article seemed to center around the simple admonition "If you think you need it, just gang up and take it." The letter also stated that ALINSKY, according to Harper's, has led marches on City Hall.

An article appearing in the "New York Times" dated August 2, 1965, reflects that a graying, heavy set man dressed in a sport shirt, baggy trousers, met with 50 Protestant Ministers in a college classroom in Claremont, California, last week and instructed them in what he calls "the tactics of social revolution." His message, according to the article, was tough and to the point. "The only way to upset the power structure in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them, and most of all make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." The man dispensing this advice in a deep, rumbling voice was SAUL ALINSKY, a tough talking, hard-bitten organizer who calls himself a "professional radical." This article also states that SAUL ALINSKY, after completing

three weeks of lectures to a group of 50 at the Claremont College, moved to Northern California for another training session with Presbyterian ministers.

On August 19, 1965 [redacted] b7D had been doing some research on SAUL ALINSKY and from this research had determined that ALINSKY had written the following articles:

A. "This is War - Attack on Poverty, Misery, Delinquency, Disease, and Injustice" published in the "Saturday Evening Post", January 25, 1964.

B. "Power and Leadership" published in "The Nation", February 25, 1961.

C. "How Chelsea was Torn Apart", published in "The Christian Editorial", February 3, 1960

D. "Community Analysis and Organization" published May, 1941, by the American Journal of Sociology.

On September 23, 1965 [redacted] b6 b7C advised the Detroit Office of the FBI that he was interested in social work and was preparing to work for an organization known as the WCO. [redacted] b7D stated that the WCO is the West Central Organization and covers an area located in the West Central part of Detroit which is predominantly occupied by Negroes.

According to [redacted] b6 WCO was attempting to bring SAUL ALINSKY from Chicago to Detroit to direct and co-ordinate the local WCO program, but has only been able to raise $10,000 while ALINSKY wants $60,000. b7C b7D

SAUL ALINSKY had been present at meetings held on January 17, 1966, at CORE Headquarters and the A.M.E. Ebenezer Church, 1601 Lydia, both Kansas City, Missouri.

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ALINSKY at these meetings did not announce a definite decision that his IAF would take on the job of working the inner-city area of Kansas City but indicated that if he would take the job he "will run the show" and not be controlled or dependent upon any local group's actions or desires.

(CG T-10 and CG T-11 January, 1966)

An article appearing in the "Kansas City Star," a Kansas City daily newspaper dated February 4, 1966, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY of Chicago returned to Kansas City on February 4, 1966, and met with ministers of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance consisting of about 43 ministers, most of whom are Negroes. These ministers, according to the article, voted to invite ALINSKY to start his program in Kansas City. The article also states that Kansas City would be the next operation of Alinsky's IAF and that organizers would arrive in Kansas City within four weeks to build a mass organization among the poor of Kansas City. ALINSKY in the article, remarked that the IAF had received a grant of $127,5000 for the 2½ year project from the Citizens Participation Project, an organization of Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Disciple of Christ church members, pastors, and priests. According to the article, ALINSKY said funds would generate in Kansas City as follows:

1. An organized power structure among the poor, staffed by residents of ghetto areas.

2. A non-dependence on money donated to the organization by whites.

3. A long tedious period of organization to establish the power of the poor.

In the article ALINSKY stated that the IAF is opposed to violence but also believes in the Judaeo-Christian concept of defense.

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[redacted] advised on February 16, 1966, that around October, 1965, SAUL ALINSKY of Chicago, founder and director of IAF, was in Delano, California, and was believed to be in contact with CEASAR E. CHEVEZ, founder and director of National Farm Workers Association (NFWA). [redacted] stated that CHAVEZ was formerly a recruiter for the National Community Service Organization (NCSO) in California, and that this organization is described as a "war on poverty" type of private organization and is one of the projects of the IAF out of Chicago.

An article appearing in the February 25, 1966, "Houston Post", Houston, Texas, captioned, "600 Hear ALINSKY; Hand Full Walk Out," reported that about 600 people heard SAUL ALINSKY speak on the evening of February 24, 1966, at the University of Houston. According to the article, ALINSKY referred to as a "self-described radical" stated he had been teaching the poor how to fight city hall for 25 years. The article also discussed the need to "diffuse" both property and power throughout the population.

News media in the Kansas City area have publicized since March 23, 1966, organizing of the poor and "have nots" in the inner-city area of Kansas City by SAUL ALINSKY, IAF of Chicago. SAUL ALINSKY, Community Organizer and Executive Director of IAF, gave a series of three lectures at Hendricks Hall, St. Paul School of Theology, Truman Road and Van Brunt Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, on April 24 and 26, 1966, as part of a "Workshopcon Community Organization." A summary of ALINSKY's lecture comments reported in the "Kansas City Times", a Kansas City daily newspaper, April 27, 1966, relates the following:

ALINSKY said, "Freedom cannot be given, it must be taken." He said the curtain separating the Negro ghetto from the white community must be overcome or "we will rip it down."

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An Article appearing in the Oakland, California, "Tribune" dated April 13, 1966, reflects that the Bay Area Presbyterian Church leaders had voted to spend $200,000 to help establish a local civil rights program that would be headed by the controversial SAUL ALINSKY, a self-styled agitator from Chicago.

A newspaper article appearing in the April 30, 1966, issue of the "Michigan Chronicle", Detroit, Michigan, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY, Chicago organizer of the poor and advisor to West Central Organization (WCO) in Detroit, would speak on "The Church and Power Conflict" at Rackham Educational Memorial Auditorium on Friday, April 29. The article states his speech is part of the series "Religion and the Challenge of the 20th Century" sponsored by several universities in the Detroit area.

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier Express" dated May 23, 1966, reflects the engagement of SAUL DAVID ALINSKY of the IAF to work Buffalo's East Side Negro community was announced on Sunday night. The article reflects that ALINSKY, the principal speaker at a rally attended by 1,000 in the John F. Kennedy Recreational Center, warned the audience there would be friction and underscored the beneficial power of organization. This article states that the controversial social reformer was engaged by the East Side Community Organization Incorporated (ESCO) for a two-year program for a fee of $150,000. The article also states that ESCO made a general agreement with IAF which will launch its program November 1, 1966. Also in the article, ALINSKY made the statement, "We call the shots, there is going to be controversy since we deal in issues, all issues are controversial."

An article appearing in the "Columbus Dispatch", Columbus, Ohio, dated May 31, 1966, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY, a professional community organizer, delivered a speech sponsored by the Catholic International Council and the O.S.U. Newman Center where he told a capacity crowd at Ohio Museum Auditorium in Columbus, Ohio, that the civil rights movement has bogged down because it lacks organization - that the movement crested in Selma and

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Birmingham, Alabama, and then dissipated because it lacked enduring organization and power - the ability to act. ALINSKY stated organization is necessary to make sure promises made by the white power structure are kept. This article stated that ALINSKY who works for the IAF in Chicago made the statement that the tactics of the civil rights movement must be changed, stating, "we must go outside the experience of the opposition." Sit-in's and mass demonstrations are well within the experience of the opposition, however, the north is too sophisticated for a Selma to Montgomery march. For an example, ALINSKY said slum areas should never be picketed. Instead, take 50-100 of the ghetto's blackest Negroes to the suburbs where the slum landlord lives. The white neighbors will begin to complain and the landlord will lower the rent. ALINSKY also stated that his IAF organization enters the community by invitation of the Negroes in the ghetto, not by that of any liberal white groups. ALINSKY said the civil rights revolution will eventually come to Columbus, because "Columbus is not immune to the current running across the country."

SAUL ALINSKY was called in by Syracuse University as a counsultant to the Community Action Training Center, (CATC) project which came into being as a direct response from R. Sergeant Shriver at the Office of Economic Opportunity, (OEO). ALINSKY was granted a contract by Syracuse University utilizing OEO funds which called for four lecturesappearances and some individual consultations. ALINSKY served as a tactician and didnothing actively with CATC. ALINSKY could be described as a critic.

(CG T-12, June, 1966)

An article appeared in the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California, July 24, 1966, reflecting that SAUL ALINSKY was called as a witness by the State Senate Hearing regarding a dispute between labor and management in the grape growing communities of California. According to the article, ALINSKY said he was proud to have worked with Chavez and two other

National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), leaders. According to the article, ALINSKY when asked if he was a Communist, stated he "has never been associated with the CP".

An article appearing in the "Daily News", a daily newspaper in the Dayton, Ohio, area dated October 26, 1966, reflects that "controversial community organizer SAUL ALINSKY arrived in Dayton, having been invited in February, 1966, by the Urban Church Department of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Dayton. Metropolitan Academy for Laymen and Coffee House, Incorporated (MALACHI), ecumenical lay church group is co-sponsoring ALINSKY's appearance in Dayton where he is expected to address 250 people representing area churches, colleges, civic and social welfare and civil rights groups. According to the article, ALINSKY said, "If the church is part of the power structure in a community, it doesn't make a bit of difference if it is flashing a dollar sign or a crucifix. The church cannot ally itself to both the poor (basically Negro) and the power structure."

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier Express" dated October 25, 1966, page 25, reflects that ALINSKY held a press conference at which he stated that the IAF would begin operations in Buffalo, New York on November 1, 1966, through the already established East Side Community Organization (ESCO) in Buffalo, New York. ALINSKY, according to this article, made the statement at this press conference, "Preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of the white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality - keep the animals quiet in the zoo." ALINSKY also stated that the ESCO would only be responsible for raising the necessary money to hire IAF, not to run the operation.

On November 23, 1966, SAUL ALINSKY addressed 25 clergymen at St. James Pro Cathedral, Brooklyn, New York. On November 21, 1966, a group which included the above clergy staged a sit-in at City Hall to demand the

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more money be made available for minority communities. ALINSKY did not participate in instant sit-in but was observed outside City Hall during the demonstration.

(CG T-13; November, 1966)

On November 3, 1966, [redacted] advised the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the funds to send Jersey City people to the ALINSKY Organization IAF in Chicago came from St. John's Episcopal Church, 120 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. [redacted] also advised that ISAIAH ROWLEY, a Jersey City Negro with a police record, was one of the individuals sent to ALINSKY's Organization for training. ROWLEY returned to Jersey City and has been active in the current Jersey City anti-poverty struggles within the Community and Neighborhood Development Organization, an anti-poverty agency operating under the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

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The Buffalo Evening News, a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York, carried an article on page 37 of its Complete Financial Edition for January 11, 1967, that the new ALINSKY Program Organization established on January 10, 1967, in Buffalo would be known as "BUILD a name chosen from the words "build, unity, independence, liberty, and dignity."

The 'Chicago Defender", a Chicago daily newspaper, Negro oriented and primarily for Negro readers, dated January 21 through 27, 1967, contains an article entitled "Negro Must Learn He Has Right To Fight." Under this article which indicated it occurred at Detroit, Michigan, was the following:

Black Power spokesman STOKLEY CARMICHAEL shared a stage with SAUL ALINSKY, Head of IAF. During a day of debate and discussion on racism in general and Black Power in particular, more than 300 persons, most of them white clergymen looked on.

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SAUL ALINSKY in April, 1967, was at Rochester, New York, attempting to force the Kodak Corporation to allow his group to control the hiring of personnel for the company and is using threats of racial violence to obtain compliance of his demands.

(CG T-14, April, 1967) (U)

An article appearing in "Muhammad Speaks" dated April 14, 1967, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY a noted criminologist spoke to a United Church of Christ Conference in St. Louis, Missouri. ALINSKY, accordint to the article, said riots are the ghettos striking out in death agony and that organization means political power.

"Muhammad Speaks" is published weekly by Muhammad's Mosque, 634 East 79th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A characterization of Muhammad and the Nation of Islam (NOI) is located in the appendix pages of this report.

[redacted] U. S. Anti-Communist Congress, Inc., Washington, D.C., advised the Washington Field Office of the FBI on December 26, 1967, that on July 5, 1967, he was approached by three individuals who identified themselves as black nationalists. One of these individuals stated that STOKLEY CARMICHAEL is working hand and glove with SAL ALINSKY. This individual stated that ALINSKY is a Communist but that CARMICHAEL has not joined the CP.

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A leading CP, USA functionary as of June, 1966, considered CARMICHAEL as the new leader of the civil rights organization, Students Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, (SNCC), to be a racketeer who wears $200 suits while in New York but wears blue jeans for his southern demonstrations and talks black power down south. CARMICHAEL's theoretician reportedly was HARVEY HAYWOOD, a CP, USA, member from the 1920's to 1959 when expelled and the same individual who during the 1930's laid out the CP Program which set forth the idea of the black belt. (U)

(CG T-15, 7/5/66) (U)

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SAUL ALINSKY is supposedly to appear at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, and is to be the primary speaker at the seminar to be conducted concerning community action by Negroes in July, 1967. The program will consist of ALINSKY's views concerning community action programs and techniques which can be utilized by Negroes in furtherance of Negro demands and desires in any given community.

(CG T-16, July, 1967)

SAUL ALINSKY was the principle speaker at the Johnson C. Smith University Seminar, Charlotte, North Carolina, during July 24-29, 1967. Delegates from many sections of the country, all Negro, were present.

(CG T-17, July, 1967)

A newspaper article in the "Kansas City City Call", a weekly Negro newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, dated November 3, 1967, announced that Reverend FRANKLIN D. R. FLORENCE did deliver the keynote address, "Negro Revolution: What Next?" at the second annual convention for the Counsel for United Action Committee on the night of November 3, 1967, at Wayne Miner Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri. Instant article described FLORENCE as being in Rochester for the past eight years and one of the founders of FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today), an organization formed in 1964 by SAUL ALINSKY and the IAF of Chicago, Illinois. According to the article FIGHT is similar to CUA also organized by the IAF at Kansas City, Missouri. The CUA was formed about the early spring of 1966 following contributions of approximately $127,000; namely, by three local church groups of Kansas City, Missouri.

An exerpt from the "Kansas City Star", a daily Kansas City newspaper, issue of April 25, 1967, reflects

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the following:

"ALINSKY said the CUA would begin an economic boycott against several Kansas City bakeries and dairies. He refused to name the firms involved."

V. MISCELLANEOUS

SAUL ALINSKY listed as secretary of the Chicago Chapter of League of American Writers in 1941.

(CG T-2, August, 1944) u

The League of American Writers has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The name SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, 8 South Michigan Avenue, appeared on a membership list of the Committee of Racial Equality aka (CORE) in August, 1944. u

(CG T-18, August, 1944) u

SAUL ALINSKY, 4919 South Woodlawn, Chicago, Illinois, name appeared on the files of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, (CCASF). u

(CG T-19, 10/20/55) u

A characterization of the CCASF is located in the appendix pages of this report.

VI. DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of ALINSKY as obtained from souces and through a pretext telephone call:

(CG T-1
CG T-2) u

Name	SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
Date of Birth	January 30, 1909 Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11½"
Weight	180 to 190 pounds
Hair	Brown and graying

Eyes	Blue
Characteristics	Wears glasses and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury.
Marital Status	Married, wife, JEAN ALINSKY, Nee GRAHAM
Business or Employment	Director, Industrial Areas Foundation 8 South Michigan Chicago, Illinois
Former Residence	7241 South Paxton Chicago, Illinois
Present Address	Unknown at this time. ALINSKY, according to his office, is almost always in constant traveling status. Maintains home in Carmel, California.

1. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam(NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5,1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

A source on December 17, 1965, advised that the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) from March, 1962, to the latter part of 1965 maintained an office in Room 422, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

JOSEPH ALBERT POSKONKA, a member of the Communist Party, USA (CP) from 1944 to about 1948, on July 16, 1947, advised that the MCPFB was founded at a conference in Chicago, Illinois, on May 25, 1947, and was to operate as the midwest organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

A second source on May 5, 1955, advised that the MCPFB in a "Statement of Principles" issued in April, 1955, noted that "The purpose of the Midwest Committee shall be to seek to perpetuate for the foreign born the fundamental concepts of equality, regardless of race, color, creed, nationality, political belief or place of birth, and to preserve the basic ideals of liberty and hospitality which serve as the guarantees of democracy for all Americans."

According to a third source, as of September, 1965, the MCPFB was still functioning as the midwest organization of the ACPFB but was considering the possibility of dissolving and turning over its work and responsibilities to the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

This same source on December 27, 1965, advised that the MCPFB had ceased activity and had turned over its office and responsibilities to the CCDBR and fon all intents and purposes was defunct.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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SOCIALIST YOUTH
LEAGUE (SYL)

A source advised that the Socialist Youth League (SYL) began in 1945 when several militant members of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the youth organization of the Socialist Party, accepted a proposal that they become affilitated with the Workers Party. The first issue of the group's newspaper, "Youth Action for Socialism," in October, 1945, contained an article which indicated that "... Only socialism can answer youth's needs for jobs, peace, education and a fuller life... Our organization is the only national revolutionary youth group in America."

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League, contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL) which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the YPSL and the SYL. The new organization was named the YSL.

A second source on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to from the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

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CONFIDENTIAL

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS, Formerly known as Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,(now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

On April 8, 1965, a source furnished information to the effect that as of March 11, 1965, this organization would be known as the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Relations (CCASR). MANDEL TERMAN continued to be listed as Chairman of the new organization.

During April, 1965, a second source advised that MANDEL TERMAN had arbitrarily dissolved the Board of Directors, assumed all financial and other functions of the organization, and was maintaining existing records of the organization at his residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois. The aims and purposes of this organization continued to be to work for peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR. While it claimed to be an autonomous organization, its program followed the NCASF and it was in frequent contact with the NCASF.

On November 5, 1958; a third source advised that in the early 1940s, MANDEL TERMAN was a member-at-large of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. TERMAN was in Russia in November, 1958, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

CONFIDENTIAL

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

In January, 1966, a fourth source advised that the CCASR went out of existence in the Spring of 1965 due to the health condition of MANDEL A. TERMAN. The offices of the CCASR, formerly located at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, were for a short time carried at MANDEL TERMAN's home residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago. During the Fall of 1965 due to the defunctness of the CCASR, the CP of Illinois found it necessary to sponsor a rally honoring the 48th anniversary of the Russian Revolution under a temporary committee called "The Chicago Committee for American-Soviet Friendship Rally." This rally was held on November 7, 1965, and once the rally was held this temporary committee went out of existence.

The fourth source advised that as of the present time the CCASR is defunct in the Chicago area and any future rally to be held on the American-Soviet friendship theme will have to be organized by the CP of Illinois on a temporary basis.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
100-522

Chicago, Illinois
January 9, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

Title SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Character RACIAL MATTER (RABBLE ROUSER INDEX)

Reference Reference is made to report of Special Agent Courtney B. Gerrish dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CG T-2, an agency which collects intelligence information in the Chicago area.

CG T-10, T-11, T-12 who are in a position to know about the activities of Saul Alinsky and the IAF.

CG T-13, an agency who conducts security type investigations in the New York City area.

CG T-16, an individual who is acquainted with the activities of Saul Alinsky in Charlotte, North Carolina

CG T-17, an agency in Charlotte, North Carolina, who collects intelligence information.

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 23 1968
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FD-217

FBI CHICAGO

1004PM DEFERRED 1/23/68 WGW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (100-522) (P) 3P

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY. ~~RM.~~ Racial Matter (OO: CHICAGO).

BLUE STREAK EDITION OF "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", JANUARY TWENTY THREE INSTANT, CARRIED ARTICLE "ALINSKY HERE 'TO BLOW TOWN APART'". ARTICLE SET FORTH FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

SAUL D. ALINSKY BACK IN CHICAGO WITH PLANS "TO BLOW THIS TOWN APART". HE PLANS TO STAY HERE THROUGH SPRING AND SUMMER, TRYING TO RALLY FORCES OF PROTEST, PRIMARILY AGAINST MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY. HE RETURNED FROM HIS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK IN ROCHESTER BECAUSE CHICAGO WAS SO QUIET. ACCORDING TO ALINSKY, MAYOR DALEY'S THREATS TO GET TOUGH WITH DEMONSTRATORS THIS SUMMER WILL BACKFIRE. "HIS (MAYOR DALEY'S) BLUNDERINGS HAVE PUT CHICAGO ON TOP OF THE POWDER KEG THAT WILL BLOW SO HIGH DETROIT WILL LOOK LIKE A SIDE SHOW". ALINSKY ALSO CRITICAL OF OPPONENTS OF CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BUSING PLANS. ARTICLE ALSO REFLECTS ALINSKY FORMED "THE WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION"

END PAGE ONE

100-3731-44
REC-73
~~157-84462~~
ST-104
15 JAN 25 1968

SEP 16 1969
XEROX
JAN 1968

Included in letter to White House and Attorney General. Date 1-24-68

JAN 30 1968 F10

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-25-80 BY SP1 GSK/8-8

IN CHICAGO SIX YEARS AGO.

ALINSKY IS SELF-DESCRIBED AS AN "AGITATOR."

CHICAGO SOURCE, RELIABLE, ADVISED INSTANT ALINSKY ATTENDED MEETING OF THE WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION (TWO), HELD NIGHT OF JANUARY TWENTY TWO, LAST, AT WHICH TWO LEADER CALLED ON NEGROES PRESENT TO SUPPORT CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BUSING PLANS. ALINSKY PRESENT AT THIS MEETING ALTHOUGH DID NOT SPEAK, ACCORDING TO SOURCE. BUSING PLAN CALLS FOR TRANSPORTING STUDENTS FROM PREDOMINATELY NEGRO SCHOOLS TO PREDOMINATELY WHITE SCHOOLS IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS. PLAN HAS RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY AND DECISION TO IMPLEMENT SAME HAS BEEN DEFERRED PENDING PUBLIC HEARINGS.

TWO IS COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATION ACTIVE IN WOODLAWN AREA OF CHICAGO WHICH WAS SUBJECT OF CRITICAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLES WITHIN PAST FEW WEEKS FOR HANDLING OF OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FUNDED DEMONSTRATION PROJECT INVOLVING TRAINING OF NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND YOUTH GANG MEMBERS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE (100-522)

SEVERAL YOUTH GANG LEADERS AND MEMBERS ENGAGED BY TWO AS INSTRUCTORS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED ON ASSAULT, MURDER AND RAPE CHARGES. SALARIES BEING PAID GANG MEMBERS AS INSTRUCTORS WENT UP TO SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS YEARLY.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

RE REPORT OF ~~SA~~ Special Agent COURTNEY B. GERRISH, JANUARY NINE LAST, CHICAGO SOURCES ASSIGNED. MILITARY ADVISED. ~~LHM~~ Memo FOLLOWS WITH COPIES LOCALLY TO SECRET SERVICE AND ~~USA~~ United States Attorney. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

b6
b7C
b7D

CHICAGO SOURCE IS CS-R [redacted]

~~AM~~ Air Mail COPY BUFFALO.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

5-713a.((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-24-68

Subject is on the Rabble Rouser Index. He has described himself as an "agitator" and others have described him as a "professional anarchist." Information concerning his past activities has been disseminated.

Attached reports he has returned to Chicago and is trying to rally forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Daley. He is quoted as having made statements advocating racial violence.

The attached information has been furnished to the Interdivision Information Unit of the Department and a copy was sent to the Attorney General. Data being included in today's summary to the White House and interested agencies.

WLS:mh

WCS/mjd

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ROD/BCC/mas
ON 11/18/97
401 468

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/31/68

FROM : SAC, Detroit (157-856) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka.,
Sol Alinsky,
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RPI
(OO: Chicago)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/13/89 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lmw ON 5/13/89

100-373I-39

Re Chicago letter to Bureau, 11/30/67 and Detroit letter to San Francisco, 7/25/66, both concerning captioned subject.

The information contained in the last three paragraphs, page 1, and information in the first two sentences of page 2 of referenced Detroit letter of 7/25/66 was received from [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Information contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of page 2 was furnished by sources of the Detroit Office.

Hereinafter set forth is a characterization of the West Central Organization (WCO):

On 1/19/68, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, protect, advised that the WCO was organized in the Detroit area during the spring of 1965. The aims of the WCO when it was organized was the preservation of an area in Detroit located in the west central part of the city and the general welfare of the inhabitants of that particular area. The area which is the concern of the WCO is predominantly occupied by members of the Negro race and the WCO since its inception has sponsored demonstrations and circulated literature in the City of Detroit relative to alleged discrimination in housing and employment. The WCO in the past has also sponsored and participated in demonstrations against the Detroit Police Department alleging brutality on the part of the Detroit Police Department. b2 b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-522)(RM)
3 - Detroit
(1 - 157-1112 (WCO)
1 - [redacted]

REC-69 157-8446-5
100-3731-45
FEB 2 1968

b2 b7D

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1G5K/lmw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-31-88

RACIAL INT. SECT.

CONFIDENTIAL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-01

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL ALINSKY was instrumental in the formation of the WCO in Detroit and was retained by the WCO during its initial formation on a consulting basis. ALINSKY has appeared in the Detroit area on numerous occasions in connection with WCO activities and has spoke at several affairs sponsored by the WCO.

The WCO continues to be active in the Detroit area and at the present time is primarily concerned with the rebuilding of areas destroyed during the Detroit July riot of 1967. The organization wants a voice in the new buildings to be constructed, has demanded that the new construction be owned by Negroes residing in the area and that Caucasian businessmen be precluded from owning or having any financial interest in the new construction.

Detroit files contain no additional pertinent information concerning captioned subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/13/80 BY SP6BTJ/lmw

Alinsky, 'Professional Agitator,' Warns of Chicago Summer Riots

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 — Saul D. Alinsky, the "professional agitator," believes his home town is ripe for violence this summer.

Chicago's overcrowded slums, he said in an interview yesterday, have become "one mass ulcer of discontent." He said antiwar demonstrations would focus on the Democratic National Convention in August, and Negro pressure for better jobs, housing and education opportunities might explode before that.

Unless Mayor Richard J. Daley shifts from talk of forceful repression to negotiation, he said, Chicago will explode in violence.

"If this town blows," the 59-year-old organizer asserted, "it's going to make Detroit look like a sideshow."

Mr. Alinsky, who has organized the poor in the slums of many cities, said "hatred" of Mayor Daley as a symbol of an "oppressive white power structure" existed throughout the West and Southside Negro areas.

As a consequence, he said, rioting cannot be confined to a limited geographical area as it was in Detroit.

Lives in California

Mr. Alinsky has lived in Carmel Highlands, Calif., for several years. Except to visit the headquarters office of his Industrial Areas Foundation, he has been away from Chicago altogether for a year and a half.

He returned last week and plans to be here through the summer. He said he had come in response to entreaties from friends, priests, ministers and community leaders who hope he can help find an alternative to the summer violence they fear is in store for Chicago.

Black power, antiwar, anti-Johnson and anti-Daley spokesmen in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and elsewhere have threatened massive demonstrations at the convention. Mr. Alinsky said the Mayor's response had stressed repression by force.

"Nothing will induce violence more surely," he said. "In effect, he is saying, 'you stay in your rat holes like good second-class Negroes should'. Like a little kid, he is drawing a line and saying, 'you cross this line and we fight'. The result is a fight."

Mr. Alinsky said "picketing, open dissent and a lot of hell blowing around the convention hall is the essence of a democratic society." But he said he drew the line at violence.

Mayor Daley can solve the crisis peacefully, Mr. Alinsky said, by meeting with representatives of slum neighborhood groups. There are many in Chicago, including four originally organized by Mr. Alinsky's foundation. They have been unaligned since the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. pulled out of Chicago in 1966 and the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations lapsed into dormancy. Mr. Alinsky envisions a "coalition of fragments" to confront Mayor Daley.

To avert upheaval, Mr. Alinsky said, "the Mayor must deliver on substantial issues that affect black life, so black people will have confidence that he's finally on the level."

Lack of jobs is the most important problem, the outspoken Chicagoan said. Unemployment among the million Negroes here is three times the rate for whites.

"What we need is public works projects," Mr. Alinsky said.

He said the poor should meet with Mayor Daley and demand them.

"Put Johnson on the spot," he said. "Let us get some of the swag instead of Vietnam. Nobody there is on our side except Thieu and the people who profit from the war. The South Vietnamese people hate our guts."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times 16
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date FEB 3 1968

FEB 2

100-3731-A

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 8 1968

55 FEB 13 1968

Return to Bureau

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (Your file 100-522) DATE: 3/7/68

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-3731) ☒ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (For SOG use only)

Room No. 806-9&D

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY aka
RACIAL MATTERS

222,250

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BD/lmw

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

XX Reurairtel dated 1/24/68. LHM in dictation

☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

XX 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry XX Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter by (Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O - 781-653
907-743

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
March 14, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-522

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S), BY Pete
DATE 4-2-80

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated January 24, 1968, and captioned as above.

The referenced communication set forth information received from a confidential source, an agency which conducts security and background investigations in the Chicago area, that Saul Alinsky had characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has stated that "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontentment."

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lmw
ON 5/13/82 222,350

On January 19, 1968, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Saul Alinsky had been instrumental in the formation of an organization known as the West Central Organization (WCO) in Detroit, Michigan, and was retained by WCO during its initial formation on a consulting basis. Alinsky has appeared in the Detroit area on numerous occasions in connection with WCO activities and has spoken at several affairs sponsored by the WCO.

This source advised that the WCO was organized in the Detroit area during the spring of 1965. The aims of the WCO when it was organized was the preservation

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3-25-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/lmw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-14-88

157-8446-4
100-3731-46

1 XEROX
MAR 22 1968

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

of an area in Detroit located in the west central part of the city and the general welfare of the inhabitants of that particular area. The area which is the concern of the WCO is predominantly occupied by members of the Negro race and the WCO since its inception has sponsored demonstrations and circulated literature in the city of Detroit relative to alleged discrimination in housing and employment. The WCO in the past has also sponsored and participated in demonstrations against the Detroit Police Department alleging brutality on the part of the Detroit Police Department.

The WCO continues to be active in the Detroit area and at the present time is primarily concerned with the rebuilding of areas destroyed during the Detroit July riot of 1967. The organization wants a voice in the new buildings to be constructed, has demanded that the new construction be owned by Negroes residing in the area and that Caucasian businessmen be precluded from owning or having any financial interest in the new construction.

On January 29, 1968, Saul Alinsky was interviewed on the Jerry Williams Show, WBBM Radio, a discussion type radio program in the Chicago area featuring controversial speakers. During the course of this program, Alinsky stated that at the present time he maintains no permanent residence, and because of his trips to various cities across the United States, he has been living "from an airliner".

Alinsky continued that his desire to return to Chicago was solely for the purpose of helping the Negroes to organize throughout Chicago into groups which would then have elected representatives who would be able to meet with the "powers that be" to discuss various problems and their respective solutions. He stated that at the present time, Chicago is almost a void; that the Negroes have no one to represent them or their problems.

Alinsky repeatedly stated that the various news media in Chicago had misquoted and misrepresented his intention of returning to Chicago. He stated that he was born here, raised here, and grew up here and would not do anything to destroy Chicago, but rather do all he could to help make it a model city, which it should

be. He stated that he does not "plan to blow this town apart", but rather to organize the Negroes so that their voice could be heard through elected representatives, as is the democratic way.

On February 15, 1968, the above mentioned first confidential source advised that according to information currently available, Saul Alinsky does not maintain a permanent residence in Chicago, due to the brevity of his infrequent trips here, but rather stays overnight with various acquaintances.

On March 7, 1968, this same source advised that Saul Alinsky was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA, held at the University of Illinois Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Alinsky spoke before an audience of approximately 200 persons, all associated with the Medical Center as students, nurses or instructors. The topic of the meeting was "A Dialogue on the Inner City: Crisis in Black and White". Alinsky began with a history of the migration of people from the city to the suburbs. During the course of the speech, he repeatedly emphasized the need for people to organize. He stated that"one of the problems of the civil rights movement is that it's a movement, not an organization. It has no real power. The establishment just has to last through the demonstration. There is no mass based organization. The ghetto isn't organized and that's the problem. What is needed to change the whole pattern of Chicago is organization. Organizations are built by hard work, not by meetings and dramatic speeches."

An unknown female in the audience then asked Alinsky why he would not remain in Chicago, as stated in the newspapers, and help organize communities in Chicago. Alinsky replied, "We have other commitments all over the country. We're now organizing in eighteen cities. These are places where everything is funded and we've been invited in by the people."

In reply to a question regarding a possible riot in Chicago, Alinsky stated that "No one can say what will happen in Chicago or any place during this summer."

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

With reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, Alinsky commented that despite strict security, even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, "The president would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system".

The meeting lasted about two hours.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following agenices:

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Region 1, 113th Military
Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/14/68

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (RRI)

OO: CHICAGO

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTT/lmw ON 5/13/82

222,250

3-25-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/grg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-14-88

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Bureau dated 1/24/68. 100-3731-42

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

One copy each of enclosed LHM is being furnished USA, U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows:

First source, [redacted]

Second source, [redacted] (reliable)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Source advised ALINSKY currently maintains no residence in Chicago, but stays with acquaintances during brief stopovers in Chicago.

Sources remain assigned and Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent information developed.

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-46

REC 74 157-8446-4

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
3 - Buffalo (Enc. 3) (RM)
2 - Chicago

LRJ:cmm
(8)

5 MAR 15 1968

XEROX
MAR 26 1968

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

70 MAR 27 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, OSI; SEC. SER:
DATE FORW: 3/19/68
HOW FORW: RB
BY: TDR/C

ICLAT & LHM 8069 RD

C.C. - Bishop

RACIAL INT. SECT.

62-109078-

THE ENCLOSED COPY FILED IN

b7D
b2
b7D

CG 100-522

CONFIDENTIAL

LEAD

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. Will furnish information requested in referenced communication.

CONFIDENTIAL

West Elsdon Civic Association

March 26, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover
Director of F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

REPLY TO:
[redacted] b6 b7C
Corresponding Secretary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The West Elsdon Civic Association of Chicago, Illinois is a non-profit organization whose object is to promote the general welfare of our community and its residents and property owners.

In recent months, our community has been besieged by, an organization headed by a Mr. John Daley who is forming an organization named the U.S.C.O. (UnitedSouthwest Community Orgazanization). Mr. John Daley is a protege of Mr. Sol Alinsky who is known as a professional antaganizor. The West Elsdon Civic Association has reason to believe that Mr. Sol Alinsky, Mr. John Daley and persons behind the USCO are a part of a Communist plot to cause chaos and disturbance in the city of Chicago.

Enclosed are ex-cerpts from various newspaper articles in the Chicagoland area, regarding the Mr. Sol Alinsky and the USCO. It does point out, the similarity of what Sol Alinsky advocates and the purpose of the USCO.

The West Elsdon Civic Association of Chicago would appreciate any information the FBI has regarding the above named subjects, and what action if any is taken by the bureau.

100-3731-47

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

SL 114 REC-69

[redacted]

EJ:ab
Encl:(4)

West Elsdon Civic Association

Chicago Ill. 15 APR 3 1968

Ack wmg 4-1-68

CORRESPONDENCE wmg

CHARTERED 1943 TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY

STUDY THE ORGANIZATIONS....

From the white middle class neighborhoods to the impoverished Negro areas, local units of seven major religious denominations are giving their moral and economic support to an aggressive type of community organization.

The various religious denominations now see a need to develop community organizations to give the city dweller a loud voice in urban planning and allocation of city services.

The religious groups have subsidized and encouraged the formation of these secular community organizations such as The Woodlawn organization [T. W. O.] in the southeast, the United Southwest Community organization [U. S. C. O.] in the southwest, the West Side organization [W. S. O.] and the Organization for a Better Austin [O. B. A.] in the west, and the Northwest Community organization [N. C. O.] in the north.

Aid 40 Groups

The interest of the denominations in community organizations is evident in the amount of their financial investments.

Last year, they spent more than $600,000 on 40 major community organizations thruout the city. This is almost half the estimated total amount from all sources spent on the organizations.

Six of the denominational bodies spent $350,000 on community organizations thru the coordinating efforts of the 10-year-old Inter-Religious Council on Urban Affairs [I. R. C. U. A.].

Agency Goal's Change

Until last fall, the I. R. C. U. A. agency which worked in cooperation with the churches to pump money and manpower into community organizations was an informal independent agency.

Now it is the ecumenical office for supporting community organizations for the Chicago Roman Catholic Archdiocese, the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church, and the Jewish Council on Urban Affairs.

The I. R. C. U. A. grew out of the concern of Msgr. John Egan, director of the office of urban affairs of the Catholic archdiocese, and two other clergymen over the direction of urban renewal in 1958.

First in a series on church support for community organizations by TRIBUNE reporters Patricia Walker and Alex Smith.

civic groups, and local organizations such as PTA's.

It also can help the local minister find professional organizers for the new organization and hold seminars where the organizers can exchange views and discuss their organizing problems.

The council's "Directory of Community Organizations" lists 51 organizations. The Rev. Mr. Rannow said last year the council concentrated on five: the N. C. O., the Organization of Northwest Communities, [O. N. C.], the O. B. A., the Garfield Organization [G. O.], and the West Side Federation [W. S. F.]

Open Housing Important

The I. R. C. U. A. has criteria which it uses to judge organizations before it gives any support. One of these is open housing.

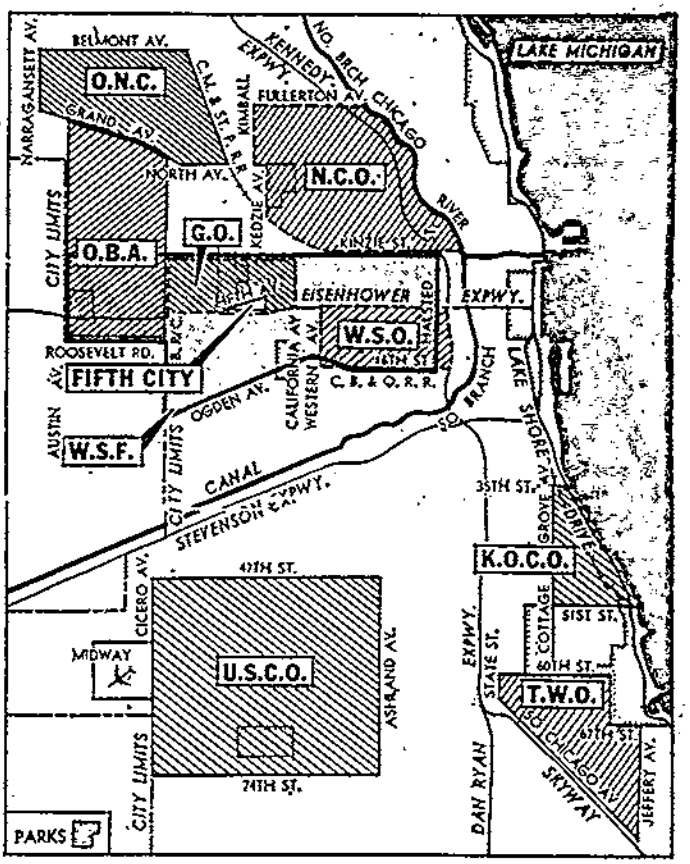
"I don't think we should give support to any organization which means to keep any human being out of the neighborhood," Msgr. Egan said.

"The objective of community organization is to make a livable community," the Rev. Mr. Rannow said. "Communities are changing all the time, so we've got to get the people facing the problem of race.

Maintain Community Standards

"Living in an integrated community is outside the experience of most people, so you

Msgr. John Egan



MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS—Seven major Chicago religious denominations are supporting community organizations thruout the city. Some of the major organizations are: the Organization of Northwest Communities (O. N. C.); the Organization for a Better Austin (O. B. A.); the Northwest Community organization (N. C. O.); the West Side Federation (W. S. F.); the Garfield organization (G. O.); the West Side organization (W. S. O.); Fifth City; the Kenwood Oakland Community organization (K O. C. O.); the Woodlawn organization (T. W. O.); and the United Southwest Community organization (U. S. C. O.).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EO 12,356
DATE 6/3/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

WHO GAVE THEM THE RIGHT TO CARVE OUT THIS AREA, FROM THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF CHICAGO, AND PUT ALL OF US UNDER THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE U. S. C. O.?

NOW THERE IS SEVEN (7) HOW SOON WILL IT BE TEN (10)??

CHICAGO DOES'NT NEED ALINSKY

PARENTS AND TAXPAYERS YOU READ THE FACTS, AND TELL YOURSELF,

IT'S NOT YOUR FIGHT TO RETAIN THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF C H I C A G O, OR DO YOU CARE?

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE U.S.C.O.? WHERE AND WHO IS POURING MONEY INTO THIS GROUP, IN AN ALL OUT EFFORT TO REPRESENT THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF CHICAGO? WITH OR WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT.....

DO YOU WANT YOUR LOCAL CIVIC AND PROPERTY OWNER ORGANIZATIONS, TO TO CONTINUE REPRESENTING YOU, AFTER 25 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND REPRESENTATION ON YOUR BEHALF?

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING FACTS, THE TRUTH MUST BE KNOWN NOW

BEFORE IT IS TO LATE....

Chicago Doesn't Need Alinsky

Professional slum organizer Saul Alinsky has come home to Chicago, the path ahead strewn with scatter-shot rhetoric, the trail behind littered with schism and controversy.

Now that he is back, the question must be asked: Who needs him? The obvious answer: No one, certainly not Chicago.

Alinsky has been described as a hit-and-run salesman of agitation, a person whose ideology is bounded by his organizing efforts alone, not by the goals or aspirations of those being organized. The description is sound, and supported by Alinsky's past.

Alinsky has been organizing for three decades. His base of operations is the Industrial Areas Foundation, which he formed and which pays him a more than adequate salary. But his reputation hinges mainly on his work with The Woodlawn Organization, and it is a reputation that must be examined critically.

First of all, the area was not unorganized when he entered it. While he did draw other groups together, he achieved nothing more than polarization and antagonism. Most important of all, TWO did not begin to chart a reasonable course until Alinsky stepped out.

The same pattern can be traced in Alinsky efforts from California, where he failed badly, to Rochester, where the common word now is disenchantment.

He has now described Chicago as a "damn desert as far as dissent goes," and indicated it is ripe for the Alinsky brand of upheaval. Certainly the fact a political convention is scheduled in the city would offer him hope for a success after a string of somewhat dismal non-sucesses.

Hopefully, no one will furnish Alinsky with support, if for no other reason than that he admits his type of agitator does not play fair. A really competent organizer, he said recently, is a "well-integrated schizoid," a man who presents the issue on a 100 percent basis, while "at the same time, the other half of you is off in the wings knowing that it's only 10 per cent when the time comes for negotiation."

Plainly, on the evidence of his words and actions, Alinsky is well worth ignoring this time around.

(REPRODUCED FROM CHICAGO SUN-TIMES JAN. 1968)

100-3731-47
9446-6

ENCLOSURE 57

Last in a series on church support for community organizations by TRIBUNE Reporters Patricia Walker and Alex Smith.

Aggressive community organizations are developing in many parts of Chicago which seek to give residents a stronger voice in demanding improved city services and in helping plan their area's future.

The backers of these new community organizations want them to become strong and independent so they can, if need be, bypass the aldermanic system to make their demands known to city officials.

One of the more striking facts about these new organizations is that they are being encouraged and subsidized by seven major religious denominations.

Council Provides $350,000

Last year, more than $350,000 was supplied to these community organizations thru the coordinating efforts of the Inter-Religious Council on Urban Affairs [I. R. C. U. A.], the official, ecumenical agency thru which six religious denominations channel support for community organizations.

The I. R. C. U. A. is supported by the Chicago Roman Catholic archdiocese, the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church of America, the Chicago presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Rock River conference of the Methodist Church, and the Jewish Council on Urban Affairs.

The United Church of Christ, thru its support of the Community Renewal society, spent more than $250,000 on community organizations last year. The society is a private foundation, formerly known as the Chicago City Missionary society.

The new community organizations now being supported by the religious denominations have a paid professional organizer with a full-time staff. His professed purpose is to organize the residents of an area to attach the causes of problems which the people feel prevent them from leading a good life.

Residents' Support Sought

These new organizations demand an allegiance from residents in supporting the professional organizer who works to promote better housing or community participation in the city's urban planning for their area.

Religious leaders are not confining organizational efforts, however, to impoverished areas.

They are attempting to organize the United Southwest Community organization in a white middle class area, just as they are supporting the Garfield organization in the low income Negro area of the west side.

List Participating Groups

The stronger organizations which the churches have supported in the last 10 years are The Woodlawn organization [T. W. O.], the West Side organization, the West Side federation, the Northwest Community organization [N. C. O.] and the Organization for a Better Austin.

They also have been instrumental in formation of the Organization of Southwest Communities, the Kenwood Oakland Community organization, the Organization of Northwest Communities, and the Logan Square Neighborhood association.

When asked if under the ward system of city government the aldermen or ward committeemen were sufficient to represent the people and to satisfy their needs and desires, Msgr. Egan replied:

"Theoretically this is true, but in practice it does not work. The alderman may be indifferent to the needs of the people,

The Rev. Donald Benedict
. . . will inform officials

or he may be opposed to their plans and desires.

"I believe the citizens themselves should do what they can for themselves without relying on the ward or the city," he continued. "This is the only way the political process, as we know it, can survive."

The Rev. Donald Benedict, director of the Community Renewal society, has similar views on the effect of community organizations on the governmental structure.

Large Project Planned

The society is planning a 2.3 million dollar project which will provide low income Negroes with money to invest in housing, education, and business in their area. It has not disclosed the area where the project, called Toward Responsible Freedom [T. R. F.] will be located.

Asked how T. R. F. will work with the aldermanic structure of city government, the Rev. Mr. Benedict replied:

"It depends on how the city wants to respond. We will tell the mayor, the department heads, and the aldermen what we intend to do. What they do is up to them."

Some Are Recognized

Some community organizations are beginning to be recognized by government agencies as official representatives of their neighborhoods. For example, T. W. O. received a federal grant of $972,000 for a youth training project for members of youth gangs last summer. The project has come under criticism lately because so called "instructors" for the project are gang members accused of serious crimes.

The N. C. O. has applied for a 2.9 million dollar federal grant to set up job training programs in its area.

At the city government level, the mayor's committee for economic and cultural development has formed a cooperative partnership with the Pilsen Neighbors Community council and with the N. C. O. and local business interests in their areas to create job training programs.

Seek Strangest Group

To initiate a cooperative partnership between community, industry, and government, Andy Bavas, the committee's community relations director, said, "We look for the strongest community organization in the area, the one which represents the most people."

THE NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED ONCE FROM "GLO" TO "U. S. C. O."
SUPPORTERS OF "GLO" NOW SUPPORT AND BACK "U. S. C. O."
IT MAY BECOME NECESSARY, AND IF NEED BE ALL THE CIVIC AND PROPERTY GROUPS HERE ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE, WILL WORK TOGETHER AND UNITE AS IT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE, WHEN STRENGHT IS NEEDED TO CUT OFF, CERTAIN FIRMS AND ESTABLISHMENTS OF OUR PATRONAGE.....

157-8444-6 pg 3

READ MSGR. JOHN EGAN'S TACTICS:::

DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THIS TYPE OF FORMATION?

Msgr. John Egan

New Group Got Church Financing

United Southwest Community Organization director, John Daley, last week answered questions concerning the financing of the organization and his own background.

Daley was recetly criticized for the secrecy behind his organization, was asked to identify the institutions that sponsored his work and gave the organization a budget of $60,000 for two years. Other local groups found the secrecy suspicious and wondered about his ties with the Northwest Community organization.

Daley then gave a list of Catholic churches in the Southwest area that donate individually, and some Protestant churches that sponsor contributons from their regional or national bodies.

The following Roman Catholic churches were cited as supporters by Daley: St. Gall, 5511 S. Sayer ave.; St. Nicholas of Tolentine, 3721 W. 62nd st.; St. Turibius, 5646 S. Karlov ave.; St. Bruno, 4751 S. Harding st.; St. Richard, 5039 S. Kenneth ave.; St. Mary Star of the Sea, 6435 S. Kilbourn ave.; Queen of the Universe, 3823 W. 71st st.; St. Justin Martyr, 1818 W. 71st st.; St. Rita, 6243 S. Fairfield ave.; St. Adrian, 7000 S. Washtenaw ave.; and Nativity BVM, 6812 S. Washtenaw ave.

Presbyterian churches that contribute are: Marlboro Presbyterian church, 2000 W. 68th st.; Chicago Lawn Presbyterian church, 6210 S. St. Louis ave., and Marquette Park Presbyterian church, 6458 S. California ave.

Second in a series on church support and subsidy for community organizations by TRIBUNE Reporters Patricia Walker and Alex Smith.

Many young, aggressive community organizations in Chicago have differing goals for their communities but bear striking similarities in structure and tactics.

Their similarities may be attributed to the fact that they are being organized and subsidized by seven major religious denominations in an attempt to build strong, stable communities within the city.

More than $350,000 was contributed to these organizations last year thru the coordinating efforts of the Inter-Religious Council on Urban Affairs [I. R. C. U. A.].

List Religious Sponsors

The council is the official, ecumenical office which distributes support to these organizations for the Chicago Roman Catholic archdiocese, the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, the Chicago presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Rock River conference of the Methodist Church, and the Jewish Council on Urban Affairs.

Saul Alinsky

. . . he delivers results

The United Church of Christ, thru its support of the Community Renewal society, spent more than $250,000 on community organizations. The society is a private foundation, formerly known as the Chicago City Missionary society.

When a community organization first begins to operate, it usually works on small problems such as getting a playlot for children, or having an abandoned filling station razed.

When the organization begins to pick up support, it works on larger issues. The N. C. O., which is five years old, is conducting a campaign for a new Tuley High school and a new Peabody school. The Organization for a Better Austin [O. B. A.], tho relatively new, has opposed a local real estate agent it accuses of panic peddling homes in the Austin area.

Cite Tactics, Methods

The organizations are similar in their tactics also. They use letter writing campaigns, mass meetings, and in some instances, picketing and mass demonstrations to press their demands on city officials.

For example, about 40 members of the O. N. C. marched into city hall last Sept. 15 with a full-size coffin to protest proposed plans for the north-south expressway.

The N. C. O. held a mass "trial" last fall for landlords who the organizers said were not keeping their buildings up to city code standards.

Calls Tactics Distasteful

The clergymen believe residents have a right to use these tactics in demanding the attention of both private and public agencies.

"Sometimes the tactics that have to be used are distasteful," said Msgr. John Egan, director of the archdiocesean office of urban affairs and one of the founders of the I. R. C. U. A. "However, I do not believe they are immoral."

The clergymen owe at least part of this view to Saul Alinsky, a controversial organizer and director of the Industrial Areas Foundation [I. A. F.].

Alinsky Group Used

As Alinsky puts it, "Progress has always come in response to a threat."

The I. R. C. U. A. has employed Alinsky's I. A. F. to get some of its community organizations established and running. Altho he does not agree with all of Alinsky's organizational ideas, the Rev. Mr. Ronnow said:

"The I. A. F. has been the only consulting agency to take on the responsibility to organize an area. Alinsky gives you a nice clean contract. The I. A. F. can get into an area, get it organized, and get out. He delivers results."

Demand City Recognition

These organizations do not rely on the support of the local alderman to achieve their goals. They have demanded the city recognize them in urban renewal and educational planning for their areas. They have held hearings on complaints against slum landlords and the conditions of their buildings.

Moreover, governmental agencies have worked thru them. Last summer, for example, The Woodlawn organization received a $972,000 federal grant to provide a job training program for members of youth gangs.

The clergymen who support these organizations feel they are necessary to give persons living in the city a greater voice in urban affairs. The clergymen can turn to the I. R. C. U. A. for help in building an organization for their area.

Acts as Clearing House

"The I. R. C. U. A. acts as a clearing house to find financial support for the organizations from the religious denominations and local churches," said the Rev. Kris Ronnow, I. R. C. U. A. director.

Costs for the first year's operation of a community organization range from about $30,000 to $50,000.

The I. R. C. U. A. will help the clergymen find a professional community organizer to work full-time at developing the organization. The Rev. Mr. Ronnow said a good community [illegible] is hard to find.

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222,250

THIS IS THEIR RECORD

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

RAID BY COPS FORCES CHURCH CLUB TO CLOSE

Find Gun, Whisky at Teen-Age Dance

The minister in charge of a northwest side youth club raided by police late Monday night said yesterday, "We will close it, perhaps permanently."

The club, called the Root, at 3260 Armitage av., was raided when a neighbor complained of noise. The club was holding a dance at the time.

Arrest 20 Teen-agers

Police reported they found a shotgun, several whisky bottles, contraceptives scattered on the floor, obscene expressions written on the walls, several drunk teen-agers, and one teen-age girl who was unconscious because of drinking.

Police arrested 20 teen-agers and charged them with being inmates of a disorderly house. At the time of the raid, there were no adult supervisors in the store-front club.

The Rev. Bruce Johnson, 29, of 1717 N. Fairfield, pastor of the Humboldt Park Methodist church, said the club would be closed. He said the club had been operating since November, 1966, and that there had never been trouble with the police before Monday.

"We started operating with the gangs in the area only 11 days ago," he said. "Before that, teen-agers had come from several Protestant and Catholic parishes in this area but we had not had gang members attending."

Asked about the obscene expressions written on the walls, the Rev. Mr. Johnson said, "In my opinion, that's their language."

The Rev. Mr. Johnson's superior, Dr. Carl Mettling of the northern district of the Methodist church's Rock River conference, deplored the findings of the police in the raid but said, "It's an excellent idea, what we're trying to do here."

Released on Bond

The Rev. Mr. Johnson was reached by telephone at home after the raid and asked to come to the station. He was charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house at the station and released on $250 bond.

At the time of the raid, the Rev. Mr. Johnson was attending a church meeting. He said he had left an adult supervisor in charge but the adult had left the clubhouse for 45 minutes.

Of 107,669 major offenses reported in the City of Chicago in 1966, 38,291 or 35.6% of the total were committed in just 5 police districts.

2nd	Police District	Wabash	9012
11th	" "	Filmore	7884
3rd	" "	Grand Crossing	7665
18th	" "	East Chicago	6937
20th	" "	Foster	6793

Wabash Police District ranked 1st in reported murder, forcible rapes, robbery & aggravated assault offenses.

Filmore Police District ranked 1st in burglary offenses and 2nd highest in murder, aggravated assault and auto theft.

Lowest of all Police Districts in total major offenses reported in 1966 was:

16th	Police District	Irving Pk.	2259
17th	" "	Albany Pk.	2972
1st	" "	Central	3187
8th	" "	Chgo. Lawn	3214
4th	" "	So. Chgo.	3493

Of 512 murder and non-negligent, manslaughter offenses, 51% occurred in just 5 Police districts.

Wabash	65
Filmore	62
Marquette District (Not Marquette Park)	55
Grand Crossing	41
Wood	38

Lowest of all Police District (Major offenses and non-negligent manslaughter)

Chicago Lawn (Gage Park)	#1 ← VS
Albany Park	#2
Central	#5
Greshan	#6
Irving Park	#6

Of 11,330 aggravated assault offenses reported in Chicago in 1966, 50.7% were committed in 5 police districts:

Wabash	1684
Filmore	1119
Grand Crossing	1019
Englewood	983

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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Fewer number of aggravated assaults:

Irving Park	#58
Albany Park	#81
Chicago Lawn	130 ← US.
Central	142
Austin	187

HERE IS OUR RECORD, THE LOWEST CRIME RATE IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, IT ALSO SPEAKS FOR ITSELF....

REPRINTED FROM "METROPOLITAN REVIEW"

An article in the Chicago "Daily News" of April 9, 1962 showed that Alinsky and his organization were used in the organizing of more than thirty percent of the "social action" groups in Chicago. On the South Side of Chicago, Alinsky organized in 1961 a group known as the Woodlawn Organization. This group has been used primarily for promoting racial integration. Another Chicago group organized by Alinsky is the East Chatham-Marynook Area Group.

Alinsky has been operating all over the United States since 1940 and thus far has started forty-five organizations in various cities, supplying local organizers and promoting the selection of certain "community organization leaders." Alinsky has been known to be friendly with top ranking communists and has backed the League of American Writers and the Highlander Folk School, both of which have been cited by United States and state authorities as communist-fronts.

The fact that so few Americans are aware of the background and activities of Saul Alinsky is an indication that the liberal press does not give publicity to such activities of individuals on the "left." Alinsky's organizational activities, his background and the results of his programs are known to the police departments in the communities where he has set up the power structures. Once he succeeds in establishing his "super-council," his trained leaders are in a position to stifle criticism and label as "racist" or "anti-civil rights" protests which should be heard. Alinsky's well financed revolutionary program has been slowly but surely preparing the way for the complete power control of the United States through a consolidation of "People's Organizations." He will have them "fighting mad" and ready to fight unless he is able to frighten us into capitulating without a struggle.

The clergymen who are using church funds to hire the radical Alinsky to "solve" their community problems for them may well be financing their own destruction. Members of the churches donate to the churches for the cause of Christ, not the radical cause of Saul Alinsky. "People's Organizations" can hardly be classified as Christian endeavors. There are many responsible clergymen who honestly seek to solve the problems of discrimination and civil rights. But the Saul Alinskys make their efforts difficult for what is needed is responsibility, not "power structures."

Alinsky advocates the use of lies, deceit and trickery to promote the organizing and setting up of "People's Organizations" which are nothing more than groups of revolutionary activists. He states on Page 152 of "Reveille For Radicals," "Those who build People's Organizations can maneuver hither and yon and utilize many of the tactics discussed in this chapter and many of the people will later know of the use of those tactics (deception, lying, and trickery), but throughout this period never for an instant will the people

REPRINTED FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE
"WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1968"

Saul Alinsky, a professional agitator who has been active in other cities, recently returned to Chicago with the word that the city was too quiet and he intended to stir it up. One description of him is that, "for a fee, he contracts to come into your city and, so to speak, bust up the joint."

The great body of fine and decent Negro Chicagoans should combine with the real leaders of the colored people to stop these threats before they can be translated into action. These people have found homes here, their incomes are constantly improving, and their opportunities are expanding. They have the impartial protection of the law, and they are accustomed to peace and order.

Certainly they know that rioting and the destruction of property improve nothing and accomplish nothing, and that their best service is in contributing to Chicago, not trying to tear Chicago down.

Every effort is being made here to improve housing, education, opportunities for solid employment, and social communion. Interchanges of views can provide solutions to those things which may still be out of joint, but bricks and bottles and fire bombs will only destroy what has already been gained.

We are encouraged by Supt. Conlisk's statement yesterday that he sees no reason for major disturbances and is optimistic that racial amity will continue to prevail. Those who say the contrary and try to inflame street crowds should be isolated and denied the opportunity to try to foment disorder.

All of us in Chicago should unite in the conviction that Chicago, far from facing its worst season, is going to continue to progress toward a better day for everyone.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL CIVIC AND PROPERTY OWNERS ORGANIZATION:

YOU NOW HAVE THE INFORMATION THAT IS TAKING PLACE HERE IN YOUR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD, HERE ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF CHICHAGO.. IF YOU FAIL TO HELP, EITHER BY NOT PASSING THIS INFORMATION ON TO YOUR NEIGHBOR,. OR BY SUPPORTING U.S.C.O., YOU HAVE NOT ONLY SOLD YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS DOWN THE RIVER, BUT ALL THE PEOPLE, WHO FOR YEARS, HAVE WORKED FOR THE BETTERMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THIS COMMUNITY, THROUGH ONE OF THE LOCAL CIVIC AND PROPERTY OWNER GROUPS, WITH DEDICATION, HUMILITY, AND WITHOUT A SALARY.....

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw
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April 1, 1968

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[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BJT/lmw
222,250

Dear [redacted]

I have received the letter of March 26th, with enclosures, from by [redacted] indicating my reply should be directed to you.

In response to the request in this letter, while I would like to be of assistance, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 12
APR 1 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - Chicago - Enclosures (3)

REC-D BISHOP

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of [redacted] [redacted] or the United Southwest Community Organization, and no information identifiable with the West Elsdon Civic Association or John Daley can be located. Bufiles show that Saul David Alinsky is on the Rabble Rouser Index of Chicago and is the subject of a current racial matters investigation there. Enclosures include two alleged reproductions of editorial from Chicago Sun Times in January, 1968, concerning Saul Alinsky and the Chicago Tribune from February 14, 1968.

WMG:csr (4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 APR 12 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York 14202

March 28, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/28/88 5/13/82
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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

[redacted] advised on March 18, 1968 that he has maintained records on SAUL DAVID ALINSKY over the past three years, based largely on newspaper items taken from local newspapers published in Buffalo, New York, relating to activity by ALINSKY in the Buffalo, New York area.

His records reflect that ALINSKY first publicly appeared in Buffalo, New York on April 27, 1965 to institute a campaign designed to organize the Negro community of Buffalo on a "grass roots" basis. As a result of his visit, a group known as the East Side Community Organization (ESCO) was formed for the purpose of raising funds with which to establish a community organization to be directed by the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago, Illinois, of which ALINSKY was publicly identified as Executive Director. Since that time, ALINSKY made four public appearances in the City; one in May, 1965, two in May, 1966 and October, 1966, and the last one taking place on or about February 19, 1967.

On several of these visits, ALINSKY addressed public gatherings in local churches and on one occasion, addressed the student body of the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB).

[redacted] advised that ALINSKY does not maintain a residence in Buffalo, New York.

[redacted] further advised that the purpose of SAUL DAVID ALINSKY's visits to Buffalo was to ultimately organize a mass community organization, which came into being late in April, 1967, and is known as BUILD

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DATE OF REVIEW 3-28-88

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

157-8446-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-48

DISTRIBUTE AGENCIES
FIELD OFFICES
DISTRIBUTE BY ROUTING
SEP (S) BY
DATE 4-2-80

(Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, and Dignity). This organization has publicly claimed to have absorbed more than 150 small community groups and also claims to be the real voice of the Negro in Buffalo, N.Y.

BUILD is presently engaged in a program aimed at achieving integration in the school system, the elimination of slum landlordism, obtaining more and better jobs for Negroes, and in attempting to dominate the selection of members of a committee to serve on the Model Cities program of urban development. BUILD has conducted campaigns to force the City of Buffalo to tear down abandoned housing and a campaign against several major businesses in Buffalo to force those concerns to hire more Negroes through BUILD as the exclusive manpower agency.

On February 29, 1968, [redacted] advised that SAUL DAVID ALINSKY has never maintained a residence in Rochester, New York. ALINSKY came to Rochester in January, 1965 to meet with members of the Rochester Area Council of Churches to work out plans to establish an IAF directed organization in Rochester, patterned after "The Woodlawn Organization" (TWO) of Chicago, Illinois. Subsequent to that meeting, ALINSKY was known to be in Rochester, New York on or about April 29, 1965, June 11, 1965, September 26, 1965 and January 13, 1966. On these occasions, he addressed public gatherings in churches and other public meeting places and conducted what [redacted] described as "agitation activities." ALINSKY was reported to have stated at one meeting, "Black people in Rochester are not going to ask the local power structure what they can have; but instead, would tell them what they are going to get."

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is a former key officer of the organization established by IAF in Rochester, which took the name of FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, and Today), stated on February 26, 1968 that the latter organization came into being in Rochester in early January, 1966 and is now in its third year of operation. Source

said he also associated with ALINSKY on several occasions during the early stages of the formation of FIGHT and heard ALINSKY speak. Source regards him as an opportunist, who relies heavily on agitation as a technique to obtain his aims. ALINSKY tries to enrage his opponents so that they loose their composure and capacity to reason logically.

As he accomplishes his objective, he spares no effort to publicize his success and claim full credit for his achievment. On the other hand, when he fails, he usually leaves town and moves to a new front. Source believes that ALINSKY is motivated by:

1. Financial reward
2. Personal acclaim
3. Sociological or humanitarian interests

Source added that many Negroes in Rochester feel that ALINSKY "sold them out" by directly negotiating with key executives of Rochester industries, such as the Xerox Corporation and Eastman Kodak Company, for jobs for the unemployed. This undermined the relations between many Negro groups in the city and local industries.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported on February 27, 1968 that he had attended meetings in Rochester, at which ALINSKY was present and he personally deplored ALINSKY's propensity for precipitating tension in any racially-oriented discussion.

When FIGHT was engaged in a dispute with Eastman Kodak Company and was trying to intimidate that company into accepting FIGHT's employment demands, source felt that SAUL ALINSKY was directing the moves of FIGHT. It was recalled that FIGHT had demanded, in September, 1966, that Kodak hire 600 Negroes immediately and that FIGHT would provide this number of applicants. During the struggle with Kodak, a leader of FIGHT proposed a "candle-light service" to be held on July 24, 1967 to commemorate the third anniversary of the 1964 Rochester riot. This

proposal promised "a long hot summer" in 1967 and threatened to have visitors take part from across the nation.

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on February 27, 1968 that although he has never met SAUL ALINSKY personally, he knows that the latter is generally regarded as a rabble-rouser by many Negroes in Rochester.

The "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle," a daily newspaper, reported on August 2, 1965 that the "New York Time" News Service Reporter PETE BART covered a speech by SAUL DAVID ALINSKY before a group of clergymen in a college classroom in Claremont, California.

ALINSKY was described as a graying, heavy-set man, dressed in a sportshirt and baggy trousers and he talked to the ministers about "The Tactics of Social Revolution." It went on to say his message was tough and to the point. He was quoted as stating: "The only way to upset the power structures in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them, and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." ALINSKY also claimed that he has nothing but scorn for political and religious dogma and his comments about religion were generally sarcastic. He claimed he has nothing but contempt for communism and for "professional liberals."

The "Rochester Times Union," a daily newspaper, reported on August 2, 1965 that Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, had announced the termination of a contract with SAUL ALINSKY as a part-time lecturer in Sociology. A University official stated that the school had no complaint about ALINSKY's lectureship in the classroom, but there was a feeling in the community that he was trying to stir up trouble.

The "Buffalo Courier Express," a daily newspaper, dated May 23, 1966, covered a speech by ALINSKY at the John F. Kennedy Recreation Center in Buffalo, New

York in late May, 1966 reported that ALINSKY promised the City of Buffalo that there could be friction connected with the establishment of an organization in Buffalo under contract with the IAF. He was quoted as stating: "Once it begins, the pressure can become very nasty. We call our shots, there is going to be controversy, since we deal in issues and all issues are controversial." He projected that his organization would be a mass movement and would bring about change through the use of organized power.

The "Buffalo Evening News," a daily newspaper, on February 20, 1967, reported on a speech made by ALINSKY on the proceeding day at the Temple Beth Zion. He spoke of the present social revolution as similar to the American Revolution of 1776. He went on to say that "The days of simple mass demonstrations are over. The opposition knows how to deal with it. Success now depends on organization built within low income areas. This is the direction of the future. This is how the IAF works. In a riot, a community reaches a state of utter desperation, hopelessness, and blows its top. When a community becomes organized, it does not blow its top. We give it hope. If the only way to correct this absolutely sickening situation were to riot, I'd be for riot. We had quite a riot in 1776, you know. But it isn't the only way."

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 26, 1967 that GIL GREEN, Chairman of the New York District of the Communist Party, USA, visited Buffalo, New York in mid June, 1967 on Communist Party business. He brought with him a document which concerned SAUL ALINSKY and turned it over to the Chairman of the Erie County Communist Party. It was noted that this document was a thesis entitled "Saul Alinsky and the Failure of American Radicalism" by FRANK RIESSMAN, Professor of Educational Sociology, New York University, New York City, and was written in February, 1967.

RIESSMAN summed up his study of ALINSKY as follows:

"The radicals of the sixties have little to learn from Alinsky because he is not concerned with goals and trends, nor how to formulate new positions. His approach is essentially regressive; he is bogged down in the thirties mentality without the content and direction of the thirties, because he is not building a labor movement nor a new Democratic Party. His approach represents a lag with an emphasis on localism and form and is actually diverting from the real agenda: the analysis of new American and world conditions requisite for developing new goals, platform, ideology, strategy, and tactics. Alinsky offers sociotherapy (action as therapy) without direction, but action which has no direction ultimately becomes non-therapeutic protest. Essentially Alinsky's approach represents tactics without strategy, without program. An anti-establishment activism is equated with radicalism."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

DATE: 3/28/68

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (AGITATOR INDEX)
(00 Chicago)

FEB 10 1971

Re Chicago airtels and LHM memoranda, dated 1/24/68 and 3/14/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM, captioned as above. Also enclosed herewith for the Chicago Office are five copies of LHM. It is noted that previous LHMs in this case were disseminated locally to USA, Secret Service, and 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois. Extra copies are furnished to Chicago for dissemination to these agencies.

The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from confidential informants of continuing value, whose identity could be revealed and future effectiveness compromised.

Sources used in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

Confidential Source One
PRI [redacted]

Confidential Source Two [redacted]

Confidential Source Three [redacted]

Confidential Source Four [redacted]

REC-69

10 APR 1 1968

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-522) (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - Buffalo
CES:cah
(5)

b7D
b2
b7D

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. B[illegible]hop
Mr. Casper
Mr. C[illegible]an
Mr. [illegible]nd
Mr [illegible]
M[illegible]
M[illegible]n
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr [illegible]ter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Updates Paine, Jefferson

Alinsky Is Modern American Revolutionary

By ROBERT ALT

Saul Alinsky is a professional revolutionary.

And the revolutions he plots and organizes are not in some obscure, strife torn foreign country. They are in America. They are American revolutions. And after hearing Alinsky speak or after reading what he has written, one soon realizes that he is not some furtive foreign spy but rather a revolutionary in the cut of Thomas Paine or Thomas Jefferson or George Washington. Alinsky is attempting to bring the American Revolution of the 18th century to full fruition in the 20th century.

Alinsky goes wherever there is injustice being perpetrated and where he is invited. He has organized persons and groups in Chicago, Rochester, N.Y., California and practically every state in America except those in the deep South.

His organization never proceeds peacefully. Frequently there are fights. Always the feelings run high in the communities he enters.

Northern Plantation

After Alinsky and his organizers showed up in Rochester—a Southern plantation moved north, as he termed the city — Louis K. Eilers, president of Eastman Kodak, the dominant community force in that city, said, "From what I've been able to learn of other Alinsky efforts, this one seems to be developing according to his pattern. An issue is picked. Community conflict is created by much talk, noise and pressure and the creation of confusing ideas."

William F. Buckley, leading conserva-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14

"Grand Rapids Press"

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Date: 4/21/68
Edition: Sunday
Author: Robert Alt
Editor: Werner Veit
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Detroit

☐ Being Investigated

100-3731-A-

NOT RECORDED
76 MAY 20 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BD/mw

100-3731-

222,250

58 MAY 22 1968

A newsman asked Alinsky how long he expects to continue organizing. "Oh, five, ten, twelve years," the 59-year-old agitator said. But he looked down and said softly and very seriously, "That is, if they don't put a couple of slugs in me before then."

To the students, Alinsky said that the smartest thing a black militant leader could do today would be to exhort his followers to cool it this summer, the white population would be so frustrated it's impossible to predict what kind of a reaction would come about.

"The violence of the last two summers came as a tremendous relief to much of the white population, he said, because in these times of change they're scared to death of what the future holds. People in this situation turn to something familiar, something secure. And violence is something familiar. They know how to deal with violence."

Following lunch, Alinsky had to hurry to catch a plane to Chicago. It would be only his fifth day home with his wife in seven weeks. But he was still very much in demand by students clamoring with questions. He was pursued even to the restroom.

But Alinsky didn't seem to mind. He came out of the building and walked slowly to the awaiting car. People flocked around him. Finally at the car, a newsman pressed close and asked him if he was ever lonely.

"Sure," he replied quickly. He looked down at the ground a moment, his hand on the car door, and then back at the reporter. "Sure I get lonely," he said quietly, "but I'll see her in awhile."

PROFESSIONAL organizer Saul Alinsky meets with Grand Rapids Rights Leader Jerome Sorrels at Albion.

Shrewd Awareness

But combined with this idealism—and faith, for he is still working—is a shrewdness and awareness of political realities. Alinsky understands power and the use of power.

"A leader," he said, "must be a well integrated schizoid."

Alinsky has taken his ideals and knowledge into some of the worst ghettos of America and has inspired and instructed the people there to organize and utilize their strengths.

"Power," he said one time, "goes to two poles—to those who've got money and those who've got people."

Alinsky depends on people power.

People power has welded Woodlawn, a depressed area on Chicago's south side, into a strong area that takes no guff from anyone anymore. Mayor Daly and his political machine are no longer able to dictate to the people. As a result, Daly is extremely hostile to Woodlawn leaders. It should be noted, however, that there was no violence in Woodlawn during the recent Chicago violence.

Determine Themselves

The black community in Rochester, N.Y., no longer bows to giant Eastman Kodak. The people now determine their own lives.

Alinsky looks more like a teacher than a revolutionary—in fact, he prefers to think of himself as a teacher. He is about six feet tall, heavy and rumpled. When he first met newsmen Thursday, his eyes were expressionless and icy and seemed to say, "Okay, ask your questions and then get out." But after talking with him for a few minutes, Alinsky's demeanor took on the warmth of a grandfather. His eyes were very kindly.

At lunch, Alinsky reminisced about his early days in organization. His first attempt was organizing the students at the University of Chicago to oppose compulsory chapel services. Compulsory chapel services were eliminated.

Later, however, he moved into the big time, "the arena of action," as he terms it, and led the organization of various Catholic ethnic groups in the back of the Yards in Chicago, an area made famous in Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle."

Carried a Gun

Alinsky said he'd taken to carrying a gun during the back of the Yards movement. It was the late '30's and Christmas Eve and he was driving home late one night when he came to a stoplight. The snow-covered streets were deserted and across the way, a sign blinked "Peace on earth, good will to men," on and off. Suddenly, machine gun fire burst from beneath a Christmas tree and Alinsky rolled out the opposite side of his car and shooting beneath the auto returned the fire.

The gun battle raged for a couple of minutes before the police arrived. Alinsky was not wounded. He went to the area from where the fire had come and searched, painstakingly, searched for blood, a sign that the man had been hit.

Alinsky had always thought it would be hard for him to kill a man, but, "I searched all around that pile of shells looking for a sign of blood. I hoped that I had killed him. But there was no blood." And after a pause, Alinsky added, "Until you're in a situation, it's really academic talking about what your reaction would be."

A young black girl asked him why he didn't spend more time organizing in the South. There are a number of reasons, he said, the primary one being that there are some very good organizers in the South.

Also, he added, "my temperment is not right for the South. If a sheriff down there murdered one of my people, I'd go down there and kill him."

Few Involved

As he picked over the small portion of cottage cheese he called lunch, he talked about percentages of people involved in movements, in successful revolutions. In Russia, he said, less than .05 per cent of the people were involved; in China, less than .00005 per cent; in America, 6.5 per cent; in France, 2.5 per cent. But while the percentages of people are small, their numbers were great and, most importantly, they were active while the bulk of the populace was not.

"In Woodlawn," he said, "about 2.5 per cent of the people are actively involved. But the rest of the people will follow them. Take the 2,500 people and tell them to go out and recruit 10 each for a demonstration and you've got a whole lot of people."

Alinsky talked about a school he's going to start, a school for training organizers. It will be a 15 month course and will cost $15,000. The enrollment fees will be paid, he said, by the communities or organizations. But a leader will be developed.

He talked about organizing the proxy votes of stockholders among the white middle class to bring moral pressure on company heads.

And Alinsky reminisced briefly about the persons close to him who'd been killed trying to organize. The realization of death, it's imminence, frees one to fully participate in the arena.

Cool It

He talked about non-violence. ("I'm opposed to violence and always have been. Except, except in self-defense.") as an effective technique of bringing about change. "For non-violence to be successful requires the other side to be violent. The smartest man in the South was the sheriff in Albany, Ga., who apologized every time he arrested one of Martin Luther King's demonstrators, who handled them so carefully and gently when he put them in the paddy wagon. After a couple of days of that television boys packed up and went home. When Bull Connor let loose on the demonstrators, he made it an effective demonstration."

tive spokesman in America, said of Alinsky: "For a fee, Mr. Alinsky contracts to come into your city and, so to speak, bust up the joint."

Says Alinsky, "To a white segregationist you're busting up the joint. To a believer in the American system, you're pulling it back together."

The mere mention of Alinsky in many city halls causes panic. And what city fathers hear is that Alinsky is not respectful of the status quo, that he wants changes, that things need to be shaken up.

Shakes Things Up

And when Alinsky moves into a town, things are shaken up. A small revolution takes place. Leadership and participation in government is difussed. And when he leaves, the town is changed. Changed for the better because out of the chaos and disorganization within a community comes organization and the rise of indigenous leadership.

"A democracy lacking in popular participation," Alinsky says, "dies of paralysis."

In essence, Alinsky's method of operation is to enter a community on the citizens' invitation only, along with organizers from the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) which he heads, organize the people, develop the issues and then withdraw letting the people fight their own battles and win their own victories. Left behind, hopefully, is a strong community organization headed by cool leadership. The people have a new sense of their worth and humanity. They become participating members of American society.

Alinsky was at Albion College last week to lecture in the school's Jack Wolfram Foundation lecture series.

The students got a good dose of "Alinskyism" and an insight into what makes an organizational genius tick.

Values Are Clear

"When one of the democratic values reads the equality of men and that all men are equal regardless of color or creed, then it cannot be interpreted one way by some and another way by others," he said. The values of a free and open society "are clear and unequivocal. They are not debatable and if through a so-called democratic process they are vitiated or eliminated, then we have the demise of a free and open society, or what most of us mean when we use the world democracy.

"It is then that we shall suffer what de Tocqueville foresaw as the major peril to our democracy, an egalitarian society that may look and have the forms of democracy but is its very antithesis."

And Alinsky added in what is probably the best statement of his beliefs and aims, that the leader "is ever on the look out for clues which will lead to trails to the fulfillment of the values and principles of a free society. His is the pursuit of peace, justice, health, equality, physical security and all those conditions which will permit the (examination of life) so that we may be able to get some idea of the meaning of our lives.

"Therefore democracy to him is not a political ideology or faith but is a means, the most promising means on the political scene, to the achieving of the above described ends. To him, popular participation, majority rule, the rights of the minority, and all of our other constitutional rights appear as the most realistic process for the development of mankind to these goals.

"If the process should at any time be subverted against these goals—if a state should decide by majority rule that it will practice segregation and that non-whites are not equal to whites—then a leader of a free society would fight this democratic decision with every means at his disposal. Politically he is committed to the belief that a way of life which provides equal political participation for all and diffuses economic opportunity throughout the populace provides the best mechanism and hope for the ultimate triumph of men."

Confuses Some

The struggle of some Americans to achieve full equality and participation in society, Alinsky told the Albion students, produces actions and statements that confuse and irritate the politically naive but are understood by the politically sophisticated.

"The leader knows," he said, "that there are rare issues that are 100 per cent right and that most issues break down to injustice outweighing justice 55 per cent to 45 per cent. Knowing that people will not act on a 10 per cent basis, he is compelled to polarize the issues where our cause is 100 per cent just and the opposition is 100 per cent wrong.

"The leader is aware, however, that the issue is not as he presents it and that, when the time for negotiation comes, that the bridge to agreement will not be as long and as difficult as it would appear from the stated public issues and conflict."

Alinsky is infected with an idealism so red-hot that one rarely finds it even among university students. He is in love with mankind and although he is not a poet, his ideas and feelings are of the same stuff Walt Whitman's poetry is made of.

FD-397 (12-8-67)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 157-8446) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (AGITATOR INDEX)
(OO: CHICAGO)

Card filed
Cards sent OO
w/ latest
5/9/68

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

[X] New Subject [X] Change [ ] Delete RESUBMISSION

Name	FBI Number
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY	

Aliases

Citizenship: XXX Native Born [ ] Naturalized [ ] Alien

Subject also on	Race	Sex
[ ] SI [X] RI	Caucasian	XX Male [ ] Female

Organizational Affiliation

[ ] 01 ANP	[ ] 07 KLAN	[ ] 12 PLP	[ ] 17 SNCC
[ ] 02 AVN	[ ] 08 LA	[ ] 13 PRN	[ ] 18 SWP
[ ] 03 BNAT	[ ] 09 MIN	[ ] 14 RAM	[ ] 19 WWP
[ ] 04 BPP	[ ] 10 NOI	[ ] 15 SCLC	XX 99 MISC (Specify) WH Agi
[ ] 05 COM	[ ] 11 NSRP	[ ] 16 SDS	
[X] 06 CORE			

self described "agitator"

Date of Birth	Place of Birth
1/30/09	Chicago, Illinois

Position in Organization	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern)
Director	Industrial Areas Foundation 8 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-25-80 BY SP16SK

Residence Address

Unknown (Currently in travel status) 100-3731

157-8446

REGISTERED MAIL
2 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
LRJ/s
(3)

NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 2 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

59 MAY 9 1968

CG 100-522

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY is the Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He is reportedly in a constant travel status at the present time and as such has no permanent residence.

ALINSKY and the IAF have been involved in many communities throughout the United States since 1940 in an effort to increase the opportunities of the lower classes. He has made numerous speeches on college campuses and before ministers throughout the country, advocating agitation to obtain better living conditions for the poor, and integration. ALINSKY has written articles appearing in leading periodicals relating to poverty, power and leadership.

He received extensive publicity in Chicago when on January 23, 1968, local Chicago newspapers carried articles referring to ALINSKY's return to Chicago to "blow this town apart", referring to such of ALINSKY's statements as "His, Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show."

ALINSKY, furthermore, has reportedly characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

As recently as March 7, 1968, when ALINSKY spoke in Chicago at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA, he stated, with reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, that despite strict security, "even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, the President would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system."

FD-397 (12-8-67)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 157-8446) DATE: 4/22/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (AGITATOR INDEX)
(OO: CHICAGO)

Cards filed
Cards sent OO
w/ 1 atchd 5/1/68

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

[X] New Subject [ ] Change [ ] Delete RESUBMISSION

Name	FBI Number
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY	

Aliases

Citizenship: [XX] Native Born [ ] Naturalized [ ] Alien

Subject also on	Race	Sex
[ ] SI [ ] RI	Caucasian	[XX] Male [ ] Female

Organizational Affiliation

[ ] 01 ANP	[ ] 07 KLAN	[ ] 12 PLP	[ ] 17 SNCC
[ ] 02 AVN	[ ] 08 LA	[ ] 13 PRN	[ ] 18 SWP
[ ] 03 BNAT	[ ] 09 MIN	[ ] 14 RAM	[ ] 19 WWP
[ ] 04 BPP	[ ] 10 NOI	[ ] 15 SCLC	[X] 99 MISC (Specify) IAF
[ ] 05 COM	[ ] 11 NSRP	[ ] 16 SDS	
[ ] 06 CORE			

Date of Birth	Place of Birth
1/30/09	Chicago, Illinois

Position in Organization	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern)
Director	Industrial Areas Foundation 8 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 100-3731 ~~157-8446~~

Residence Address

UNKNOWN (CURRENTLY IN TRAVEL STATUS)

NOT RECORDED
11 APR 23 1968

REGISTERED MAIL
(2) - Bureau
1 - Chicago
LRJ/lrj
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-24-80 BY SP1 GSK

66 MAY 2 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

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FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 7 1968
TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

328 AM DEFERRED 8/7/68 ERH

TO DIRECTOR (157-8446)

FROM CHICAGO (157-522) (P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY - RM OO:CHICAGO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALINSKY, WHO HAS DESCRIBED SELF AS PROFESSIONAL RADICAL, ANNOUNCED TO PRESS EIGHT SIX, LAST, PLAN TO OPEN SCHOOL IN CHICAGO TO TRAIN ORGANIZERS FROM COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN TO USE OF PRESSURE TACTICS ON GOVERNMENT. SCHOOL WILL TRAIN ABOUT FORTY STUDENTS A YEAR IN ART OF SIT-INS, BOYCOTTS, DEMONSTRATIONS AND POLITICAL PRESSURE. SCHOOL WILL BEGIN JANUARY NEXT. FIRST YEAR TO BE FINANCED BY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR GRANT FROM MIDAS INTERNATIONAL CORP OF CHICAGO HEADED BY GORDON B. SHERMAN, WHO IS ALSO ACTIVE IN CHICAGO BUSINESS EXECUTIVES FOR VIETNAM PEACE.

ALINSKY'S ANNOUNCED PLANS ARE RECEIVING LOCAL PUBLICITY.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

CHICAGO INDICES CONTAIN SEVERAL REFERENCES TO [redacted] b6 b7C

LHM FOLLOWS.

REC 45 157-8446-1

~~CORR LINE 14 WORD 1 AND 2 SHD BE ALINSKY'S ANNOUNCED~~

END

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1 AUG 8 1968

SVM

FBI WASH DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-25-80 BY SP1 G SKI

MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Alinsky plans militant tactics school

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

By Lois Willie

Saul D. Alinsky, builder of militant community councils, will open a school here in January to train organizers in his hard-boiled methods.

He is looking for Near North Side quarters for the new Alinsky Institute.

The goal, according to Alinsky, will be to help citizens at all levels participate in government by teaching them to use pressure tactics.

The new school will train about 40 students a year in building mass-based community organizations, both middle-class and poor.

Trainees will learn the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations, political pressure — the tactics Alinsky pioneered in Chicago 30 years ago when he formed his first community group, the Back of the Yards Council.

THE SCHOOL'S first year of operation will be financed with a $200,000 grant from Midas-International Foundation, headed by Gordon B. Sherman, president of Midas-International Corp., 4101 W. 42d Pl. The firm produces automotive parts.

Alinsky and Sherman, a founder of Chicago Business Executives for Vietnam Peace, announced their plans Tuesday.

In 1960 Alinsky was hired by a group of Woodlawn clergy and businessmen to form his first all-Negro group, The Woodlawn Organization. It became the prototype for black, low-income community councils in a dozen big cities.

[illegible] according to Alinsky, is an organized middle class.

"They make up three-fourths of our population, but they are so frustrated they don't know where to turn to get what they want," he said.

—Alinsky

"Trainees will learn the art of sit-ins."

"If the middle class were a vital, participating citizen body, it could have applied pressure to end the war in Vietnam, and to get the candidates it wants at both national political conventions."

MOST AMERICANS today are virtually disenfranchised, according to Alinsky, controlled by political machines that ignore their wishes.

"Our democracy is in tremendous danger of being tranquilized to death," he said.

Most trainees will be sent to the institute by community groups, churches and agencies that need professional organizers.

Groups with money will be charged $15,000 tuition for each trainee, covering a 15-month training period. Fellowships will be available for representatives of groups without funds.

One area expected to send a trainee is Chicago's West Side black ghetto. Several community groups in the middle-class, mid-North area also hope to pool funds to send a representative.

ALINSKY SAID he already has applications from about 600 representatives of communities and political organizations in the United States, Europe and South America.

The only requirement for a trainee, he said, "is a commitment to a free and open society. We don't want to train organizers for the John Birch Society or White Citizens Councils."

The institute will also offer seminars in organizing for representatives of corporations, foundations and labor unions.

For several years Alinsky, director of the Industrial Areas Foundation, has conducted seminars for corporations "who want to know what they can do to keep society free and open."

The institute's staff will include organizers now working for Alinsky and leaders of successful community groups.

61 SEP 11 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 8-6-68
Edition: BLUE STREAK
Author: LOIS WILLIE
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: SAUL ALINSKY

Character:
or 100-522
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

100-3731
File-F.8

100-3731-A

NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 10 1968

6-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

ALINSKY TO TRAIN WHITE MILITANTS

Institute for Middle-Class Reformers Established

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—Saul D. Alinsky, the professional agitator who has spent a quarter of a century organizing the poor in the slums of a score of cities, is branching out.

He announced today the establishment here of a national institute that will train representatives of the white middle class to be social revolutionaries in their city neighborhoods or suburbs.

Graduates will return to their home bases to organize militant pressure groups for social change.

"This is the first effort of this kind in the United States," the 59-year-old Chicagoan told a news conference in the offices of the Midas International Corporation, maker of Midas Mufflers.

The Midas International Foundation will subsidize the school for the first year, Gordon Sherman, president of the corporation, put the cost at "several hundred thousand dollars."

"Lack of organization in white neighborhoods can be as harmful to the total society as lack of organization in the black community," he said, adding: "We all live in our own ghettos."

More Alinskys Wanted

"The time for picketing city hall and writing your Congressman is over," Mr. Sherman continued. "Something stronger is needed. We need constructive entities to exert pressure on forces that hold back social progress.

"Saul Alinsky is a master at helping communities discover within themselves how to serve themselves."

Mr. Sherman said the school would be dedicated to insuring that "there will be more Saul Alinskys around."

Mr. Alinsky said that students would be screened for allegiance to such democratic values as justice and equal opportunity.

"At least 25 organizers will have been trained by early 1970," he said, "more than all the people we've turned out in the past four or five in the past."

Mr. Alinsky's abrasive tactics in challenging local power structures to deal with slum groups on job and housing and other neighborhood problems have made him persona non grata in city halls across the country. But such active and effective groups as the Woodlawn Organization of the Negro South Side of Chicago remain as testimonials to his organizing ability.

A 15-Month Course

The training course at the as yet unnamed institute will take 15 months. The institute will open in October or November. Students will be sponsored by institutions, such as churches, in their communities, some will be ministers. Some will come from Negro and Puerto Rican and Mexican-American and Appalachian neighborhoods.

But about half, Mr. Alinsky said, will come from suburbs and other white middle class neighborhoods. They will return for organizing work under the aegis of their sponsoring institutions.

The school will be operated by Mr. Alinsky's Chicago-based Industrial Areas Foundation. He will be director, as he is of the foundation, and Edward Chambers, associate director of the foundation, will be associate director.

Others on the faculty include the Rev. Arthur Brazier, president of the Woodlawn Organization; Richard Harmon, supervisor of the foundation's current organizing efforts in the slums of Buffalo, and Franklin Florence, president of the Alinsky-organized FIGHT (Freedom, Independence, God, Honor Today) in Rochester.

Mr. Alinsky said that institutions in suburbs ringing two unnamed cities east of Chicago had already enrolled students for the institute's first training period.

"Students will work seven days a week," he said, "and it won't all be in seminars."

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

E. Thomson
P. Beam
C. Deloach
B. Wannall
Trotter
Jenkins
Lenhoff (Encl.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/13/80 BY SP8BDJ/lmw

22,250

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times P. 27
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 8-7-68

100-3731
File S-11
100-3731-11
NOT RECORDED
46 AUG 22 1968

1264

EX-124 AUG 21 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
August 8, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-522

CONFIDENTIAL
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY ltc
DATE 4-2-80

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated March 14, 1968, and captioned as above.

The referenced communication contained information received from a confidential source, an agency which conducts security and background investigations in the Chicago area, that Saul Alinsky had characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has stated that "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is to goad them, confuse them, iritate them, and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them". He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontentment".

Saul Alinsky announced at a press conference on August 6, 1968, a plan to open a school in Chicago to train organizers from community organizations in the use of pressure tactics on the Government. The school will train about 40 students in the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations and political pressure. The school is scheduled to open January, 1969. The first year is to be financed by a $200,000 grant from Midas International Corporation of Chicago, headed by Gordon B. Sherman, who is also active in Chicago "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace".

The "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace" is an organization of prominent businessmen from throughout the United States which calls for an end to the war in Viet Nam.

According to a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, Gordon Sherman was a member in 1963 of the National Council of the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act.

A characterization of this organization is attached hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/RAO/BCE/MAJ ON 4/12/97 401468

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-3731-50

~~157-8446~~

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45 JUL 25 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

3-25-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/brg
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-8-88

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

One copy each of the above information is being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT, Formerly known as National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (1963)

A source advised on July 18, 1966, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) was the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor CLYDE MILLER of New York, who solicited signatures toa Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963, the stated purpose of the committee being to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as amended.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in the NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CP had everything to gain by taking this position. LILLIAN BERMAN, NCRMA Executive Secretary, is not a CP leader, but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. BERMAN moved from Chicago to New York City, New York, in 1965 and continues to operate the committee from that city.

CLYDE MILLER, according to the "Daily Worker", issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A third source advised on October 6, 1967, that for all practical purposes, the NCRMA was defunct and that the CP of Illinois had no current interest in the NCRMA.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/8/68

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau, dated 8/7/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM, captioned as above, suitable for dissemination. One copy each of enclosed LHM is being furnished USA, U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Chicago indices contain no additional pertinent information regarding [redacted]

Chicago continuing to follow activities of ALINSKY and Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent information.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] A second source is [redacted] dated 11/18/63. (X) u

ALINSKY is carried in Chicago's Agitator Index.

b6
b7C

b2
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/RDD/BCE/MAJ
ON 9/12/97
401468

C. C. - Bishop

ST 109

REC 17 100-3731-50
~~157-8446~~

3 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

LRJ:mew
(4)

12 AUG 12 1968

Copy to end - ACSI, SS, ISD, IDIO
by routing slip for 100: Crd 8-20-68
☑ info ☐ action
date 8/16/68
by EMJ/mw
cc: airtel x LHM
802 9KD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3-28-80 ~~3P1 GSK/Rg~~
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-8-88

66 AUG 28 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
OCT 11 1968
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI DALLAS

156PM URGENT 10-11-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO (100-522)

FROM DALLAS (157-1067) 1P

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, RM, OO CHICAGO.

[redacted] ADVISED OCT. ELEVEN, INSTANT, SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, MILITANT, DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, TO MAKE THREE SPEECHES, DALLAS, OCT. SIXTEEN, NEXT. WILL SPEAK AT NOON, BAKER, HOTEL. SOUTHERN METHODIST STUDENT CENTER, FOUR PM. NORTHAVEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ONE ONE TWO ONE ONE, PRESTON ROAD, EIGHT PM. SPEECH SUBJECT "BLACK CHARLATANS AND WHITE NEUROTICS." SPONSORED BY NORTHAVEN METHODIST CHURCH, THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, DALLAS, CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL, NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DALLAS CLERGY COALITION, SOUTH DALLAS COORDINATING COUNCIL, BISHOP COLLEGE, PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, SMU, AND THE CASA VIEW UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RECGLET TO DALLAS DATED SEPT. TWENTYFOUR, LAST, ADVISING SUBJECT ON AGITATOR INDEX OF CHICAGO OFFICE. 100-3731-51 157-8446

REC-76

DALLAS SOURCES ALERTED AND ASSIGNED. USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY, DALLAS SO ADVISED.

EX-101 6 OCT 16 1968

CHICAGO SUTEL DESCRIPTION AND COVERAGE DESIRED. FORWARD PHOTO AMSD.

LHM FOLLOS APPEARANCE OF ALINSKY.

END

CC-MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

GJH

61 OCT 24 1968

FBI WASH DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1 GSK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 18, 1968

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

[redacted] advised October 11, 1968, that Saul David Alinsky was scheduled to make three speeches in Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1968.

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b7D

Saul David Alinsky isthe Director of Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is reportedly in constant travel status and has no permanent residence address.

Alinsky received extensive publicity in Chicago, when on January 23, 1968, Chicago news media carried articles referring to Alinsky's return to Chicago to "blow this town apart." Alinsky has characterized himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontentment."

The following is a copy of a letter and pamphlet pertaining to the visit of Saul David Alinsky to Dallas, Texas, October 16, 1968:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-26-90 BY SP1GSK/GN8

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-52
~~157-8446~~ 10

October 3, 1968

Enclosed is a brochure outlining the forthcoming visit to Dallas on October 16 of Saul Alinsky under the sponsorship of a broadly representative group of local organizations. Mr. Alinsky's well deserved reputation as a civic gadfly should assure a stimulating and provocative day.

You will note that his first appearance of the day will take place at a luncheon meeting of leaders of Dallas city government, social and political action groups, civic organizations, churches and schools. The guest list is being limited to about seventy-five persons to permit some exchange of views with Mr. Alinsky and the others present. This meeting presents a unique opportunity for Dallas citizens to bring together a wide spectrum of backgrounds and interests for discussion of the City's future in the light of the experiences of other urban areas. Your attendance at this luncheon will be a major contribution to its success, and we certainly hope that we can count on your presence.

A reply card indicating your response to this invitation is enclosed for your convenience.

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b7C

[redacted]

For the Sponsoring Committee

Enclosures

2

Schedule for the Day

Wednesday, October 16, 1968

Luncheon Dialogue

12 noon-2 p.m.: Dialogue luncheon with leaders of Dallas city government, social and political action groups, civic organizations, churches and schools.

Subject: "Assassination of Democracy"

Place: Baker Hotel, Texas Room

Admission: $3.00 per plate, by invitation only. Attendance is being limited to permit opportunity for discussion.

College Lecture

4-5:30 p.m. Discussion seminar with interested students from all Dallas area schools and colleges.

Subject: "Where do we go next—now that the four-letter words are used up?"

Place: SMU Student Center, Assembly Room.

Admission: Free, no reserved seats.

Public Lecture

8-10 p.m. Public lecture directed to the entire Dallas community.

Subject: "Black charlatans and white neurotics."

Place: Northaven United Methodist Church, 11211 Preston Road (north of Royal Lane).

Admission: Free (donations accepted). Reserved tickets may be obtained from the sponsoring agencies or by telephoning EM 3-2479. Reservations not held after 7:45 p.m. when doors will be opened to all.

To

11211 PRESTON ROAD
DALLAS, TEXAS

You are invited to share

A Day in Dallas With SAUL ALINSKY

on the question

"Is Dallas Ready For Democracy?"

Sponsors—

Mr. Alinsky's appearance in Dallas has been organized and sponsored solely by the groups listed in this brochure.

Wednesday, October 16, 1968

ABOUT SAUL ALINSKY

Saul David Alinsky is a fifty-nine year-old resident of Chicago who, for the past twenty-nine years, has carried on his self-professed vocation of making democracy work.

Operating through his own Industrial Areas Foundation, he offers consulting services to the poor, the disenfranchised and the disorganized elements of society. At the invitation of one or more local groups, the Foundation will come into a community and effectively train those without representation in the ways and uses of economic, political and social power.

The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, FIGHT in Rochester and other similar organizations throughout the country attest the success of his efforts.

His activities have the inevitable consequence of shaking the security of the social and political establishment. Many see him simply as an iconoclast who wants to tear down a social structure. Others see him as one who rubs the sores of discontent wherever they may be found. His wide range of opponents includes Birchers, certain of the more flamboyant black militants, a few liberal theologians and all comfortable politicians.

In recent months, Mr. Alinsky has shifted his emphasis away from ghetto organization toward the training of the next generation of leaders to take over the task of reorganizing the city and its suburbs.

He sees many of these leaders coming from white, middle-class neighborhoods which, in his words, "are more alienated today than the poor."

Saul Alinsky's mild, almost professorial appearance only briefly conceals his rough wit and muscular logic. He is compelled to "do something" by his deep love of people and his unwavering faith in them. Yet, he deals with the world as it is.

When people criticize him as being a divisive promoter of conflict, he has responded: "Change means movement, movement means friction, friction means heat, and heat means controversy. The only place where there is no friction is in outer space or a seminar on political action.

There is no such thing as a noncontroversial issue, but compromise is not a dirty word to me: It's a noble word that sums up democracy."

Sponsors

Northaven United Methodist Church

First Unitarian Church —
Social Responsibility Commission

Catholic Interracial Council

Negro Chamber of Commerce

Dallas Clergy Coalition

South Dallas Coordinating Council
representing
- Presbyterian Center
- Urban League of Greater Dallas
- St. Philip's Community Center
- Bethlehem Center
- St. Luke's Methodist Center
- Mt. Olive Lutheran Church
- Warren Methodist Center
- South Dallas Methodist Parish
- Other friends.

Bishop College

Perkins School of Theology

Casa View United Methodist Church

Student organizations of Southern Methodist University including
- The Campus "Y"
- United Campus Ministries
- Educational Cooperative
- The Student Center

---

for more information contact:

Northaven United Methodist Church
11211 Preston Road
Dallas, Texas
phone: EM 3-2479

or any of the other sponsoring agencies.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information concerning the sponsors of "A DAY in Dallas with Saul Alinsky," as set out in the foregoing pamphlet:

Northaven United Methodist Church

Pastor William K. McElvaney traveled to Washington, D. C. February 5-6, 1968 to attend a march sponsored by the Clergymen and Layman Concerned About the War in Vietnam. Reverend McElvaney was chairman for the Dallas, Texas, Poor People's Campaign March on Washington, D. C. during the spring, 1968, sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

First Unitarian Church

The Dallas Committee for a Peaceful Solution in Vietnam and persons interested in an anti-draft movement met at this church during 1967 and 1968.

Catholic Interracial Council

This organization was described as a pro-integration group whose members have participated in "civil rights" picketing in Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Clergy Coalition

This organization is described as a "new interracial minister's group" focusing on racial problems in Dallas, Texas. Reverend Wilfred Bailey, Minister, Casa View Methodist Church; Reverend Othan H. Lakey, Reverend Robert Wilson, and Father Dennis Lynch, Sacred Heart Cathedral are members. The group has stated it will not "keep the lid on" controversial issues.

South Dallas Coordinating Council

Don Paul Johnson, Negro male, is president of this organization. Johnson protested to the Dallas City Council the discharge of Fred Louis Bell from city employment. Bell is an associate and worker for the Dallas Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A characterization of SNCC is contained in the appendix section of this memorandum.

Presbyterian Center

SNCC has used the center for meetings, and in May, 1968, SNCC literature, bearing a return address of 2604 South Harwood, Dallas, the address of the center, solicited contributions for the SNCC sponsored Community Cultural Center, which has never been established.

Urban League of Greater Dallas

The Urban League has supported SNCC causes in the Dallas area and was one of the sponsors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Poor People's Campaign march on Washington, D. C. in the spring, 1968.

Bethlehem Center

The center was the site of the SNCC sponsored Black Power Conference, Dallas, Texas, March 22-24, 1968.

Mount Olive Lutheran Church

This church furnished an office for the Dallas SNCC publication, "The Black Disciple".

Warren Methodist Church

A meeting of "Citizens for a Human Relations Commission for Dallas" was conducted at this church April 15, 1968. On September 8, 1968, a meeting of the "Black Citizens for Justice, Law and Order" was conducted at the church; the group purpose was to start a defense fund to protect those persecuted by prosecution. Several SNCC associates were present.

Perkins School of Theology

Students attending this school have participated in sit-in's and other forms of racial demonstrations in Dallas, Texas. On November 11, 1967, the school was one of the sponsors for a conference on "Urban Minorities and Social Justice."

Casa View Methodist Church

Reverend Wilfred Bailey is pastor of this church, active in racial matters in the Dallas, Texas, area. This church premiered a controversial film in September, 1968, "These Four Cozy Walls,"

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which depicted the problems of this church in hiring Darius Thomas, a Negro male, married to a Caucasian, as an assistant pastor. Marion Ernest McMillan, self-appointed field secretary of SNCC, appeared in this film with Reverend Bailey.

Educational Cooperative

A newsletter publication on the Southern Methodist University (SMU) campus. The September 30 through October 6, 1968 editions announced meetings of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and that contributions were needed for the appeals of Marion Ernest McMillan, field secretary of Dallas SNCC, and Matthew Donald Johnson, SNCC associate, from ten-year sentence for destruction of private property, which occurred during a SNCC picket and boycott of the OK Supermarkets, Dallas, Texas, 1968.

A characterization of SDS appears in the appendix section of this memorandum.

[redacted] advised October 16, 1968, that Alinsky appeared at the Baker Hotel, SMU Student Center, and the Northaven United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, as scheduled. He advised that Alinsky made three speeches: "Assassination of Democracy," "Where Do We Go Next-Now That the Four-Letter Words Are Used Up?", and "Black Charlatans and White Neurotics."

[redacted] advised that there were no incidents, demonstrations, arrests, injuries, or property damage resulting from Saul David Alinsky's appearances in Dallas, Texas, October 16, 1968.

The following agencies were advised of the information contained in this memorandum:

United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas;
U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas;
112th Military Intelligence Group, Dallas, Texas;
Office of Special Investigations, Dallas, Texas;
Naval Investigative Service Office, Dallas, Texas.

APPENDIX

1

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

APPENDIX

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

1cc Crim Div 6-7452
9 NE - per 10-30-68
1 cc Bar 64

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-1067)(RUC)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM
SAUL ALINSKY

OO-CHICAGO

Remytel 10/11/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Five copies are enclosed for Chicago. Two copies of the LHM are being sent to U. S. Secret Service and 112th MIG, Dallas; and one copy each is being sent to NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana; OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma; and USA, Fort Worth, Texas.

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b7C
b7D

The confidential source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] contacted by SA FRANCIS M. HENWOOD on 10/14/68.

The following individuals were notified of the contents of the LHM on the dates and times indicated:

[redacted] 112th MIG, Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 10:35 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:35 AM

b6
b7C

[redacted] NISO, Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 10:42 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:39 AM

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11)(RM)
2 - Chicago (100-522)(Enc. 5)(RM)
3 - Dallas (1 - 157-1067)
(1 - 157-387)
(1 - 157-55)

FMH/jc
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC 11 157-8446-10
100-3731-52
10 OCT 23 1968

OCT 23 11 24 AM 1968

AGENCY: AOSI, [redacted], SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted] TDTU
HOW FORW: R/S
DATE FORW 10/25/68
BY: Sent EMJ/mm M
1cc: 802 9xD

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Bishop

SEE ... FOR ... DISSEMINATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1GSR

DL 157-1067

b6
b7C

[redacted] OSI, Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 10:46 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:43 AM

[redacted] U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 10:55 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:56 AM

AUSA [redacted] Dallas, Texas 10/11/68 - 11:01 AM; 10/17/68 - 10:00 AM.

This investigation is being closed in the Dallas Division. ALINSKY is scheduled to speak at the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas, 2/19/69. This investigation will be reopened 2/1/69, to cover that engagement.

FD-397 (12-8-67)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES G[illegible]ENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile 157-8446)

DATE: November 22, 1968

FROM : S.C. CHICAGO 100-522

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
Agitator Index
OO:CHICAGO

Card UTD
Card sent OO
20/1 atchd 12/13/68 bjr

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

☐ New Subject ☒ Change ☐ Delete

Name	FBI Number

Aliases

Citizenship: ☐ Native Born ☐ Naturalized ☐ Alien

Subject also on	Race	Sex
☐ SI ☐ RI		☐ Male ☐ Female

Organizational Affiliation

☐ 01 ANP	☐ 07 KLAN	☐ 12 PLP	☐ 17 SNCC
☐ 02 AVN	☐ 08 LA	☐ 13 PRN	☐ 18 SWP
☐ 03 BNAT	☐ 09 MIN	☐ 14 RAM	☐ 19 WWP
☐ 04 BPP	☐ 10 NOI	☐ 15 SCLC	☐ 99 MISC (Specify)
☐ 05 COM	☐ 11 NSRP	☐ 16 SDS	
☐ 06 CORE			

Date of Birth	Place of Birth

Position in Organization	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern)
	157-8776-100-3731 NOT RECORDED 18 NOV 25 1968

Residence Address
Outer Drive East Apartments, apt. 3312, 400 ~~East Randolph~~ Street, Chicago, Illinois. (Constant travel status)

2 - ENCLOSURE DETACHED AND HANDLED SEPARATELY (FD-366)

REGISTERED MAIL
2-Bureau enc. 2
1-Chicago
3
ARS:GAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-26-80 BY SP16SK

RACKLY INT. SECT.
STAT. SECT.

56 DEC 5 1968

FD-366 (5-6-64)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 22, 1968

Chicago, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 157-8446
Chicago 100-522

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

REFERENCE: Memo dated January 9, 1968

Referenced communication contained subject's residence and/or employment address. A recent change has been determined and is being set forth below (change only specified):

Residence: Outer Drive East Apartments, apt. 3312, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (Current travel status)

Employment:

157-8446-
100-3731

NOT RECORDED
18 NOV 25 1968

Copy to Secret Service
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 11/27/68
by EMJ/mm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1 GSK

RACIAL INT. SECT.

54 DEC 2 1968

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-522

Chicago, Illinois
January 7, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago report, dated January 9, 1968, captioned as above.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
~~AND U.S. OFFICES~~
ROUTED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY ltc
DATE 4-2-80

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

A confidential source with whom insufficient contact has been made in order to establish his reliability, but who is in a position to have such information, advised on November 21, 1968, and again on December 18, 1968, Alinsky maintains Apartment Number 3312, Outer Drive East Apartments, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago. The source advised that Alinsky remains in a constant travel status and is in Chicago very infrequently. ILL.

Credit and Criminal

Records of the Chicago Credit Bureau and Chicago Police Department, were reviewed on December 19, 1968, and no additional information was obtained.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lmw
ON 5/18/89

II. MISCELLANEOUS

The Blue Streak edition of the "Chicago Daily News", January 23, 1968, carried an article entitled "Alinsky Here to Blow Town Apart." The article set forth the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/lmw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-7-89

100-3731-53
157-8446-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with plans to "blow this town apart". He plans to stay here through the Spring and Summer, trying to rally the forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley. He returned from his organizational work in Rochester, New York because Chicago was so quiet. According to Alinsky, Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire. "His, Mayor Daley's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show." Alinsky was also critical of opponents of the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. The article also reflects that Alinsky formed "The Woodlawn Organization" in Chicago six years ago.

A Chicago Police Department (PD) source advised on January 10, 1968, that Saul Alinsky has characterized himself as "a professional radical" and has stated "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 23, 1968, that Alinsky had attended a meeting of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) held on the night of January 22, 1968, at which the TWO leader called on Negroes to support the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. Alinsky, according to this source, was present at this meeting but did not speak.

The above mentioned PD source advised on January 10, 1968, that TWO is a community improvement organization active in the Woodlawn area of Chicago. The organizers of TWO claim they can solve problems of the Woodlawn area through militant social action. The area is a slum ridden largely Negro populated area on Chicago's South Side.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

TWO has been the subject of critical newspaper articles within the past few weeks for handling of an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded demonstration project, involving the training of Negro high school drop-outs and youth gang members. Several youth gang members and leaders engaged by TWO as instructors have been arrested on assault, murder and rape charges. The salaries being paid the gang members as instructors went up to $6,000 yearly.

On Janurary 29, 1968, Saul Alinsky was interviewed on the Jerry Williams Show, WBBM Radio, a discussion type radio program in the Chicago area featuring controversial speakers. During the course of this program, Alinsky stated that at the present time he maintains no permanent residence, and because of his trips to various cities across the United States, he has been living "from an airliner".

Alinsky continued that his desire to return to Chicago was solely for the purpose of helping the Negroes to organize throughout Chicago into groups which would then have elected representatives who would be able to meet with the "powers that be" to discuss various problems and their respective solutions. He stated that at the present time, Chicago is almost a void; that the Negroes have no one to represent them or their problems.

Alinsky repeatedly stated that the various news media in Chicago had misquoted and misrepresented his intention of returning to Chicago. He stated that he was born here, raised here, and grew up here and would not do anything to destroy Chicago, but rather do all he could to help make it a model city, which it should be.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

He stated that he does not "plan to blow this town apart", but rather to organize the Negroes so that their voice could be heard through elected representatives, as is the democratic way.

On March 7, 1968, the PD source advised that Saul Alinsky was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA held at the University of Illinois Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Alinsky spoke before an audience of approximately 200 persons, all associated with the Medical Center as students, nurses or instructors. The topic of the meeting was "A Dialogue on the Inner City: Crisis in Black and White." Alinsky began with a history of the migration of people from the city to the suburbs. During the course of the speech, he repeatedly emphasized the need for people to organize. He stated that "one of the problems of the civil rights movement is that it's a movement, not an organization. It has no real power. The establishment just has to last through the demonstration. There is no mass based organization. The ghetto isn't organized and that's the problem. What is needed to change the whole patter of Chicago is organization. Organizations are built by hard work, not by meetings and dramatic speeches."

An unknown female in the audience then asked Alinsky why he would not remain in Chicago, as stated in the newspapers, and help organize communities in Chicago. Alinsky replied, "We have other commitments all over the country. We're now organizing in eighteen cities. These are places where everything is funded and we've been invited in by the people.

In reply to a question regarding a possible riot in Chicago, Alinsky stated that "No one can say what will happen in Chicago or any place during this summer."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

With reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, Alinsky commented that despite strict security, even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, "The president would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system".

The meeting lasted about two hours.

On May 9, 1968, [redacted] advised that Saul Alinsky had appeared at Northwestern University on May 7, 1968, where he spoke before an audience of approximately 300 persons in Tech auditorium, Northwestern University campus.

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Alinsky started out by saying that he had not come to Northwestern University to make a speech and would rather have a question and answer session. During this session, he made the following comments:

Alinsky stated that the tactics being used in the protests against descrimination were "a mere pittance compared to the violence that the white society has inflicted on the blacks all these years". It seems to me, " he continued, "that the seizure of property at universities when contrasted with the violence of discrimination in the past is really not so out of line." He said that the job ahead for the community organizations he has founded in cities such as Kansas City, Rochester and Chicago is to organize blacks, Mexican whites, Puerto Ricans and Appalachian whites into communities which can "move from have-nots to haves, from getting to keeping" equality. "There are certain things in life, like equality, that can't be legislated and can't be given but must be gotten through power." Alinsky continued that the term "black power" is "frightening to whites because we have made black a synonym for everything evil and wrong. We've picked the Uncle Toms to represent the blacks when we really can't have Negro representation until the Negro community is organized enough through black power to elect its representatives."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On May 16, 1968, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) attended an open meeting sponsored by the Chicago Circle Discussions Committee (CCDC) at Lecture Center A-1 University of Illinois, Circle Campus. Alinsky was the invited speaker before approximately 450 students, most of whom were students at the school.

Alinsky started by making a few general statements, such as "The recent events which have taken place in Chicago and in some other cities, referring to the riots, are thought of by many to be enormous insurrections, whereas these are 'bush-league' type incidents compared to the violence that the 'establishment' has inflicted on the blacks all these years". He stated that difference groups are being formed throughout the United States, even on university campuses, which are "too-far out". He said that these groups want to change things and their cry is to "burn it down", but when asked what they would put up in its place, they say that this question does not concern them, and are stymied, left to spiritual sorrow, whatever that may be. He said that this is not the proper way. "We have to start with things as they are, not burn them down, but rather organize, and make outselves powerful so that we might be heard and thereby treated as equal." He then turned the session over to a question and answer type meeting.

Saul Alinsky announced at a press conference on August 6, 1968, a plan to open a school in Chicago to train organizers from community organizations in the use of pressure tactics on the Government. The school will train about 40 students in the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations and political pressure. The school is scheduled to open January, 1969. The first year is to be financed by a $200,000 grant from Midas International Corporation of Chicago, headed by Gordon B. Sherman, who is also active in Chicago "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace".

GORDON T. SHERMAN

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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b7C

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace" is an organization of prominent businessmen from throughout the United States which calls for an end to the war in Viet Nam.

XX According to a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, X Gordon Sherman was a member in 1963 of the National Council of the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act.

A characterization of this organization is attached hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

[redacted] advised October 11, 1968, that Saul David Alinsky was scheduled to make three speeches in Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1968.

Saul David Alinsky is the Director of Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is reportedly in constant travel status and has no permanent residence address.

[redacted] advised October 16, 1968, that Alinsky appeared at the Baker Hotel, Southern Methodist University Student Center, and the Northaven United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, as scheduled. He advised that Alinsky made three speeches: "Assassination of Democracy," "Where Do We Go Next-Now That the Four Letter Words Are Used Up?", and "Black Charlatans and White Neurotics."

[redacted] advised that there were no incidents, demonstrations, arrests, injuries, or property damage resulting from Saul David Alinsky's appearances in Dallas, Texas, October 16, 1968.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this memorandum:

United States Secret Service, Chicago

United States Naval Investigative Service, Chicago

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

1

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT, Formerly known as National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (1963)

A source advised on July 18, 1966, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) was the outgrowth of an Ad HoC Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor CLYDE MILLER of New York, who solicited signatures to a Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963, the stated purpose of the committee being to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as amended.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in the NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would seve its purpuse in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CO had everything togain by taking this position. LILLIAN BERMAN, NCRMA Executive Secretary, is not a CP leader, but knowingly accepts support and adviee from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. BERMAN moved from Chicago to New York City, New York, in 1965 and continues to operate the committee from that city.

CLYDE MILLER, according to the "Daily Worker", issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A third source advised on October 6, 1967, that for all practical purposes, the NCRMA was defunct and that the CO of Illinois had no current interest in the NCRMA.

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 10
(CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (C)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lmw
ON 5/18/82 222,250

3-26-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/gog
REASON FORM II, 1-2,4,2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-7-89

OO: Chicago

Re Chicago summary report of SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH, 1/9/68; Chicago airtel and Letterhead Memorandum (LHM), 1/24/68; Chicago airtel and LHM 3/14/68; Springfield letter to Chicago, 4/29/68; [illegible] 8/8/68; Dallas airtel and LHM 10/18/68 all captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Office of Special Investigations, all Chicago and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source is [redacted] (protect requested). [redacted] (protect requested). The second confidential source is [redacted] and the third confidential source is [redacted] (X)

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b7D

This matter is being placed in a closed status, but inasmuch as ALINSKY is included on the Agitator Index of the Chicago Office the periodic reopening will be conducted to verify residence and employment and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent changes.

photo
CC TO: Austrie
REQ. [illegible]
FEB 10 1971
ANS.
BY: [illegible]
re Saul Alinsky

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION REC. 43

G-1

EX-103

50-3751-53

11 JAN 10 1969

2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
2 - Chicago
ARS:svm
(4)

AGENCY: ACSI, MIC, CSI, SEC. SERV., OEO,
[illegible]: ISD, IDIU
[illegible]: R/S
[illegible]: 1/16/69
BY: [illegible]

RACIAL MIT. SECT.

56 JAN 17 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
FEB 24 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

510 PM URGENT 2-24-69 SEM

TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO (100-522)

FROM BOSTON)100-38708) (P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, RM.

ON FEB. TWENTY FOUR INSTANT, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST ADVISED ALINSKY WILL SPEAK AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R.I., AT EIGHT PM, FEB. TWENTY EIGHT NEXT ON SUBJECT, "THE ESTABLISHMENT VS. POVERTY PROGRAM - POLITICAL PORNOGRAPHY." ALINSKY'S APPEARANCE SPONSORED BY VARIOUS STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS. ALINSKY WILL SPEAK AT UNIVERSITY OF R.I. DURING AM OF MARCH ONE NEXT TO STUDENT GROUPS.

ONE ZERO EIGHTH MIG, BOSTON, AND NISO, OSI AND U.S. SECRET SERVICE PROVIDENCE, R.I., ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

~~CORR LN ONE WD THREE IS "TWENTY"~~

ERT

FBI WASH DC

X

100-3731-54

REC-28 ~~157-8446-12~~

10 FEB 27 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-24-80 BY SP1GSR/dg

5

105

MAR 4 1969

ROOM 836 9&D

FD-65 (Rev. 5-22-64)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

FBI

Date: 2/25/69

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-38708) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

0-1 BS 3-13-69
See BS airtel + LHM dated 3-12-69
226

BStel to Bureau and Chicago, 2/24/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies and for Chicago 2 copies of an LHM prepared by the Boston Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of the LHM have been disseminated as follows:

NISO, Boston, Mass.

108th MI Group, Boston, Mass.

USA, Boston, Mass.

OSI, USAF, Westover Field, Mass.

USA, Providence, R.I.

U.S. Secret Service, Providence, R.I.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~NIS, USI~~, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, ~~CNU, RAO~~ I DIU
HOW FORW: R/S
DATE FORW 3/18/69
BY: Cnf

The confidential source mentioned in the LHM is

(U) [redacted] (S) UC 800

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-522) (Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - Boston
(1 - [redacted])

(U) TJL:gb
(8)

b2
b7D

~~157-8446-13~~

P. Regent

100-3731-55

2 FEB 26 1969

REC-151

3-26-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/828
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-25-89

ST-110

51 MAR 19 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

RACIAL INT. SECT.

CONFIDENTIAL

LEAD:

BOSTON DIVISION

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND:

Will report on subject's activities in the Providence, R.I. area.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
February 25, 1969

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On February 24, 1969, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Saul Alinsky who is apparently the Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago, Illinois, would speke at Central High School in Providence, Rhode Island at 8 PM on February 28, 1969, on the subject "The Establishment versus The Poverty Program - Political Pornography."

Alinsky's appearance is sponsored by the following organizations from the Providence, Rhode Island area:

Butler-Bradley Hospital Education Center

Concentrated Employment Program

Rhode Island Chapter of CORE

Brown University's Chaplin's Office

Lippett Hill Tutorial Association

National Association of Social Workers

Opportunities Industrialization Center

Barrington Program for Action

Progress for Providence

Providence Council of PTAs

Rhode Island Conference of Social Workers

Rhode Island Education Association

Rhode Island Fair Welfare Organization

Rhode Island State Office of Economic Opportunity

The Urban League of Rhode Island

100-3731-55

~~157-8446-13~~

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1GSK/B28

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Women's Inter-Group Committee of Rhode Island

On February 24, 1969, the following were advised of the above information:

Colonel Howard A. Franklin, NA
Providence, Rhode Island Police Department

Assistant United States Attorney
[redacted]
District of Rhode Island, Providence,
Rhode Island

Special Agent in Charge William F. Shields
United States Secret Service
Providence, Rhode Island

[redacted] 108th Military Intelligence Group

United States Attorney, Providence,
Rhode Island

[redacted] Office of Special
Investigation, United States Air Force,
Davisville, Rhode Island

[redacted] Naval Investigative
Service Office, United States Naval Base,
Newport, Rhode Island.

[redacted]
which covers University of Rhode Island.

Saul Alinsky is due to speak at the University of Rhode Island during AM on March 1, 1969.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1969

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI BOSTON

2-08:P.M.

URGENT 3-1-69 KMN

TO: DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO (100-522)

FROM: BOSTON (100-38708) (P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,RM, 00:CHICAGO.

ON MARCH ONE, INSTANT, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED THAT ALINSKY APPEARED AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, PROV., R.I., NIGHT OF FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT, LAST. APPROXIMATELY SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE PRESENT. ALINSKY BEGAN SPEAKING AT EIGHT THIRTY P.M., AND AFTER TALK ANSWERED QUESTIONS UNTIL A.M. OF MARCH ONE, INSTANT.

SOURCE STATED TALK WAS RAMBLING AND DISJOINTED WITH BASIC THEME OF OBTAINING, "POWER THROUGH COMMUNITY ACTION", AND BY "INCITING MUNICIPLE JITTERS" TO GAIN FINANCIAL GOAL FOR IMPOVERISHED.

END PAGE ONE

REC 17 100-3731-56

15 MAR 4 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-26-80 BY SP1 6SK/918

54 MAR 7 1969

BS 100-38708

PAGE TWO

ALINSKY AT ONE POINT STATED, "IT ISN'T THAT I DON'T LIKE THE ESTABLISHMENT, I HATE THEIR GUTS".

ALINSKY VERBALLY ATTACKED MAYOR DALEY, POLICE BRUTALITY, AND PRAISED REVERAND JOHN ~~FRY~~ AND THE BLACKSTONE RANGERS. MA 53. VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS ACTIVE IN PROVIDENCE AREA CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT PRESENT.

A COLLECTION WAS TAKEN UP FROM THE AUDIENCE SUPPOSEDLY FOR ALINSKY PRIOR TO TALK. NO INCIDENTS NOTED.

ON MARCH ONE, INSTANT, SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INPOSITION TO FURNISH RELIABLE INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES AT UNIVERSITY FO R.I. AND [redacted] WHICH COVERS UNIV. OF R.I. CAMPUS ADVISED ALINSKY'S PRESENCE NOT NOTED DURING A.M. PERIOD OF MARCH ONE PRESENT .

b6
b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE BOSTON AIRTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, LAST.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

cc IDIV

FD-365 (Rev. 9-27-65)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 3/12/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, BOSTON (100-38708) (RUC)

Subject: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: CHICAGO)

ATTENTION:
☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVEST. DIV.
☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.

☒ CR ☐ EL ☐ VRA-65 ☐ CRA-64
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF
☐ BM ☐ BM-Threats ☐ Racial Matters
☐ Klan ☐ Organization

Summary of Complaint:

Re Boston teletype to Bureau and Chicago dated 3/1/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of an LHM prepared by the Boston Division. Two copies of this LHM is enclosed for Chicago.

ADMINISTRATIVE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

100-3731-57
~~157-844~~ - 13

Copies of the LHM have been disseminated as follows:

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/gnr 3-26-80
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-12-89

MAR 13 1969

ACTION: UACB:
1-Bureau (enc. 11) ☐ No further action being taken and
2-Chicago (100-522) (enc. 2) ☒ LHM enclosed ☒ Copy furnished to USA
☐ LHM being submitted
3-Boston (1- 100-37808) ☐ Report being submitted
(1- [redacted]) ☐ Preliminary investigation instituted
(1-25-24992 ☐ Limited investigation instituted

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, [redacted] IP
NOW FORW:
DATE FORW 3/18/69
BY: Calfrab

TJL:dmb
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

APR 1 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BS 100-38708

NISO, Boston, Massachusetts

108th M.I. Group, Boston, Massachusetts

United States Attorney, Providence, Rhode Island

OSI, United States Air Force, Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts

United States Secret Service, Providence, Rhode Island.

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

(U) The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [redacted].

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b7D

The second confidential source is [redacted] who desired that his identity be maintained confidential.

b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

March 12, 1969

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On March 1, 1969, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Saul David Alinsky appeared at the Central High School Auditorium, Providence, Rhode Island, on the night of February 28, 1969. Approximately 500-600 people were present.

He stated that Alinsky began speaking at 8:30 PM, and after the talk aswered questions until the A.M. of March 1, 1969.

The confidential source stated that the talk was rambling and disjointed with the basic theme of obtaining, "Power through community action," and by "Inciting municipal jitters," to gain financial goals for the impoverished.

Alinsky at one point stated, "It isn't that I don't like the establishment, I hate their guts."

Alinsky verbally attacked Mayor Daley of Chicago, police brutality, and praised the Reverend John Fry of Chicago, and the Black Stone Rangers with which the Reverend John Fry is associated.

The confidential source advised that various individuals active in the Providence, Rhode Island area Civil Rights movement were present, such as the following individuals.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1 6 SK/8/28

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-57

~~157-8446-13~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The Reverend Arthur Hardge

Mike Van Leeston (Operation Industrialization Corporation)

JOHN WARWICK

The Reverend Wayne Artis

Frank Tebello

Dan Healey (Narragansett Electric Company)

Albert Foster

Winnie Foster

Peter Fradley

Joan Fradley

Webb Mangum (Progress for Providence)

Lowell Perry (South Help for East Providence)

Robert Cohen

Frank Swan

Scott Dyer (Brown University)

David Meaghan (Providence College)

Juanita Handy (Women's Intergroup Committee of Rhode Island)

The Reverend Herbert O. Edwards, and Linda Levy of the Leppett Hill Tutorial Association, were in charge of the evening, and a collection was taken from the audience for Alinsky prior to the talk.

The confidential source advised that it appeared to him that the meeting was not a success, and Alinsky's talk was not well received.

No incidents were noted during that evening.

On March 1, 1969, a second confidential source who was in a position to furnish reliable information in regards to the activities at the University of Rhode Island, South Kingston, Rhode Island, advised that Alinsky's presence was not noted in the University of Rhode Island campus during the morning of March 1, 1969.

b6
b7C

On March 1, 1969 [redacted], which covers the University of Rhode Island campus advised that Alinsky's presence was not noted on the University of Rhode Island campus during the morning of March 1, 1969.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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OTT-4 (Rev. 12-22-65)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
DATE 06-25-2010

AUG 11 1969

AUG 15 1969

SECRET

Date: 8/8/69

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile :)

Attention : NAME CHECK SECTION

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(163-544-215)

Ew: 1-1

Title	Character
SAUL ALINSKY	FPC
	Reference
	No prior correspondence (S)

(S)

[redacted]

Remarks:

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
Date of Review 8/8/89 5/14/82
222,250

Dissemination (S)

- [ ] May be made as received
- [ ] May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- [ ] May not be made without further clearance with [redacted]

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

3 - ENCLOSURE

Status with this office:

- [X] RUC
- [ ] Pending

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 3)
MLI:elw
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163	26443	
100-3731-58		

18 AUG 11 1969

MCT-35

REC 17

EX-114

NAME CHECK

SECRET

SEP 16 1969

FD-397 (12-8-67)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 100-3731)

DATE: 2/11/70

FROM : SAC, Chicago (100-522)(P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM

Agitator Index Card Cancelled.

Delete From A Index WCS

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

☐ New Subject ☐ Change ☒ Delete

Name	FBI Number
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY	

Aliases

Citizenship
☐ Native Born ☐ Naturalized ☐ Alien

Subject also on	Race	Sex
☐ SI ☐ RI		☐ Male ☐ Female

Organizational Affiliation

☐ 01 ANP	☐ 07 KLAN	☐ 12 PLP	☐ 17 SNCC
☐ 02 AVN	☐ 08 LA	☐ 13 PRN	☐ 18 SWP
☐ 03 BNAT	☐ 09 MIN	☐ 14 RAM	☐ 19 WWP
☐ 04 BPP	☐ 10 NOI	☐ 15 SCLC	☒ 99 MISC (Specify)
☐ 05 COM	☐ 11 NSRP	☐ 16 SDS	self-styled "agitator"
☐ 06 CORE			

Date of Birth	Place of Birth

Position in Organization	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern)

Residence Address

Cancelled
FEB 25 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-3-78 BY SP1 GSK

EX-105
REC- 58

100-3731-59

REGISTERED MAIL

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
JPM/kmb
(3)

FEB 12 1970

RACIAL INTEL. SECT.

CG 100-522

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY is the Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He travels extensively lecturing at schools, however, he maintained a residence at 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

ALINSKY was placed on the Agitator Index in August, 1967, in his capacity as Director of IAF which sponsors studies causes of problems in American industrial areas, attempts to develop programs for the solution of these problems, acts as consultant in guiding staff development and training of personnel in community areas. ALINSKY has been described as radical, but not a revolutionist.

Since 1940, ALINSKY and IAF have been involved in many communities in the United States in an effort to obtain better living conditions for the poor, increase opportunities for the lower class and promote integration.

ALINSKY received extensive publicity in Chicago newspapers on January 23, 1968, when he reportedly stated "Mayor DALEY's blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show." The press indicated ALINSKY's return to Chicago to "blow this town apart."

On January 29, 1968, ALINSKY was interviewed on WBBM Radio, Chicago. During the interview he reportedly stated that various news media had misrepresented his intentions of returning to Chicago with the much publicized comment about Mayor DALEY's blunderings, which had put Chicago on top of the powder keg.

ALINSKY said he was born and raised in Chicago and would not do anything to destroy Chicago, but rather do all he could to help make it a model city which it should be. He said he wants to organize Negroes so that their voice could be heard through elected representatives as is the democratic way.

CG 100-522

In a speech at the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas on February 26, 1969, ALINSKY, commenting on violence on American campuses, said, "Violence shows utter stupidity on the part of the protagonist, if youre up against armed force. Only suicidal jerks would go against armed force. The Achilles heel of a free and open democracy is the devitalization of the public. When the common man has no voice in his government, then he will throw himself at the feet of a dictator. The only way the people can have a voice is to organize."

ALINSKY was born in Chicago on January 30, 1909. He received a PhB (Bachelor of Arts) from the University of Chicago in 1930. Since 1938, he has been involved in work with community organizations to organize the poor. ALINSKY has been described as a "hard-boiled idealist." His activity has been primarily rhetorical.

It is recommended that ALINSKY be deleted from the Agitator Index.

April 29, 1970

REC-23 100-3731-60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

b6
b7C

[redacted] PLAINANT

Dear [redacted] [redacted]

The communication from you and your husband of April 22nd has been received and I appreciate your forwarding me the magazine and newspaper clippings.

In reply to your inquiry, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I cannot be of assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED
APR 29 1970
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. It also acts as a consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

DMW:jls (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 MAY 29 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

April 22d. 1970.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

SAUL ALINSKY

The enclosed clippings speak for themselves. Old as they are, my husband and I have wondered if this man Saul Alinsky is operating the School he was planning to open in Chicago, at the time these articles were written?

At the time that Mr. Alinsky came to Rochester, thru' our Council of Churches sponsor ship - I talked with Fulton Lewis (since deceased) and he checked with your bureau but there was no record on Saul Alinsky.

We feel that much of our present day troubles can be traced to his methods. If he is carrying on his plans in Chicago, is there nothing that can be done to stop him?

Thank you kindly.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/80 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
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4- ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-23 100-373[illegible] 60
APR 29 1970
CORRESPONDENCE

mel/jack
4/29/70

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
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ENCLOSURE

pg2

VOL. XLIX No. 123

Shaking Things Up, Saul Alinsky Offers His Radical Methods To Middle-Class Causes

New School in Chicago Trains Community Leaders; Some Likely to Work in Suburbs

Withholding Property Taxes

By MITCHELL GORDON
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CHICAGO—On the third floor of a former rooming house on the Near North Side here, a dozen adults sit around a table quietly discussing the American Revolution—the one that their teacher believes is going on right now.

Community organizers, he assures them, shouldn't worry about being labeled troublemakers. "Don't be ashamed of stirring up conflict—dissonance is vital to the functioning of a democracy," he says. Besides, he adds with a shrug, "any action that challenges the establishment is inherently rude."

The teacher, a casually dressed, mild-mannered man, has long been called rude, a troublemaker and worse in his battles with various establishments. He's Saul David Alinsky, who over the past 31 years has come to be recognized as this country's foremost organizer of community action groups.

Now, at 60, Mr. Alinsky has launched a new career. He's head of the Industrial Areas Foundation Training Institute, which opened in February. Informally, it's called the "school for professional radicals." Its mission is to turn loose annually a dozen or so individuals trained in Mr. Alinsky's methods of mobilizing local groups to get a better deal from government or business. Furthermore, if Mr. Alinsky has his way, a good many of his graduates will ply their trade in middle-class suburbs instead of in the slums where previous community action efforts have focused.

Mr. Alinsky regards the school with characteristic enthusiasm. "We'll turn out as many organizers in a single class as we have in all the years we've been at it, and we'll be doing it systematically instead of ad hoc, on the job," he says.

He's convinced that the suburbs will be a fruitful field for the organizers. The real weakness of this society is not poverty alone but the disengagement of the dominant middle class from any meaningful personal involvement in the most serious problems of the nation, he declares.

Moonlighting Criminologist

Whether the middle-class will welcome Alinsky-trained cadres remains to be seen, but perhaps if anyone can organize suburbanites it is Mr. Alinsky. The Chicago-born son of an immigrant Russian tailor has shown a knack for getting people to work together since 1938, when he moonlighted from his job as a criminologist for the state of Illinois to help start the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, a group formed to check the blight of a fast-deteriorating section near this city's stockyards.

Mr. Alinsky has since soured on the Back of the Yards Council ("keeping Negroes out now appears to be its main purpose," he says), but there's no doubt that the organization accomplished its initial objective. Through self-help and pressure on landlords and city officials the neighborhood's blight was halted and reversed. Visitors still are struck by the area's neatness and the pride of its residents, who include Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The Back of the Yards Council also brought Mr. Alinsky into contact with Bernard J. Sheil, then Chicago's liberal Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop. In 1940, the bishop and Marshall Field III, a wealthy publisher and businessman, helped Mr. Alinsky set up shop as the Industrial Areas Foundation. They gave him a free hand to apply his Back of the Yards techniques elsewhere.

In the years since then, the Alinsky-led IAF, always operating with a staff of just two or three professional workers, has aided in the creation of dozens of community-action groups. He organized Mexican-Americans in Southern California and poor whites and Negroes in Eastern cities. Here in Chicago, four groups he helped start still are functioning. Community

pg3

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A Disenchanted Criminologist

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In the years since then, the Alinsky-led IAF, always operating with a staff of just two or three professional workers, has aided in the creation of dozens of community-action groups. He organized Mexican-Americans in Southern California and poor whites and Negroes in Eastern cities. Here in Chicago four groups he helped start still are functioning. Community groups often fold quickly after their original goal is (or isn't) met, but several of Mr. Alinsky's still continue to thrive after a decade or more.

Tips and Cons

Such efforts have brought the Chicagoan wide acclaim in some quarters—and enmity in others. French philosopher Jacques Maritain has called Mr. Alinsky "one of the few really great men of our century" for his work in community organization.

"No other man in America has proposed a course of action better calculated to rescue Negro or white slum dwellers from their poverty," wrote Charles E. Silberman in his widely noted book "Crisis in Black and White."

But Mr. Alinsky's methods—especially the flamboyant and sometimes inflammatory rhetoric he uses to galvanize support in the neighborhoods where he works—have made him a legion of enemies among the established leaders of communities in which he has operated.

This was especially true in Rochester, N.Y., where he led a major organizing drive starting in 1965. He sparked the formation of a group called FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today) to get more jobs for Negroes at Eastman Kodak Co., a big local employer. Among other things, he labeled culture-proud Rochester "Smugtown, U.S.A." and accused it of "colonialism" for its treatment of blacks.

In 1967, FIGHT and Eastman Kodak reached an agreement that opened more jobs to Rochester Negroes, but the bitterness of the battle lingers among some local groups and individuals. "We'd been increasing our employment of minority groups right along, and Alinsky didn't accelerate the process a bit," contends one Eastman Kodak executive. "He

Please Turn to Page 11, Column 1

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Shaking Things Up: Alinsky Offers Radical Methods to Middle Class

Continued From First Page

came in here, stirred up trouble and then left us with it."

Mr. Alinsky rejects the charge that his activities "create" discontent. "We don't make issues—people don't call us in unless something serious is bothering them," he says. "Whatever controversies start once we arrive occur because we give a community hope it can do something about what it previously regarded only with resignation."

The organizer also rejects the frequently voiced charge that he is a doctrinaire leftist. He willingly accepts the title of radical insofar as it means that he strongly advocates popular agitation as a means of social change. He says that this belief stems in part from a personal life that frequently has been marked by tragedy: his younger and only brother died when he was five years old, his parents were divorced when he was 11, his first wife was drowned and his second wife suffers from crippling multiple sclerosis. "Life is too short not to be full of passion and conviction," he says.

But he declares himself to be without any set ideology. "When you have one, you suffer from the delusion that you know all the answers. I certainly don't."

This thoroughgoing pragmatism permeates the atmosphere of the school to which Mr. Alinsky now is devoting his energies. Reflecting his disdain for what he considers to be the rigidities of normal academic life, the school has no fixed courses or schedules. Classes usually begin around 10 a.m. and run until midnight. A subject is pursued "as long as the conversation stays interesting," he says.

In addition, schedules are varied to accommodate associates of Mr. Alinsky who come to share their experiences with the organizers-to-be. They include the heads of groups Mr. Alinsky helped establish, such as the Rev. Franklin Florence of FIGHT in Rochester and the Rev. Arthur Brazier of the Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, a nine-year-old group that successfully resisted the efforts of the University of Chicago to displace a Negro neighborhood for an expansion program. The Woodlawn group is widely cited as a model community action organization.

Despite this classroom flexibility, however, Mr. Alinsky has some very definite ideas to impart to his students. Foremost among them is what he terms his "cardinal principle" of community organization: Local self-determination. This means that the community must select its own objectives and leaders; the organizer provides the technical know-how.

Alinsky organizers are instructed never to go into a community except at the invitation of a "representative segment" of the population; before he went into Rochester to organize FIGHT, for instance, local residents obtained some 13,000 signatures on a petition requesting him to come.

Moreover, Mr. Alinsky sets a three-year limit on the time a professional organizer should stay with any group. This rule forces a community to develop its own leaders and take over the burden of running its action programs, he says.

Mr. Alinsky's desire that communities take the responsibility for their own organizations is reflected in the admission policies of his Chicago school. Applicants—most of whom have had some organizing experience—are required to identify the community in which they will work after graduation and give evidence they will have some financial support from the community.

Tuition for the 18-month course is $13,000, a figure that Mr. Alinsky purposely made high to discourage dilettantes. The school prefers that students receive at least part of their tuition money in contributions from the community where they intend to work. However, it stands ready to help any worthy applicant who can't raise the full sum. Its main financing comes from a $400,000 grant from the Midas International Foundation, created by the owners of Midas International Corp., a Chicago-based maker of auto mufflers, and $225,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The school's first class includes a Roman Catholic priest, a nun, a Presbyterian minister, a social worker and the assistant dean of students at a small private college in Iowa.

The nun is Sister Patricia Farrell, a 31-year-old member of the Immaculate Heart sisters in Los Angeles, a liberal order that has clashed with the church's hierarchy on several occasions and that has adopted ordinary street wear in place of the traditional habit.

Sister Pat worked for a time with an Alinsky-funded community group here. She raised the money for her tuition from contributions in the San Fernando Valley region of Southern California. She has pledges of support from her own order and from two Protestant churches for a drive to help organize groups interested in fighting discrimination against Negroes in the San Fernando Valley after she graduates from Alinsky U.

An important part of the curriculum at the school is a study of methods to mobilize broad local support for a group's objectives. Mr. Alinsky stresses the usefulness of finding a readily identifiable "enemy" to serve as a symbolic target when attacking a broad community problem.

The enemy can be a university, such as the University of Chicago (Mr. Alinsky's alma mater) in the Woodlawn dispute, a company like Eastman Kodak in the Rochester jobs fight or an individual. In any case, Mr. Alinsky asserts, the purpose of the attack is the same.

"You've got to goad the establishment into a ridiculous or rash action that convinces the underdog that you are for him," he says. "Unions don't organize workers—companies do—and if they're not stupid enough to help you, you try to guide them along that path. The Selma, Ala., march would have been nothing more than a bunch of blacks walking down a road if the local law enforcement people didn't go after them with clubs and create a national incident."

Mr. Alinsky also advocates the use of unorthodox demonstrations to dramatize issues. The Northwest Community Organization, one of the Chicago groups he helped found, once brought attention to a complaint about poor local garbage pickup service by filling an auto-trailer with garbage and dumping it in the driveway of an alderman who had been lukewarm to the cause.

Mr. Alinsky says middle-class action groups would have plenty to do. They might prove useful in fights over such issues as zoning, taxes, school, pollution, gun control and pornography, he says.

As for tactics, he suggests that suburban groups angry over school conditions or extravagant local government might withhold property taxes en masse until grievances are remedied. Stock ownership and annual meeting proxies might be used to pressure a corporation contributing to pollution. In upper-income communities, residents might influence legislators by offering or withholding financial support, he says.

Mr. Alinsky doesn't see future middle-class action groups concentrating solely on narrow local issues. Despite signs of growing middle-class resentment over rising welfare costs and black militancy, he insists there is a basic "commonality of interest" in the nation.

"We're finding out that we have to help the other guy if we're going to sleep in safety ourselves," he says. "Once the middle-class gets together with the poor to fix things up, we'll really see some action in this country."

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pg5

In student lounge at University of Missouri, tough-talking Alinsky stops to lecture black students against segregating themselves from the others.

On street corner in Chicago, Alinsky confers with Reverend Arthur Brazier.

000). "The motive of his community action programs," says the foundation, "is to make all people participate fully and to make nonproductive people productive."

Gordon B. Sherman, president of Midas-International, describes Alinsky as a "charming and endearing, rude and irreverent, wonderfully irascible man," and sees in him an extension of the labor movement that rocked business in the 1930s. "Corporations have the means, methods, and power for change," says Sherman. "Alinsky found out late, in his career that it is the respectable millionaire, not the city fathers, who have the real power, and he will broach them through the corporation."

Campus for activists

The school will accept as trainees applicants from almost any segment of society—churches, unions, poor whites and disadvantaged minorities, students, businessmen, and politicians. More than half the students will be trained to organize the middle class. And while the curriculum isn't set yet—typical of Alinsky's fly-by-the-seat-of-the-pants style—its courses already chosen include communications, tactics, and power patterns in an urban society.

Alinsky has gathered a diverse group of activists to serve as guest lecturers. They include the staff of his own organization, the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF); the Reverend Arthur Brazier, president of The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago; academician Staughton Lynd; and Minister Franklin D.R. Florence, president of FIGHT, Inc., in Rochester, N.Y.

He also hopes to call on William F. Buckley, Jr., University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman, author Louis Lomax, and Daniel P. Moynihan, President Nixon's special assistant for urban affairs.

'Alienated' executives. Alinsky claims he is tackling business because "we live in a corporate economy today and American industry had better realize—and only a few of them do—that they have a special obligation. Many corporation executives are poor, really poor, despite their salaries. They are alienated from society in a technological, computerized, cybernetic anonymity, prisoners of their own public and industrial relations flunkies. They're even scared to open their mouths socially."

Such invective, of course, is an important part of Alinsky's policy of direct confrontation. He first became fascinated with the possibilities of battling corporations when FIGHT (Freedom, Independence, God, Honor, Today), a group he organized a short time after Rochester's riots in July, 1964, took on Eastman Kodak Co. in 1967. The issue: jobs for the city's black community.

Alinsky learned the power of the proxy—FIGHT bought shares and confronted Kodak's board chairman at the annual meeting—and part of his future strategy will be collecting votes, particularly through religious groups, to press his aims. Like most Alinsky struggles, the Kodak affair produced no clear-cut victor.

Organizing the middle class brings Alinsky full circle in a life of working for the "have nots" as opposed to the "haves." He recalls the Depression almost with nostalgia as

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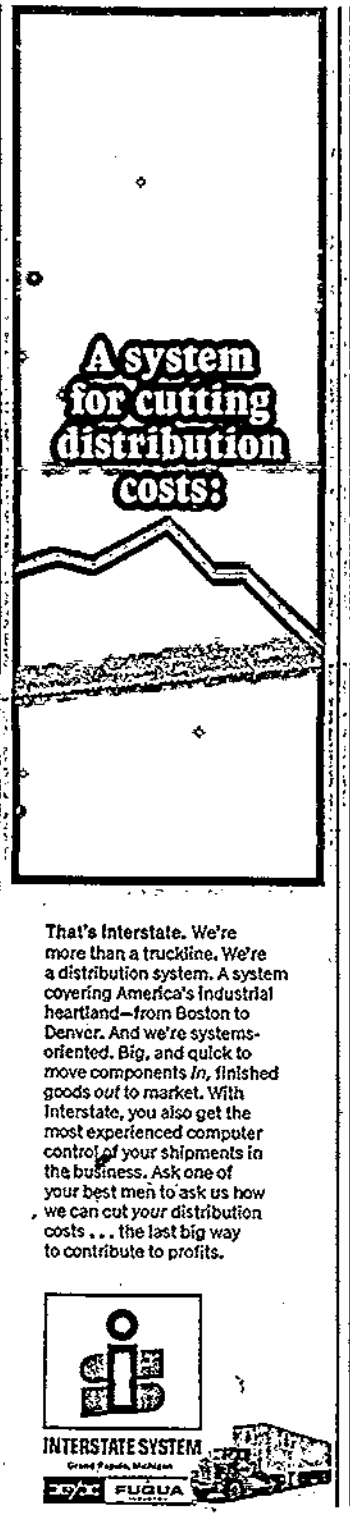
pg6



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Grand Rapids, Michigan
FUQUA

a time when good and evil were polarized, and all men worked together against a common enemy, poverty.

Career of confrontation

His first major organizational effort, when he was 30, was in Chicago's Back of the Yards neighborhood, site of Upton Sinclair's novel The Jungle. Alinsky remembers the area as "the nadir of American slums, worse than Harlem." Through the Back of the Yards Council, welded together from a dozen groups, the area fought city hall for a greater voice in local government, and won.

Now, Alinsky considers the neighborhood segregationist. "They don't dare say they try to keep Negroes out—just to keep their people in," he says. When he visited the area last fall, he was dismayed to see George Wallace-for-President stickers plastered on cars in front of the neat little row houses.

Recruitment. Wherever his organizing work takes him, Alinsky insists it be by invitation of the community. He or one of his staff lives in the community for a while, learns what issues are most dramatic, and spots the natural leaders who will take over when Alinsky's work is finished. The top priority is building an army of followers.

"We may go out to lose an issue if it will bring in more recruits," he admits. "Then, we will settle on a simple organizing or revolutionary slogan within the people's experience." A typical example: "We feed the cow down here and they milk it up there" worked in Kansas City to rally workers against meat packers who lived on a bluff high above the laborers' homes.

Issues must be immediate, realizable, and in the people's self-interest. "All issues are controversial because they require change," Alinsky says. "Change means movement. Movement means friction, friction means heat, and heat means controversy. And controversy is what a free and open society is all about."

The threat of a tactic often is more effective than the tactic itself, but it must always be in step with the times, Alinsky emphasizes. He won for The Woodlawn Organization, his first effort to organize blacks in the early 1960s in Chicago, the right to develop its own community by threatening to paralyze the rest rooms at O'Hare International Airport, a sacred cow of Mayor Richard J. Daley. Alinsky's plan was to occupy all of the booths in the men's and women's rest rooms. Before such action was necessary, he says, the city capitulated. (Daley's office will not comment on the story.)

Use of publicity. Alinsky places high priority on personalizing the opposition and getting it to react violently. Says one former adversary: "Alinsky lives on publicity; the city that ignores him will hardly know that he is around."

Rudeness also is an integral part of the Alinsky approach. "All action is rude," he postulates. "You can't be polite in a fight." To dramatize slum conditions in Woodlawn, for instance, Alinsky's followers piled dead rats on the steps of Chicago's city hall. And confronted by the Ku Klux Klan at a Texas rally, Alinsky accused their leader of being a Negro. "Everyone looked at him, and all of a sudden his nose started getting a little broader, his hair a little kinky, and I knew I had ruined that man for life."

Tactician 'on horseback'

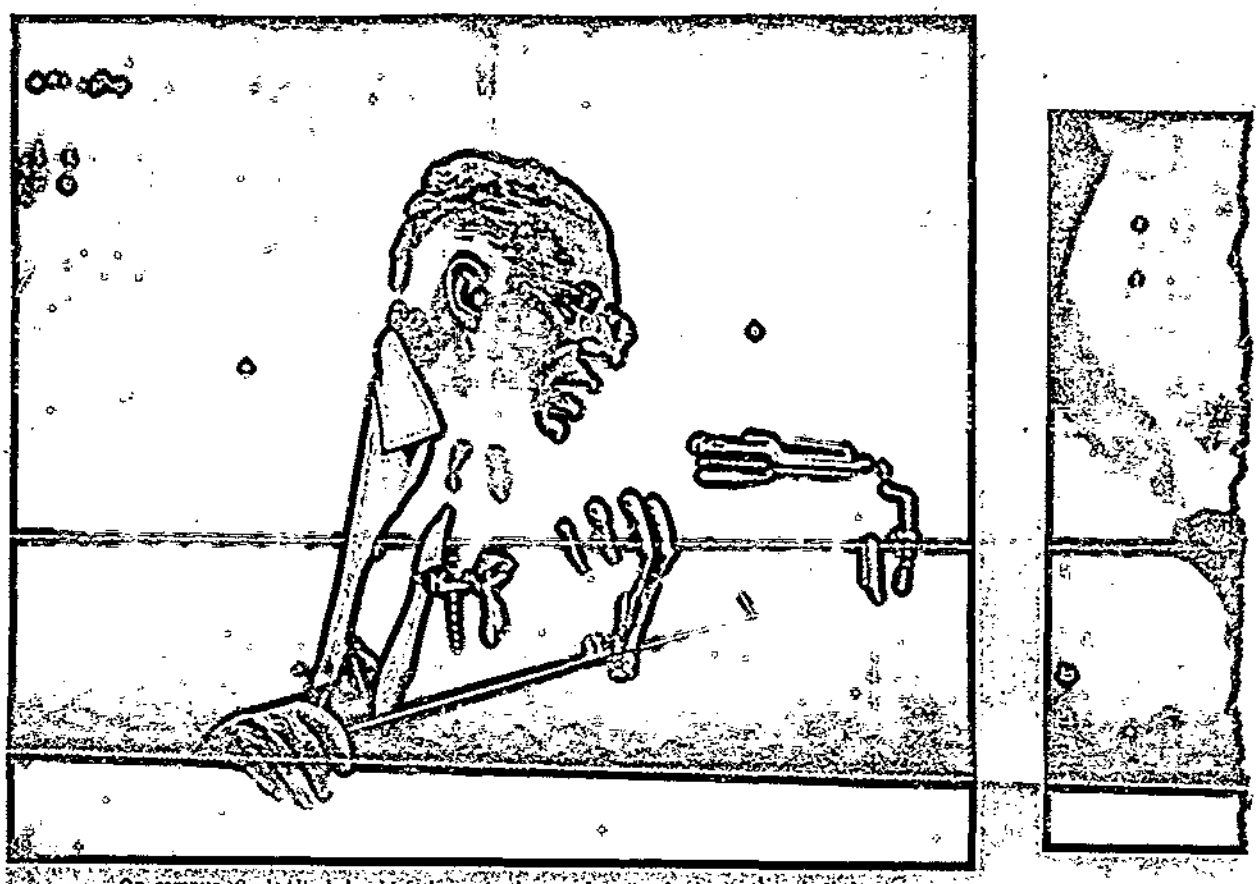
Such rhetoric can backfire on Alinsky, many critics stress. Says one urban affairs expert who has followed the organizer's career closely: "Where he has followed his own rhetoric, he has gotten into trouble. When he settles down, however, he has managed to accomplish something."

Alinsky never spells out his strategy. Instead, he improvises as the situation demands. His critics call this "operating from horseback," and emphasize that not all of his staff are capable of emulating the master. An attempt to organize Kansas City's blacks, for instance, was less than a triumph. Alinsky admits his forces were spread too thin.

Anti-dropout. Change must be accomplished within the system, Alinsky says, a conviction that dates back to the days when he involved the Catholic church and the CIO in his Back of the Yards movement. He harps on this theme incessantly in talks to university audiences—at $1,500 to $2,000 an appearance, good sources of income for his foundation. (Alinsky draws a $25,000 salary from IAF, which he says makes him the first man to make a living as a revolutionary.)

"Sunglasses, Swahili, and soul food won't win power for blacks," he is fond of saying. "Student activists, blacks, hippies—anyone who wants to get rid of the system is a dropout and can forget about accomplishing anything. If 99% of the people in this world were hippies and 1% was organized, that 1% would run the whole works." End

pg7



On campus, Saul Alinsky's chief theme is that students can't change system by dropping out.

CITIES

Agitator zeroes in on the suburbanites

Self-styled revolutionary Saul Alinsky starts school to train others to rally a new breed of 'have nots': suburbanites and alienated executives. Campaign involves tackling business

"Life to corporation executives is a very dull thing. All they think about are stock options, payoffs, round-the-world trips, promotions, competition, conventions, and what they like to call public service. I intend to change all this and make life a real adventure for them."

The rhetoric is that of Saul David Alinsky, community organizer, self-styled revolutionary, visiting lecturer at Harvard and Vassar, and a past master of expletives in any milieu.

This week, at age 60, Alinsky embarks on his newest campaign, a school for organizers, situated in his home town, Chicago. Ironically, the grizzled veteran of scores of organizational slugging matches—in which he has championed the cause of the blue-collar laborer and disadvantaged minority groups—will preside over his shop on the city's fashionable north Michigan Avenue shopping district.

His purpose is twofold: to train others to perpetuate the Alinsky style of organizing, which he says is to "rub raw the sores of discontent," and to break new ground by organizing middle-class America.

Alinsky believes that the middle class—which he equates with suburban America—has been alienated from government and frustrated even more than the poor. He wants to instill in its members a deep interest in the pressing problems of the day—such issues as taxes, foreign policy, and gun control.

Tackling corporations. Business plays an important role in Alinsky's new campaign, he says. "If you're going to organize the middle class, you're going to organize stockholders. Businessmen say the corporation belongs to the stockholders and that they should take a dynamic interest in it."

The school is being backed by the Rockefeller Foundation ($225,000) and by the philanthropic arm of a medium-sized Chicago company, Midas-International Corp. ($200,-

pg8

machines that make data move

TELETYPE

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No reservations. Teletype's versatile Model 33 terminals keep data flying. Carry forms, facts and figures to the right place at the right time at surprisingly low cost. Communicate in ASCII. Put the computer and most other business machines at your fingertips. And it makes no difference how many business bases you have to touch. Teletype Model 33 equipment will keep you in complete control of your data communications situation. And the low cost of the terminal will amaze you. It's another exciting move in moving data at very little cost from Teletype R&D. But that's all we're really concerned with—economical, versatile, incomparably reliable data moving equipment. It's been this way ever since Teletype started the data movement over 60 years ago. For some interesting data on Model 33 terminal capabilities, write Dept. 14B, 5555 Touhy Avenue, Skokie, Ill. 60076. We're ... Teletype Corporation.

where the data movement started and startling moves are being made

1-60-37 34-60

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 100-3731 CONFIDENTIAL Date: 10/28/70

Mmd.

Subject: Saul David Alinsky Date Searched: 2/25/70

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

Saul David Alinsky
Saul Alinsky
S. Alinski
Saul Alinski
Saul D. Alinski
Sol Alinski
Sol D. Alinski
Saul Alensky
Saul D. Alinsky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Saul Davis Alinsky
Sal Alinsky
Sol Alinsky
Sol D. Alinsky
Sol David Alinsky
Saul Alinsley
Saul Aulinsky
Saul D. Olinsky

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY. References indicated in the block as SI contain the same information as the foregoing serial although the information may have been received from a different source.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. IT IS DESIGNED TO FURNISH A SYNOPSIS OF THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN EACH REFERENCE, AND IN MANY CASES THE ORIGINAL SERIAL WILL CONTAIN THE INFORMATION IN MORE DETAIL.

Mmd.

b6
b7C

Analyst	Coordinator	Approved
Bcg [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

BCG:cdr

army info on pg 4 declassified per army letter 12/7/82

Navy info on pg 7 declassified per NIS letter 12/15/82

ENCLOSURE
Encl. behind files S/S only

REC JAS 100-3731-61

MCT JAS

18 OCT 29 1970

Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 10/28/90 5/24/82
222, 250

59 NOV 9 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

CONSOLIDATION

ABBREVIATIONS

Add. info	Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Saul David Alinsky can be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary. This information may have been received from a different source.
BYC	Back of the Yards Council
BUILD	Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, Dignity
CUA	Council for United Action
ECCP	Erie County Communist Party
FIGHT	Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today
IAF	Industrial Areas Foundation
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
SCLC	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
SDS	Students for a Democratic Society
SNCC	Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
UPWA	United Packinghouse Workers of America

CONFIDENTIAL

A review of the files at the Chicago Office revealed that Saul D. Alinsky, Room 1805, 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, was a correspondent of Karl Franz Alfred Fengler (100-115397) while he was an inmate at the State Prison of Illinois. Alinsky advised that he first met Fengler in 1935, when he was a member of the Classification Board at the State Prison at Illinois. Alinsky advised it was his practice to correspond with various inmates who made a request of him to do so. W. O. Goldberg was also a correspondent of Fengler while he was an inmate at the Illinois Prison and listed his address as Room 1805, 8 South Michigan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Alinsky furnished considerable information regarding Fengler's background. He advised that the last communications from Fengler were in 1938.

100-115397-25 p.2
(21)
SI 100-115397-4 p.3,4
(29,30)(Add. info.)

The following references dated in 1943 pertain to "Committee on Crime Prevention of the American Prison Association" of which Saul D. Alinsky, Executive Director of the IAF, Chicago, was chairman. Alinsky requested the Director to accept membership into this organization of which the Director declined. Alinsky advised the Bureau that this committee served as a clearing house for all social organizations in the field of crime prevention.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
62-26225-124	(20)
62-26225-16-79	(20)
-100	(20)
94-1-414-99	(20)

The Minneapolis "Star Journal", dated 2/24/45, indicated that Saul Alinsky, promoter of the "Back-Out-of-the-Yards" movement in Chicago, was to address the "Mayor's Citizens Committee on Youth" at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. Alinsky talked about cleaning up juvenile delinquency.

62-75147-43-27 p.104
(2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Oscar Ryszard Lange (100-30835) was scheduled to call upon
(U) Bishop Shields, auxiliary Bishop of the Arch Diocese of St. Paul, on 5/10/45 with Sol Alinsky. [redacted] (A) b2 b7D

100-30835-279
(25) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Chicago Office made available certain materials pertaining to an "Institute on Race Relations and Community Organization" held at University of Chicago (UC), 6/18-29/45. These materials were obtained from Professor O. Meredith Wilson, Associate Professor and Secretary of the Department of History, UC. Included was a program for the institute which indicated that Saul Alinsky was scheduled to speak on "Neighborhood and Community Organization" at the Social Science Building, on 6/25/45.

Program enclosed
100-135-9-166 ep.2
(3)

Confidential Informant [redacted] learned from Mrs. Louis Schur (100-332346) on 1/3/46 that Carl Hirsch had obtained Conrad Komorowski to do a book review of Saul Alinsky's "Reveille for Radicals" for the "Daily Worker". Schur was employed by the "Modern Book Store" and was to furnish the book to Komorowski. Schur also told the informant that the book store was ordering 25 copies of this book for members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America. (Hirsch and Komorowski
(U) not identified) (A) b2 b7D

100-332346-16
(5)

On 1/9/46, The "Chicago Sun" carried an article entitled "Citizens Form Committee to Back Packing Workers" (CFCBPW). This article reflected that Saul D. Alinsky was the head of a BYC group for better wages, and that an organizational meeting of the CFCBPW had been held at the home of Walter Johnson, assistant professor of history at the University of Chicago.

Add. info.

121-23556-28
(8,21)

The following references in the file captioned "Cominfil of the United Packinghouse Workers of America - CIO" (UPWA), contain information regarding Saul D. Alinsky, Executive Secretary of the IAF and head of the Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council, a social service group operating in the stock yards area of Chicago. The IAF and Alinsky were attempting to promote a youth movement for the prevention of crime among the packinghouse workers in St. Paul, Minn., during the approximate period February, 1945 - 1/22/46. Investigation failed to disclose that Alinsky was ever a member of the CP or CPA. He was a close friend of Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of the Catholic Church, one of the promoters of the Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council. Also set out was information pertaining to Alinsky's contacts with other individuals in connection with the UPWA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-35658-9-39	(4,20)
-42X1 p.6	(4)
-50 p.5,8,9	(4)
100-35658-43-7 p.1,2	(20)
-8 p.1,2	(20)
-10 p.1	(20)

A review of the NY Office files disclosed a complaint from one John Randall, 252 East 61st Street, NYC, concerning the receipt of a letter apparently intended for another John Randall although addressed to him, by one "Adam" under the letterhead of the "American Veterans Committee, Inc., 554 Madison Avenue, NY. In this letter, dated 8/22/46, the writer suggested that Randall contact Saul Alinsky concerning labor work. (letter set out)

The above information appeared in the file captioned "John Ronald Rustad".

100-227202-11 p.2
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Army Service Forces, Headquarters Sixth Service Command, Chicago, Illinois report for the period 5/30/46 - 6/6/46, disclosed that the "American Veterans Committee" protested the use of Gardiner General Hospital (GGH) for Army Headquarters. A mass meeting was held 6/4/46 in Chicago to induce people of Chicago to send letters, telegrams and postcards to their senators, congressmen and President Truman insisting that GGH be converted into apartments for veterans rather than a new headquarters for the Fifth Army. Saul Alinski was a speaker at this meeting. Report indicated that speakers had Communist connections.

100-7660-3842
(30)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Chicago Office advised on 9/18/46 that "The Midwest School of Political Action Techniques" (100-346274) was held at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, 9/4-7/46. It was noted from literature distributed by the school that among the sponsors were the American Veterans Committee, Chicago Area Council, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Chicago Chapter. Members of the faculty represented included Sol Alinsky. (No source given)

100-346274-2 p.1
(25)
SI 100-346274-3 p.1
(25)
SI 100-359697-1 p.11
(5)

[redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] "Chicago Civil Liberties Committee" and [redacted] of the CP, furnished a leaflet announcing a dinner to be held for the benefit of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (100-10355) on 5/6/47 at the Hotel Continental in Chicago, Illinois. The leaflet listed Saul Alinsky among the sponsors and speakers. b7D

100-10355-337 p.3
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This reference is an unidentified communication, dated 3/1/48, NYC, entitled "Notes on Anti-Semitic Groups". This communication concerned groups that were engaged in spreading propaganda against the groups that could be called patriotic. Some of them were hard-hitting "direct action" units - like Saul Alinsky's "Back of the Yards Neighborhood Councils" in Chicago.

100-135-275
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This reference is an anonymous communication bearing the sideheading "George Williams College 7/31/48". In this communication, reference was made to seminars conducted by the Chicago Student in Industry Project (100-357157). Saul Alinsky, author of "Reveille for Radicals" and organizer of the Back of the Yards Council (BYC) in Chicago, high-lighted their program. It was also pointed out that Alinsky came back several weeks later with records of the C.B.S. broadcast "The Eagles Brood" in which the BYC was used as an example for a possible remedy for juvenile delinquency. (Not further explained)

100-357157-1
(5)

On 3/24/49 [redacted] advised that the "Kutcher Civil Rights Committee" was being organized in Chicago. Sol Alinski was mentioned as a prospective member or sponsor of this organization. [redacted] also advised that many of the people would allow their names to be used, but would not take an active part on the committee. b2 b7D

The serial indicated that James Kutcher was a legless veteran who had been discharged from his position at the Veterans Administration, Newark, N.J., following a Loyalty Board's decision that he was disloyal.

100-16-10-111 p.36
(31)

An NAACP newsletter, dated 1/7/50, was released by the Illinois Youth Division of the NAACP and headlined "Deadline Near On Washington Civil Rights Mobilization". According to the newsletter, Saul D. Alinsky, Head of BYC, was scheduled to speak on 1/11/50 on the theme "Implications and Necessity of Civil Rights Legislation" at a rally of the NAACP Chapter of the University of Chicago. (Department of the Navy)

4 (8)

100-427841-1
(21)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "Daily Worker" dated 12/15/50, datelined Chicago 12/14/50, carried an article captioned "37 Baltimore Artists, Writers Denounce McCarran Law". This article stated that four prominent Chicagoans had hailed the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Fifth Amendment as a demonstration of the McCarran Act's unconstitutionality. Members of the Chicago Committee to "Repeal Taft-Hartley" included Saul Alinsky, author of "John L. Lewis".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Daily Worker" 12/15/50
100-372598-A
(5)

A clipping from the Illinois edition of "The Worker" dated 3/8/53, described a meeting of the UPWA-CIO for the purpose of protesting the elimination of rent controls. It was stated that Saul Alinsky of the BYC spoke at that meeting and urged those present to fight for state rent control legislation.

On 9/18/53, [redacted] advised that the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council (100-405485) should not be considered a communist front organization in any sense of the word. With respect to any CP leadership of the BYC, he stated that Saul Alinsky, Executive Director, was known to him as being affiliated with the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. Informant also stated that Alinsky was friendly with Herbert March, Armour Local 347, UPWA-CIO Organizer, and an individual known to him as being affiliated with the CP. b2 b7D

100-405485-1 p.2,3
(5,21)

On 11/24/59 [redacted] furnished information concerning the State Convention of the Illinois CP which was held on 11/21-22/59 in Chicago. During the convention, Milt Cohen said that the Party needed to devote additional discussion to the "Quota System" which had been proposed in some areas of Chicago which was also referred to as the "Alinsky Plan", since Saul Alinsky was one of its proponents. Cohen indicated that the Party at the time did not fully endorse this idea. b2 b7D

100-3-69-7188 p.15
(3)

On 11/6/59 Donald O'Toole, president, Pullman Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, advised that in connection with his group "Community Congress" (CC) he had employed three professionals to assist his group in surveys, and organizational set-ups. Saul Alinsky was on this program. O'Toole also stated that activities of his group, together with activities of the professionals, immediately aroused heated animosity on parts of other groups who were steadfastly opposed to any mixed residential neighborhoods. According to O'Toole various members of the opposition groups claimed that "FBI reports" had characterized Alinsky as being communist. [redacted] of Chicago, who was active in the Brainard Civic Association (BCA), a group opposed to CC, remarked that she had seen FBI reports on Alinsky indicating he was a subversive type individual. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6 b7C

Chicago files reflected that [redacted] continued to actively oppose and fight Alinsky. A newspaper clipping dated 8/16/59 from a neighborhood publication "South Town Economist" highly publicized [redacted] arguments with Alinsky. The article entitled "Alinsky Answers the 18 Charges Read Against Him" referred to a meeting of the BCA at which [redacted] charged Alinsky with left wing tendencies. No intimidation was noted in these publications that [redacted] information was based on FBI reports and sources.

b6 b7C

100-425828-29
(5)

b6 b7C

On 11/25/59, USCSC, Washington, D.C., submitted an application executed on 3/18/59 by [redacted] Applicant Clerk, 12th Region Exam Division, San Francisco, California. In this application [redacted] listed Saul Alinsky, Executive Director, IAF, as a reference. [redacted] was employed by IAF from 12/53 - 12/56. Also enclosed with this application was a summary of information obtained during investigation by CSC. Information indicated that Alinsky's name appeared on the membership and mailing list of the American League Against War And Fascism for the Chicago area between 1933-37. Additional Information appearing in this summary has been incorporated in Alinsky's main file.

Material enclosed
140-0-60264
(8/21)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 4/11/60 Mr. Finelli (phonetic) of the office of Senator Prescott Bush (R. of Conn.) (62-104490) contacted the Bureau regarding information concerning general activities and communist connections, if any, of IAF, of which Saul Alinsky was the Director. Finnelli wanted to know if it had been cited by the Attorney General (AG).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 4/12/60, Mr. Finelli was advised that information from the FBI files was restricted in accordance with instructions of the AG.

Add. info.

62-104490-7
(2)

The following references in the file captioned "Highlander Folk School" indicate that Saul D. Alinsky was a sponsor of this school in 1950, 1951, and 1963. This school which was located in Monteagle, Tenn., welcomed CP members.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
61-7511-149 ep.10	(19)
-165 ep.11	(19)
-288 ep.4	(19)

On 9/4/64, Don Peniston, newly appointed Executive Secretary of the Commission on Human Relations, Kansas City, Kansas, advised that the Kansas City group of "Association for Freedom of Choice Inc." (157-2028) held a meeting on 8/18/64 at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Kansas City. Mrs. John Bruning, group spokesman, spoke against the integration work of Saul Alinsky, and his possible link with the Black Muslims.

157-2028-1 ep.10
(12)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references pertain to information concerning bringing to Buffalo and Rochester, NY, the program of the IAF headed by Saul Alinsky in connection with the racial situation in this area during the period 2/16/65 - 4/2/65. Malcolm X spoke in Rochester on 2/16/65, where the Alinsky program was discussed, but it was decided that the local people could handle the racial trouble. (C) An Erie county meeting was held in Buffalo on 3/30/65, concerning Alinsky and the IAF. Certain CP board members were convinced that most of the (U) Protestant Churches, Negro leaders and organizations were in support of bringing Alinsky's program to Buffalo. ~~(C)~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-3-6-1727 p.6	(3)
157-2787-9 ep.1,9	(12)
-11 ep.5,6	(12)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 9/21/65 [redacted] (protect identity) [redacted] advised that a new civil rights organization calling itself the Alinsky Committee to Integrate Oakland Now was formed. This committee was formed for use after an individual (not identified) had discussed civil rights tactics in the Asilomar Conference Center near Monterey, California, with Saul Alinsky. Alinsky was reported an expert in the technique of social demonstrations.

b6 b7C b7D

100-443302-12 p.22
(7) CONFIDENTIAL

The following references in the file captioned "Cominfil, Racial Matters" contain information regarding Saul David Alinsky, Executive Director of the IAF, in connection with racial activities during the period 4/6/65 - 9/25/65 in Chicago, Illinois and Oakland, California. These references primarily pertained to the Erie County CP's interest in bringing Alinsky to Buffalo to work on the racial problems. The Alinsky Committee to Integrate Oakland Now, also known as ACTION, formed by Alinsky picketed the home of Chief of Police of Oakland, Edward Toothman. Alinsky led this picketing which demanded the hiring of Negroes by the Oakland Police Department. Participating organizations included the CP and SDS. Background information and data regarding Alinsky's affiliations with the IAF dating back to 1940 were also set out.

(U)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-442529-286 p.297	(6,25,28)
-859 p.11,26	(6,14)
-1022 p.9	(6)
-1234 p.3,4	(6)
-1632 p.7,8,11,12	(7)

On 11/2/65 [redacted] inquired about the struggle of the young colored citizens for their rights. It was due in numerous cases not to any unwillingness to take the side of those seeking equality because they were Negro but because they were convinced this group was Communist oriented. [redacted] wanted to know if Saul Alinsky, whose organizational theories were mentioned in connection with this organization, had Communist ties.

b6 b7C

On 11/8/65, [redacted] was informed that such information maintained in Bureau files was kept confidential.

b6 b7C

100-106670-2024
(4)

CONFIDENTIAL

On 2/4/66 Wayne Morse (62-111331) was observed by Kansas City, Mo. Police Officers picketing a Negro YWCA at 1903 Paseo during the attendance at a meeting there of Saul Alinsky, a "controversial" figure in organizing Negro ghettoes, to organize power structures to combat "white power structures".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-111331-2
(2)

The following references pertain to Saul Alinsky's appearance before one of the student organizations on the campus at the University of Houston (UH), Houston, Texas, on 2/24/66. Members of the United Klans of America met at the UH in protest of Alinsky's speech. Alinsky's speech indicated he had been teaching the poor how to fight city hall. He also discussed the need to "diffuse" both property and power throughout the population. "The Houston Post" dated 2/25/66, carried a photograph of Alinsky and a photograph of two Klan members in robes at the UH.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-370-4-481X p.189	(11)
157-370-19-60 ep.1,2,3	(12)
157-5320-1 p.16	(30)
157-5330-1 p.18	(12)

[redacted], advised that George Lincoln Rockwell (105-70374) and six of his troopers were to attend a meeting at the Vermont Baptist Church (VBC), 1630 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 7:30 on 3/18/66.

b6
b7C

Concerning the above, the "Evening Star", Washington, D.C., on 3/11/66 contained an article indicating that one Saul Alinsky, described as a Veteran organizer of the poor, who called himself a professional radical, had been invited to Washington to consult with religious and lay leaders on problems in the District. The article noted he was to speak at the VBC on 3/19/66. (Not further explained)

100-70374-4329 p.19
(7)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2
OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

100-106670-2404 p.2
(20)

On 3/31/66 Lewis Rosenstiel, Chairman of the Board, Schenley Industries, Inc., called from Miami, Florida, stating that several people working under the pretense of the National Farm Workers Association (100-444762) had encouraged the Bartenders Association to boycott Schenley products. Rosenstiel stated that Saul David Alinsky was a professional agitator and possibly obeying instructions of the CP. Rosenstiel felt that these people were receiving money from Walter Reuther. Rosenstiel stated that Alinsky was a personal friend of Walter Reuther. Alinsky was also receiving support from a Father Vizzard (not further identified) who was a radical. Alinsky was reportedly quite friendly with an individual named Chabez of Mexican descent.

100-444762-24
(15)

On 5/2/66, the "Oakland Tribune" carried an article captioned "Alinsky Says He's Undecided on coming to Organize the Poor." The article stated that at a press conference in San Francisco 5/1/66,

(continued)

CONFIDENTIAL

(continued)

Mark Comfort, Chairman of the Oakland Direct Action Committee (100-443302), who attended the conference with about half a dozen other Negro leaders, said they had invited Alinsky. The article further stated the press conference was called by the Inter-City Committee to bring Saul Alinsky to Alameda County and referred to a controversal proposal to raise funds for Alinsky to organize a board in the Bay Area. The article was accompanied by a photograph of Alinsky framed by Mark Comfort and Curtis Lee Baker, self-described as an indigenous leader of Oakland Negroes and Chairman of the Inner City Committee. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-443302-16 p.1,6
(7)

On 5/25/66, Dr. Allan H. Bush, Director, Opportunities Development Corporation, 502 M. and T. Building, Buffalo, NY, advised that he had not had any contact with the Organization of Black Power in NYC. Bush indicated that the major factor in the lack of interest in the New York Committee to Coordinate the Black March Against the White House Conference on Civil Rights 6/1-2/66, Washington, DC (157-5551), was the recent announcement by Saul Alinsky, Executive Secretary of IAF, that his organization would soon arrive in Buffalo to begin organizational operations. The primary attention of the Negro community in Buffalo was devoted to the Alinsky announcement and his plans.

157-5551-19X1 p.2
(12)

b6
b7C

On 9/19/66, [redacted] advised that during the U.S. Senate Subcommittee hearings on farm labor problems at Delano, in the spring of 1966, Cesar Estrada Chavez (161-4719) testified that he had never been connected with the IAF. [redacted] was aware that this statement was not true and that in a letter to Dick Snyder, reporter of the "Bakersfield, Californian" newspaper, Saul D. Alinsky advised that Chavez was a staff member of IAF for a number of years.

161-4719-31 p.19
(23)

 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A letter from [redacted] dated 9/23/66 to the Director expressed her views regarding "The New Left" and other organizations. She also stated anyone that has, or had anything to do with Saul Alinsky of "The Industrial Areas Foundation", could not have the US best interest at heart. b6 b7C

62-0-69125
(2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised a meeting sponsored by the Superior Avenue Community Action Program was held at the Ezella Theater, 7007 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, 2/14/67. Saul Alinsky was the featured speaker. Alinsky stated in his speech that the civil rights movement had reached its peak and was now dead. Alinsky defined "Black Power" as a organization, but stated Cleveland to him was strictly a "white feather" city. From Alinsky's statements it was evident that "white feather" to him meant white superiority. Alinsky revealed he had no specific plans to organize Cleveland and stated the Negroes in Cleveland were a beaten group. ~~(C)~~ b2 b7D

(U)

100-442879-12 p.2,3
(7)

Dean of Students Roy Heath, Trinity College (94-58128) Hartford, Conn., advised on 3/7/67 that a symposium of social change was scheduled to be held at the school on 4/21-22/67. Participants in the symposium would include Saul Alinsky.

94-58128-5
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "Hartford Courant", a daily newspaper published at Hartford, Conn., in its 4/22/67 issue carried an article captioned "Organized Poor Seen as Cure for Social Ills." This article concerned a symposium on social change at Trinity College (94-58128), Hartford, Conn. Lead-off speakers at this meeting included Saul Alinsky, whose topic was "Control Over Social Change in a Democracy".

94-58128-6
(3) CONFIDENTIAL

(U) On 5/9/67, [redacted] (protect identity) advised that the Annual Southern Organizing Committee (SSOC)(100-442367) Conference was held at Buckeye Cove, North Carolina 5/5-7/67. The entire conference was disrupted and dominated by a proposal and ultimate decision for SSOC to support a new radical movement known as Southern Labor Action Committee (SLAM). Samuel C. Shirah, Jr. presented the proposal setting forth SLAM's program. This program indicated that SLAM-student relationship was a closely integrated one of true relationship. White workers had more social options and had been more deceived by society than their black brothers; their march toward a decent society was bound to be more fraught with misunderstandings and confusion. Instances of this danger had been seen. Some of Saul Alinsky's tightest community participation groups did their most vociferous participation in the Anti-Negro demonstrations.

b6
b7C
b7D

The serial indicated Shirah was a former member of SNCC.

100-442367-79 ep.1,22,34
(6)

The 12/16/66 and 12/23/66 issues of the "Kansas City Times" and the "Kansas City Call", respectively, announced that Michael James Miller had replaced Squire Lance as the right hand man and representative of Saul Alinsky for Alinsky's IAF of Chicago, Illinois, at Kansas City, Missouri. Alinsky announced the replacement of Lance by Miller at a meeting of the CUA* on 12/15/66. The article indicated Miller had been active with Alinsky for several years, but this was his first full time job in an Alinsky project such as the CUA.

On 6/12/67, [redacted] who was in charge of the [redacted] stated that the CUA had been known to the Police Department since March, 1966 as an active minority group, led by militant and somewhat agitational leaders, composed largely of Negro Clergymen and neighborhood groups under the advice and direction of "controversial" Alinsky, IAF of Chicago.

b6
b7C

*Council for United Action

(continued)

(continued)

It was noted that [redacted] who was employed by IAF, was the husband of [redacted] (140-34783). b6 b7C

Add. info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

140-34783-5 p.5,6,7
(8)

On 6/13/67 [redacted], who was on the Board of Trustees, Pasadena City College (94-58259), wrote to the Director requesting his opinions and advice regarding amendments proposed by him concerning policy for outside speakers at the college. [redacted] stated that recently Sol Alinsky had been a speaker at this college. b6 b7C

On 6/16/67 the Director acknowledged [redacted] letter and declined to comment on the proposals.

94-58259-7
(25)

The following references in the file captioned "FIGHT" contain information regarding Saul David Alinsky, Executive Director of IAF, who directed this Negro group FIGHT, during the period, Summer 1964 to 6/24/67 in Rochester, NY, Chicago, Illinois and Flemington, New Jersey. The FIGHT was established in Rochester by Alinsky and the IAF to aid in the problems effecting the Negro people. Alinsky participated in a demonstration at the annual stockholders meeting of the Eastman Kodak Company (EKC) in Flemington, on 4/25/67. This demonstration was sponsored by FIGHT and demanded EKC alter its practices in its hiring of Negroes.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6345-1 ep.1	(17)
-2	(17)
-3 ep.1	(17)
-5 ep.1	(17)
-6 ep.3	(17)
-7 ep.1	(17)
-8	(17)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6345-11 ep.7	(18)
-17 ep.3,4	(12,18)
-18 ep.2	(18)
-22	(12)
-26 ep.3	(18)
-35 ep.1	(12)
-A "Times Union", Rochester, NY 6/18/66 p.1	(22)
-A "NY Times" 6/20/66	(23)

The following references in the file captioned "SNCC" contain information regarding Saul David Alinsky in connection with certain programs relating to SNCC during the period 12/17/66 - 7/13/67. On 1/18/67 Stokely Carmichael, Chairman of SNCC, and Alinsky were principal speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee For Conference on "Racism In White America" at the Central Methodist Church, 23 E. Adams, Detroit, Michigan. A throwaway listing the conference schedule suggested reading material for speakers including the "From Citizen Apathy to Citizen Participation" by Sal Alinsky. Alinsky's speech before this conference concerned political power for the Negro. Registrants for this conference received schedules and pamphlets, one authored by Alinsky. Information therein indicated that protest organizer Alinsky operated a training school in Chicago (not further described). Set forth was background data dating back to the 1930's. Information regarding Alinsky's association with the IAF and BYC was also set out.

REFERENCES	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-439190-976 p.2	(14)
100-439190-985 p.2, ep.1,2	(14)
100-439190-10-20X7 p.13-17	(6,14,21)
100-439190-15-13 p.24	(14)

The following references are publications pertaining to articles regarding Saul Alinsky. The articles primarily pertained to Alinsky's organizing of communities for better living conditions for the Negroes and poor in cities all over the US. Alinsky's photograph appeared in the "The Economist" publication out of London, England. Alinsky had been supported by several church organizations of all denominations and they had contributed financially to his activities. Alinsky was launching a school to train community organizers.

DATE	REFERENCE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
June 27, 1967	See Publication: "National Review" New York, NY p.683	(1)
5/13/67	See Publication: "The Economist" London, Eng. p.679-682	(1)
July - August, 1967	See Publication: "Dissent" New York, NY p.469-4788	(2)

The "Dayton Daily News" dated 8/7/67 carried an article entitled "Schooling Top FORCE Goal". This article stated that quality education was emerging as a key issue of a newly named organization Freedom, Opportunity, Rights, Citizenship, Equality (FORCE) which was organized around the philosophy of Saul Alinsky. Jessie Gooding, temporary chairman of the "Non-Violent Direct Action Committee" (105-172076) stated that FORCE consisted of the black community. Persons who formed the two groups, whites and Negroes, attended an Alinsky institute in community organization in Chicago earlier in the summer.

105-172076-2
(7,15)

On 9/12/67, [redacted] Port Huron, Michigan, forwarded a mimeographed sheet captioned "Notes on the Nationalization of Saul b6 b7C

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

Alinsky" subtitled 'Community Organizing' and The Company of Young Canadians." The publication was obtained from a couple of Canadian Hippies who wanted to tour US Colleges and Universities to compare notes with American Hippies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was noted that the above publication concerned programs advocated by the "New Left" in Canada.

[redacted] also forwarded a publication entitled Student Union for Peace Action (100-443195) which espoused a liberal point of view.

b6
b7C

Material enclosed
100-443195-24
(7)

Buffalo letter, dated 11/9/67, captioned "Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty and Dignity (BUILD)" indicated that BUILD was a legitimate racial organization in Buffalo, NY, which was formed in January 1967, to organize the Negro community and to solve racial and integrational problems. Active in the development of BUILD and guiding its progress was the community-organizing agency, IAF of Chicago, Illinois, whose Executive Director was Saul David Alinsky. The IAF had assigned a white advisor, Richard Harmon, to work with BUILD and to assist in its planning. (Harmon ; not further identified)

105-172111-3
(15)

Kansas City airtel, dated 11/21/67, set forth the following information:

Three local church groups contracted with Saul Alinsky's IAF, to help organize a local Kansas City group and finance a paid organizer and advisor for this group. The CUA was so formed in the spring of 1966, and consisted of numerous organized local, church and neighborhood groups in the Negro community of Kansas City, Missouri.

It was noted that Michael James Miller, who was a former member of SNCC, served as the Kansas City advisor to CUA and was an employee of Alinsky's IAF of Chicago. (No source)

Add. info.

157-8250-2 ep.1,2,3
(13)
SI to para.2
157-10185-2 p.3,4
(13)(Add. info.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 1/7/68 edition of the "Daily Tar Heel", a student newspaper published at the University of North Carolina, carried an article captioned "Has Students for Democratic Society Become Too Mainstream?" This article indicated that Jerry Carr, president of Carolina's chapter of SDS, with his quote from radical Saul Alinsky summed up the unusual problem facing his group. The danger was that it was giving way to a bland acceptance of the "New Left" group by students.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14-2941-93 ep.10
(2)

SI 100-439048-8-38
(6)

SI 100-450267-1 p.17
(7)

b6
b7C

[redacted] Chicago report, dated 1/11/68, captioned "[redacted] indicated that Saul David Alinsky was a reference of [redacted] (not further explained). It was stated that attempts to locate and interview Alinsky, an associate of [redacted] at Chicago were unsuccessful. It was noted that Alinsky was an active organizer in Urban Renewal Programs and maintained an office at 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago where his IAF organization was located. Numerous attempts for interviews with Alinsky were conducted at the aforementioned address which met with negative results.

Add. info.

151-3377-12
(15,26)

b6
b7C
b7D

On 1/11/68, PCI [redacted] (protect identity) advised that a new group calling itself Community Organization Members Absolute Teamwork (COMBAT) (157-8583) was formed in Steubenville, Ohio. [redacted] advised that Richard M. Prosser, a professional organizer, who was a disciple of Saul Aulinsky, had been hired by this group, and that he appeared to be rather aggressive.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 1/11/68, [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] Steubenville High School, advised that he understood Prosser was supposedly involved in racial disturbances in Chicago, Buffalo and Rochester, NY. He further stated Prosser was a follower of Aulensky.

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

On 3/28/68 "The Steubenville Herald-Star" carried an editorial captioned "No Place For Fear or Anger". This article pertained to Alinsky's IAF which had come to Steubenville with the formation of COMBAT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-8583-4 p.4,5,7
(18,32)

On 4/6/68, the "Buffalo Evening News", Buffalo, NY, carried an article regarding the Second Annual Convention of BUILD which was held on 4/5/68, to inaugurate its second year of operation in Buffalo. BUILD was organized under the direction and guidance of the IAF. Saul David Alinsky, Executive Director of IAF attended the above convention but was not a speaker. At a news conference after the convention Alinsky spoke of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and was reported to have said that the death of King would provide "much great impetus for the black extremist, who believed in violence, thinking the only way blacks could protect themselves was by getting guns", but he assured "This can't be for long. It's stupid. Blacks can't win on this sort of masochistic martyrdom."

Add. info.

157-9342-35 ep.1,2
(18)

On 4/29/68, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D (protect identity) advised concerning the Ten Days of Protest and Resistance 4/21-30/68 (62-112081). On 4/29/68, Saul Alinsky spoke in the grand ballroom of the Student Union at the UCLA. Alinsky's speech concerned urban tensions. The program was sponsored by the Associated Students, UCLA.

62-112081-330 ep.21
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 8/8/68, the "Democrat" newspaper of Rochester, NY, carried an article entitled "Florence to Help Train 'Revolutionaries'", by Charles Boller. This article stated that minister Franklin D. R. Florence, president of FIGHT, was named in an announcement by Saul D. Alinsky who organized FIGHT, to be a part-time faculty member in a new national institute to train "social revolutionaries". [redacted] of IAF, indicated that Alinsky's institute was unique in two ways. First, it would train people to become organizers in their communities. Second, half of the trainees would come from the white middle class and would organize whites. b6 b7C b7D

Add. info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-8250-6 ep.2,5
(18)

The following references in the file captioned "Cominfil of SCLC" contain information regarding Saul David Alinsky in connection with SCLC during the period 1/14/65 to 8/20/68 at Rochester, NY, Chicago, Illinois and Washington, D.C. It was reported that Alinsky was attempting to establish a branch office of the SCLC in Chicago which would be called Northern Christian Leadership Conference. On 8/20/68 Alinsky spoke at a National Liturgical Week session sponsored by an organization of laymen and clergy in Washington, D.C. Information therein also indicated that Alinsky had met with the Rochester Area Council of Churches to discuss the possibility of IAF organizing Rochester Negro sections. Background information and data dating back to 1930 regarding Alinsky was also set out.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-438794-232 p.1,2	(5)
-248 p.2, ep.2,3,4	(14,21)
-659 ep.1	(6)
-A "Evening Star", Washington, D.C. 8/20/68	(6)

On 7/9/68, the Department of State furnished material concerning the 1968 Liturgical Week, Washington, D.C., 8/19-22/68. Included in the material was a program advertising the Liturgical Conference. According to this program, Saul D. Alinsky, Executive Director, IAF, Chicago, Ill., was listed to speak on the topic "World Poverty and Revolution".

Material enclosed
62-0-72307
(19)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 3/3/69, [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] office of Economic Opportunity, Steubenville, Ohio, advised that Community Organization Members Build Absolute Teamwork (COMBAT) (157-8583), Steubenville, fully utilized the tactics promulgated by Saul Aulinsky and the IAF. [redacted] said that COMBAT'S tactic was to cause controversy thus forcing people to take sides. b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-8583-7 p.4
(32)

"The Daily Cardinal", University of Wisconsin (UW) campus newspaper, dated 3/4/69, indicated that Saul Alinsky who was described as an old radical had spoken on the UW campus on 3/3/69. The article stated that a small minority of Alinsky's audience became enraged at his confusion and failure to prescribe a definite solution for the next radical generation. The paper further reported "shouting matches between Billy Simmons, a former student active in radical politics, and the majority of the audience marred the otherwise placid presentation. Simmons was finally returned to his seat by furious students who screamed, we can hear you every day." b6 b7C

The above information appeared in the file captioned [redacted].

100-449613-17 p.6,7
(7)

On 3/12/69, [redacted] advised that [redacted] (157-8713) was reportedly a student and follower of Saul Alinsky. b2 b6 b7C b7D

Add. info.

157-8713-4 p.1,16,17
(13)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Robert Thoms, Los Angeles Police Department, Intelligence Division, made a speech in April 1969, before the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit Conference, Palm Spring, California, in which he discussed the Interreligeous Foundation for Community Organization (IFCO) which was part of the National Council of Churches. Thoms referred to Reverend Albert Cleage who was the director of the City Wide Citizens Action Committee, Detroit, Michigan; Cleage had made a motion to IFCO's Board of Directors to consider turning IFCO from a fund organization into the nations number one community organization body and replace the role held by Saul Alinsky. Blacks found Alinsky too old fashioned, white oriented and inflexable. Alinsky allegedly received $200.00 a day consultant fees to advise the West Central Organization, Detroit, on methods to achieve its goals.

CONFIDENTIAL 157-13030-155 ep.7
(13)

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b6 b7C who was employed by WJR Radio Station, Detroit, furnished information regarding the National Black Economic Development Conference from 4/25-27/69 held in Detroit. This conference was sponsored by Inter-Religious Foundation for Community Organization, Inc. (9-49604) of NY which purpose was to bring a cross section of the black community. The "manifesto" read by James Forman at this meeting was probably prepared in Chicago by Forman with the assistance of Saul Alinsky.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 9-49604-85 ep.22 (2)

The following references in the file captioned "Racial Matters" contain information regarding the activities of Saul David Alinsky, Executive Director of IAF, in connection with civil rights and racial matters, during the approximate period 1939 - 5/2/69, throughout various localities in the U.S. Many of these references pertain to Alinsky's activities in connection with the racial organizations FIGHT and BUILD which worked in conjunction with IAF. In late July, 1965, Alinsky started a series of intensive training programs to indoctrinate clergymen and lay organizations from all over the country in the tactics of "social surgery". Later in 1965, he planned to accept an invitation to transplant his doctrines to South Africa. Alinsky, a self-described professional radical and agitator, was intensifying his activities around the nation. In the spring and summer of 1968, he planned to spearhead a protest against Mayor Daley of Chicago, who had threatened to get tough with demonstrators. Alinsky operated a school in Chicago, to train civil rights leaders. He led demonstrations and spoke at numerous meetings dealing with civil rights and racial problems. Alinsky and the IAF agitated Negro organizations and caused dissension and discontent in political, religious, racial and labor affairs. Alinsky was considered an expert in training people in the art of civil disobedience. He was in contact with CP elements in connection with IAF activities and had been affiliated with communist organizations since 1940. In 1967 HCUA listed him as a communist organizer. Alinsky also appeared in "Who's Who in America". Background data set out.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-0-A ("The N.Y. Times" 8/2/65)	(8)
157-6-1148 p.1, ep.1	(15)
157-4-6-11 p.2, ep.4	~~(8,15)~~

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-1-421 ep.26	(8)
157-6-4-2235 ep.1	(24)
157-6-5-538 ep.1	(33)
157-6-6-343 ep.2,3,10	(8)
-363 ep.3	(8)
-387 ep.2	(21)
-389 p.5	(8)
-404 p.4	(9)
-413 p.3	(21)
-416 ep.3	(22)
-480 ep.27	(9)
-485 ep.2,3	(22)
-505 ep.2	(15)
-506 p.1	(15)
-540 ep.4	(9)
-546 p.3,4	(22)
-548 ep.1,2,3	(9,15)
-577 ep.4,24,33	(9)
-584 ep.9	(15)
-672 ep.1	(9)
-689 ep.1	(16)
-708 p.2, ep.8,9	(9,16)
-735 p.7	(16)
-744 ep.2	(16)
-755 ep.4	(16)
-764 ep.5	(9)
-819 p.4	(9)
-822 ep.9	(9)
157-6-8-2152 p.1-3	(10)
157-6-9-1810 p.1, ep.1-4	(16,22)
-1827 p.1-4	(24,26)
-1918 ep.1	(10,16,22,24,26)
-4286 p.1,2	(10)
-4302 ep.1,2	(10)
-4379 ep.8	(16)
-4416 p.1	(26)
-5827 p.2	(10)

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(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-9-A "Chicago Daily News" 4/7/62	(22)
-A "Chicago Daily News" 4/9/62	(22)
-A "Chicago Daily News" 4/11/62	(22)
157-6-10-950 ep.3,5,6,7,7A;7B	(10,16,22)
-1356 ep.1,3,30,65-71 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~	(10,16)
157-6-12-799 p.2, ep.1-4	(10-17)
157-6-15-1508 ep.63	(10)
-1723 ep.1,2	(28)
157-6-21-612 ep.2	(10)
157-6-23-327 ep.3,4,5	(11)
-367 p.1, ep.3,7,8	(11)
-384 ep.1	(26)
-432 p.1,2	(11)
-458 p.1, ep.18,19	(11)
157-6-34-1951 ep.15	(11)
157-6-41-2246 ep.1	(11)
157-6-45-575 p.1,2	(17,26)
157-6-47-806 ep.18,19,26	(11)
-807 ep.2	(17)
157-6-53-898 p.10	(11)
157-6-64-1800 p.2	(11)

On 8/26/69, Department of the Air Force, Headquarters United States Air Force, Washington, DC, requested information to determine if [redacted] Department of the Air Force, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, was personally associated with Saul Alinsky. The Department enclosed material which included a DD 398 application form executed by [redacted] which disclosed the following: b6 b7C

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

"There are some questions in Col. Steger's mind about the Seminar on Community Organization with Sol Alinsky in Chicago, Illinois, Wabash, YMCA on about June 1967. I attended for two weeks."

CONFIDENTIAL

On 9/5/69 the Bureau advised the Department concerning Saul Alinsky who had made numerous speeches on college campuses and had also written articles in leading periodicals relating to poverty, power and leadership. (No information regarding association set out.)

Material enclosed
140-0-91431
(8,25)

On 12/28/69, "The Washington Post" contained an article entitled "Topics of '70's Hold Interest of Historians". The article stated that radical historians nominated Staughton Lynd, formerly of Yale University*, for president of American Historical Association. Lynd, who was an early leader of the antiwar movement, resigned his post at Yale to assist Saul Alinsky in a Chicago school for radical reformers.

100-456663-5 p.5
(7)

*New Haven, Conn.

*****

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY*

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Although the information is the same it may have been received from different sources.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Alinsky Stationed At Antioch College

Saul Alinsky, who has been organizing the poor into effective power blocs since the late 1930's, will be a visiting professor in the social sciences at Antioch College during 1970-71.

The nationally-known community organizer will teach a course on "The Art of Revolution" during fall and winter quarters.

Enrollment each quarter will be limited to 40 students, Joseph McFarland, assoicate professor of psychology and chairman of the social sciences area, said in announcing the appointment.

About half the students completing the course, the percentage that Alinsky believes will want to go out and deal with social issues rather than just talk about theory, will then be given a chance to work, under Antioch's cooperative plan of education, with an organizer trained by Alinsky.

Alinsky's revolution has been financed by churches, industry, unions, and foundations, and is, according to his biographers, based on a "passionate devotion" to democracy.

In "Reveille for Radicals," published in 1947, he expounds his belief that American democracy operates on the basis of pressure groups and power blocs. If the poor are not organized into such groups, he explains, they are effectively excluded from the democratic process.

"The only way out," he wrote, "is a democratically informed, active, participating people who have confidence in themselves and in their fellow men . . . When people know each other as human beings, they get along."

He has been acting on that theory, on invitation only, in predominantly white slum areas from 1938 to 1960 and in primarily black ghettos since

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 CINCINNATI HERALD
Cincinnati, Ohio

Date: 6/13/70
Edition: Weekly
Author:
Editor: M.B. PARHAM
Title: SAUL ALINSKY

Character:
or
Classification: 157-1596
Submitting Office: CINCINNATI

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1960, by organizing residents to exert pressure on and win concessions from politicians, businessmen, landlords, employers and welfare agencies.

In a recent interview he said, "You prove to people that they can do something, show them how to have a way of life where they can make their own decisions — and then you get out. They don't need a father who stands over them."

In 1968 Alinsky decided to turn at least part of his attention to the white middle class. He hopes by working with middle class groups to train representatives to become social revolutionaries in the urban neighborhoods where they live.

At Antioch he will be reaching the white middle class student as well as the significant number of minority group Antiochians who come from and plan to return to work in slum areas, both black and white. This opportunity to reach students from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds is what helped Alinsky to decide to accept Antioch's offer rather than similar ones from institutions closer to his Chicago base, McFarland believes.

However, because of his many commitments, Alinsky is unlikely to be able to meet his Antioch classes as regularly as most instructors do. Paradoxically, this pleases McFarland.

"To carry on when he is unable to come," McFarland explained, "Alinsky will hold a seminar in late summer for seven or eight Antioch faculty to help them plan their roles in supporting his program.

"This means that he will have an impact on faculty as well as students."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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DATE 5/4/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222,250

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 YELLOW SPRINGS NEWS
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Alinsky Visiting Professor

Saul Alinsky, of the Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, well-known community organizer, will be a visiting professor at Antioch during the 1970-71 academic year. Alinsky will visit the campus three or four times during the fall and winter quarters to teach a course entitled "The Art of Revolution" with Antioch faculty members.

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-242 2
Date of Review 6/10/90 6/3/82
222,250

Date: 6/10/70
Edition: Weekly
Author:
Editor: Kieth Howard
Title: SAUL ALINSKY

Character:
or
Classification: 157-1596
Submitting Office: CINCINNATI

☐ Being Investigated

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BY: GRS

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1 - Mr. Scatterday
1 - Mr. O'Rourke

I 107
REC-56 100-3731-68

February 11, 1971

SAUL ALINSKY ~~SECRET~~

Class. & Ext. By GJ
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date 5/24/78

(S)

Saul Alinsky, born January 30, 1909, Chicago, Illinois, has been executive director of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) in Chicago since its establishment in 1940. Alinsky has been described as a self-styled radical. The IAF is engaged in the work of organizing Negro communities and forming groups in various cities to work under its direction. Its secondary purpose is to act as a consultant concerned in guiding staff development and in the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and it promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

In his work with the IAF, Alinsky has started approximately 44 social action organizations in various cities throughout the country and has furnished organizing tools and organizers for many communities that have asked for them. Alinsky has been involved in the field of civil rights concerning housing, job opportunities, Negro ghetto areas and poverty problems throughout the country. Methods used by Alinsky such as rent strikes, "sit-ins" and pickets to gain his objectives and the results obtained have been the subject of considerable controversy. Alinsky claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas and he has been referred to as a radical but not as a revolutionist. In connection with his activities, Alinsky has been reported as having associated with known communists and as having attended affairs sponsored by communist front groups in the Chicago area in the 1940's and early 1950's.

A Chicago Police Department source advised on January 10, 1968, that Alinsky has characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has stated: "The only way to upset the power structure in the community is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all make them live by their own laws; if you make them live by their own laws, you will destroy them." He also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

Enclosure

(S)

Original and 1

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Saul Alinsky

Enclosed for your ~~further information~~ is a letterhead memorandum dated March 28, 1968, concerning Saul Alinsky. ~~SECRET~~

The files of this Bureau fail to reveal any further pertinent information regarding Saul Alinsky.

(100-3731-1-1-40)

(S) NOTE: Memorandum classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since enclosure fo[redacted] is so classified. (S) b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 23 1971
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NR002 SI PLAIN

513 PM NITEL 3-23-71 MDC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SPRINGFIELD (100-10873) (2P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/24/82 BY SP8 BJJ/lmw

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, APPEARANCE AT QUINCY COLLEGE, QUINCY, ILLINOIS, MARCH TWENTY FIVE NEXT. IS - MISCELLANEOUS.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, DIRECTOR OF THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION TRAINING INSTITUTE (IAF), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, IS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK AT QUINCY COLLEGE, QUINCY, ILLINOIS, AT EIGHT PM ON MARCH TWENTY FIVE NEXT AS A PART OF THE QUINCY COLLEGE ART SERIES.

((ALINSKY HAS DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A "PROFESSIONAL RADICAL".))

A FACT SHEET DISTRIBUTED BY IAF TRAINING INSTITUTE INDICATES IT WAS ESTABLISHED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL TRAINING AND COMPETITION IN THE BUILDING OF MASS POWER-BASED ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS WHICH IS THE FUNDAMENTAL ESSENTIAL DYNAMICS FOR A FREE AND OPEN SOCIETY.

100-373163
16 MAR 25 1971

END PAGE ONE

54 APR 5 1971

Acm. data deleted

SI 100-10873

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS [redacted] b2 b7D

ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES ADVISED. SPRINGFIELD WILL FOLLOW THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCE AND ADVISE BUREAU OF PERTINENT INFO. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. P.

END

EJF FBI WASH DC

cc - Wells

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 26 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Brennan C.D.	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR006 SI PLAIN

310 PM URGENT 3-26-71 MDC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SPRINGFIELD (100-10873) (2P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY APPEARANCE AT QUINCY COLLEGE, QUINCY, ILLINOIS, MARCH TWENTYFIVE SEVENTYONE. IS - MISCELLANEOUS.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, DIRECTOR, INDUSTRIAL ARTS FOUNDATION TRAINING INSTITUTE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SPOKE AT QUINCY COLLEGE AUDITORIUM, QUINCY, ILLINOIS, AT EIGHT PM, MARCH TWENTYFIVE LAST WITH A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD THAT FOLLOWED. ALINSKY APPEARED AS PART OF QUINCY COLLEGE ARTIST SERIES.

SOURCE ADVISED APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED PERSONS ATTENDED. THERE WAS NO VIOLENCE, DEMONSTRATION, OR ARRESTS CONNECTED WITH ALINSKY'S APPEARANCE.

ALINSKY HAS DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A "PROFESSIONAL RADICAL".

A FACT SHEET DISTRIBUTED BY INDUSTRIAL ARTS FOUNDATION

END PAGE ONE

REC-7 100-3731-64

E-117

APR 8 1971

6 APR 15 1971

"cc to IDIU
Adm. data deleted"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-27-80 BY SP6SK

SI 100-10873

TRAINING INSTITUTE INDICATES IT WAS ESTABLISHED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL TRAINING AND COMPETITION IN THE BUILDING OF MASS POWER-BASED ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS WHICH IS THE FUNDAMENTAL ESSENTIAL DYNAMICS FOR A FREE AND OPEN SOCIETY.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE SPRINGFIELD TELETYPE TO BUREAU MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST. ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES ADVISED.

SOURCE IS [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. AIRMAIL COPY SENT CHICAGO. P.

END

PLB FBI WA CLR

cc - Wells

b6
b7C

May 21, 1971

REC-3 100-373[illegible]-65 EX-103

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
22,250

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of May 15th. With respect to your inquiries, I am unable to furnish the information you requested since material in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 10
MAY 21 1971
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as executive secretary of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the cause of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. Alinsky is a controversial figure and a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area, and has attended communist-sponsored meetings.

EFT:mls (3)

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-D 81 MAY 28 1971

FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BDJ lmw

May 15, 1971

[redacted]

To The FBI 200,050

Dear Sirs:

Could you fill me in on Saul Alinsky? (1) Is he a communist?

(2.) What does he teach in his school in Chicago?

(3). What is the purpose (really) of cue-urban center of Encounter?

(4.) What groups belong to "The Greater Metropolitan Federation?

(5) And what is their purpose? in Mpls

(6) Did Mr. Alinsky have any connection with the trouble in Buffalo N.Y.? (Kodak I believe)

(7) Does Mr. A. Have a connection with the boycott in Calif (farmers) & with Cesar Chaney?

(8) Who is Rev Wm Grace? What are his goals? Mr. Alinsky spoke at St. Catherines College in St. Paul either May 13 or 14

(9) What are the above men trying to do FOR our country or are they against it?

(10.) How much money does Mr. (10) & (11.) Alinsky make a yr? And how does he make it? (In addition to his books)

Thank you.

[redacted]

1 NC 5-20-71 mls

EX-103

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

REC-3 100-8731-65

ack/rmd 5-21-71 EFT/mls

MAY 24 1971

8-eft

May 15, 1971

To The FBI 222,250

ALL INFORMATI
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

Dear Sirs:

Could you fill me in on Saul Alinsky? (1) Is he a Communist?

(2) What does he teach in his school in Chicago?

(3) What is the purpose (really) of Cue - Urban center of Encounter?

~~What~~

(4) What groups belong to "The Greater Metropolitan Federation"?

(5) And what is their purpose? in Mrls

(6) Did Mr. Alinsky have any connection with the trouble in Buffalo N.Y.? (Kodak I believe)

(7) Does Mr. A. have a connection with the boycott in Calif (farmers) & with Cesar Chavez?

ack/mml 5-21-71 EFT/mls

(8) Who is Rev Wm Grace? What are his goals? Mr. Alinsky spoke at St. Catherine's College in St. Paul - either May 13 or 14

MC 5-20-71 mls

(9) What are the above men Trying to do FOR our country - or are they against it

(10) How much money does Mr.

CORRESPONDENCE

1 - Mr. Brown
1 - Mr. McGorray

b6
b7C

Legat, Hong Kong

7-26-72

Acting Director, FBI 100-3731-66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/18/82 BY SP8 BIJ/lmw

[redacted] (163-1671 HONfile)
FPC;
SAUL D. ALINSKY (163-1672 HONfile)
FPC

Rourlet Rourlet 7-10-72 regarding [redacted] and Saul D. Alinsky.

With regard to [redacted] Bufiles contain no identifiable information.

Bufiles reveal Saul Alinsky was born 1-30-09 in Chicago, Illinois, and has been executive director of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) in Chicago since its establishment in 1940. Alinsky has been described as a self-styled radical. The IAF is engaged in the work of organizing Negro communities and forming groups in various cities to work under its direction. It has a secondary purpose as acting as a consultant concerned in guiding staff development and in the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and it promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

Alinsky has developed approximately 44 social action organizations in various cities throughout the country and has furnished organizing tools as well as organizers for many communities that have asked for them through his work with the IAF. Alinsky has been involved in the field of civil rights concerning housing, job opportunities, Negro ghetto areas and poverty problems throughout the country. Alinsky has called for the use of such methods as rent strikes, sit-ins and pickets to gain his objectives and the results obtained have been the subject of considerable controversy. Alinsky has been referred to as a radical but not as a revolutionist. He reportedly has had a long association with communists in attending affairs sponsored by communist front groups in the Chicago area in the 1940's and early 1950's.

TEM:jml
(5)

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

57 AUG 7 1972

MAILED 22
JUL 28 1972
FBI

Felt
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

APR 6 1973

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 163-34757

Letter to Legat, Hong Kong
Re: [redacted] and Saul D. Alinsky

b6
b7C

A Chicago Police Department source advised on 1-10-68 that Alinsky has characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has stated: "The only way to upset the power structure in the community is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all make them live by their own laws; if you make them live by their own laws, you will destroy them." He also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent." (100-3731-62).

The 2-17-72 edition of the Omaha World Herald, a daily newspaper published in Omaha, Nebraska, contained an article entitled "Middle Class Holds Power." This article described Saul Alinsky as a professional radical organizer. Alinsky stated that "outside aggitators" are blamed for successful protest campaigns and that the blame is accurate, because "organization gets results." Alinsky went on further to say "I consider myself exactly what the establishment considers me -- a radical and a rabble-rouser." Alinsky also stated that a community of "white, hard-hat racists" can be organized around issues such as taxes and pollution. He said the organizer in this type of community must duck the issue of race. (100-3731-A)

For your additional information, there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated 3-28-68 concerning Saul Alinsky.

Enclosure

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REQ. NO. 27
10-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JUL 17 1972

SECRET

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: NAME CHECK SECTION

DATE: 7/10/72

FROM : LEGAT, HONG KONG

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
DATE 06-25-2010

Class. & Ext. By SP8BJJ/lmw
Reason
Date of Review 7/10/95 5/14/88

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted]
FPC
(HONfile 163-1671) (P)

SAUL D. ALINSKY
FPC
(HONfile 163-1672) (P)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(U)

ALINSKY is an American, born 1/30/09, Chicago, Illinois, and is holder of American Passport No. [redacted] issued 7/19/68 in the United States. According to [redacted] ALINSKY is the author of "Rules for Radicals," published by Random House, New York.

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b1
b1
b1

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 163-34757

COPIES [redacted]

REC-59

45 JUL 25 1973

(4) - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
2 - Hong Kong

ST-111

CX BASIS OF DATA FURNISHED UNABLE TO LOCATE ARREST RECORD IN FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
JUL 20 1972

RVP:il
(6)

CHECK

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention [redacted] 6113 IB
- [x] Return to [redacted] 6113 IB

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject Alinsky, Saul D.
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 7/18 Searcher Initials 215

Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
100-3731	
222,250	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

b6
b7C

_____, 19___

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☑ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 7/16 Searcher Initials MR

Prod. [redacted] NUMBER SERIAL

NY 87-27250-65

122,250

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. J. W. Marshall

Mr. E. S. Miller CONFIDENTIAL 6/30/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. T. FitzPatrick

G C. Moore

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN
"THE WASHINGTON POST"
JUNE 24, 1972

222,250
Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6/30/92 5/24/82

Last three paragraphs of captioned column (copy attached) pertain to one Saul Alinsky who Anderson notes was the "self-proclaimed 'professional radical' who died earlier this month." Anderson states that FBI regarded Alinsky "as a menace" and "kept him under regular surveillance and tried to paint him red." Anderson reports "despite Alinsky's rabblerousing, he was hardly a routine revolutionary" and quoted Alinsky as previously stating "I love this country, and we're (the common people) going to take it back."

Review of Bureau files reveals Alinsky has not been the subject of any surveillance or active security investigation by the FBI.

Alinsky was subject of discreet, preliminary inquiry by Bureau in 1944 due to his being considered as possible juvenile delinquency lecturer for FBI National Academy. He was not recommended for this position as information developed that his wife was associated with a communist group, to wit, the Jackson Park Branch of American League for Peace and Democracy. (This group has been designated per Executive Order (E.O.) 10450).

Bureau files reveal Saul David Alinsky, white male, born 1/30/09, of Chicago, Illinois, was Executive Director of Industrial Area Foundation (IAF), established in 1940, to organize and train indigenous personnel for community organizations. He was also active in activity concerning poverty-type problems in U. S. In connection with his activities, he associated with communists, communist front groups, and extremists,

Enclosure
(1) - 100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)
TF:crc (10)

100-3731-

CONTINUED - OVER

74690 - 8

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
170 JUL 20 1972

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

53 AUG 18 1972

CONFIDENTIAL

Information concerning these latter associations came to Bureau's attention through sources providing coverage of the specific subversives or extremists with whom Alinsky had association. Examples of these associations include: his appearance as speaker at Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting, Chicago, 2/10/56, (SWP has been designated pursuant to E. O. 10450); his active support of SWP functionary James Kutcher who was fired in 1959 from Veterans Administration due to subversive membership; his giving main speech at Foster Club meeting of Southeast Section of Communist Party (CP), held at Chicago 3/61; his meeting with black extremist Stokely Carmichael in Chicago, 1/67, reportedly to assist Carmichael in organizing in ghetto areas; and his affiliation with poverty-type programs such as the Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, which employed youth-gang leaders who were involved in violence.

(U)

Dissemination was made by the Bureau to appropriate agencies regarding information received concerning Alinsky, examples of which are set forth above. Agencies who have received communications of this nature in past include the Department, Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Economic Opportunity, military intelligence agencies, and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Several of these disseminated communications set forth that Alinsky was self-described as "professional radical"; however, no reference located in any communication disseminated which contains Alinsky's alleged statement, "I love this _____ country, and we're going to take it back."

From the limited comments of Anderson concerning Alinsky, a specific determination cannot be made as to Anderson's source regarding FBI investigative interest in Alinsky.

ACTION: None. This is for your information.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Marijuana Hard-Liners Winning

D-31

By Jack Anderson

The White House has quietly started twisting arms on Capitol Hill to authorize tougher measures against marijuana violators.

For months, a fierce debate has raged inside the Nixon administration between those who want to legalize marijuana and those who favor a marijuana crackdown. The crackdown crowd has now won.

The word has gone out from the White House to put the heat on Congress to pass two measures that would assure continued prosecution of marijuana users.

The instructions were delivered by White House aide Walt Minnick to Donald Miller, chief counsel for the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Miller immediately called representatives from several federal departments behind closed doors on June 13 to plan the lobbying campaign.

The principal measure is an international drug control treaty which would obligate the U.S. to make possession of certain drugs, including marijuana, "punishable offenses."

The other measure is an enabling law which would be needed to clear the way for Congress to approve the treaty.

The treaty, known as "The Convention of Psychoptropic Substances," would empower the Justice Department to control drugs regardless of the medical recommendations from the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Drug Controversy

This would directly contravene a drug abuse law, enacted by Congress two years ago, giving HEW the power to decide which drugs are dangerous.

A number of HEW officials are dismayed over the White House action. They believe HEW, as the scientific and medical arm of the government should rule on dangerous drugs.

The President's own National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has recommended that penalties for personal possession of marijuana be abolished.

BNDD officials, however, are sternly opposed to relaxing any of the laws against marijuana use. Their views were underscored in a recent speech by John Ingersoll, the hard-line BNDD director. He told a group of California policemen that the legalization of marijuana and other drugs might mean the fight against drug abuse was "lost altogether."

He added: "It is our duty not only to protect the public in the streets from vicious criminals but to protect the public from harmful ideas."

Footnote: HEW officials believe the White House deliberately began lobbying for the drug control treaty on the eve of the election campaign, figuring it might be difficult for members of Congress to oppose it in an election year. But Minnick explained to us that the timing had been determined by the Senate Judiciary Committee's schedule. The committee must process the enabling legislation.

Bluecoats vs Redskins

It has been many moons since the bluecoats won their last skirmish with the redskins in the struggle for the West. But the federal government is still crowding the Indians.

Back in 1865, the government signed a treaty with the Winnebago tribe granting them land "for use and occupancy forever." As late as 1944, the Army Corps of Engineers — descendants of the bluecoats — pledged that they would never appropriate Indian lands without prior tribal consent.

But now the federal authorities want to build a recreation project on Winnebago land in Iowa and Nebraska. Without regard for past treaties and pledges, the government took the land away from the Indians for the Oxbow Lake project.

Not that the friendly Winnebago mind opening their homeland to their white brothers for fishing and picknicking. But the tribe would like to retain the title and collect the income from park concessions.

Footnote: congressional sources tell us that a House Appropriations Subcommittee may settle the issue, strictly for budgetary reasons, by turning down the $750,000 appropriation for the Oxbow project.

Saul Alinsky, the self-proclaimed "professional radical," died earlier this month. He would have been dismayed over the eulogies that appeared in several newspapers.

He would be comforted to know, however, that the FBI at least regarded him as a menace. The G-men kept him under regular surveillance and tried to paint him red.

But the FBI file on him isn't convincing. Despite Alinsky's rabblerousing, he was hardly a routine revolutionary. "I love this——country," he kept on saying, "and we're (the common people) going to take it back."

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/24/82 BY SP8BTD/lmw

"The Washington Post" 6/24/72
D-31

222,250

100-3731-

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Gale
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Walkart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Middle Class Holds Power

By Edward Jenkins

Professional radical organizer Saul Alinsky said Wednesday in Omaha, "Usually where you find someone kicking up hell, it's one of my staff members." He said "outside agitators" are blamed for successful protest campaigns and that the blame is accurate, because "organization gets results."

During a press conference at the Omaha Press Club, Alinsky said, "I consider myself exactly what the Establishment considers me — a radical and a rabble-rouser."

Alinsky, 63, founded his Industrial Areas Foundation in 1940 by organizing Chicago's stockyards area slum dwellers. He said that now those same people, who made up the Back of the Yards Council, have become part of the Establishment.

"One of the curses of success is that you move over from the 'have nots' to the 'haves'."

Attitudes

In recent years, Alinsky has trained his sights on America's middle class. He said one of the major changes that has taken place is that people have continually adopted middle-class attitudes and style of living.

With more than three quarters of the population thinking of themselves as middle class, he said, the "citizen power" is going to have to come from that group.

"The middle class is more alienated, more deprived, more frustrated and more scared than even minority and low-income groups." He said the blue-collar worker did not go to college because he could not afford it or he was needed as a breadwinner to bolster the family's income.

Now the blue-collar worker sees all kinds of federal grants and special scholarships allowing all classes to enter college, Alinsky said. And while his taxes are paying for all that, Alinskie said, those students are calling the blue-collar worker a "bigot."

Speaking later at a packed auditorium in Creighton University's Student Center, Alinsky expounded on the concepts of organizing as taught at his foundation.

Defining power as "the ability to act," he said it is necessary to organize in order to effect any kind of change anywhere.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/14/80 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

6
Omaha World Herald
Omaha, Nebraska

Date: 2-17-72
Edition: sunrise
Author: Edward Jenkins
Editor: Keith Wilson
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Omaha

☐ Being Investigated

100-3731-A-
NOT RECORDED
42 MAR 23 1972

56 MAR 23 1972

Organizers

He told the Creighton audience they will be the organizers in the middle-class effort. Their background and experience is middle class, and they tend to reject the values they have been taught. "I'm not asking you to buy those values, but to recognize them and use them."

Alinsky said a community of "white, hard-hat racists" can be organized around issues such as taxes and pollution. He said the organizers in this type community must duck the issue of race.

Alinsky gives credit to the American system for allowing him "a chance to go out and try to change things." He said he is not brainwashed from growing up in a patriotic environment, but, he said from him "it's a matter of alternatives."

"There's a lot that stinks in America, but so far it's better than anything I've seen anywhere else."

Rabble-rouser Alinsky . . . "Middle class frustrated, alienated." —World-Herald Photo

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "PLAYBOY" MAGAZINE
MARCH, 1972, ISSUE

DATE: 2-29-72

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walkart
Walters
Sovars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/24/82 BY SP8 BLJ/lmw

222,250

Captioned issue has been reviewed and it is noted that this issue contains an interview with Saul Alinsky. The Director and the FBI are mentioned on one occasion in this interview. While Alinsky was speaking concerning violence and disorder in America in the 1930's, he commented that "When radicals fought back then against conditions, they were hounded and persecuted by city police and by the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover, who back in those days was already paranoid." It is noted that Alinsky is the subject of Bufile 100-3731. He is a controversial figure and a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He is alleged to have associated with known communists in the Chicago area and has attended communist sponsored meetings.

It is also noted that the FBI is mentioned on three occasions in "The Playboy Forum" (letters to the editor). These relate to the Kent State incident, Judge Gerhard Gesell's ruling concerning the dissemination of individuals' arrest records, and a letter criticizing "Playboy's" editorial policies and indicating that child molesters are allowed total freedom of action while the local police and the FBI stand by, helplessly muttering about circumstantial evidence. This issue also contains a so-called cartoon in which one women is stating to another "Tuition has soared again this year, but we're lucky in that our Greg gets a little something from the FBI to sort of keep an eye on his dorm floor."

No other mention of the Bureau or the Director is made in captioned issue. This magazine includes a wide variety of photographs and cartoons dealing with nude and semi-nude men and women.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosures (4)

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Miller
1 - M. A. Jones

57 MAR 9 1972

TBC:dmc (6)

16 MAR 3 1972

100-3731-

NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 6 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-3984-76

September 10, 1971

100-3731-

[redacted]
Clearing Post Number 600
The American Legion
6154 South Nagle Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60638

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter, with enclosure, on September 7th and your thoughtfulness in writing is indeed appreciated. The concern you expressed is certainly understandable and I want to thank you for bringing your observations to our attention.

Enclosed is material pertaining to our work in the internal security field which I hope you will find of interest.

MAILED 11
SEP 10 1971
FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)
The Director's Testimony 3-17-71 Re Internal Security Operations
The Year End Release 7-15-71
Counterintelligence Activities
1 - Chicago - Enclosures (2)
Attention SAC: Refer to File 100-522 concerning Saul David Alinsky. Father James Conlon and Father Leonard Dubi are not identifiable in Bufiles.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-27-80 BY SP1GSK

EFT:bmv (4)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Gale
Ponder
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Miller, E.S.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-79111

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable Bufiles. Saul David Alinsky is subject Bufile 100-3731; a controversial figure, self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. Alleged association with known communist in Chicago area and has attended communist sponsored meetings. Upon approval, this letter should be routed to the Domestic Intelligence Division for any further action deemed appropriate.

Chicago, Illinois 60638,
6154 S. Nagle Avenue,
September 2, 1971.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
U.S. Court House,
Washington, D.C. 20500

REGISTERED
NO. 597465
RETURN RECEIPT REQ.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/89 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

Dear Sir:

There is a definate Communistic pattern in the activity which is taking place in the surrounding communities of Garfield Ridge, Clearing and Archer Heights, in Chicago, Illinois. I am a home owner and resident of Clearing.

A week ago there are two Catholic priests who are causing turmoil and general unrest in the above noted areas.

In one of their meetings held in the Catholic Church hall, located at 61st Street and Austin Avenue, Chicago., approximately 350 neighborhood residents attended. Guards in civilian clothes were posted 10 feet apart along the walls and when some resident registered a complaint as to this activity, he was told by the guards to "shut up" and "sit down".

Yesterday afternoon, Wednesday, September 1st, at approximately 4:15 P.M. a "Catholic Priest" who introducted himself as"Father James Conlon", dressed in civilian clothes, with no credentials of any kind, called at my home and asked my wife of my whereabouts and where he could contact me for the purpose of speaking at my Clearing Post #600, American Legion, of [redacted]

b6
b7C

The same evening as we (The American Legion Members) were in process of conducting our meeting, this "Father Conlon" came to our post headquarters at about 7:50 P.M. and asked if he could give his "pitch" on forming a new community organization, temporary called The Midway Organization (TMO).

100-3731-
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 15 1971

8 SEP 13 1971

During my diacussion with him, I reminded him that according to his vows, as a priest, his main function was to devote his time and effort in comforting the sick and dying and preaching from the Bible.

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-0-79110

This man persisted in carrying out his lying tactics and misleading the people in my community.

There is another man by the name of "Father Roland Smith" who with "Father Conlon" comes from Canada, who claims to be doing social work and wants to improve our community.

There is also another priest whose name is Father Leonard Dubi is assistant pastor at St. Daniel the Prophet Church, located at 52nd and Natoma Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who continually agitates and leads marches through our city and I strongly feel that since this man works in conjunction with "Saul Alinsky", that he is a "Marxist" also.

I would strongly recommend that an investigation by the F.B.I. be conducted on these three men.

I am enclosing newspaper clippings on just a portion of their activities, which I feel are "Red Dominated" to some degree.

I served in the United States Navy during World War #2 and do not want our Country to become just another "Communist State".

Thanking you for many honorable years to our Country, I remain,

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enc:

100-3731-67

CHANGED TO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-25-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

190-37504-1

OCT 20 1982

NBH/pam

1 - Mr. H. A. Bassett
(F. M. Mullen)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

Mr. W. R. Wannall

2/4/75

1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
(F. J. Cassidy)

Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
(L. J. Bruno)
1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.
1 - Mr. L. A. Crescioli

ALLEGED POSSESSION BY COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/18/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw 22,250

This is to advise of details of a recent telephone call to the Department of the Air Force by columnist Jack Anderson's office inquiring as to the reason for prior Air Force interest in FBI information concerning civilian Saul Alinsky (who is deceased and was subject of closed Bureau security case 100-3731).

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) Headquarters recently advised Bureau liaison that the Department of the Air Force received a telephonic inquiry on 1/21/75 from Mr. Spear, member of columnist Jack Anderson's staff, as to the reason for receipt of FBI information concerning civilian Saul Alinsky. Spear stated he had copies of FBI information furnished to AFOSI, adding that he was in possession of some 20 or 30 files going back to 1968 or 1969 on radicals who are also U. S. citizens. Spear specifically referred to Boston FBI communication dated 2/25/69, which was provided to the OSI office in Davisville, Rhode Island; and to another FBI field office communication dated January, 1969, (apparently referring to Chicago LHM dated 1/7/69), which was annotated as having been sent via courier to the OSI office in Chicago. Spear inquired as to the reason for Air Force interest in Mr. Alinsky and, further, whether the Air Force routinely received FBI information on U. S. citizens.

Air Force confirmed to Spear that OSI did receive FBI communications regarding Saul Alinsky, resulting from a routine background investigation conducted in November, 1966, concerning Alinsky's son who was then a member of the Air Force

65-74690

1 - 100-3731

Enclosures

LAC:jcp
(8)

100-3731-

NOT RECORDED
136 FEB 25 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

57 FEB 27 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-74690-23

and under consideration for Top Secret clearance. Air Force further explained that it also received FBI information concerning threats to its bases or personnel and on criminal cases such as theft of Government property.

Attached to this communication is a copy of Air Force memorandum dated 1/21/75 which was furnished to Bureau liaison on 1/22/75 and in which is contained full details of above Air Force contact with Mr. Spear. Also attached is one Xerox each of Chicago letter and LHM dated 1/7/69 and Boston airtel and LHM dated 2/25/69 concerning Saul David Alinsky which communications were specifically referred to above by Spear. A Xerox of Jack Anderson's column, appearing in the 1/26/75 issue of the Washington Post, is also attached, in which is mentioned that FBI memos on late labor agitator Saul Alinsky were routinely forwarded to Navy and Air Force. Recent contact with Naval Investigative Service Headquarters revealed no record of contact by Jack Anderson's office with the Department of the Navy in above regard.

OSI Headquarters has advised Bureau liaison that their files do not contain the aforementioned two FBI communications concerning Alinsky, indicating that these items may have been destroyed, which is OSI normal procedure when information is of no further interest. OSI also advised that usual procedure dictates that when FBI reports or LHMs are received at Headquarters or local offices of OSI, the FBI transmittal slips forwarding such communications are immediately destroyed, and the communications are inserted in the respective OSI case files. Chicago FBI Office Supervisor, Robert T. Piper, advised on 1/28/75 that it was normal practice to type the notation "via courier" on the transmittal slips forwarding FBI reports and LHMs to the local office of OSI.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
65-74690

OBSERVATIONS:

Information in the aforementioned letterhead memoranda concerning Alinsky indicated dissemination had been made to local offices of OSI, explaining how Spear had knowledge of OSI receipt of these documents. No annotations, however, were noted on the FBIHQ or Chicago Office copies of the 1/7/69 LHM, indicating this dissemination had been made "via courier" (the notation "via courier" is normally inserted on the FBI transmittal slip). Both communications were noted to have been also disseminated to U. S. Secret Service at Headquarters level via courier. The statement by Mr. Spear that the aforementioned Chicago FBI Office LHM was annotated to the effect that the local OSI office received its copy via courier may well have been volunteered in order to further protect Jack Anderson's alleged source at U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

We have investigated (Bufile 65-74690) [redacted] a former employee of a private computer firm working in a 1971-1972 project at Secret Service, as a possible source of FBI documents compromised in Jack Anderson's columns since 5/1/72. Our investigation failed to develop direct evidence of anyone, including [redacted] furnishing Anderson with the documents and the Department of Justice and the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia have declined prosecution on charges of espionage or theft and illegal possession of Government reports. As a result, this case has been closed.

b6
b7C

When queried by Bureau liaison as to whether or not anyone at the Department of the Air Force questioned Mr. Spear as to the propriety of Jack Anderson's possession of above FBI documents, Captain Joseph Gonterwitz of OSI Headquarters replied that the attached Air Force memorandum is a complete transcript of the 1/21/75 contact between Jack Anderson's office and the Air Force, indicating that no one questioned Mr. Spear on this point.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY
COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF
FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
65-74690

ACTION:

That the above information indicating Jack Anderson's staff has specific copies of FBI communications be inserted in Bureau file 65-74690, which matter concerns alleged leaks to Jack Anderson through U. S. Secret Service.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
DATE 06-25-2010

TO :ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

SECRET

DATE: 12/13/72

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

(U) FROM :LEGAT, HONG KONG [(163-1688) (P)] (S)

(U) SUBJECT: [SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (SCO)] (S)
[FPC

100-3731-66

ReBulet, 7/26/72, captioned [redacted] FPC; SAUL D. ALINSKY, FPC", and HONlet to Bureau, 10/31/72, captioned "NEW LEFT - FOREIGN INFLUENCE, INTERNAL SECURITY".

100-1146997-84-166

(S) [redacted] Also enclosed for the additional information of Chicago are single copies of relets and enclosure; HONlet, 7/10/72, relating to [redacted] and ALINSKY, and HONlet, 11/8/72, with enclosures regarding [redacted] (S)

HONfiles contain no information identifiable with the Christian Industrial Committee of the Hong Kong Christian Council referred to in enclosed [redacted] (S)

REQUEST OF BUREAU:

(U) Check Bufiles on [SCO,] (S) Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), [redacted] and ALINSKY for any information relating to request set forth in enclosed [redacted] (S)

LEADS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CHICAGO

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1.2.4.2 1,3
Date of Review 12/13/2002
222,250 5/14/82

7 - Bureau (Enc. 12) ENCLOSURE
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
(1 - Bufile 163-) [redacted]
(1 - Bufile 163-) (SAUL D. ALINSKY)
(2 - Chicago)

100-3731
NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 16 1973

3 - Hong Kong
(1 - 163-1671) [redacted]
(1 - 163-1672) (SAUL D. ALINSKY)

SECRET

JDM/bgj
(10)

08 APR 3 1973

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AL FILED 1763-34

(U) [HON 163-1688] (S)

SECRET

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(U) Check indices on [SCO, IAF,] and ALINSKY, and conduct appropriate investigation in an effort to obtain (S) information requested [ ] (S) Further, request any positive information be set forth in (S) an LHM for dissemination to [ ] (S)

b1
b6
b7C

SECRET

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [x] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main to Sum References Only

Per [redacted] b6 b7C

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject Alinsky, Saul D.

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# 401 Date 1/22 Searcher Initials 205

Prod. [illegible]

FILE NUMBER AN 2 SERIAL

	100-3731
	100-3731-10 Sum 4/27/59
	1-611 Sum 10/28/70
	Saul David (aka)
	SI
	Saul Davis (aka)
	SI
	Sal (aka)
	SI
	Saul
	100-3731-621 Sum 2/11/71
	Sal David (aka)
	SI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BTJ/MDU

222,250

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [x] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention [redacted] 1018 RED
- [ ] Return to [redacted]

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main to Su[redacted]es Only
  Per [redacted]

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject Industrial Areas Foundation

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# 421 Date Y22 Searcher Initials 205

Prod. LA

FILE NUMBER JAN 2 SERIAL 2

I 100 - 3731

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

222,250

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

SECRET

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject [Society for Communities Organization]
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# 401 Date 1/22 Searcher Initials 205

Prod. 1A

JAN 23 1972

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

I [163 - 34756 Incoming serial 1]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-25-2010

Class. & Ext. By SP8BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1.2.42 1.3
Date of Review 1/22/2003
5/14/82

222,250

SECRET

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

SUMMARY
(Correlation)

AKA:
BIRTHDATE: 1/30/09 (non-verified)
BIRTHPLACE: Chicago, Ill.
SPOUSE: Jean Graham Alinsky
LOCALITY:

100-3731

SEARCHED ON: 9/25/70

ex-spouse Helen Simon Alinsky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-22-2010 BY NSC 60322LP/PLJ/CC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-22-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-22-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

All Reference Summary b6 b7C

Started: 2/25/70

By: [redacted]

Total Refs: 237

A Linsky, Saul David

NF 100-37731

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-22-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

all Lefse
refs: 116

Alinsky, Saul

NF 100-3231

See: Publications
Alphabetical Section

Do not destroy I "The Economist", May 13, 1967 p. 629

Do not destroy I "National Review", June 27, 1967 p. 683

Do not destroy I See: Publications
Alphabetical Section
"The Dissent", July-Aug 1967
p.# 469

DESTROY I 9-49604-85 p.# 22

DESTROY I 14-2941-93 p.# 10

DESTROY ✓ SI 61-7341-9-361 to MF ser 7 p1

DESTROY I 62-0-69125

DESTROY I 62-75147-43-27 p.# 104

DESTROY I 62-104490-7

DESTROY I 62-111331-2

DESTROY I 62-112081-330 ep. # 21

DESTROY I 94-58128-5

DESTROY I -6

DESTROY I 100-3-6-1727

DESTROY I 100-3-69-7188 ep. # 15

DESTROY ✓SI 100-3-72-1519 ep. # 7252 MF rev 21 p 9

DESTROY I 100-135-225

DESTROY I 100-135-9-166 ep 2

DESTROY ✓SI 100-7061-1251 to MF rev 7 p 1, 2

DESTROY
DESTROY ✓SI 100-2512-40 MF rev 7 p 2 (2 cards)

DESTROY I 100-10355-337

DESTROY ✓ SI 100-11507-289 MF SER 7 p 2

DESTROY ✓ SI -290 MF SER 7 p 2

DESTROY ✓ SI 100-15252-118 up # 141 MF ser 21 p 9

DESTROY I 100-35658-9-39

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DESTROY I 100-106670-2024

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DESTROY I 100-332346-16

✓ VI 100-338974-71 name appears in notebook of Benichou 1945

DESTROY ✓ SI 100-344527-85 p. # 18 MF rev 10-p 2

DESTROY I 100-357157-1

DESTROY ✓ SI 100-359697-1 to 100-346274-2 p1 (25)

DESTROY I 100-372598-A-Daily Worker 12/15/50

DESTROY I 100-405485-1

DESTROY ✓ SI 100-425822-58 p. # 9, 18 MF 35 p1-3; rev 36 p1

DESTROY I 100-425828-29

DESTROY I 100-438794-232

DESTROY I 100-438794-659

DESTROY I 100-438794-A - Evening Star (Washington) 8/20/68

DESTROY SI 100-439048-8-38to14-2941-93ep10 (2)

DESTROY I 100-439190-10-20x7p. #13, 14, 16, 17

DESTROY I 100-442367-79 p. #34

DESTROY I 100-442529-286p. #292

DESTROY I -859p. #26, 11

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DESTROY I 100-449613-17

DESTROY SI 100-450267-1 p.# 17 to 14-2941-93 ep10 (2)

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DESTROY I 105-70374-4329 p.# 19

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DESTROY I 121-23,556-28 pp. 22

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DESTROY I -60264

DESTROY I 140-34783-5

DESTROY I 157-0-A-New York Times 8/2/65

DESTROY I 157-4-6-11

DESTROY I 157-6-1-421 pp. 26

DESTROY I 157-6-6-343 pp. 2

DESTROY I -363

DESTROY I -389

DESTROY T/157-4-6-404

DESTROY I -480 sp. #27

DESTROY I -540

DESTROY I -548

DESTROY I -577 sp. #4

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DESTROY I -708

DESTROY I -764 sp. #5

DESTROY I -819 sp. #4

DESTROY I -822

DESTROY I 157-6-8-2152

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DESTROY I -4286

DESTROY I -4302

DESTROY I -5827

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DESTROY I -367 ep. # 1

DESTROY I -432

DESTROY I -458 ep. # 19

DESTROY I 157-6-34-1951 ep. # 15

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DESTROY I 157-6-47-806 ep. # 18

DESTROY I 157-6-53-898

DESTROY I 157-6-64-1800

DESTROY I 157-370-4-4818 ep. # 189

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DESTROY I 157-5330-1 sp. # 18

DESTROY I 157-5551-19X1

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DESTROY VSI 157-8120-19 MF rev 42 sp 4 MF rev 41 sp 2

LGT

DESTROY I 157-8250-2

DESTROY I 157-8713-4

DESTROY SI 157-10185-2 to 157-8250-2 ep 1,2,3 (13) Parg. 2

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all Left
refs: 44

A Linsky, Saul David

MF 100-3731

DESTROY I 100-438294-248

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DESTROY I -985

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DESTROY I 100-439190-15-13 p. # 24

DESTROY I 100-442529-859 p. # 26

DESTROY I 100-444762-24

DESTROY I 105-172076-2

DESTROY I 105-172111-3

DESTROY I 151-3377-12

DESTROY I 157-4-6-11

DESTROY I 157-6-1148

DESTROY I 157-6-6-505

DESTROY I -506

DESTROY I -548

DESTROY I -584

DESTROY I 157-6-6-689

DESTROY I -208

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DESTROY I -255

DESTROY I 157-6-9-1810

DESTROY I -1918

DESTROY I -4379 pp. 8

DESTROY I 157-6-10-950

DESTROY I -13556 pp. 67

DESTROY I 157-6-12-799

DESTROY I 157-6-45-525

DESTROY I 157-6-47-807

DESTROY I 157-6345-1

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DESTROY I -26

DESTROY ✓SI 157-8120-19 MF ser 41 ep 4 MF ser 42 ep 2

DESTROY I 157-8250-6

DESTROY I 157-8583-4 p. 7

DESTROY I 157-9342-35

DESTROY ✓ SI 157-9935-2 MF ser 46 ep 1

all Refs.
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Alinsky, Saul D.

MF 100-3731 (2 cards)

MF 100-3731-10 Summary 4/27/59

DESTROY I 61-7511-149 sp. # 10

DESTROY I - 165 sp. # 11

DESTROY I - 288 sp. # 4

DESTROY I 62-0-72307

DESTROY I 62-26225-124

DESTROY I 62-26225-116-79

DESTROY I -100

DESTROY ✓ ST 62-28488-A-C Chicago Daily News 11/3/49 To MF Serv 21-P

DESTROY I 94-1-44-99

DESTROY I 100-356658-9-89

DESTROY I 100-356658-463-7

DESTROY I -8

DESTROY I -10

DESTROY I 100-106670-2404

DESTROY I 100 - 1115397 - 25

DESTROY ✓ SI 100 - 225892 - 25 MF Rev 7 p 2

DESTROY I 100 - 405485 - 1

DESTROY I 100 - 427841 - 1

DESTROY I 100 - 438794 - 248

DESTROY I 100 - 439190 - 10 - 20 X 7 p. #13, 14, 16, 17

DESTROY I 121 - 295556 - 28 p. # 22

DESTROY I 140 - 0 - 60264

DESTROY I 150 - 6 - 6 - 382

DESTROY I - 413

DESTROY I 157-6-6-416

DESTROY I -485

DESTROY I -546

DESTROY I 157-6-9-1810

DESTROY I -1918

DESTROY I 157-6-9-A-Chicago Daily News 4/3/62

DESTROY I 157-6-9-A-Chicago Daily News 4/9/62

DESTROY I 157-6-9-A-Chicago Daily News 4/11/62

DESTROY I 157-6-10-950

DESTROY I 157-6 3445-A-The Times Union 6/18/66

DESTROY V157-6345-A-New York Times 6/20/66

DESTROY V-161-4719-31 p. #19

all Refs
refs: 3

Alinsky, Sol David

DESTROY I 157-6-4-2235

DESTROY I 157-6-9-1827

DESTROY I -1918

Solinevski, One all ref
ref. 1

NI 100-438794-229

Alinsky, [illegible] [illegible]

all Refs.
refs: 13

Alinsky, Sol

MF 100-3731

DESTROY I 94-58259-7

DESTROY I 100-30835-279

DESTROY I 100-346274-2

DESTROY SI -3 to 100-346274-2 p1 (25)

DESTROY I 100-442529-286 p# 297

DESTROY I 140-0-91431

DESTROY I 151-3377-12

DESTROY I 157-6-9-1827

DESTROY I -1918

DESTROY I -4416

DESTROY I 157-6-23-384

DESTROY I 157-6-45-575

all Refs.
refs: 2

Alinsky, David

b6
b7C

NR 100-3731-43 [redacted]

✓ NR 151-3377-4

all Refs.
refs: 1

Alinsky, Sal

MF 100-3731

all Refs
refs: 1

A Linsky, Saul Davis

DESTROY 157-6-15-1723

all Refs
refs: 2

A Linsky, Sol D.

DESTROY ✓ SI 1-4-6577 to MF ser: 4 p. 1

DESTROY 100-442529-286 p. # 292

all Refs.
refs: 1

A Linsley, Saul

MF 100-3731

all Refs.
refs: 1

A Linski, S.

DESTROY

SI 100-115397-4 to 100-115397-25 (21)

all Refs.
refs: 3

Alinski, Saul

DESTROY I 100-7660-3842

DESTROY SI 100-115397-4 MF rev 7 p2

DESTROY I 157-5320-1 p. 16

all Refs.
refs 1

Alinski, Saul D.

MF 100-3731

all Refs
refs: 2

Alinski, Sol

MF 100-3731

DESTROY

I 100-16-10-1114 #.36

all Refs.
refs: 1

Alinski, Sol D.

MF 100-3731

all refs.
refs: 2

Aulinsky, Saul

DESTROY I 157-8583-4 p. #4

DESTROY I -7

all refs.
refs: 1

~~Aulinsky, Saul David~~

~~157-8583-4 p. #4~~ No card located in G. I. card made on Saul David Alinsky - see p. 18 of 55.

all refs.
refs. 1.

Alensky, Saul

DESTROY

V 157-6-5-538

all refs.
refs. 1

Olinsky, S.

√ NI 100-361367-1 #6 SSN# 056-07-4139

all refs.
refs: 2

Olinsky, Saul D.

MF 100-3731

~~DESTROY~~ ✓ SI 1-4-6404 to MF Rev 5

ALL LOGICAL BUILDUPS, BREAKDOWNS, AND VARIATIONS OF NAME AND ALIAS WERE SEARCHED AND NO RECORD WAS FOUND EXCEPT THOSE LISTED:

Spouse: Jean Graham Libby

(Insufficient amount of info. at this time for a Correlation Summary.)