Post Office Box 812 Chicago, Illinois

October 21, 1940

Special Agent in Charge Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I wish to edvise that the following information was submitted to this office by Eajor 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:

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.

brought to the attention of this office, I do not have any previous information concerning him, nor do I have 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 dats relative to the dommity 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.

WELLS WE ECORDED

WED/eho S/U/80 NSPEBBYXED W. S. DEVEREAUTBUREAUTIVETUSATION
OC: Bureau SOO, 350 MW Special Agent in Charge
1 OCT 24 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

.

St. Paul, Linnesota Rovember 20, 1940

Special Agent in Charge Chicago, Illinois,

> ROL SAUL DE ALIHSKY INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION

UR. WALTER THETER, Applishant Superintendent of the Minnosota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, advised on Revenber 19th, 1940 that the above individual operating under the mane Industrial Areas Foundation, is attempting to organize a group in South St. Paul to be known as the South St. Paul Cormon Council involving representatives from industry, labor, and churches.

This man ALIESKY olding to come from Chicago and to have organized similar groups in the stockyard areas of St. Paul. The Minnesota Bureau of Griminal Approhension is interested in this person and his activities as it is felt he may be interested in organizing some type of Commistic or subversive group in the packing arda of South st. Paul.

I would appropriate if you would chook your files and advice me of any such data relative to this man or his organization.

Very truly yours,

ACB:CX

A. G. DEPERS Special Agont in Charge

INDEXED

cc-Bureau

federal bureau of invéstigation 3 . 意NOV 22 1940. U.S. Deparament of Justice

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS ASE ORIGINATED AT CHICA	90, ILLINOIS		· File no.	100-522
Chicago, Illinois	1/22/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/13/41	REPORT MADE BY	ESB:AO
SAUL D. ALTINSKY O INDUSTRIAL AREAS	ROUNDATION	<u> </u>	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURIT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	Industrial	Areas Foundati	re Director of the long Investigation partment reveals	
Proto-GSA(Ci	No informatinclined.	ter and reputat tion that he is Alleged purpos	ion to be good. Communistically se of the Foundatio	umirce_
REUD 11-81-15 9 FORM. 4-28-59	a pro. a	C.	now sig- 10-12	2-66
REFERENCE: Re Saul Dalins DETAILS:	•		Office dated icago Office	nconfine
Čhicago Police Depar	tment for inv	ntitled matter	was referred to t a report was subs	9 4 , 0, 40
quently received cov	Officer O'S	hests report s	totad that SAUT D	30 E37
8 South Michigan Ave telephone, Hyde Park 10 O'Shea did not discl organizations nor di or exhibited any act	nue, and resi : 0689. The i ose that ALIN d it disclose s against the	the Industrial des at 5529 So nvestigation c SKY is a membe	Areas Foundation, uth Blackstone Aver onducted by Officer of any un-America	nue's
APPROVED AND CONTROL OF THE POPULATION OF THE PO	SPECIAL AGENT	/Xerofa	. 7//	- SJP 1547 FEB 5 1947
EIFES SECTION	to Bi	JAHra	4 1941	

No oriminal 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 ALTINSKY 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, 1950 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	61
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.

CLOSED

Saint Paul, Minnesota January 7, 1941

100-0

Special Agent in Charge Chicago, Illinois

ь Rot SAUG D. ALIESKY O INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOURDATION INTERNAL SECURITY - (R)

Dear Sir:

Reference is had to your letter of December L. 1940. wherein you advise that the files of the Chicago office reveal that SAUL D. ALIESKY 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. Faul Office con-

The St. Paul Office has no further information as yet concerning ALINGAY, 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

The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is interested in ALIESET and his activities, as it is folt 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 ALIESKY 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

STH:JCC. C. C. to Bureau Very truly

A. G. Borons

Special Agent in Charge

Chicago, Illinois December 4,1940

Special Agent in Charge St. Paul, Minnesota

Ro: SAUL D. ALINSKY
OINDUSTRIAL 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.

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.

WSD: IAJ ALL INCOMPANIES OF THE STREET OF TH

m &

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION \

ITO NO. 1 HIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ST.	PAUL, MINNESON	PA	PILE NO. 100 , 891			
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/2,7/1:1	THOMAS W. PERRIN	YT		
TLE			CHARACTER OF CASE	49		
SAUL D. ALINSKY OINDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION			INTERNAL SECURITY - R			
rnopsis of facts: GENCY PLATO — G SA RO. REC'D 4-81-57 EP'T FORM. 4-28-5	not believe that he him	ALINSKY to be self investigat	and he says that he does a Communist on the grounds ted ALINSKY.			
ETAILS: Opposite Port per	MR. WALTER Minnesota B he had rece Grand Build KELLY'S com SAUL D. ALI on the fact as an Indus foundation stockyard a the childre communicati Chicago whi SAUL D. ALI say as to w	WINTER, Assistiureau of Crimitived a complaining, South St. plaint consist NSKY was a Comthat he was that he was thial Areas Fois to promote reas and to but he MR. WINTER ons from the Bureau said NSKY was not a	ant Superintendent of the nal Apprehension advised that it from FALLON KELLY, 200 Paul, regarding ALINSKY, ed of the fact that he belief was base rying to promote what is knowndation. The object of the citizenship for children of ild better citizens out of said that he had received etter Business Bureau of that as far as they knew Communist. They yould not they knew anything especially	ved d wn		
APPROVED AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVED ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVE	since his of vestigation MR. KELLY swas giving St. Paul. Areas Found	complaint to MR of his own co said he first materials before MR. KELLY asked ation and because sure, with when	acted and he now says that) . WINTER he has made an in- ncerning SAUL D. ALINSKY et ALINSKY when ALINSKY a group of men in South 3. d him about his Industrial me interested. However, he om he was dealing and so	3 ·		
COPIES OF THIS	HERRIN	ED CHARACT	83/- B (XXXA6)	7 194		
5∺Bureau 2⇔Chicago	13 3/2/80 13 3/2/80	assum fi	B 27 1941	wa-		
1 NUM	1 copy CIA-311/		FUE D. B			

100-891

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. KEILY 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 X BUDD, MARSHALL FIELD, New York City, MISS KA THRYN LEWIS,
Washington, D. C., STUYVESANT PEABODY, G. HOWLAND SHAW, Washington, D. C.,
HERMON D X SMITH, Chicago, BISHOP BERNARD J SHEIR, Treasurer and
SAUL D. ALINSKY, Executive Director.

CLOSED

fice Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERN

DATE: August 2

SAC, Chicago

SAUL D. ALINSKY DATE 5/11 Executive Director 300,050

Industrial Area Poundation

Chicago, Illinois

Reference is made to Fureau 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 apar SAUL L. OLINSKY. The request from the Bureau stated information was Mr. desired regarding the character, reputation and ability of Mr. ALINSKI, who is being considered as a prospective lecturer on juvenile delingrenovefor the FBI National Academy.

A review of Mr. ALIXXXY'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: 112" 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. B. 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 HECCEDED & INNEMED 100

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

711 57SEP2119 King the

Director, 8/23/44

RE: SAUL D. AIJNSKY
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 GAPDNER HOWIAND 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 JA 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:NLB 67-8064 Office Me.

naum • uniti.____ ies government

TO

MR. H. H. CLEGG-

DATE: SEPTEMBER 14 1944

FROM H

MR. H. J. LEAHY

SUBJECT:

SAUL D. ALINSKY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INDUSTRIAL AREA FOUNDATION CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS PROSPECTIVE LECTURER - FBI NATIONAL HERE 3 LELISSIFED

MIE 5/11/80 NSP8BID/Imu

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 TBI 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. Faul. Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois and Kansas City, Missouri. The Board of Directors of this organization is composed of such people as Marshall Field. Now 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 tenderon between racial groups in the over-crowded areas in which the Foundation operates.

No derogatory information concerning Alinsey has reported by the Chicago Office or was found in the Bureau files. However, the Chicago Office reported that Alinsky's wife, Heleneralinsky, is a member of the brate, County and Municipal Workers Union, which endorsed the Right to Work Concess in 1939, and the Municipal Workers of America in 1940. The Chicago Police Pepartment indicates that she was a member of the Jackson Park Brench of the American League for Peace and Democracy in Hovember, 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-

Ur. William Fracterson

60 U. W. C. Trailer Court

Chapel Util, North Carolina

Scor Ur. Patterson

MINITED WARRED IN SPERT IN WARRED ON JOSO

Tour letter of January 6, 1947, has been recaived and I want to thank you for the thoughts which
prompted you to write as you did. Pursuant to a longstanding policy of this Europe to will not be possible
to advise of the recults of any investigation undertaken;
however, in view of your expressed interest in the
subject of Communica I am enclosing general naterial
on this subject which I thought night be of interest
to you.

Sinderely yours,

Inclored

John Edgar Hoover Espector

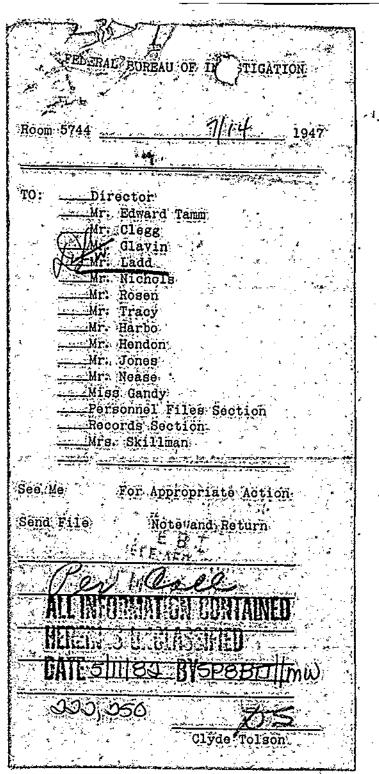


Am Legion Speech CYO Speech Listen Closely

FRY: HRD

10101 10101 10101 10101 1 M

69 U. M. C. Trailes Court Chapel Hill, n.C. ____6 - Jan 4/6 7 Dear Mr. Hooves, book "REVEILLE FOR BADICALS" by Saul St. alinsky published in 1945 by the University of Chicago Press. copyringleted 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 original and two purpose of the People's Organization which is advocated in this book I think (and hope sin . wrong) that & sense something phony. For instance, if certain clever Russe Communists should decide to attempt a hunnied formation of a gigantic nationwide organization, yes realized that the people would never "fall for it" under its true name, they could enceivably cook up just such a scheme as this, convert millions to its tadecalism and then, step by painless small step, 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 of my suspicious prove to be of incorrect, I will be glad of they prove to be correct, we will all be better of for knowing it! yours for liberal progress within the Do of national Security \$ 5 64 3 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED | 2000 2 Patterson DATE SINIBO BYSPOBIDLIMW JOD, 050 I P. S. If this is the "compteenth" communication you have had on this matter, I apologize. It just. happens that I never saw the book until today



58 MG 17-1944

Office Memorandum • united states government
TO : Mr. LADDE ALE MONTH OF CONTATUED CONFIX DATE AL 7/14/47
FROM . T P 1877 189 (VV CHOVEL O'MEN'S ISE.
Class. & Ext. By SP8 51 Hmw. Class. & Ext. By SP8 51 Hmw. Reason - 13.11 1, 518103 CONNECTIONS WITH UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORRIES OF WIERICA STRIKE 1/46 5/18/80
On 1/20/46 Confidential Informant a technical surveillance advised that ALINSKY addressed a mass meeting of striking UPWA workers at the Boulevard Auditorium, Ashpland Ave., and Van Burean St., Chicago, Ill(100-35658-9p8)
On 1/21/46 LOUISE THOMPSON PATTERSON, District President of the INO told Confidential Informant 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. (100-35658-9-5099)
Confidential Informant 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, (81-7341-9-361)
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)
The Chicago office advised on 5/34/46 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)
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)
ACTIVITIES ARISING OUT OF HIS WRITING OF REVEILLE FOR RADICALS"
On 1/25/46 Confidential Informant a tech, advised that CARL HIRSCH, Daily Worker representative in Chicago had been urged by MARK/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)
On 3/21/46 Confidential Informant apparently ateck, advised that SAUL ALINSKY, author of REVEILLE FOR RADICALS", but note otherwise identified,

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 BAFRC ALINSKY told the informant that the receipts and royalties received from the French and Italian Editions were going directly to the Spanish Republican Government. (100-7061-1251p4)

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 references 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 LATTERSON, 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 vas/all right. He later turned sour. No one knows how he stands now but are in doubt about his reliability".

Mary DOYIE previously identified, informed Confidential Informant 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 DOYIE 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 farm more left than they are". (100-35658-9-39pl,2)

MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informant 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)

-CONFIDENTIAL»

b2

b2 b7D

MINESHEE

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 Moat 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 information 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 Marcon" revealed that the Socialist Louth League (SYL) would present Saul Alinsky, Director, Chicago Back of the Yard Council on a forum discussion on "John L. Lexis." 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. Altnsky's name in Bufiles is not identical with the spelling of his name by the correspondent, however, the organization mentioned is identical.

Office Memorindum. UNITED STATES GOVERNME DS V. Ladd. 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. Vones 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 recel yed word that the subject was active in stiring up Communistic activities among labor residential people. DML:da. III 80 RYSPOBE

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100-3731-9

Ur. 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,

DEC 1 8 195 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

MAILED 19 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED John Edgar Hoover
DATE 5/15/80BY 5P8BIJ/Imwatrector

NOTE: Bufile 100-3731 reflects that arginvestigation was made in 1944 concerning Mr. Saul D. Alinsky, Executive Director, Industrial Area Foundation, Chicago, Filinois, 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)

(See Next Page)

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Al I. Flood

Justice of the Beace WEST PHOENIX PRECINCT Phoenix, Arizona

December 14, 1953

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 Ladustrial 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.

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Sincerely yours,

Justice of the Peace of West Phoenix Precinct.

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April 27, 1959

Herein is unclassified except WHERE SHOWN THERWISE.

SAUL D. ALINSKY

SIUL DIKALINGA Thoro are attached heroto copies of two investigative reports representing a limited type investigation conducted concerning Er. Alinsky in 1941. In addition thereto, the files of this Bureau reveal the following information which appears to Illinois rolate to Er. Alinsky.

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in April, 1946, that District One, United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPNA) - CIO, arranged for and gave a banquet at the Morrison Notel in Chicago on May 20, 1946, honoring Saul Alinsky, author of "Rovelle for Radicals" for Alingkyla assistance during a UPWA strike in January, 1946. The informant reported that alineky, working with one Herbert Harch, a Communist Party member, and other communists in the UPVA, took an active part in organizing the program for this affair and also in. proparing 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 Tards Neighborhood Connoil, was one of the members of the faculty. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past indicated that Saul Alinaky was known to be very prominent with the comminists in the Chicago area. The informant advised that a number of the other mombers of the faculty were known Communist Party members, nuch as Stude Torkol, Robert Travis, and Sidney Ordower. (100-346274-3). BEC 40 100-51 21

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November 2, 1959

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

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 of 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 juvenila 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

Enclosura-100-425828 🗤 900-3731-10 1 - 100-3731 (Saul Alinsky) oisan - Mr. DeLoach ledden Mr. Rosen ledgre Mr. Belmont NOT RECORDED 126 NOV 4 11959 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED sisles - Mr. Baumgardnen DATE SIB/80 BYSP8BU/IMW of Mr. Simpson int Mr. O'Connor. ic storyherspmigs 9 عدر محدد D AMIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont RE: AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL 100-425828

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 0 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'Toolo'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:

Meno Daugardner to Belmont Ret AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL 100-425828

- 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.
- and clarify with 0 Toole the status of the three individuals named by him, i.e., whether they were retained by 0 Toole's group or were allegedly exhibiting "FBI reports" so that we will be in possession of all the facts. If inquiry disclosed 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.

100 -373/- 11

October 1, 1962

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Dear

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,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCI ASSIFIED

II. Edgar Hoover

DATE 5/11/80 CYSP8BIJ IMW John Edgar Hoover 000,050 Director

NOTE: See next page.

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NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent. Bufiles reflect the Industrial Area Foundationwas formed in January, 1940, and the organization apparently supervises the research and organizing of the 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. The 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.

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 improvement 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

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CORREGERATION

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MEMBER CHICAGO DEAU ESTATE BOARD

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Mr. Tolson Mr., Belmont Mr. Mohr_ Mr. Callahan -Mr. Conrad. --Mr. DeLoach .. Mr. Evans. Mr. Malone Tele. Room Miss Hat. S Miss Gandy.

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

Challenge Woodlawn Organizer

n Angry-Conflict Stand

angry conflict essentials to produce an orderly revolution; in the modern world, said the edim the city and government has been challenged by the maga. You Hoffman's article in the zine Christian Century.

von. Hoffman, supervisor, of lawn 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 "lowers class Negro neighborhoods", now are in open rebellion against the govern-ment LLL

Outside, reorganizers work ing cone IAE principles, the leg "In the big city slum or ne maintained, can turn the rebel lion and guerrilla warfare against city and social agencies into an corderly revolution and produce vital change. government and society.

Marrism Feared The Christian Century, invits July 18 issue asked, Revolution—What Kind?!" A lead edi-torial of the religious weekly charged that von Hoffman and the IAP are advocating thinly papered over Marxism," and revolution that could tead quite logically to a one-organ ization community, to the dic tatorship of the proletariat, and to a one-party state."

"But the closed society w has /captured spower by the processes described in the a

A leader of the indistrial ticle (von Hoffman's) possesso reas Foundation-wild, called no solutions for the real prob

The IAF leader was Nicholas titled/ "Reorganization" in the you Hoffman, supervisor of Casbah. The North African conduction organizing in Wood! terms casbah, was applied to concentrated Negro areas in the

> 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 or ganizer of The Woodlawn Or ganization (TWO).

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

44Chicago Sun Times Tchicago, Ill.

> Date: Aug. 2, 1962 Edition: 5 Štar Final

Editor: Emmett Dedmon Title: TWO

Character: SM_C \

Classification: 100-39032 Submitting Office: Chicago

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slum the dominant society is Gandhi, von Hoffman argues used by unscrupulous men as being driven; out asaid von new forms and patterns come a ladder to bower. A The Hoffman, "The ultimate was about only when "outsiders" teached last summers when the reorganizers, such as thimself society, which is offered as an New York police were assailed and the IAF come in to by poor bottles hurled from the supply "the final and indispendence of the content of

"low class." Negro; neighbor change to emerge without angry hood." — the heads of clubs conflict. he wrote. hood the heads of clubs of gambling syndicatest and of buildings for Hoffman to Hoffman

and followers loathe and exc. society and a state.

crate, said von Hoffman.

To this the Christian Centimented Nothing small, about that Nothing democratic about the society and a state.

The Christian Century commented Nothing small, about that Nothing democratic about the liked that jone 112 is our system, our government.

Our system, our government, but seeks to substitute for the four society that is loathed and permanent revolution of a

not have the faintest idea how and leaders, can be and is being tor follow up what they have

done In nearly all revolutions from the Russian to that of

order, education, and social and evolutionary Such an idea, work, the good and bad many he declared is "nonsense," eye lied its printing of the von destations of the ruling world, wash," and the "soft way." Hoffman article on the grounds are in full retreat and are close chosen by those reluctant to off presenting a controversial to being driver out entirely make hard decisions.

Scorn Programs 2. ""I hope you will not entertain."

The "actual" leaders of the the false hope of expecting vital.

Change to emerge without angry

and government that leaders sion of the work of running a

execrated, with the entire ap democratic society a ideceptive proval of Mr. von Hoffman, and ineffectual program based on Marxism is China Sees Catalyst Needed on Marxism Is China Von Hoffman argues that the neighborhoods which have that the chosen out their oppressors and recovery the Marxist formula are continuing to wage guestilla warfare against them do destroy democratic structures and leaders can be found to the property of the marxist formula are continuing to wage guestilla warfare against them do destroy democratic structures and have the faintest idea how

a ladder to power. The conduct and arrangement of

Presbyterian publication; justified its printing of the von Hoffman article on the grounds

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i-Mr. Dele 1-m: R 1=Mr. Be I-Mr. Ba 1-Mr. Sin 1-Mr. O'Connor

SAC, Chicago (66-4503)

November 3, 1959

Director, FBI (100-425828)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BATE 5/13/89 BYSP8 BUT IMU 000,050

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 br. O'Toole immediately. In this contact you should:

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 "FBL reports" in order that the Eurean 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

Toison. Belmont DeLoach Enclosures (2) McGuire. Mohr .

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100-373/-NOT RECORDED 176 NOV 5 1959

100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

-53 NOV 12 1959, JOC:JHK:fk:pw

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Letter to Chicago
Re: American Security Council
Information Concerning
100-425828

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 Offoole 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 dérogatory information concerning this Joseph Vilimas.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNCED STATES DEPARTMENT OF USTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Kansas City, Missouri

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 BY SP-1 Corigo

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI It is the property of the FEI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents

are not to be dis "buted outside your agency.

100-3731-112

ENCLOSURE 73

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 soprerning 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, 1864, 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.

Lawrence McNamara, director of Roman Catholic charities for the Kansas City-St. Joseph diocese, and the Rev. John R. Lembcke, jr., rector of the Trinity Episcopal church in Indepedence, 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.

Q

"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 apgry 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.

3,

"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 Lemboke 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 confidental 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

SAUL DAVID ALIN

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.

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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 hase as yet been approached to support these efforts, the supporters to date having been sought mainly from religious and church organizations.

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.

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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)

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Director, FBI

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka. INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS RACIAL MATTERS

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

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UN DED STATES DEPARTMENT OF CISTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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.

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ENCLOSURE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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.

R. P. T.

February 25,1965.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, DC

Dear Sirs:

The Rochester Council of Churches, Rochester, New York s debating the possibility of himing sold in the contract of t 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 thechurch 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.

Enclosed is a stamped, self adressed envelope. Warr rechectfully yours.

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March 4, 1965 _ 373/- 14 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/80 BY SPERDIMU 000,050 Dear 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 SOL GALINSKY 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'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)Felt

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D STATES DEPARTMENT OF

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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 Alinský 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 Presbyteriar Center, apparently under the sponsorship of Reverend Kenneth vaterman, 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, 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

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

include Negro residential elements in Kansas City and which is attempting to dominate the Second Ward. 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 Source concluded by stating that no conflict", specific schedule or program activation has as yet been formulated to implement organizing efforts by the Alinsky Vorganization. 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. 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 Chicagobased 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.

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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 hand-bills denouncing "slumlords." Within 24 hours, the two picketed landlords



had agreed to make the repairs demanded. 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 Trotter -Tele Room Holmes Gandy.

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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 Chirches 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's 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 recruit-ing more Negroes for the police force and plans for low-income housing.

They say there is no Negro leader ship. We have organized neighborhood and block, clubs, with Negroes as leadters: It is our clubs which discovered vio-lations 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, staifed 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 hostlity, 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; elt 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 stirtle racial pot—whether it be Northern clergymen in one case or the IAE 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 heprefers 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 fles 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

We're going to call some of the shots for awnie, instead of The Man. We've waited a long time, and we're going to eash 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 issiles. 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 po-tential 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 participa-tion 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 plant-led 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 repu-tation, 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 it something wasn't done. It was a calculated risk, but I felt.

For all the tough talk and direct ac-tion, 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 clty 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 SOLC 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 out side 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, mear Chicago's: stockyards; was considered by many as the worst in the United States. But the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council transformed group or bitterly feuding ethnic groups

into one of the project working class neighborhoods in Chicago. Ironically, the all-white Back of the Yards is now battling flercely 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 direc-tors is sprinkled with industrialists, laborleaders, and professional men.

IAF has two major functions, organizing neighborhoods with its own staff personner and training representatives of

other groups for such organization. For example, Mr. Alinsky will spend a month this summer conducting a training pro-gram 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 or-ganization 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. Alin-sky'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 325,000.

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 Y -JERROLD K. FOOTLICK here.

of Muscular Techniques Organize Rochester Negroes

In New, York City, hardly anything is 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 dast 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 known recently for his work in anome Neglock.

Saul D. Alinsky, a Chicago iradical 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-ithrowing.

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 Roch ester are an insult to the whole idea of the American way of life." Mr. Alinsky an-nounced "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. mryAlinssy's tame is solidy 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 Air Dallay et les proper a notable die sing stroft [6]. Chicago neighbor hood of widdle Eu-ropeans but he has been best

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., Allnsky and his privately financed Industrial Areas Foundation were invited by the churches to try to weld together fragmented Negro groups and up-grade their living and work-ing conditions:

There is wide dispute about his success, but none about the forthrightness of his tech niques which were direct, rude and almed 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

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The Wall Street Journal . The National Observer _________

People's Worldy-

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compensar to sit down," he

An autoblography 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 captial."

"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 lighting 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 entity of almost the entire, press, radio and television structure in Roch-

ester.

the could very well increase;
the possibility of violence;
without really intending to do
so the afternoon TimesUnjon-declared editorially

According to the president of the Rochester Area Council of Churches, whose Roard of Urban Ministry Invited Allinsky 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. Allinsky'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. Allinsky's abrasive methods.

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

The mild-spoken LAP director was educated as a social ogist 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 humon.

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 addition appointed a citizens and 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 provides 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 antipoverty 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. Maryin Bloom of the State, University branch in Buffalo has faccused Mr. Alinsky of producing in Woodlawn a "sociological hoax" that is "loaded with simmicks."

"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 dges not have any broad-social-

philosophy from 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.

which: to

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, interests.



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UN QD 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 3/3/50 BY S/ 165K/Q

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.

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ENCLOSURE

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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

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

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

"The Rev. John H. Temboke, 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 farticipation"

"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.

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SAC, Chicago

8/5/65

Director, FBI (100-3731) - /8

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1 - Mr. Parkis

SAUL DAVID ALTHSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReKCnirtol and letterhead memorandum dated 7/29/65.

If not proviously 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:

CAP: bmb

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.

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Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED	Tele. Room
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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)	
FROM: (ASAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) (P)	^
RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka Industrial Areas Foundation ALL INFORMATION Chicago, Illinois RACIAL MATTERS HEREIN IS UNCLASS DATE 3/80 BY	IEIED
Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau, dated 6/4/65	•
Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead mem and one copy thereof is indicated for Chicago for infor	orandum; mation.
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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.

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"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.

DATE:

8/12/65

<u> 100-373/</u>-19

TO

SAC, CINCINNATI (80-507)

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."

Bureau

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'RADICAL' TEACHES

Alinsky Holding Classes In Tactics of Social Change

By PETER BART A Special to the New York Times (**) CLAREMONT, Call., Aug. 1 -A graying, heavyset man dressed in a sports shirt, and baggy trousers met with 50 Protestant ministers in a col-lage 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 good them, confuse them, Irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules you'll destroy them."

The man dispensing this ad-

vice 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. Alin-sky's brand of radicalism has had its principal impact in Chi-cago, 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 pation. 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, Buf-falo, Kansas City, Mo., and

perhaps other cities as well.

Meanwhile, Mr. Alinsky has started a series of intensive training programs to indoctri-nate 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 min-isters here at the Claremont Colleges, he moved to North-ern California for another training session with 50 Pres-byterian ministers, also from different parts of the country. Mr. Alinsky plans to accept . 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 controverslai social philosophy. The first sentence will state: wrote "Machiavelli Prince' to tell the 'haves' how to keep it; this is a book to tell

* Basically a Tactician

away."

the 'nave nots' how to take it

Though he likes to talk about revolution, Mr. Alinsky is basically a tactician and organizer rather than an ideologist. In-deed, 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. Allnsky confesses:

fesses:

"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 polities, Mr. Alinsky nonethless has, nothing but contempt for Communism or even increasional liberals." He recalls:

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

C33 New York Times New York, N.Y.

8/2/65 Date: Edition:

Author: PETER BART

Editor:

Title: 'Radical' Teaches Revolt to Clerics

L INFORMATION CONTAINED

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"Mayor-Kelly boss of the Chicago ine, case 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 many who walks out of a norm

a guy who walks out of a room when a discussion turns into a

At the core of his activities is an organization called the Industrial Areas Foundation, set up in 1940 with support from Bishop Bernard J. Shell, the Catholic prelate, Marshai 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.

gay at Amissy to dan any projects, Mr. Alinsky remained any trained staff that I could principal support comes from aloof from the day-to-day batchurch groups, a contrast to tell. He made only occasional they would shad their people to the situation that existed in the visits to town, though remained any trained staff that I could principal support comes from aloof from the day-to-day batchurch groups and the situation with a self-organized a group called supervise. If this sort of this first emonths Mr. Chambers, within a social change. Though I am a common taking the leadership in the following the property of the social change. Though I am a common taking the leadership in the following the social change. Though I am a social change of the social change

August 26, 1965 100-3731-20 MIESINIED BYSPEBUIMW 000,050 Dear 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 Enclosures (2) 1 - Little Rock - Enclosure Our Heritage of Greatness Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony, 3-4-65, on Communist Party, USA ES:klm (4) (See NOTE on page 2), $10 \frac{11}{2}$ $\hat{x}z$ MAILED 30 AUG 2 6 1965 COMM-FBI

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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.

ck, Ark. 20, 1965 Little

MY 5/11/80 BYSP8BDJMW Saul O Alinsky

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

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.

ada Krakal Man.

AUG 27 1965

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

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100-3151-20 Enclosure

Social Surgeon, Go and Get It Radical By Rack
Tells the Nation's Poor In Con

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FIGHT (Freedom Integration WASHINGTO)

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Confidential source #2 is

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

Confidential source #5 is

(Protection of identity requested).

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UNITEOSTATES DEPARTMENT OF NATICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

September 21, 1965

CLASS. & EXT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS MICLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOW OTHERWISE

REASON - FOIN 1 DATE OF REVIEW SAUL DAVID ALINSKY. also known as "Sol Alinsky", Industrial Areas Foundation, Chicago, Illinois

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

RACIAL MATTERS

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 anext. By self-directing now." Reason - FCIM 11, 1-4, 12 2

Date of Review 4/5 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.

APPROPRIATE AG., NCIES, AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING Excluded / from automatic downgrading and SLIP (S) BY declassification DATE 98031

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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.



CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Efforts of such church groups continue to effect a contract with Saul Alinsky's organization to begin. organizing the inmer-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".

PRICE 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 LEIDERSHIP 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 court order. of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE:

BERNARDS. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KDLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D., 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 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.

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.

Confidential source number four informed on August 23, 1944 X that Saul David Alinsky was born January 30, 1909. He is 5 Il 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:

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.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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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 TAF, 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 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 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

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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.

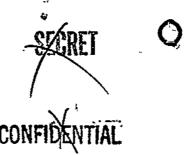
"When the chips are down and the fight is on", Alinsky stated in a letter to Lewis J. Clark, International President of the Packing Union, "no person with the slightest degree of social conscience can abstain from the battle. In this kind of crisis, one has to elect one of two choices: either with the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





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 areacity 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





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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.

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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.

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APPENDĪX

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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 phanges in the teachings of his organization.

APPENDIX

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COLARRENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as the Muslim Cultoof 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.

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APPENDIX

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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UN OED STATES DEPARTMENT OF OSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kansas City, Missouri CONFIDENTIAL September 21, 1965

JATTHU CON POENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Title

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

alsó 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 HEREINIS UNCLASSIFIED DATES SHOO BY 1 C. C.

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This document contains neither recommendations not conclusions of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to the light purish during your agency.

		September 29	ð, 1965	
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'	Dear	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFI DATE <u>5/10/80</u> BY <u>5</u> F	MICIASE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE	SEP 29
	I want to thank you for you ments. I can assure you I	of September 24th has been rece ir complimentary comments and will strive to merit your contin	kind senti - ' E ued approvali &	4 12 PH
	It was certa	ainly good of you to furnish me y	our observa-♀	2

tions; 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

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 ding staff development and the training of personnel in community anizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and promotes development of indígenous community organizations.

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Dear Mr. Hoover In the aug. 23, 1965 issue of U. S. news and leared report there appears a Amole articles on P. 52 Concerning the Community action Framing Center at Pyraceise University. Syracuse, D. Zy. It is Financed in large fort lunder the Powerty Programs weing our les moneys-The program is to train professiones agitators and one David D. Willinsky, self styled professional radical is a passe consult--and and lecturer --Thing be selowed in our Eachery- and paid for four ly public tox dollars How.

2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 å reply and an explanation for such a thing- How much Tarther ofre our government agencies going to go at the beekest of Communista? Do me from our the J.B.I. are The one bulwork we have against complete take outer her those who Do not heliebel in our Freedom and democracion las our Christian Western ivary of life -Dr. Heaver & hope you live a long time in excellent health. I truly Lear for our country, laur Children and grand-Children when there's no one left to speak out boldley and Surch Courage 166 ogomst Communican -

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Gallahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel Mr. Tavel. Mr. Trotter... Tele. Room... Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy... SEP 27 1965 100-3781-16 SEP 2/1 1965 *3-2*= 28-65 mil 29-65 millach EX In-

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-

1TC 9-28-65 mel ack 9-29-65 DFC: mel/ucp Sincerely /s/ DATE 514182 BYSP8BIJ/ImN b€ b7C

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

SYRACUSE, N.Y.

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

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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREICH STOLES BYSPRBIJIMW

COMMUNITY ACTION TRAINING CENTER

likely to enter long careers

They should be roome posses.

They should be young, responsing a week, including evenings, in the field. They should, if possible, be from low income are accepted by most people in neighborhoods of poverty, and not be perceived as destinated 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 their work and to be enablers to the development of organization mistead of the meets.

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 trouble-some to the affluent."

Mr. Alinsky's connection with the





Key figures in "action training" dispute.

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."

ENCLOSURE.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Aug. 23, 1965

October 5, 1965 Dear 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. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Sincerely yours, J. Edgar Hoover HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/10/80 BYSP8BU/Imw

220, 250 1 - Houston - Enclosure NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory regarding 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 wolding a representation of the community organizations. tributions and promotes the development of indigenous community, organizations. Contad DFC:bsn _(4) Sullivan

September 27, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/10/80 BYSP8 BD/IMW 222,250

Mr. Mghr. Mr Mokog Mr. Casper Mr. Callah. Mr. Conrad. Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale. Mr. Rosen. Mr. Spillivan. Mr. Tavel. Mr. Tratter. Tele. Room Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy.

Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont

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

Dear Mr. Höover.

"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 formajority 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. - 3731-23

And so it goes.

And so it goes.

EX102: IREC 14.12.

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 mon-political involvement

b70

Those of us who do work on the <u>local</u> level to support their <u>local</u> police, to roadblock those who would foment <u>local</u> upheaval, and to continue the <u>local</u> 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,

TEP/ja,

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UNITED TATES DEPARTMENT OF JUDICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Kansas City, Missouri

November 18, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 13/100 PV

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, DATE of the salso 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 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. 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.

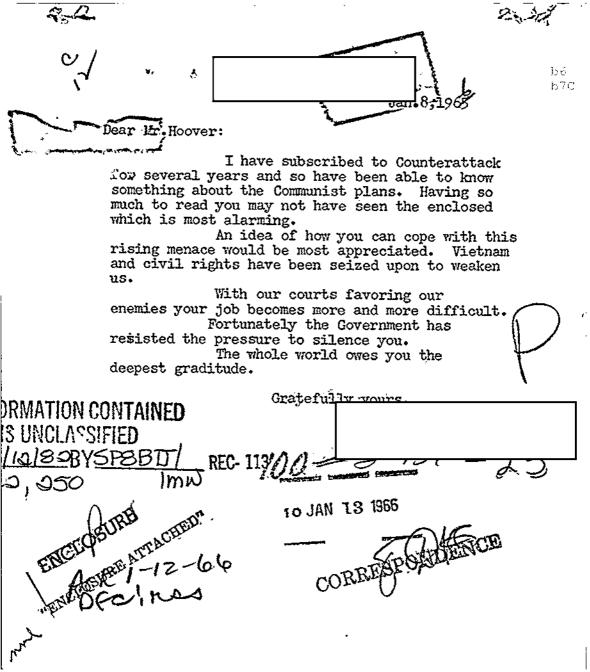
Activation of an Alinsky program in Kansas City, Missouri, will continue to be followed.

January 12, 1966 ALL INFORMATION CONT HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/10/80 BYSP8 B Dear 333,350 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. Sincerely yours, JAN 121 J. Edgar Hoover NOTE: We have had prior correspondence with 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. At thas been necessary to admonish Keenan to desist from attempting to capitalize on his former Bureau association. Sauk Alinsky is known to the Bureau as Executive Secretary Casper Callahan of the Industrial Areas: Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the Contad causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. note continued next page Trotter FETELABE RILL FANCONS JAN 2 51966:

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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.



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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 good 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

Published bi-weekly. Copyright 1965 by American Business Consultants, Inc.

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." A 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 stactivities 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:

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"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 you 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



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,

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		Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau, 11/18/65.
5	letterhe Chicago	Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory ad memorandum; one copy thereof is indicated for for information.
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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.

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.

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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

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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 innercity 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

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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.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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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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 Source observed that many tenants in such units as target. 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.

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 meeting, according to source, were one Hermany Brashears of CORE, St. Louis, Missouri, and Carl Randolph of CORE, Kansas City, Kansas, these CORE representations Lance was scheduled to be a guest. Also present at this 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 Prespyterian 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.

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	With respect to you Department of Justice pertaining information in our files preclude I regret I cannot be of assistance will understand.	my commenting as you de	of the esire.
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Mr. Tolson. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. DeLoach. COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr./Mohr. APR 1 2 1966 Mir. Casper. Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad. WESTERN UNION Mr. Felt. Mr. Galo_ Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan BIA010 1204P EST APR 12,66 0A137 Mr. Tavel. Mr. Trotter O BLAO13 PD WUX BERKELEY CALIF 12 848A PST Tele. Room_ Miss Holmes Miss Gandy. J ÉDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONSTITUTION AVE AND TEN ST NORTH WEST WASHDO 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 **REC 29** CHARLES A RUMMEL. 15 APR 18 1966 ST-108 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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THOMAS F. OLSON THOMAS H. BURCHAM

2855 TELEGRAPH AVENUE BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94705 TELEPHONE THORNWALL 3:9800-

April 21, 1966

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, 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.

Sincerely yours,

Thanks, anyway, for your interest.

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Mir & Edgar Howen Washington D.C. seal sin: I think I read soughlace that you are a Presbyterium, and I am. I belong to 1st Presbyterian church Souger calif. I read that The Presbyterians of San Francisco y cabland have votet 200,000 to give to The "Industrial areas Foundtion", which is headed by one "Saul alinky" of chicago, for leaders among minority groups. It "educated V" by Saul abushy and all The do is count trouble. I wonder if you have tiles any information that you could send med oil this man this could be seed to perhaps change Their mucha as I understand their decision to so spend this same for has comed finte a ster in some circles. Mile

April 27, 1966

Dear

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.

MAILED 19 APR 27 1966. COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours. J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/10/80 BYSP8BIJ/IMW 202,050

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 communistsponsored meetings ! !! E rettied

DeLoach DCM:rss (3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tele, Room

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 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 sum has caused quite a stir in some circles.

Thanks					
/s/					

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^	FROM:	SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-3	80)(C)	Λ	
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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 demanstrations 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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Alinsky said the curtain separating the Negro ghetto from the white community must be overcome or "we will rip it 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 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, <u>President</u> (Pastor of Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church and President of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance);

Alvin Brooks, First Vice President (local chairman of core);— Council For united act. 18

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 archcriminals because of the color of my skin". Hall said the

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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

b6

373632

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 5/10/80 BY5P8B

000,000

Dear

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.

MAILED 19 00T 20 1500

COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

Sincerely yours,

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)

DeLoach ...

Mohi . Wick

Casper

Callahan Conrad

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR, F.B.I.

1- \ me

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, Wilkenson, 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 10/4966 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,?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNICLA'S'FIED DATE 5/10/80 BYSPOBIT I IMW
DATE SI 10/80 BY SPORT I IMW
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Thank You.

ST-103 15 OCT 24 1966.

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F-B I

Date:	10/27	/66

Transmit the following in	
	(Type in plaintext or code)
Via AIRTEL	ATR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
	(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM:

SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka

Sol^OAlinsky

Industrial Areas Foundation

Chicago, Illinois RM

This airtel is to advise the Bureau and Chicago 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 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 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 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 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 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 Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of the Industrial Areas Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of

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)

BU 100-18598

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.

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 community for Neighborhood Schools 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 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.

bé b70 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 PPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.4
UNITED STATES QUERNMENT

Memorandum

то

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 TAF 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 5/10/8-845P8BTJ/Imw
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REC 28 100-3731-34

THE S. SHIPS

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SUBTROITED

JAN 10 Party S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Flan

222,250 HE. CHAIS UNCLI SHED DATE SICHED BYSPOBULIMW

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

AF, Head Introduces Director Who Will Head Organization in Bulfalow ...

Alinsky Plans: First Moves Finding People and Issues

Meets Leaders of East Side Group Plans to Start Program Nov

IVO O'LEBYIFRANK BUELL

"The only office if in peed for a while is a telephone "Mr. Alim

By FRANK BUELL

The only office!! I need for a while is a telephone of Mr. Alinsky also referred to a booth to set up appointments. Richards K. Harmon significant lact about the director of organization for the industrial Areas Foundation in the money arised sucludes tion in Buffalo. Said Monday afternoon of the industrial Areas Foundation in the money arised sucludes contributions from people in the low income community involved executive director of the LAF, difficial date for the beginning friely the life into the house of the worker. Mr. Harmon who is 29 in Buffalo. However, Mr. Harmon who is 29 in Buffalo. However, Mr. Harmon who is 20 in Buffalo.

or of middle class professional vegroes, who are committed to heir; people and thave not be

Mr. Callahan ... Mr. Conrad ... Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale Mr. Rosen... Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Tavel. Mr. Trotter Tele. Room. Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy.

Mr. DeLoach Mr. Mohr. Mr. Wick....

Frz. -Gasper

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

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS Buffalo, N. Y.

10/25/66 Edition: Complete Financi

Author:

Editor:

TIME: SAUL A. NDUSTRIAL AREA

FOUNDATION; Character:

Classification: 100-Submitting Office: Buffalo

Being Investigated

Lile 100-3131

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 21-27 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 Christa The second; \$75,000; payment will be; made at the end of the first year, Mr. Coles said 2.

Mr. Alinsky sald Buffalo a typicál northern segregated

It "Wherever you have Negroes and whites, wherever you have segregation, and second class citizens, therer are loss of re-semblances in cities—whether its Rockester vB u ff a low Chicago Oakland; Cleveland or Detroit." Mr. Alinsky added that Buffalochas "major constituencies of national groups who should learn their bwn 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 the said An exponent of power and/militant action Mr. Alinsky ex-plained that power and riots are not related in Givil rights de-

When a community is organized and has power to get things done and is proving to itself that done and is proving to itsell that it is taking part in the debating decision in a k i n g democratic process, the idea of violence does not cross the mind in he said.

"There is no point to violence and rioting unless people, are thwarted, frustrated, defeated and seeing way out."

He made clear that preventing violence! is not a major point in IAE thinkings.

But this is in the mind of white agencies with a zoo keeper

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 jwith about 75' East Side leaders interested in the organization plan and had dinner in the Statler Hillon with directors of the East Side Community Organization:

The Rev. Richard D. Ford is president of SCO

Head of IAF Effort Definition of the IAF would predict the course of action in Bullalo Stresses.

In Bullalo Stresses:

Self-Defermination:

The key fram in the Industrial The Said Mr. Harmon with spendid at least two months of the Community and spending loss of time just getting to know people. The community and spending loss of time just getting to know people. The community, organization of Rochester preceded the organization of FIGHT (Freedom Integration God. Honor, Tocommunity, organization selfort day) the militant local organization the IAF in Chicago.

He is a native of Colorado a CAO Role Questionable graduate of Cologate University in 1958 and did graduate work in ment on what existing neighbor ments at the ment on what existing neighbor.

He is a native of Colorado, a GAO Role Questionable graduate of Colgate University in 1958 and did graduate work in 1958 and did groups might, figure prompinently in the amalgamated or galization.

Dedicated to helping people who are 'locked out to lequal to 'locked out the 'nation and especially the lociles solve these issuest and griev and cultural status is one of Mr. Harmon's fassignments.

Shy From Predictions true will grad the possible role of Community Action Organization they must have an organization they must have an organization built. That's why I main tile pawns in the politics of the powerty program. Which he's has criticized as of little consequence in improving the status of the Negro.

He said Mr. Harmon (may have a staff of four or live as sistants—including 'maybe one of the organization that it is a staff of four or live as sistants—including 'maybe one

sistants—including "maybe one or two from outside Buffalo" depending on what happens

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED NATE 5/10/80RYSP8BIJ

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 Chieago, staff director there of IAE's Woodlayn Organization will be director of the Bulfalo project Harmon, who headed the Wood-

essarily all of Bulfalo. They would devote probably about they first just months to ascertaining who's who and what's what.

Meetings would be held with community groups to learn? what community interests are of con-

Harmon, who headed the Wood cern.

It is next step would be setting the Buffalo is about the only offive years, attended the press of 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 things that happen, which to carry out the decisions.

He said he had no idea what the said of the by which to carry out the decisions.

Alinsky, a 57-year-old sociologist and former faculty member of the University of Chicago, described Buffalo as a typical, needed to the west are seried Buffalo as a typical, needed to see the west and side of the University of Chicago, described Buffalo as a typical, needed to see the west and side of the University of Chicago, described Buffalo as a typical.

East Side Community Organization to the west troits east side were in the community of the west troits east side were in the community of the west troits east side were in the community of the west troits east side were in the community of the west troits ea

Build, build, build. That will that you have major constituen the funds to hire IAF, will not dustrial. Areas. Foundation (IAF) cies of national groups here which should learn, that their problems of Chicago when it begin East the organization Nov I, Saul D. Alinski, TAF, executive chector, and those of others."

Alinski, TAF executive chector, and those of others."

Buffalo, he sald used to be known as a stopover for honey. They pay us the money They have nothing to say on its disputation of white agencies with a content of funds. Nonchatantly smoking, a ciga retic and interspersing comments on a wide range of Negro problems in this country. Alinsky out lined plans for Buffalo, at a press conference, held in Michigan Ave. YMCA, Alinsky sald the first year of a three year. \$150,000 program:

Alinsky sald the first year of a three year. \$150,000 program: cessarily all of, Buffalo. They continue the funds to hire funds to him the program to wild a sufficiently strong the organization of the program to build a sufficiently strong the organization of the program to build a sufficiently strong the program to build

of the program to build a sufficiently strong East Side organiza tion?

He sald he expected i o cal ministers would prove an influential velement in the project. Another element from which he expected support is the middleclass Negro, he sald.

Mr. Casper. Mr. Callalam --Mr. Conrad ... Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale. Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel Mr. Trester ... Tele. Room -Miss Haimes Miss Gandy

mu

Mir. Wdison. Mr. PeLonch. .. Mr. Mohr_ Mr. Wick.

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

25

BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS. Buffalo, N. Y.

10 M

10/25/66 Edition: Four Star

Author:

ALINSKY: SAUL_D.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION:

Character:

Classification: 🗸

100-Submitting Office: Buffalo

Being Investigated

ile 100-3731 NOT RECORDED 102 NOV 15 1366



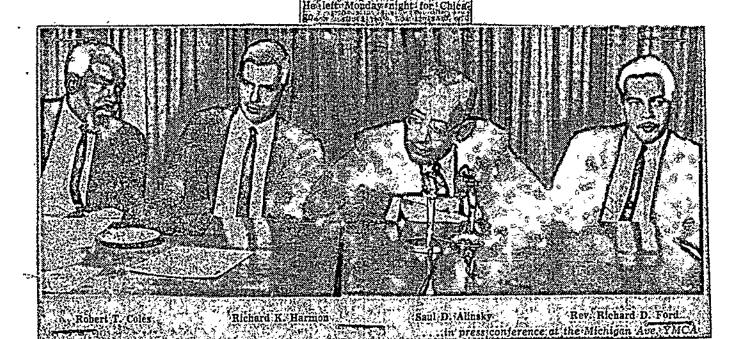
sloe didn't even ripple he said
He noted that Rochester, where
racial violence exploded in 1965
was quiet. IAF has undertaken a
two year program in Rochester.
Bulfalo resembles Rochester,
he said. They have the same
issues of discrimination against
minority groups and second
class citizeny for Negroes, he
said. (Very few things stink
worse in this country than segregalon; he commented
if the government's antipoverty
program hasn't helped the Negro.
Alinsky dectared. He called the
Vegroes pathetic pawns' in the
iederal program and recipients of
only crumny crumbs.
Colest said that). ESCO raised
\$165.000 including \$65.000 cash
The ktotal also includes \$30,000
pledged by Presbytery of West
ern'New York involved in a court
suit over the funds.

Alinsky neets Group

Allnsky neets Group

Allnsky vcame here from Roch
ester 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
Revi Hichard D. Ford, president,
and the board, of directors at
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willings at Hotel, Statler, Hillons
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Revi Hichard D. Ford, president,
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SAC, Buffalo (100-18598)

2/10/67

Director, FBI (100-3731)_35 EX-104 REC-127

1 - Mr. Shackelford

LED TO APP

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka

1 - Mr. Trainor

Sol Alinsky
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/80 BYSPOBIJ/IMW

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 BULLD 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)

FEB 9 1967

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

COMMERCIAN

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

THEFT HAT

FEB 2 1 1967

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 whild 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."



TO

Director, FBI (100-3731)

1/30/67

SAC, Buffalo (100-18598)

SUBJECT:

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka; Industrial Areas Foundation Chicago, Illinois

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 TAF.

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

Bureau

REC-59 /00-373

(RM) - Chicago (100-522) (Info) (RM) Buffalo

100-New, BUILD, RM) 157-228. POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE)

100-19229

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DATE OF REVIEW

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FEB 2 1967

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

BU 100-18598

CORFICERMAL

CLARKE SATON, JR. Temporary Vice Chairman

Mrs. JEANETTE BROWN Temporary Secretary

Racial Source

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

67D

CLARKE EATON, JR., a leader in CORE, volunteered to accept the postion of Vice Chairman. It is, therefore, clear that BUILD intends to absorb such existing groups as CORE and NAACP.

> b70 b7D

> > b7C

advised that BUILD has located no permanent headquarters as vet.

Neither Rev. EMMANUEL, CLARKE EATON, JR., or Mrs. JEANETTE BROWN are known to this office to have any affiliation with subversive groups or individuals.

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b7C

BU 100-18598.

CONFIDENTIAL

Captioned case is being praced 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.

consideration

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Felt _____ Gale ______

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Scor Sacrifices Ahead by Negroes

Stokely Airs Black Power.

DETROIT, Jan. 19 (UPI) Black power spokesman Stokely Carmichael said yeslerday a "whole generation may have to be sacrificed" before American Negroes attain equality.

Mr. Carmichael, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, said the sacrifice might be necessary before Negroes learn they have the right to fight.

"This is why we can never win in Vielnam - 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, The Negroes, being property-stage with Saul-Alinsky, head of less, will vote for the taxes. And

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATES 12/82 BYSP8BT/IMW

REIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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 extreme hike in property taxes.

the Industrial Areas Foundation, the handful of landowners, if



MR. ALINSKY

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 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 or the civil rights movement to become "a fighting force on the American scene." Later of the

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1) Blog	

The Washington Post

Times Herald The Washington Daily News $\angle Q$

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

100-3731-4

70 JAN 26 191 JAN 25 1967





Diffed Press International Stokely Carmichael, left, and Saul Alinsky in Detroit.

Carmichael Assails Democrats, Liberals

Special to The Washington Post

DETROIT, Jan. 18-Negroithe suburbs to support the leader Stokely Carmichael to Negro cause."

day, called the Democratic Although, the Democratic Party an esemy of Negroes, Party has been called "the criticised the American labor salvation of the Negro peo-

Negro ghetto.

the militant Student Non-Democratic Party in Alabama. mittee, was a featured speak-they're bedfellows with . . .

the Chicago-based "organizer Nicholas Katzenbach." of the poor," at a conference | Speaking of organized labor

movement and told white ple," he said, "in reality it's liberals to stay out of the the most treacherous enemy the Negro people have. George ,Carmichael, the chairman of and Lurleen Wallace run the Violent Coordinating Com-As far as I'm concerned, er along with Saul Alinsky, former Attorney General

on "R a c i s m in White as "the most capitalistic move-America." The meeting was ment this country has ever sponsored by white ministers at a local Methodist church here and attended by more than 200 ministers and civil Alinsky criticized "good rights workers.

The meeting was ment this country has ever seen," Carmichael said, "They didn't question the institution, they just wanted a piece of the pic."

Alinsky criticized "good white Americans" who in the carmichael said the role of reality are segregationists "Alinsky criticized".

Carmichael said the role of reality are segregationists. "As will be role of reality are segregationists." As will be role of reality are segregationists. "As will be role of reality are segregationists." As will be role of reality are segregationists. "As will be role of reality are segregationists." As will be role of reality are segregationists. In a polling booth, their own areas and "r." In that booth covers him up like funds and organized the role of reality are segregationists. In a polling booth, their own areas and "r." In that booth covers him up like funds and organized the role of reality are segregationists.

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The Sun (Baltimore)	;
The Worker	į
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The National Observer	
People's World	
Date 1/19/67	

191 JAN 26 1967

March 29, 1967

REC 22

100 373/-36 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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SIDE BY SELD IMM

Dear

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,

MAR 2J 1907

COMM.FBI

COMM.FBI

Diffector

Enclosure

The FBI. . . Guardian of Civil Rights

Sincerely yours,

D. Edgar Hoover

Diffector

Level Diffector

Enclosure

The FBI. . . Guardian of Civil Rights

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

DCL:gdc (3)

RMALLAGOOD TELETYPE UNIT

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REC'D DE DAON TON

Ret to Lynn 1726

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)

b70

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Tolson ... Me . COMMUNICATIONS SECTION ach. Mr. Mohz MAR 25 1967 Me Arrick AIA Casper. WESTERN UNION M**N** Callahan Mr. Conrad. Mr. Felt Mr. Gale_ Mr. Rosen BIA002 1123P EST MAR 24 67 (22)DEA061 Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Tavel_ DE GPA445 NL PD GRAND RAPIDS MICH 24 Mr. Trotter_ Tele. Room Miss Holmes JOHN EDGAR HOOVER Miss Gandy DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC WHY IS SAL ALINSKI ALLOWED TO OPERATE AS A PUBLIC TROUBLEMAKER? bő. b70 **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED** HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE SIDE BY SPEBIL 000,050 REPORT RECEIVED THE APR 4 COPIES DESTROYED 45 JUL 251973

Memorandum

: Mr. C. D. DeLoach

FROM : W. C. Sullivan,

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan:

1 -- Mr. Wick,

3/24/67

1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Trainor

JJJ, <u>150</u> INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE SID 180 BY SPORTI IMW

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 incthe 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 REC'D SIE -

ST-108448 SA

14 MAY 3 1967

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Sullivan

Tele, Room

Tavel Trotter

Holmes

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.

MIN

Jo

-2-

ST 101/00-3731-38 October 5, 1967 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEPEIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/10/82 BYSP8BUILINW Dear Your letter of September 29th with enclosure. 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 Sincerely yours, 1967 T 5 J. Edgar Hoover COMM - 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. < 55 M. b/ mi d ED:cjh (3) 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 radios 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.

LL INFORMATION CONTAINED EREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ATES IN BORNATION CONTAINED

Also: What is this Industrial Areas Foundation? 200,000

1TC joo 10-3-67 acle CD / Cal 10-4-67

ENCLOSURE

REC-35 101 (6) 100-373/- 38

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Alinsky Talk Tuesday Opens Corning College Convocations

Power" in the campus gymnas-

were divorced when he was 14. Chicago is still-his home, although he and his wife also k keep a summer home near Car-d mel, 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 trebelling against the United Mine Work-

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 of William H. Wheeler Jr Brigade in the Spanish Civil manager of marketing head War, of the newly formed News-list of three promotions paper Guild and for Southern sales organization of sharecroppers. He fought the oratory Products Deperation of slum dwellers who Corning Glass Work couldn't pay rent and worked for public housing.

i In 1939 Alinsky began career as a slum organizer. He Drohan, sales m started in Chicago's back - ofthe - yards slum district, working with Catholic priests, left-and for five-wing labor leaders and stock-salesman in the

yards workers.

His work led Chicago's Mar-shall Field to put up funds to allow Alinsky to organize else-where. In 1940 the Industrial as sales r Areas Foundation was created.

During the 1940s and 1950s he d organiezd Mexican - American degree to slums in California, Chicago, Van Chicago, Detroit, the Chelsea section in as mar New York and elsewhere.

He gained an under

Now Alinsky hopes to start a Howell Hall: ium at 1 p. m.

Alinsky, 58, was born in a Chicago slum area, the son of Russian immigrant parents who if enough funds can be found, of the Finger Lakes.

CORNING — Saul Alinksy, lowing among social workers, known nationally for his work but did not become a national in organizing slum dwellers, will figure until he entered Woodspeak Tuesday at the first Cornlawn, his first Negro slum, in ing Community College convocation of the school year.

Alfred — Saul Alinky, so-sociologist and community organizer, will give a free public lecture on "The Ideology with mounting racial tension of an Organizer in and for discuss "Organizers for Urban ods.

Now Alinky hopes to start a Howell Hall:







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Others named Van Gessel, sales his tributor sales, a sales.

Wheeler joine ucts Division oratory . G

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED'> HEPEIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATESIOISO BY TO BUILDING 9997' 320

8/29/167 Here is a clipping from our Jocal Poper concerning This Speaken, Mr. Saul alinkey. Tower Dines he Opoke in our local follage on Tuesday, 9/26/67 people have bear calling our local tradio station to find but what the meaning of this toud of talk has all about. what fours of organization he means & why some whole speall was so tradical should some to a little town like this to paise a runpuls. Every day on this stations we Thank an our-hour question 4 auswer fragram Which is Good for the Community— but there is a brig question.

/ ENCLOSURE BORRESPONDENCE

about this man. This morning we were told he (aliushy) paceived \$ 100,000.00 for four operates in Rochester, which he oaked for ashis price + austher 435,000,00 today from Flouril of Churches — The National Flourist of Churches — The Church is blowsoming this & Tradical person? Would you plaase give me & hour Jule information on & Land alively and the Jack How very much. be 3

Te jos 3.67 po 4.67

HEREIN IS UNCLASSISTED STOOKS OF BY 9808/100/801

ushing 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. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED TDR:11c (4) HERFIX IS UNCLASSIFIED NOTE: DATE SIJO/80 BYSPERTJ/IMW The succinct resume requested of Chicago is for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. 100-3731-40 ₹ 101 REC 37 MAILED 5 DEC 8 1967 TO DEC 9 1967 Loach COMM-FBI shop

5DEC 1

TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1961 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES G emorandum DATE: 11/30/67 DIRECTOR, FBI FROM CHICAGO (100-522) (P) SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka Sol Alinsky, Industrial Areas Foundation ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Chicago, Illinois (OO: CHICAGO) HEREIN'S UNCLASSIFIED 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 Detroit is also requested to characterize the WCO as Chicago is preparing a summary report on above captioned subject. **EX-113** - Bureau (RM) - Detroit (RM) 0-3731 39 - Chicago JRS/laj. COPIES DESTROYED the to so the second 5 1967 alert ela Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

y OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 , MAY 1992 EDITION UNITED STATES COMPRIMENT Iemoranaum TO DIRECTOR, FBI 8/18/67 FROM SAC, CHICAGO (157-2153) SUBJECT: RABBLE ROUSER INDEX (SUBVERSIVE CONTROL) 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: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED James Luther Bevel HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ... SAUL DAVID ALINSKY. 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<u>) (RM)</u> 1 - 100 - 4404231 - 100-445914 (JAMES LUTHER BEVEL) D- 100-3731 (SAUL DAVID-ALINSKY) 1 - 157-1188 bδ 6 - Chicago **b**70 **b**7D - 157-347 1 - 157 - 830(JAMES LUTHER BEVEL) 1 - 100 - 522(SAUL DAVID ALINSKY) 1 - 105-13900 1 - 100-41899 RJS/sfm 7,6 m 100-373 (13)NOT RECORDED 162 AUG 30 1967. Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

06-25-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

APPROVED_

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

NAME SAUL DAVID ALINSKY Sex Male

RACE White

NATIONALITY

SOL ALINSKY

ALIASES

American (Jewish)

January 30, 1909, Chicago, Illinois.

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

APPROVED_

ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION

Industrial Area's Foundation (IAF)

POSITION IN ORGANIZATION.

Executive Director

Weight

180 pounds

DESCRIPTION

DISTENGUISHING HAIR EYES Character istics Blue Brown right leg shorter than

HEIGHT

5'11%"

RESIDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED FBI #

401:468

Room 1604 Willoghby Tower Bldg.

BUSINESS ADDRESS

Chicago, Illinois

left due to hip injury

7241 South Paxton Chicago, Illinois 8 South Michigan

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 - Bureau

ENCLOSURE /00-3731-

- Chicago (1 - 100-522) (1 - 157 - 2153) (RRI) CBG/sfm

(7)

CG 100-522

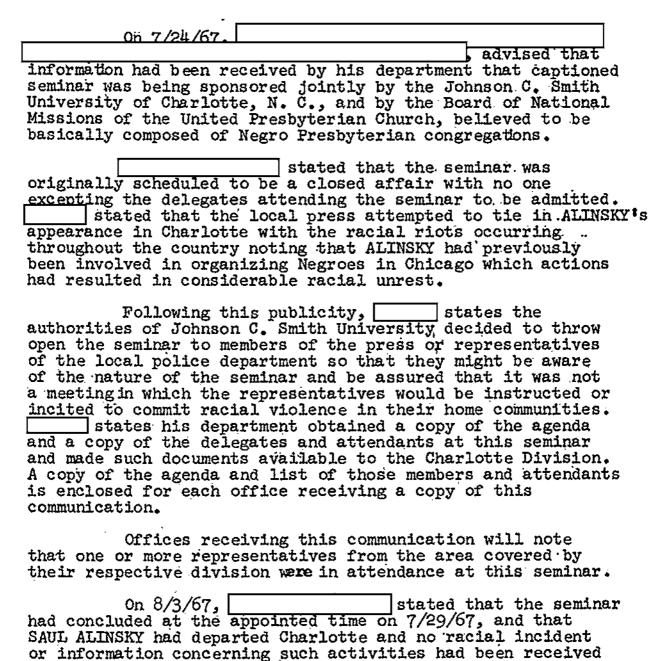
organizing tools and organizers for many communities. ALINSKY reported to be a radical but not a revolutionist. Attached is article from the "New York Times" of August 2, 1965. ALINGKY travels extensively nationwide in connection with his TAF position.

	-		Date: 8/21/67	<u> </u>
_		•	Date. U/ZI/U/	!
Trans	smit the following in	(Туре	in plaintext or code)	
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- -,-			(Priority)	
	To:	DIRECTOR, FBI	•	•
	•			
	FROM:	SAC, CHARLOTTE (15	7-5183)	
	SUBJECT:	APPEARANCE OF SAUL AT JOHNSON C. SMIT SEMINAR, CHARLOTTE JULY 24-29, 1967 RM	H UNIVERŞITY	
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Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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.

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-S University Memorial Union

7:30 - 9:30 P.M.

· Discussion Groups

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEATT': IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>SIMILES BY SPORD</u> DATE SIMILES BY SPORD IN W

NOTE: Reading and reflections may be done in the Theological Seminar.

Library, Student Lounge and conference rooms of the University

Memorial Union.

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY Charlotte, North Carolina

Summer Institute For Presbyterian Ministers

July 24-29, 1967

IEADER: 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
9 North Keeler Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Griffith, Leroy 3
1301 Grove Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

Maddock, 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
PARTICIPANTS
Summer Institute for Presbyterian Ministers

Horwitz, Charles P. O. Box 138 Edwards, Mississippi 39066

Hutchison, Frank W.
913 South East Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Johnson, Charles J. 410 North Jackson Street Athens, Tennessee 37303

Jones, William S. 8 Arborvale Road
Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Sister Monica Kelley Holy Cross Center Big Stone Gap, Virginia 24219

Kennedy, Cordell H. 1716 Patton Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Kimrey, Tim
724 South East Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Kochtitzky, Robert B. P. O. Box 5031 Jackson, Mississippi 39216

Lichy, Marry J.
e/o Mr. H. J. Kichy, Sr.
Route 5
Gibsonia, Pennsylvania

Maxell, Charles A. P. O. Box 64 Midway, Georgia

McAdams, Elliott L.
3001 LaSalle Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28208.

McKenzie, John B.

P. O. Box 448

Mooresville, North Carolina 2811

Mercer, William S. 284 Hightower Road, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Metz, F. Perry P. O. Box 675 Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Mohrman, James A. 1256 Carlisle Avenue Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

Moore, Ezra J. 2027 Syracuse Drive Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Nugent, Randolph (Mr. and Mrs.) 235 East 49th Street New York, New York 10017

Odean, Robert L. Garfield Baptist Church 4100 West Jackson Avenue Chicago, Illinois

(Six-year old son)

Perez, Manuel A. 3110 North 8th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19133

Robie, Howard Suite 1418 40 Marietta Street Atlanta, Georgia

Ruff, Frank Box 394 Cleveland, Georgia

Sellers, Richard (Mr. and Mrs.: 916 Poplar Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

Shirley, Robert Johnson C. Smith University Charlotte, North Carolina 28208 Page 3
PARTICIPANIS
Summer Institute for Presbyterian Ministers

Smith, Benjamin (Mr. and Mrs.) American Lawyer's Guild 921 Cherokee Street New Orleans, Louisiana (Infant Son)

Smith, J. W., Jr.

1326 Mulberry Avenue

Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Stephens, David E. 1420 Hickory Street Texarkana, Arkansas

Stewart, William A. V 1720 Flynnwood Drive Charlotte, North Carolina

Walker, Earnest H. College Box 2307 . Berea, Kentucky

Williams, Hosea

East Lake and Boulevard Drive
Kirkwood
Atlanta, Georgia

Wilson, Franklin D. 33066 Woodlawn Road Jacksonville, Florida

Woods, Robert R.
Box 2362-A
Charleston, South Carolina

Wright, Pat S. 4669 Deluth Avenue Memphis, Tennessee 38118

Young, C. M. 222 West Page Street Gastonia, North Carolina

Black, Nector M. 560 Magnolia Street Atlanta, Georgia 30314 OTHERS.

Counts, Herman-L., Sr.
Professor of Christian Education
and Homiletics
The Theological Seminary
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

Fredsell, Harold Board of National Missions The United Presbyterian Church, USA Room 1151 475 Riverside Drive New York, New York 10027

Grace, William R.

Director, Urban Church
The United Presbyterian Church, USA
in the North Coastal Area
330 Ellis Street
San Francisco, California

McDaniel, James
Board of National Missions
The United Presbyterian Church; USA
Room 1151
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Todd, George
Board of National Missions
The United Presbyterian Church, USA
Room 1151
475 Riverside Drive
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
Eox 153
Blacksburg, Virginia 24060

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SAC. CHICAGO (157-331)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY RACIAL PATTERS

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Reason - FCM 11, 1242 3

Date of Review \$ 15185 5 5 5 5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNKLASSTRIED EXCEPT

Re Detroit airtel to Chicago dated 2/9/65 captioned "SAUL ALINSKY, RN".

Referenced communication requested the Chicago Division to check indices and if feasible, conduct appropriate credit and arrest checks and furnish the Datroit Office any pertinent data concerning subject.

For information of the Detroit Division, Chicago of files contain numerous references pertaining to SAUL DAVID ALINERY identical to SAUL ALINERY; however, ALINERY 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 ALINSXY:

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

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ROO/BC4/MAS

of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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SEARCH

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. CLAPENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Paragraphs
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:

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

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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 (IAE) 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:

Re 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 ALIMSKY at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, on 6/9/32, and has one adopted daughter, KATHRYN, born 10/10/39.

On 1/11/65

(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.

A secondary purpose of the TAF 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.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY is Executive Secretary of the 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 ALINSKY has been known to be a radical, but not them. a revolutionist. He is known to be an opportunist who would use any friendship or contacts to advance his own When civil rights questions concerning housing, job Copportunities and neighborhoods became the prime objection of various racial and religious groups in the Chicago area, ALIMSKY entered this field of endeavor and has assisted in the formation of various neighborhood organizations.

ALINSKY was born in 1909 in the ghatto 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. ALINEKY, Chicago, a Criminologist and Technical Consultant for the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council.

CONTIDENTIAL

CG 157-331

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 kinp 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 Poarl 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 Bidwest Committee for the Pretection 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 Communit newspaper.

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

PEARL HART

During May, 1961, former reliable, by advised that on June 23 and 26, 1981, IOUIS 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, 1931, PEARL HART continued to be the President of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyors 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 Moodlawn 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 Megro in twolve years according to University of Chicago sociologists. Chicago could be ringed by mammeth 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 areacity 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 (THO) 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

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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:

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.

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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.

OPMATION CONTAINED ATACTIC Report Truth A IN IS UNCLASSIFIED Civil Turmoil In Cleveland TESINED BY SPEE

TACTIC Truth About Civil Turmou In Cleveland = is: an educational organization of

loyal patriotic Cleveland citizens and not for proju. The group is working to expose the agitators to save their city. from rioting and bloodshed: Such a t group deserves the support of all the city's liberty loving citizens. Mrs. Julia Bown, tone of the Nation's most outspoken against Communism and M. L. King is the

REVOLUTIONARY FOR HIRE

honorary, chairman: 2.

If ever there were a country noted for its generosity, its warmth, its contern 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 bounder-privileged Since our country's inception, we have worked to perfect a ystem 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: eyer, known, and we've done it's through the ciniative gained from individual freedom, the strength of religious principles and faith, and an economic system based on the indi vidual's willingness to work. For two centuries using this em, we have seen the unolding mi kumment of this

American Dream,

and more millions of people who have come to our shores from all over the world seek ing 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 Pov erty". So far the box office has cleaned up, but the apatrons 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 manlis Saul David Alinsky. Saul D. Alinskyzis founder and director of the Industrial

Chicago-based in 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 revolu-The Superior Area Commu nity Action, Program (SAC AP) tof Cleveland operating out of a storefront office at 6918 Superior Avenue, spon Bored Mr. Alinsky stappear ance on February 14th in light nof & Sauls Alinsky, supast exactly what kind of saction SACAP is promoting.

Mr. DeLo. Mry Mohr. Mr. Casper. Mr. Callahan. Mr. Conrad. ... Mr. Felt ._ Mr. Galo Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivia Mr. Tavel ..

Mr. Trotter Tele. Room___

Miss Holmes .. Miss Gandy.

day, held at St. Marks Pres byterian Church, 1519 East Blvd., Alinsky said that he is ready to send his trained or ganizers into Cleveland sylow income ineighborhoods. but only if he is invited. Reverend Charles Rawlings an official of the Council of Churches said that this organization would consider helping to finance the work of Saul Alin sky here "if he is invited to Cleveland by the Negro Com munity.

On the jother hand, so March 2,:1967, Charles Car Chairman sof the Cleveland City Council Finance Commit tee, struck out at the divisive and dangerous influence; of privately, endowed, organiza tions 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

performances we wonder just 5 hh . Him I ton, Ohio a April 29, 1967 Page 1 1

What has Saul Alinsky done in the past? How have onter 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 crimino logy 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 na

tionally prominent, when he intiated the Back of the Yards?" movement in Chicagos in the late thirties According to the New York Time 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 slumdwellers."

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 freceiving federal and state grants of \$12,000 per month for programs if thad 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 IAP 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 com-plaints into critical "issues", and (3) apply the pressures of rent strikes; consumer pickets. school boycotts; demonstrations, against, alleged, police brutality, and marches on Cify Hall-all in order to get that which is "rghtfully due" As Saul-Alinsky put t; 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 a pathetic? the claims that TWO has brought about an improvement in living conditions in Woodlawn However Alinsky's Woodlawn Organization; did treceive fat slice of federal aid funds: According to the Chicago Tribune (April 25, 1965), it wis costing the taxpayers over \$4,000 pen trainée to provide job training to 200 persons in the grass roots anti-poverty drive of TWO. In addition. LWO received two additional grants of \$76,000 and \$38,000 Saul Alinsky and his organ

izers have also been at work

in the cities of Rochester and

Syracuse, New York In Ro chester, Alinsky was to receive a \$150,000 grant for a three year revolution. He soon employed young Negros street gangs as aides in his program, groups with names tlike The Assassins; the Impreial Coun cil, and The Upsetters In Syracuse University's Train ing Center received \$314:32 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 Cen ter in fact produced 25 train ees adept in the arts of sit-ins

rent strikes marches, and other demonstrations at a cost or 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. Ones does wonder however, why more people in positions of influence do not heed and spread the words of

sdom by J. (Edga) Hoove

The following article appeared in the *Cleveland Press, Marc*h 1, 1967; FBI CHIEF RAPS CODDEING

Seemingly taking direct issue with the Presi-

dent'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 de tection; prompt prosecution and sure punishment.

"Coddling of criminals and soft justice increase crime." Hoover wrote in the current FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. "Definials, 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 Grouch, in testimo ny 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 Almsky said. The fight is in the streets in finis 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, almsky

said, You understand I don't consider revolution a masty bloody word and there are no revolutions with out 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?

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insmit the follow	ing in(Type in plain	ntext or code)
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TO :	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)	Review Conducted See Top Serial Form 4-774 ALL INFORMATION CONTINUES
FROM:	SAC, CHICAGO (100-522)	EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN 3-2/
SUBJECT:	SAUL DAVID ALINSKÝ RACIAL MATTERS	CLASS, & EXT. BY GJK OF REASON - FCIM II -2. 4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 13/13/13
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DED STATES DEPARTMENT SE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Chicago, Illinois In Reply, Please Refer to December 13\,1967 File No. 100-522 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES. ALL INFORMA AND FIELD OFFICES HEREIT IT UTA --TIEER ADVISED BY BO EXCEPT OF THEFE SAUL DAVID ÅLINSKY SLIP 15 RACIAL MATTERS 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.G., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186 pulled from this Trre-under -Ext. By SPEBII IMW of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and & sent to Mational Archives. Reason X- ECIM II. 1-2.4.2 Date of Review 1213187.5 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. 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. REASON - FCIN 11, 1 DATE OF REVIEW This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FRI. It is the property of the * FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed cutaide your agency, COPIES DESTROYED BRIFTED BY 9803 ROD RES 45 Jul 251973

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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.

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.

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."

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.

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.
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 Hansas 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 "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.

had been doing some research on Saul Alinsky and from this research had determined that Alinksy had written the following articles:

- "This is War Attack on Poverty, Misery, Α. Delinquency, Disease, and Injustice" published in the "Saturday Evening Post", January 25, 1964
- "Power and Leadership" published in "The Nation", February 25, 1961
- "How Chelsea was Torn Apart", published in "The Christian Editorial", February 3, 1960
- "Community Analysis and Organization" published D. May, 1941, by the American Journal of Sociology.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY



On September 23, 1965,
advised the Detroit Office of
the FBI that he is interested in social work and was
nrenaring to work for an organization known as the WCO.
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 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.
\$10,000 while Alinsky wants \$60,000 (X)

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 Interdenominational 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.

advised on February 16, 1966, that around October, 1965, Saul Alinsky of Chicago, founder and director of IAF, was in Delano, Ealifornia and was believed to be in contact with Ceasar E. Chavez, founder and director of National Farm Workers Association (NFWA).

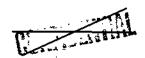
stated that Chavez was formerly a recruiter for the National Community Service Organization (NCSO) in California, and that this organization is described as a "war on poverty" type of private organization and is one of the projects of the IAF out of Chicago.

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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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY CONFIDENTIAL

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 confroversial 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 Challege 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

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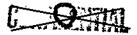


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the controversial social reformer was engaged by the East Side Community Organization Incorporated (ESCO) for a two-year program for a fee of \$150,000. The article also states that ESCO made a general agreement with IAF which will launch its program 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."





The eleventh source advised that Saul Alinsky d'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 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 Almsky was called as a witness by the State Senate Hearings regarding the dispute between labor and management in the grape growing communities of California. 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 CONFIDENTIAL

- 11 -



SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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 lagth 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 disparingly 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 Course House, Incorporated (MALACHI), ecumenical lay church group is Co-sponsoring Alinsky's appearance in Dayton

CONFIDENTIAL



SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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."

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.

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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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Opportunity (OEO).

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On November 3, 1966, 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. 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

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 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 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.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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 daries. 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. (2) U

The first source furnished the following background information and description of Saul Alinsky:

Name Date of Birth Place of Birth Height Weight Hair

Eves Characteristics

Marital Status Business or Employment

MRSsaul David Alinsky January 30, 1909 Chicago, Illinois 5'115"

180 to 190 pounds Brown and graying Blue

Wears glasses and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury.

Married, Wife, Jean Alinsky nee

Graham Director, Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Chicago, Illinois 7241_South_Paxton Chicago, Illinois

Former residence

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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Present Address

Unknown at this time. Alinsky according to his office is almost always in constant traveling status. Maintains home in Carmel, California.

in Carmel, California.

Asixteenth 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.

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EL XII

F B I Date: 1/24/68 Transmit the following in _ (Type in plaintext or code) AIRTEL Limited Classification Review Conducted To @ TE TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731) See Top Serial Form 4-774 SAC, CHICAGO (1004522) (P) FROM SUBJECT: SAUL DAVÍD ALINSKY (00: Chicago) DECLASSIFIED BY SPEBIJIMA RM on 5/10/80 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 b7C The second source is CS-R. b7D Chicago sources assigned and Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent information developed. LEAD 00-3731-42 AT BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. requested to furnish any information concerning activities at Rochester and Buffalo of AMINSKY. 3)- Bureau (RM) (Encs 1) 3 - Buffalo (RM) (Encs 3) 6 - Chicago 1 20 JAN 24 (1 - 100-39032) (TWO) (1 - 157 - 413)C. C. . BISTOP - 157-2466) 157~1662) LRJ:CMS (12)PSFREE INFORMATION CONTAINED Approved: Special Agentin Charge EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN **5**1 FEB 9 1968 OTHERWISE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-522 Chicago, Illinois January 24, 1968

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY. RACIAL MATTER APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND SIELD OFFICES

Y SED BY ROUTING
SL.P (S) BY

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated

December 13, 1967 and captioned as above, and Chicago memorandum dated January 11, 1968, captioned "The Link Control Woodlawn Organization (TWO), Miscellaneous Information Research 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 setsified by SPSB D mw forth the following information:

| DECLASSIFIED BY SPSB D mw forth the following information:

| Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with | 100,050

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.

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ENCLOSURE

100-3731-43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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."

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 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:

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group Evanston, Illinois

United States Attorney and United States Secret Service Chicago, Illinois

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Alinsky here 'to blow town

apart

By Lois Wille

Saul D. Alinsky, fuilder of shim community organizations and scourge of city halfs, 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 Cityand 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 threats to cut of him back from his current organizational work in Roches "Pucinski's s

ter. 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-Chi-, cago).

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 antipoverty money.

"Pucinski's statements make out of here."



Saul Alinsky

him a worthy representative of the Reichstag in Hitler's Third Reich," A insky said. "He and his screaming constituents should get themselves over to a totalitarian country and get out of here."

Chicago Daily News January 23, 1968

ALINSKY said he has "high- | Catholic Archdiocese, accordly 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 tions.

ing 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 backlire, 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 organiza-

> Chicago Daily News January 23, 1968

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PEACE COMPS

(Buded 1/12/68)

DATE 5/15/80 BYSP8BIJ Re Eureau letter to San Francisco and Chicago attal

10/13/07, captioned as above, San Francisco airtel to Calca po 12/19/01, and Chicago letter to San Francisco dated 12/21/01, captioned "SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, ake Sol Allasky, RM, (DAI), (00: Chicago)."

For the information of the Burgau, referenced Chicago litter to San Francisco dated 12/21/67, regarding ALHELY quoted 100-3731 an lollows:

"Abovo cantioned subject is on the Eabble Rouser Index in the Chicago Office and a summary report is being propaged due to reach the Bureau January 11, 1968.

"It should be noted that ALINSKY's effice, S fouth Middigan, where he maintains his Industrial Arcas Tendation (IAF), was broken into over the westend of the 6-7, 1967. According to ALTHERY, keys to his elfieo vere 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 Faxton, Chicago, Illinois.

"Inquiry at Illinois Boll Telephone Company and Component'h Edison, both located Chicago, Illinois,

Ca. Francisco (1 - 157-616)

Er tim (100-3731)

1968 FEB 2

CO 151-774

roflects that ALINSKY has no contract for service with either of these two companies.

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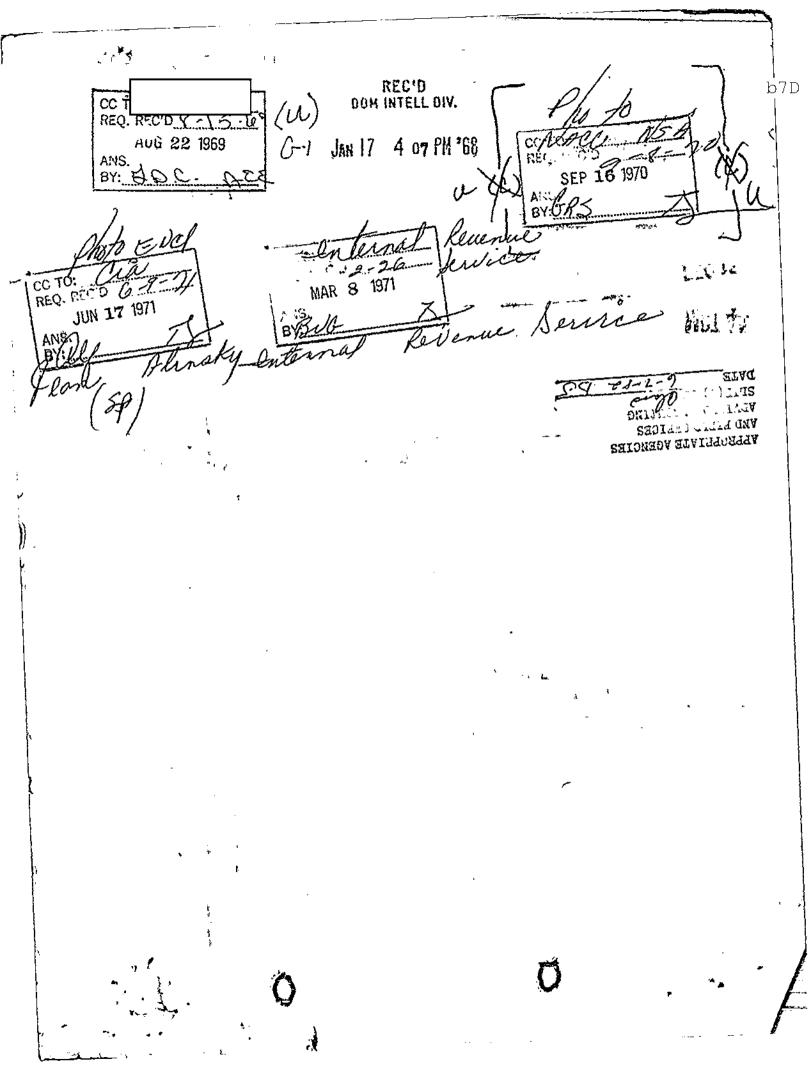
"A pretext call by SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH to a neighbor in the area of 7241 South Parton reflects that ALINSKY and his wife neved from instant neighborhood about a year ago and according to the neighbor, was moving to their California home."

the Chicago Division to interview	ALINSKY regarding his
accociation with applicant for not interviewing him.	unless some reason existed
Ym mal and a Control of the same	

In view of the fact ALINSKY allegedly resides Carmel S Highlands, Carmel, California, the San Francisco Division requested to locate and interview ALINSKY for any information regarding applicant unless some reason emists for not interviewing him.

Investigation continuing Chicago.

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Pretext used in contacting b6
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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

-B-COVER PAGE

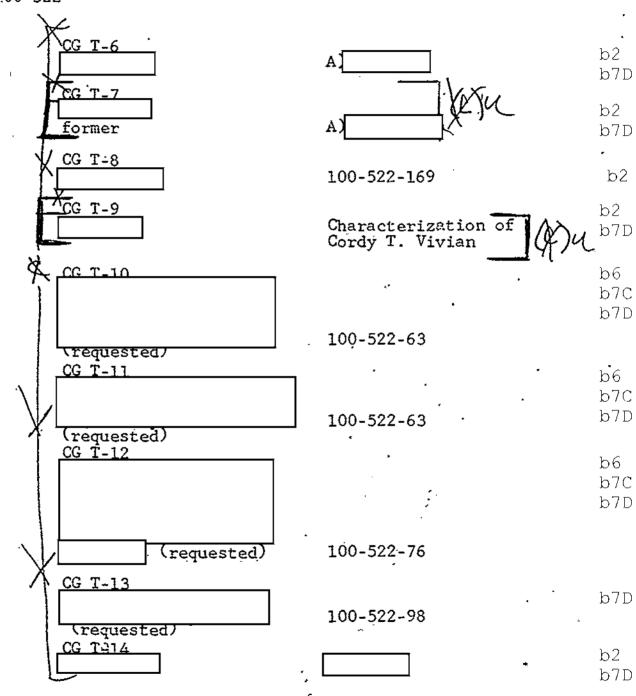
U.S. Post Office

INFORMANTS

	Informants *	Location	
	CG T-1 Selective Service Local Board #9 Chicago, Illinois	67-806 4	
X	CG T-2 /(requested) //CG T-3 former now CG T-4	100-522-159 100-522-40 100-34438-684 p. 2&3, Chara ization of Woodlawn Organiza Characterization of PEARL HART	b7D acter- ation b2 b7D
	(not used) (CG T-5 (requested)	100-522-31	b6 b7C b7D

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(requested)	L00-522 -1 35	b6 b7C b7D
CG T-17 (requested)	100-522	b6 b7C b7D
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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)

Copy to:

Report of: SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH Date: 1/9/68

Office: Chicago

Field Office File 5:

100-522

Burcau.File #:

Titles

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Class. & Ext. By Reason - FOIM II, Date of Review

Character: RACIAL MATTER (RABBLE ROUSER INDEX)

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.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES. O OFFICES

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

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

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Date of Birth

Mrs. SAUL DAVID ALINSKY born January 30, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois

Jean Craham Hlinsky

(CG T-1, August, 1944) (U

Residence

South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois, advised under suitable pretext on December 18, 1967; that Mr. b6 and Mrs ALINSKY moved from 7241 South Paxton about one year ago. b7C stated that to her knowledge they moved to their sometimes summer home in Carmel, California.

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.

<u>Employment</u>

A pretext telephone call to IAE, 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)

CONFIDENTIAL

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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) 4

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)

Credit

The records of the Cook County Credit
Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, checked by IC
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 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 TAF 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)

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III. ALINSKY AND THE IAF ACTIVITIES IN THE CHICAGO AREA

Article appearing in "Chicago Sun", a dialy 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

CONFIDENTIAL

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 PEARLY 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.

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) U

Characterization of the Socialist Youth League appears in the appendix pages to this report.

5a -



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) 4

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."

advised the Chicago Office of the FBI, June 5, 1959, that SAUL ALINSKY and others who are connected with the TAF, 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."

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

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CG 100-522

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 concerning integration and at times rapped communism. Source had no information as to whether ALINSKY was a Communist Party Member (1)

X(CG T-7, March, 1961)

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.

An article appeared in the April 9, 1962, "Chicago Daily News" which stated that the TAF 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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(CG T-2) XX 4

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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.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CG 100-522

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.

(CG T-9, November, 1947) 4

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 spurpose 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 Anoust 19 1965 b	7D
	had been	
	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	6
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	work for an organization known as the WCO. stated stated	, ,
	and covers an area located in the West Central part of Detroit which is predominantly occupied by Negroes.	_
•	SAUL ALINSKY from Chicago to Detroit to direct and co-ordinate	6 7C 7D

SAUL ALENSKY had been present at meetingsheld on January 17, 1966, at CORE Headquarters and the A.M.E. Church, 1601 Lydia, both Kansas City, Missouri. Ebenezer



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ALINSKY at these meetings did not annance a definite decision that his IAF wouldtake 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.

CCG T-10 and CG T-11 4 4

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 22 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 6ity 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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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).

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

An article appearing in the February 25, 1966, "Mhouston Post", Hoston, 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.

of the projects of the IAF out of Chicago.

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 "Workshopeon 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."



CUNY/DLIV...

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



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. 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 stum 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 OLO funds which called for four lecturesappearances and some individual consultations. ALINSKY served as a tactician and didenothing actively with CATC. ALINSKY could be described as a critic.

(CG T-12, June, 1966) 4

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

- CG 100-522

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



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.

On November 3, 1966

On November 3, 1966

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.

Summit Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

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 antipoverty 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 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 STOKLEW 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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b6

b7C

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)

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, according 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.

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.

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. (CG T-15, 7/5/66)

UUIYI KLIVIII.

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) (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 y 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

CUNFWENTIAL

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.

CCG T-2, August, 1944) 4

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.

(CG T-18, August, 1944)

SAUL ALINSKY, 4919 South Woodlawn, Chicago, Illinois, name appeared on the files of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, (CCASF).

CG T-19, 10/20/55) L

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:

Name Date of Birth

Height Weight Hair SAUL DAVID ALINSKY January 30, 1909 Chicago, Illinois 5'112" 180 to 190 pounds Brown and graying

CONFIDEI

CG 100-522

Eyes Characteristics

Blue
Wears glasses and his
right leg is shorter than
his left due to a hip
injury.

Marital Status

Married, wife, JEAN ALINSKY, Nee

Business or Employment

Director, Industrial Areas Foundation 8 South Michigan Chicago, Illinois

Former Residence

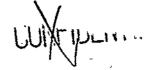
7241 South Paxton Chicago, Illinois

Present Address

Unknown at this time. ALINSKY, according to his office, is almost always in constant traveling status. Maintains home in Carmel, California.

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.



APPENDIX

CONTINEIN...

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

1

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.

APPENDIX

1

CONFIDENTIAL

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 aid 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.

APPENDIX

LUINT WEINING

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.



2

ULIV ILL

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



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-522

UQUED STATES DEPARTMENT OF OSTICE

Miller Mich

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois January 9, 1968

CUNT VENTIAL

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 inapposition 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 not conclusions of the FBI and is founed to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL SUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 23 1968
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO
1004PM DEFERRED 1/23/68 WGW
TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (100-522) (P) 3P

m Rocial Mot

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY. -RM: (00: CHICAGO).

BLUE STREAK EDITION OF "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", JANUARY UNENTY 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 100-373

ALINSKY, MAYOR DALEY'S THREATS TO GET TOUGH WITH DEMONSTRATORS

THIS SUMMER WILL BACKFIRE. "HIS MAYOR DALEY'S BLUNDERINGS JAN 25 1968

HIGH DETROIT WILL LOOK LIKE A SIDE SHOW". ALINSKY ALSO CRITICAL

HAVE PUT CHICAGO ON TOP OF THE POWDER KEG THAT WILL BLOW SO

OF OPPONENTS OF CHICAGOOBOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BUSING PLANS.

ARTICLE ALSO REFLECTS ALINSKY FORMED "THE WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION"

PO 6 1969 ONE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES

JAN 1968 and Attorney General: Date 24 BATE3-25-80 BY SPIGSK

SAL

Mr. DeLon

Mr. Bishop. Mr. Casper. Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad.

Mr. Mohr.

Mr. Felt_ Mr. Gale_ Mr. Rosen

Mr. Sulliv

Mr. Tavel___ Mr. Trotter_ Tele. Room__ Miss Holmes

Miss Gandy,

PAGE TWO (100-522)

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 COURTNEY B. GERRISH, JANUARY NINE LAST,

Memo
CHICAGO SOURCES ASSIGNED. MILITARY ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS

United States Attorney
WITH COPIES LOCALLY TO SECRET SERVICE AND USA. BUREAU
WILL BE KEPTHADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

·b6 -b7C

b7D

CHICAGO SOURCE IS CS-R

AM COPY BUFFALO.

JAH 23 11 20 PH '68

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AECID-TELETYPE UNIT

FBI WASH DÇ

CC - MR. TRAINOR ROOM 836 9&D



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 WLS:mh White House and interested agencies.

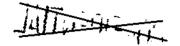
han

W05/

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ Roofsor (may

TIONAL FORM NO. 10 SA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6) united states go🞑 lemorandum : Director, FBI TO SAC, Detroit (157-856) (RUC) ct: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka., ALL INFORMATION CONFAINED SolGAlinsky, Industrial Areas Foundation Chicago, Illinois DATE 5/13/82 ŔŶĬ BECLASSIFLED BY SP8BIJ (00: Chicago) 100-*3731*- 39 Re Chicago letter to Bureau, 11/30/67 and Detroit letter to San Francisco, 7/25/66, both concerning captioned subject. b6 The information contained in the last three b7C paragraphs, page 1, and information in the first two sentences of page 2 of referenced Detroit letter of 7/25/66 was received b7D from 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, who has furnished reliable information in the past, protect, advised that the WCO was b7D organized in the Detroit area during the spring of 1965. aims of the WCO when it was organized was the preservation of ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN TO UNDERSTRIED / an area in Detroit located in the west central part of the city and the general welfare of the inhabitants of that particular 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 except wie otherwise and participated in demonstrations against the Detroit Police Department alleging brutality on the part of the Detroit Police Department. ce 806 - Bureau (RM) - Chicago (100-522) (RM) 15 pb2 b7D Detroit TE FEB - 157-1112 (WCO) REASON-FOIN II, 12.4.2 DATE OF RELIES 1-3 Buy U.S. Saving's Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Saving

DE 157-856



CONFISENTIAL

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 orbhaving any financial interest in the new construction.

Detroit files contain no additional pertinent information concerning captioned subject.

JJJ, 150 ALL INFORMÁTION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Alinsky, Professional Agitator, Warns of Chicago Summer Riots

By DONALD JANSON

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 — Saul D. Alinsky said the Mayor's reAlinsky, the "professional agita-sponse had stressed repression
for, believes his home town is by force.

The said in an interview yesterthe said in an interview yesterday, have become "one mass in your rat holes like good ulcer of discontent." He said second-class Negroes should'
antiwar demonstrations would Like a little kid, he is drawing focus on the Democratic National Convention in August, this line and we fight. The result is a fight."

The portunities might explode before that.

Unless Mayor Richard J. Da
The New York Times

Allinsky said the Mayor's reMother Took Times

"Nothing will induce violence more surely," he said. "In eftect, he is saying, 'you stay in your rat holes like good ulcer of discontent." He said 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 of the little with the said."

He returned last week and for whites.
plans to be here through the "What we need is public summer. He said he had come works projects," Mr. Alinsky in response to entreaties from said.
friends, priests, ministers and He said the poor should community leaders who hope he meet with Mayor Daley and scan help find an alternative toldemand them.

Unless Mayor Richard J. Da-blowing around the convention hall is the essence of a demo-cratic society." But he said he trepression to negotiation, he said, Chicago will explode in Mayor Delevice.

said, Chicago will explode in violence.

"If this town blows," the said, by meeting with represent-said, by meeting with repre like a sideshow."

Alinsky, who has organized the poor in the slums of many cities, said "hatred" of aligned since the Rev. Dr. Martin "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.

groups. There are many in Chicago, including four originally organized by Mr. Alinsky's foundation. They have been unsaligned since the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. pulled out of Chicago in: 1966 and the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations lapsed into domain capacity. To avert upheaval. Mr. Alinsky envisions a "coalition of fragments" to confront Mayor Daley.

limited geographical area as it to confront Mayor Daley. Was in Detroit.

Lives in California

Mr. Alinsky has lived in Carliver on substantial issues that affect black life, so black peomel Highlands, Calif., for several years. Except to visit the headquarters office of his headquarters of

community leaders who hope he meet with Mayor Daley and can help find an alternative to demand them. The summer violence they fear "Put Johnson on the spot," is in store for Chicago. He said. "Let us get some of the said black power, antiwar, antithe swag instead of Vietnam. Johnson and anti-Daley spokes Nobody there is on our side them in Chicago, New York, except Thieu and the people of the store of the said. The threatened massive demonstra-South Vietnamese people hate those at the convention. Mr. our guts."

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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 The Sun (Baltimore) The Worker __ The New Leader ___ The Wall Street Journal The National Observer _____ People's World 1968 FEB 3 Date _

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TO



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-522

STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Chicago, Illinois March 14, 1968

TOPRIATE AGENCIES TELD OFFICES Y SED BY ROUTING 5-43, BY

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 5 PSBULIMW to rub raw the sores of discontentment." DECLASSIFIED BY to rub raw the sores of discontentment."

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. 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.

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ENCLOSURE

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CONFINENTIAL

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 newsmedia 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.

W Xon March 7, 1968, this same source advised 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. 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."

COMPSENTIAL

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

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FBI	
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One copy each of enclosed LHM is being furnished USA, U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region 1, 1113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois. Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows: First source. Second source (reliable) SECTION (reliable)	10K0/ KO m omin x400 caca beauto 2 D
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JULY HALL

CONFISSITIAL

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. Will furnish information requested in referenced communication.

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West Elsdon Civic Association

March 26, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover Director of F.B.I. Washington, D. Cl.

Corresponding Secretary

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY 5P8BUT IMW

Dear Mr. Hoover:

500,050

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 Af any is taken by the bureau.

ST 114 REC 69/5

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West Eladon Civic Association

CHARTERED 1943 TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE COMMUNIT

rrom the witte movie 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 Allairs [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.

Q

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 erganizers 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.

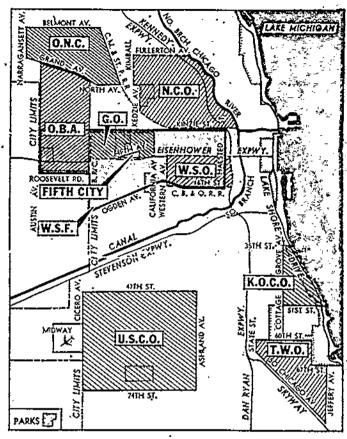
"I don't think we should give support to any organization which means to keep any human being out of the neighborhood," Msgr. Egan said.

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.).

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 TARLYERS 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 scattershot 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 hitand-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)

ENCLOSURE 50 94.46

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 denomin-

Council Provides \$350,000

Last year, more than \$350,000 was supplied to these communfty organizations thru the coordinating efforts of the Inter-Religious Council on Urban Alfairs [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 Chi-cago presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S. A. The Rock River con-ference 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.

new community organias now being supported by he 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

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 know it, can survive."

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 fed-eration, the Northwest Community organization [N. C. O.] and the Organization for a Better

mental 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, recognized by government



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

director of the Community community relations director, Renewal society, has similar said, "We look for the strongest views on the effect of commu- community organization in the nity organizations on the governmental structure.

Large Project Planned

The society is planning a 23 ration, the Northwest Community organization [N. C. O.] and it organization for a Better ustin.

They also have been instrudisclosed 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

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 deliar 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 communnow it, can survive." ity, industry, and government, The Rev. Donald Benedict, Andy Bavas, the committee's 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.

IT MAY BECOME NECESSARY, AND IF NEED BE ALL THE CIVIC AND PROPERTY GROUPS HERE ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE, WILL WORK TOGETHER AND UNITE S BEEN DONE BEFORE, WHEN STRENGHT IS NEEDED TO CUT OFF, FIRMS AND ESTABLISHMENTS OF OUR PATRONAGE..... AS IT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE, CERTAIN

57=8446 pg 3 in

DO YOU AGREE OR I AGREE WITH THIS TYPE OF

CRMATION?

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 Spensors

The council is the official, ecumenical office which distributes support to these organizations for the Chicago Roman



Saul Alinsky

. he delivers results

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.

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 organizaion first begins to operate, it isually works on small probems such as getting a praylot or 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."

ALL INFORMATION CONTOANTED shard to find.

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ployed 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.

More over, 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

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 Total Lervis hard to find.



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 g a v e a list of Catholic churches in the South-west 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. Saver 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. Eairfield 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

THIS IS THEIR RECORD

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

RAID BY COPS perior, Dr. Carl Mettling of the northern district of the Metho-**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 sudist 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

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 ir 1966, 38, 291 or 35.6% of the total ware mmitted in just 5 po of the total were committed in just 5 po lice districts. Wabash 2nd Police District 9012 Ilth Filmore 7884 Grand Crossing East Chicago 6937 20th Foster 6793 Wabash Police District ranked 1st in reported murder, forcible rapes, robbery & aggravated assault offences. 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. Albany Pk. ist Central 3187 8th Chgo, Lawn 3214 So. Chgo. 4th 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 boow Lowest of all Police District (Major offenses and non-negligent manslaughter) Chicago Lawn (Gage Park) #1
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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Fewer number of aggravated assaults: Irving Park #58 Albany Park #81 Chicago Lawn 130 Central 142 Austin 187

HERE IS OUR RECORD, THE LOWEST CRIME RATE IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, IT ALSO SPEAKS FOR ITSELF....

An article in the Chicago "Daily News" of April 9, 1962 showed that Alinsky and his organization were used in the organizing of more in Chicago. On the South Side of Chicago, Allinsky 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 communistfronts.

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 cler gymen 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 mote the organizing and setting, up of "People 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 maj euver hither and you and utilize many of the tack tics discussed in this chapter and many of the than thirty percent of the "social action" groups 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.

Wet 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 everySUPPORT YOU LOCAL CIVIC AND PROPERTY WINERS 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 BYSP8 BTJ //mw

April 1, 1968 LL INFORMATION CONTAINED IEREIN IS UNGLASSIFIED DATESISISO PYSPEBIT Dear I have received the letter of March 26th, with enclosures, sifrom by 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, MAILED 12 J. Edgar Hoover %PR~1~ 1968 COMM-FBI 1 - Chicago - Enclosures (3) REC-D BISHOP NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of the United Southwest Community, Organization, and no information identifiable with the West Eisdon Civil Application 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 Mohr there. Enclosures include two alleged reproductions of editorial from Chicago Sun Times in January, 1968, concerning Saul Alinsky and the Chicago Tribune from February 1411968. WMG:¢s



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FELLRAL BUREAU OF THVESTICATION BUTTELO, New York 14202

Buffalo, New York March 28, 1968

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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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 poots" 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).

advised that ALINSKY does not maintain a residence in Buffalo, New York.

further advised that the purpose of SAUL DAVID ALTNSKY'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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(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.

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 Rehmany 29, 1968.

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 ________ 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."

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

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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. Sociologicial or humanitarian interests

Source added that many Negroes in Rochester feel that ALTNSKY "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



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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.

ALTNSKY 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. 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 Courler Express," a daily newspaper, dated May 23, 1966, covered a speech by ALINSKY at the John F. Kennedy Recreation Center in Buffalo, New

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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 AIINSKY 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:

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"The radicals of the sixties have little to learn from Alinsky because he is not concerned with goals and triends, 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.

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MAY-1862 EDITION, GSA GEN, REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES DVERNMENT DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446) SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (RUC) SUBJECT: RM (AGITATOR INDEX) (00 Chicago) Re Chicago airtels and LHM memoranda, 1/24/68 and 3/14/68. 106-3731-44 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, Evans 9 ton, 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 Ni future effectiveness compromised. Sources used in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows: Confidential Source Dne b7D Confidential Source Two b2 b7D Confidential Source Three 4.C- 69 Confidential Source Fou 2) - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM) 2 - Chicago (100-522) (Enc. 5) (RM) l - Buffalo CES:cah Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Mr. Tolson. Mr. DeLoach Mr. Mohr. Mr. B' hap Mr. Casper Mr. (Mr. Mr M MrTele, Room Miss Holmes... Miss Gandy ..

olutionary

BY ROBERT ALT

Saul Alinsky is a professional revolutionary.

and the revolutions he plots and organizes are not in some obscure, strife forn foreign country. They are in America. They are American revolutions. And after hearing Alinsky speak or after reading what he has written, one soonrealizes that he is not some furfive 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 injustide being perpetrated and where he is invited. He has organized persons and groups in Chicago, Rochester, N.Y., Cali- unit am F. Buckley, leading conserva-

fornia 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."

(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: Merner Veit Title:

Character:

ΩĒ Classification:

Submitting Office: Detroit

Being Investigated

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A newsman asked Alinsky how long he francis to continue organizing Oh live, ien; twelve years; the 55 year old egitator said. But he looked down and baid softly and very seriously. That is if they don't put a couple of slugsing me before then."

if they don thout 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 simpossible to predict what kind of a reaction would come about set

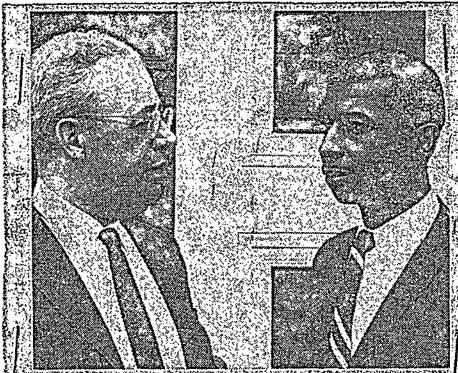
The violence of the last two summers came as a tremendous relief to much of the white population, he said, because in these times of change they're scared to death of what the future holds People in this situation turn to something familiar smething secure. And violence is something familiar, they know how to death with violence.

thing 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 duestions. 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 its heawas ever lonely

Sure he replied quickly He loosed lown at the ground a moment his hand on the car door, and then back at the seporter "Sure I get lonely", he said quietly, but I'll see her in awhile



PROFESSIONAL organizer Saul-Minsky meets with Grand Rapids Rights Leader Jerome Sorrels at Alcien.

Shrowd 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 ghet tos, of America, and has inspired and instructed the people there to organize and utilize their strengths.

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 132

People power has welded Woodlawn a degressed are on Chicago's south side in the as strong; area; that it takes (no guil tron anyone anymore Mayor Daly and his political machine are no longer able to dictate to the speople. As a result,

Daly, is extremely hostile to Woodlayn leaders: It should be noted however, that there was no violence in Woodlayn 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 bis about six feet tall, heavy and rumpled. When he first met newsmen Thursday his eyes were expressionless and ley and seemed to say "Okay ask your questions and then get out." But after talkings 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 jearly days in forganization. His first attempt was organizing the students at the University of Chicago to oppose compulsory chapet services. Compulsory chapet services.

Later however he moved into the big time; the arena of action, as he terms and led the organization of various catholic elinic 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 sloplight. The snow-covered streets were deserted and across the way; a sign blinked iPeace on earth, good will to men on and off. Suddenly, machine gun fire burst from beneath a Christmas tree and Alinsky trolled out the opposite side of his car, and shooting beneath the auto returned the fire.

The gun battle raged for a couple of prinutes before! the police arrived Alinsky was not wounded. He went to the area from where the fire had cone and searched painstakingly, searched for blood, a sign that the man had been

Alinsky had always thought it would be hard for him to kill a man; but \$11 searched all around that pile of shells looking for a sign of blood bhoped that 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 moreltime 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 no right for the South II 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 colfage cheese he called limbs 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. Takes 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 his s going to start, a school for training organizers. It will be a 15 month course

and will cost \$15,000. The enrollment ees 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, trees one in fully participate tin the arena.

Coolill

He talked about non-violence I'm opposed to violence and always have been Except except in self-defense as an effective lechnique 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 applogized 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 wag on After a couple of days of that the felevision boys packed tip and wend forme. When Bull Connor let loose on the demonstrators, he made it an effective demonstration.

spokesman in America ; said of Alinsky, "For a fee Mr. Alinsky con-the chaos and disorganization within a tracts to come into your city and so to a community comes organization and the speak; bust up the joint."

Says Alinsky : To a white segregation.

ist you're busting hup, the joint. To a believer, in the American system, you're putting 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; for the status quo, that he wants changes, that things need to be shaken up.

Shakes Things Up

Ard when Alinsky moves into a town, things are shaken up. A small revolution takes place. Leadership and eparticipation in government (is) difussed. And when her leaves, the town is changed. Changed for the better been the chaos and disorganization within a rise of indigenous leadership.

A democracy lacking in popular participation, Alinsky, says, dies of paralysis." paralysis."

In essence Alinsky's method of opera tion is to enter a community on the citizens; invitation only, along with organizers from the Industrial Areas Founda tion (IAF) which he heads, organize the people, develop, the issues and then withdraw letting the people fight their lown 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 wast 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 whatmakes 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 of 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 vitated 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 and thesis." And Alinsky added in what is proba-bly 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 julliliment 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 (examina tion of life) so that we may be able to et, some lidez the meaning of of

"Therefore, democracy to him is no political ideology or faith but is means, the most promising means on holilical 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 subverted against these goals—it a state should decide by majority rule that it will practice segregation and that nonwhites are not equal to whites then a leader of a free society would fight this democratic decision, with every means at his disposal Polltically he is committed to the belief that a way of life which provides equal political participation for fall and diffuses reconomic opportunity throughout the populace provides the best mechanism and thope for the ultimate triumph of men.

Confuses Some

The struggle, of some Americans to achieve full equality, and participation in society, Alinsky, fold) the Albion students, produces actions and statements that confuse and irritate the politically halve but are understood by the politically sophisticated.

"The leader knows, he said there are rare issues that are 100 per centh right, and that most dissues, break down to injustice outwelghing 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 some rarely stinds it even among university students. He is in love with mankind and although he is not phet his lideas and feelings are of the same stuff Walt Whitman's poetry is made of

FD-397 (12-8-67) MAT 1947 EDITION GSA GEN, REG, NO. 37 UNITED STATES GOV 1emorandum DATE: 4/30/68 Director/RBI (Bufile-. 157-8446 froall' VCMICAGO (100-522) (P) Card Filed SUBJECTS SAUL DAVID ALINSKY Cards sent OO RM (AGITATOR INDEX) (00: CHICAGO) ROUSER RABBLE New Subject Change Delete RESUBMISSION Name FBI Number SAUL DAVID ALINSKY Aliases Citizenship XXXNative Bom Naturalized Alien Subject also on Race Sex XXI: Male Female SI SI 😉 RI Caucasian Organizational Affiliation IOI ANP 197 SNCC 112 :PLP 107 KLAN loži avn OS LA 13 PRN 19 WWP. 09] MIN D3 BNAT III RAM XX 1991 MISG WH AQI Inal Bed ION OIL Lis sclc 1051 сом Lia SDS LL NSRP self described "agitator" CORU 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 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 8 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois Residence Address 100-3751 (Currently in travel status) Unknown CHANGE BURY REGISTERED MAIL - Bureau NOT RECORDED I - Chicago LRJ/s

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TO

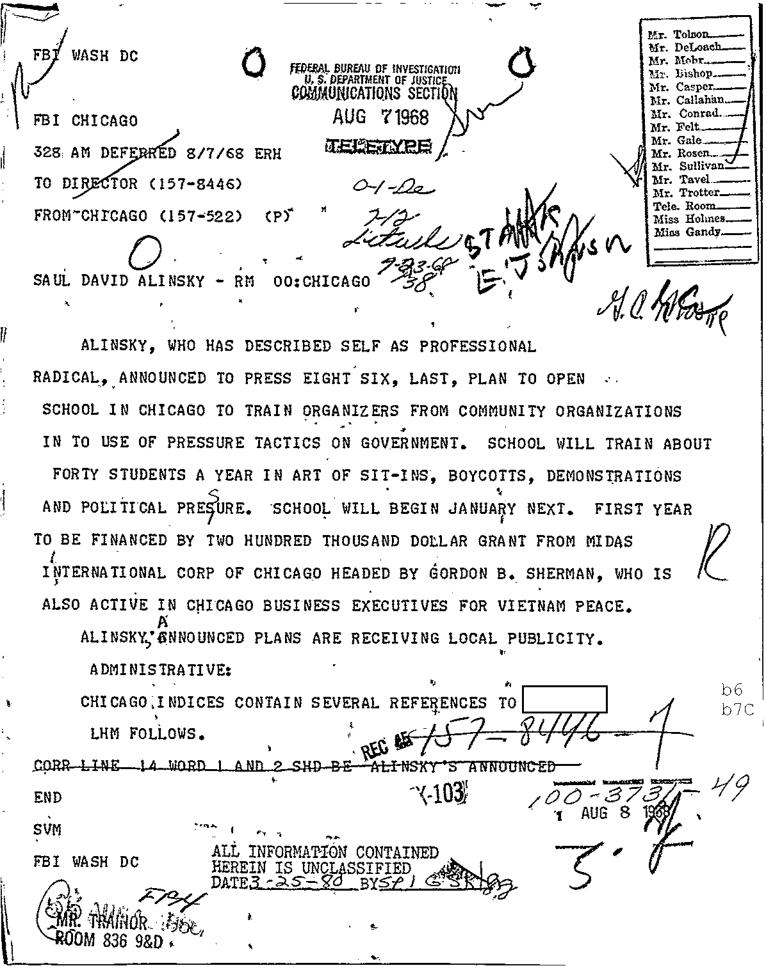
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY is the Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He is reportedly in a constant travel status at the present time and as such has no permanent residence.

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."



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By Lois Willie.

- Saul D. Alinsky, builder of inilitant community councils, will ppen 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 bullding mass-based communlly organizations, both mudle class and poor.

Trainees will learn the art of silins, boycotts, demonstra-tions, political pressure — the tactics Allnsky pioneered in Chicago 30 years ago when he formed his first community group, the Eack of the Yards Council.

THE SCHOOL'S first year of operation will be lina ced with a \$200,000 grant from Midas International Foundation, headed by Gordon B. Sher-man, president of Midas-International Corp., 4101 W., 42d Pl. The firm produces automotive parts.

Allnsky and Sherman, a founder of Chicago Business: Executives for Vietnam Peace, announced their plans Tuesday.

In 1960 Alinsky was hired by ilirst all-Negro group. The for representatives of groups Woodlywn. Organization It without funds. became the prototyle for One area expected to send a black; low-income community. One area expected to send a trainer is Chicago's West Side councils in a dozen big cities.

organized middle class

"They make up threefourths of our population, but



-Alinsky "Trainees will learn the art of sit-ins."

they are so frustrated they don't know where to turn to get what they want," he said.

"If the middle class were a body, it could have applied pressure to end the war in Vietnam, and to get the can-didates it wants at both national political conventions."

MOST AMERICANS today are virtually disenfranchised, according to Alinsky, controlled by political machines

sald.

Most trainees will be sent to the institute by community groups, churches and agencies that need professional organ-

Groups with money will be charged \$15,000 tultion, for each trainee, covering a 15 a group of Woodlawn clergy month training periods and businessmen to form his Fellowships will be available

> trainee is Chicago's West Side black ghetto. Several com munity groups in the middle

DATE 5 13/23 NOTE AT A STORY SPORT

hope to pool funds to send a representative.

ALINSKY SAID he already has applications from about 600 representatives of communities, and political organ-Izations in the United States. Europe and South America.

The only requirement for a trainee, he said, "is a com-mitment 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 conporavital; participating citizen tions, foundations and labor unions.

> For several years Alinsky director of the industria Areas Foundation, has conducted seminars for corpora tions who want to know what they can do to keep society free and open."

that ignore their wishes.

"Our democracy is in tre-include or anizers now work mendous danger of being ing for Aliss v and leaders of tranquilized to death he successful community groups.

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

Mr. Tolson... Mr. DeLoach ... Mr. Mohr Mr. Bishop Mr. Casper. Mr. Callahan

Mr. Conrad Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale ... Mr. Rosen. Mr. Sulliving Mr. Tavel.... Mr. Trotter.. Tele. Room., Miss Holmes

Mys Gandy.

to office of

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS:

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 8-6-68

Edition: BLUE STREAK Author: LOIS WILLEE Editor: ROY M. FISHER

TIME: SAUL AL INSKY

100-522

Classification:

Submitting Office: GIIICAGO

100/18/

6 SEP 10 1968

19 (Roy 7-27-67) nstitute for Middle-Class Reformers Established grossouth Side of Chicago re maintas) testimonials to his or ganizing ability. By DONALD JANSON By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

CAGO: Aug. 6—Saul D yet unnamed institute will take yet unnamed institute will take yet unnamed institute will alor, who has spent a quarter open in October or November, of a century organizing the Students will be sponsored by Score in the slums of a score institutions; such as churches of cities, is branching out; in their communities, some will the announced today the expension of the ministers. Some will contain the containing the ministers. Some will contain the containing the ministers. Some will train represent and Mexican-American and Applicants. institute, that, will train represent and Mexican American and Aesentatives/of the white middle palachian neighborhoods. In the representatives/of the white middle palachian neighborhoods. In their city neighborhoods or suburbs.

In Graduates will return to their neighborhoods, or suburbs.

In Graduates will return to their neighborhoods. They kivill, return for organize mill lant pressure groups (or, social the aegis of their sponsoring this kind in the United States). The school will be operated this kind in the United States by Mr. Alinsky's Chicago based the seys conference in the early by Mr. Alinsky's Chicago based the seys conference in the organization will be director, as he is of the foundation will be director, as he is of the foundation will subsidize the foundation will be associated of the foundation will subsidize the corporation makers of Midas between the rector.

Schools for the first year, Got the Rev. Arthur Brazer, and the foundation will subsidize the corporation, you the cost; at a labor methanic particular in the wood awn of an international corporation, you the cost; at a labor methanic particular in the wood awn of an international subsidized the corporation of the first year, Got the rector.

Schools for the first year, Got the rector of the wood dawn of an internation of the first year, Got the foundation will be associated for the first year, Got the rector.

Schools for the first year, Got the foundation of the wood awn of an internation of the first year, Got the foundation of the wood awn of an internation of the first year, Got the foundation of the wood awn of an internation of the first year, Got the foundation of the first year, Got the fou white neighborhoods can be as Florence, president of the Alin 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 "Alinsky said that institutions in suburbs ringing two unnamed cities" east of Chilall and writing your Congress frant is over "Mr Sherinan is over "Mr Sherinan is needed We need constructive entities to exert pressure on forces, that hold back social progress." "Saul Alinsky is a master at helping communities" disab, helping communities dis-cover within themselves how to serve themsevels."

Mr. Sherman, said the school would be dedicated to his insur-ing that there will be more Saul Alinsky around." Mr. Alinsky said that stu-lents would be screened for allegiance to such democratic values as justice and equal or

structures to deal with slun groups on job and housing and other neighborhood problems have made him persona from grata in city halls across the country. But such active and lawn Organization of the Nood lawn Organization of the Nood A 15-Month Course

Tolson ____ DeLoach ___ Mohr _ Bishop ___ Casper ____ Callahan __ Conrad ____ Felt ____ Gale _ Rosen . Sulliven _ Tavel. Trotter ___ Tele. Room 🗕 Holmes _ Gandy 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 The Sun (Baltimore) ___ The Worker . The New Leader .__. The Wall Street Journal -The National Observer -

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varies as justice and equal op-portunity:

"At least 25 organizers will have been trained by early 180 be said 110 pilo 568 if the self-industrial by the past."

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People's World .

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In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. CG 100-522

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Chicago, Illinois August 8, 1968

APTECPRIATE AGENCIES ANIN THE N OFFICES ONITUCA YE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

DATE

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. 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.

W X Laccording to a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, Gordon Sherman was member in 1963 of the National Council of the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act.

A:characterization of this organization is attached 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 B 表 是 conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the English property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to End your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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45 JUL 2/5/1973

RMATION CONTAINED

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONTINUE

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

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT, Formerly known as National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (1963)

TIAL

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 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 kadership 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.

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FBI WASH DC FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Tolson U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. DeLoach COMMUNICATION SECTION Mr. Mohr_ OCT 1 1 1968 Mr. Bishop_ FBI DALLAS Mr. Casper. Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad. 156PM URGENT 10-11-68 LMB Mr. Felt_ Mr. Gale. TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO (100-522) 8.04/4box FROM DALLAS (157-1067) Tele. Room. Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy. Wisaul David Alinsky, RM, OO CHICAGO. 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. DALLAS SOURCES ALERTED AND ASSIGNED. USA, SECRET SERVICE. 6 OCT 16 1968 MILITARY, DALLAS SO ADVISED. CHICAGO SUTEL DESCRIPTION AND COVERAGE DESTRED. FORWARD PHOTO AMSD LHM FOLLOS APPEARANCE OF ALINSKY. END ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED CC-MR. TRAINOR LAJCE2.41968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas October 18, 1968

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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.

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 3-26-20 BY 5P GSK 728

100-3731-52 157-8446 b6 b7C b7D

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.

For the Sponsoring Committee

b70

Enclosures

Schedule for the Day

Wednesday, October 16, 1968

Luncheon Dialogue

12 noon Dialogue luncheon with leaders of / 2 p.m. 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 poly. Attendance is being limited to permit opportunity for discussion.

College Lecture

 Discussion seminar with interested
 p.m. 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 Leciure

8- Public lecture directed to the entire 10 p.m. 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.

Q

11211 PRESTON ROAD DALLAS, TEXAS You are invited to share

Δ

Day in

Dallas

Wiele

SAUL

3

<u>ALINSKY</u>

on the question

"Is Dalias Ready For Democracy?" T

Sponsors —

Mr. Alinsky's appearance in Dallas has been organized and sponsored solely by the groups listed in this brochure.

Wednesday, October 16, 1963

'About Saul

ALINSKY

Saul David Alinsky is a fifty-nine year-old resident of Chicago who, for past twenty-nine years, has carried 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 Children organizations throughout the Cuntry 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

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 Churc 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 Rople'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.

TEXAS

5

16 PM

SAUL DÂVID ALINSKY

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,"

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

1968.

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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.

advised October 16, 1968, that Alinsky
appeared at the Baker Hotel, SMU Student Center, and the Northave
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."
and provident and antice neurocres.
advised that there were no incidents,
demonstrations, arrests, injuries, or property damage resulting

The following agencies were advised of the information contained in this memorandum:

from Saul David Alinsky's appearances in Dallas, Texas, October 16,

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. 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.

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FBI 10/18/68 Date: Transmit the following in. (Type in plaintext or code) AIRTEL AIR MAIL Viα (Priority) TO: DIRECTOR, FBI FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-1067) (RUC) SAUL DAVID ALINSKY SUBJECT: DAUL & 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, b70 Fort Worth, Texas. b7D The confidential source utilized in the LEM is 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: 112th MIG, Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 10:35 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:35 AM NISO, Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 9:39 AM 3)- Bureau (Eng. 11) (RM) 2 - Chicago (100-522) (Enc. 5) (R 10 OCT 23 1968 3 - Dallas (1 - 157-1067)(1 - 157 - 387)(1 - 157 - 55)FMH/jc Oct 23 11 of 11 1960 (8) AGENCY: AGSI, HELLER, SEC. SERV. FEC.D D. THISFT NEET: ISD, CRD, CRD, TOTO BARIALINI. DATE FORW BY: Approved: Special Agent in Charge

OSI, Dallas, Texas,

10/11/68 - 10:46 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:43 AM

U. S. Secret Service,

Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 10:55 AM;

10/17/68 - 9:56 AM

AUSA, _______ Dallas, Texas

10/11/68 - 11:01 AM; 10/17/68 - 0:00 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 TORM HO. TO MAY 1982 EDITION GIA GIN, RIG., NO. 27 UNITED STATES G ENT MemorandumTO Director, FBI (Bufile- 157-8446 DATE: November 22, 1968 CHICAGO 100-522 Card UTD SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY Card sent 00 10 6 68 Agitator Index OO:CHICAGO RABBLE ROUSER INDEX New Subject. Change Deleté FBI Number Aliases. Citizenship Alien Native Born Naturalized Subject also on Race Sex Female Male SEPARATELY ENCLOSURE DETACHED HANDLED SEPARATEI Organizational Affiliation 17 SNCC JOL AND N7 KLAN 12 PLP 18 SWP 131 PRN IO2 AVN 108 LA 191 .WWP DAY BNAT 109 MIN 14 RAM MISC IOA BPP IS SCLC пои Поп (Specify). In SDS 105 COM. II NSRP los core Date of Birth Place of Birth Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern) Position in Organization NOT RECORDED 18 NOV 25 1968 Residence Address PARTY STORY Outer Drive East Apartments; apt. 3312, 400 East Rando Pph Street; Chicago, Illinois; (Constant travel Status) REGISTERED MAIL 2-Bureau enc. 2 -Chicago ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ARS:GAL HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



UNIOND STATES DEPARTMENT OF JOICE

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:

D-364 sents

157-8-4-16-

NOT RECORDED

Copy to Secret Service

by routing slip for info Maction

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED FEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-26-80 BYSPIGSK SAL

Contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and

The local Contains neither recommendations not concentrated outside your agency.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-522

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois January 7, 1969

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago report. dated January 9, 1968, captioned as above.

I. BACKGROUND

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES **** ED OTTOES SY ETH BY ROUTING

S_,P ,S) BY___

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, source advised that Alinsky remains in a constant travel status and is in Chicago very infrequently.

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.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

DECLASSIFIED BY SPSBTJ / IMW

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.

REASON-FCIN IX 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW

100-3731-53 ADD INFO MAXION CONTAINED WEREIN IS XNCLASSIFIED.

WIF DENTIAL

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.

CONFIBRATIAL

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 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.

CONFRENTIAL

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."

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, 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.

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."

CONFXENTIAL

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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".

CONFIDENTIAL

b6 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.

According to a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, Gordon Sherman was a member in 1963 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.

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.

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."

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.

CONFRENTIAL

CONFRENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Evanston, Illinois.

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,

- 84 -

APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT, Formerly known as National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (1963)

CONFLORNTIAL

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.

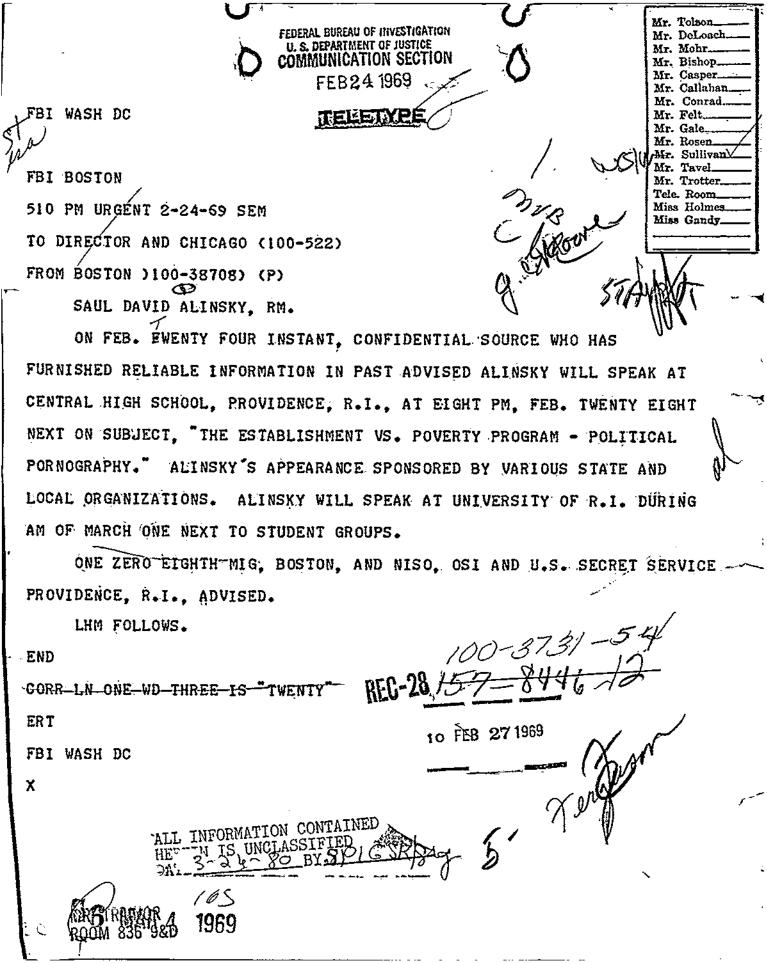
A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in the NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence kept to a minimum. The CP believed the 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 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 CO of Illinois had no current interest in the NCRMA.

STATES GOV $\it Aemorandum$ TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446) SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (C) SAUL DAVID ALINSKY DECLASSIFIED BYSP8BUILMW 00: Chicag8 5/18/82 200,050 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, 4/25/05/15/16/2007 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. b2 - The first source is (protect b6 requested). Verotect requested). The second confidential source is b7C and the third confidential source is 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. allete ec to: Clusts FEB 10 1371 ar JAN 10 1969 2 - Bureau (Encls 11) (RM) 2 - Chicago ARS:svm activate activation of the signification of the contraction of the con (4) S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Pla



LASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: fbi automatic dechaşşification guide PD455 (fjév. 5-22-84) DATE 06-25-2010 2/25/69 Date: Transmit the following in _ - (Type in plaintext or code) ATRTEL (Priority) U-1 BS 3-13-69 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI See BS antel + LHM dale 1 SAC, BOSTON (100-38708) (P) FROM: 3-12-69 SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY RACIAL MATTERS 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. AGENCY: ACSI, NEW SEC. SERV. DEPT: ISD, BEILERO Z Dita HOW FORW: USA, Boston, Mass. DATE FORW OSI, USAF, Westover Field, Mask: USA, Providence, R.I. U.S. Secret Service, Providence, R.I. The confidential source mentioned in the LHM is (U)b7D Bureau (Encs. 11)(RM) - Chicago (100-522) (Encs. 2) (RM) Boston (U)FEB 26 1969 Special Agent in

BS100-38708

CUNFIDENTIAL

LEAD:

BOSTON DIVISION

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND:

Will report on subject's activities in the Providence, R.I. area.



NIND STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUNE

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

157-8446 13

ENCLOSURE

SAUL DAVID ARINSKY

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

District of Rhode Island, Providence, Rhode Island

Special Agent in Charge William F. Shields United States Secret Service Providence, Rhode Island

108th Military Intelligence Group

United States Attorney, Providence, Rhode Island

Office of Special Investigation, United States Air Force, Davisville, Rhode Island

Naval Investigative Service Office, United States Naval Base, Newport, Rhode Island.

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.

WASH - DC

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAR 1 1969

TELETYPE

FBI BOSTON

2-08:P.M.

URGENT 3-1-69 KMN

TO: DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO (100-522)

FŔOM: 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 FABRUARY TWINTYEIGHT, 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

Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale_ Mr. Rosen A Mr. Sulliva Mr. Ta√el Mr. Trotter. Tele. Room. Miss Holmes Miss Gandy.

M: Tolson

Mr DeLoach Mr. Mohr_

Mr. Bishop_

Mr. Casper_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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 REVEREND JOHN FRY AND THE BLACKSTONE RANGERS.

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

ALINSKY'S PRESENCE NOT NOTED DURING A.M. PERIOD OF MARCH ONE PRESENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE: RE BOSTON AIRTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYFIVE, LAST.

END

PGH

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. TRAINOR ROOM 836 9&D ex IDIV

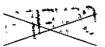
b6 b70

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FEI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE (06) 25-2010 FBI	1 1 1 1
Transmit the following in	drw.
Via AIRTEL (Priority)	1 0 1-
To: Director, FBI ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION From: SAC, BOSTON (100-38708) GENERAL INVEST. DIV (RUC) X DOMESTIC INTELLIGED Subject: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY RACIAL MATTERS (00: CHICAGO)	
CR EL VRA-65 CRA-64 PA PE 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 this LHM is enclosed for Chicago. ADMINISTRATIVE Copies of the LHM have been disseminated	of
ACTION: UAGB: DATE OF REVIEW 3-12-89 ACTION: UAGB: DATE OF REVIEW 3-12-89	969
1-Eureau (enc.11) No further action being taken and 2-Chicago (100-522) X LHM enclosed X Copy furnished to USA (enc. 2) LHM being submitted 3-Roston (1-100-8) Report being submitted	国人
Preliminary investigation instituted AGENCY: ACSI. (1-25-24992 Limited investigation instituted TJL:dmb (6)	D, CKARON TO b2 L b7D
APRI 1969 MD Special Agent in Charge CONFIDENTIAL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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COMPEDENTIAL

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

The second confidential source is

who

b2

b7D

b7D

desired that his identity bemaintained confidential.

TEDENTIAL

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2.



D STATES-DEPARTMENT OF I

FEDERAL FUREAU 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 dommunity 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 Dalayey 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

enclosume¹.

100-3731-57

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The Reverend Arthur Hardge -

Mike Van Leeston (Operation Industrialization Corporation)

JOHN WARWICK

The Reverend Wayne Artis

Frank Tebello

Dan Healey (Narragensett 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 Meagham (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.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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.

On March 7 1060

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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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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 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/14/80 BYSP8BD/IMW 000,050 Dear 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.

TR. MAILED W APR 29 1970 COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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.

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J. J.

April 22d. 1970.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director Gederal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

SAUL ALINSICY

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 Julton 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.

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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

Withholding Property Taxes

By MITCHEM GORDON

**SAR Reserver of Tax Wall STAIRT JOURNAL OF THE WALL STAIR JOURNAL OF THE WALL STAIRT JOURNAL OF THE WALL STAIR JOURNAL OF THE WALL STAIRT JOURNAL OF THE WALL STAIRT JOURNAL OF THE WALL STAIR JOURNAL

middle-class suburbs instead of in the shims where provious community action efforts have focused.

Mc Almaky regards the school with characteristic enthusiasm. We'll form out as many organizers it a single class as we have in all the years we've been at it and we'll be doing it evatematically instead of ad hoc, on the job has asys.

Mc convinced that the suburbs will be a supermitted they for the breaking they are a seal weak. They convinced that the suburbs will be discussement of the breaking mean and the convention and the most serious problems of the nation, he declares.

Whether the middle-class will wiscome this any meaningful personal importenest in any meaningful personal importenest in any meaningful personal importants, he declares.

Whether the middle-class will wiscome that any training cardes remains to be seen, but perhaps if anyone can organize suburbanites if in migrant Russian tailor has shown a brack for retting people; to, work, together since 1831, when he moonlighted from his job as a criming organize for the state of Illinots to help start the Back of the Varda Neighborhood. Council a group formed its cheek; the bight of a fast-deteriorating section near this city's stockyarda.

Mr. Alinsky has since source on the Back of the Varda Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property out to the Rack of the Varda Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property out to the Rack of the Varda Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property out to the the Varda Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("ceeping Negross out now the property of the Parks Owendil ("c

group formed to the care this offer of a steely deteriorating section near this offer a 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 second pushed 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 neartess 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. Sheit, then Chicago's, libertly Roman Catholic, andisary bishop. In 1940, the bishop and Marshall keld III, a weatthy publisher and businessman, beiped Mr. Alinsky, set up shop as the Industrial Areas Foundation. They gave him a free hand to apply his Back of the Yards fechniques elegwhere.

electrice.

In the years since then, the Alinsky-led IAF, always operating with a staff of just two or three professional workers, has added in the creation of deceas of community action groups. He organized Mexican-Americans in Southern Chifornia, and poor whites, and Megroes in Pastern cities. Here in Chicago, four groups he helped start atill are functioning. Community

Mahment is inherently ride.

G)

The teacher, a cascally dressed, mild many pered man, has fong been called rude, a frouble lensater and worse in his battles with various establishments. He's Saul David Alinsky, who ever the past fi years had come to be recognized as this country's formost deranizer, of community action groups.

Now, at 60, Mr. Alinsky has launched a new career, the's bead of the industrial Areas Foundation. Training Instit.

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It's called the 'School for professional 'ready in the 'sphich' opened in.

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It's called the 'School for professional 'ready in the loose camusity a down or so individuals trained in 'Mr. 'Alinsky's methods on' mobilizing local groups to get better it for histories. The histories of mobilizing local groups to get better it for bushess. The histories of histories in histories in the school with characteristic enthacisms. The histories in the school with characteristic enthacisms. We'll turn out as many organizers in a single class as we have in all the years we're been at it, and we'll be doing it systematically instead of al hoc. on the job he ears.

He's convinced that the schools will be a training deld for the organizer. The real weakers on the schools will be a training deld for the organizer. The real weakers on the schools problems by the hation. De desires. All and you can organize suburbanites, it is in the innex of the school part of the continuity middle, class from any meaningful personal involvement in the most scrious problems by the hation. De desires. All anyone can organize suburbanites, it is in infigurate and as remains to be seen, but perchaps if anyone can organize suburbanites, it is infigured to the organize suburbanites, it is infigured to deciral remains the has grown a lanck for getting ipoople to in work to gother since, it is in infigurate to the state of Hinois to here that the Back of the Natile of the Natile of the Schools and the pro

group formed, to check the latter of a track detairorating section near this ofly a stockyards.

Mr. Alically has since sourced on the Back of the Yards Council ("Aceping Negroes out now appears to be its main purpose," he says), but there's no doubt that the organization accompitated its initial objective, through self-help and pressure on isodiords and city officials the neighborhood's blight was halted and reversed. Vinitors still are struck by the area's neathess and the pride for fits 'residents, who include Hayor Richard J. Daley.

The Back of the Yards Council also brought Mr. Alinaly into contact with Bernard J. Shell, then Chicago's, liberal Roman, Catholic andiary hishop, in 1840, the blakep and Marshall Nield III. a weathy publisher and businessman, helped Mr. Alinaky set up shop as the Industrial Areas Foundation. They gave him, a free hand to apply his Back of the Yards fechniques elsewhere.

helped Mr. Alinsky set up shop as the lindustrial Areas Foundation. They gave him, a free hand to apply his Back of the Yards techniques chewhere.

In the years since then, the Alinsky led LAP, always operating within a staff of past two of three processional, workers, has, slided in, the creation of dozens of community-action groups. He organized Mexican Americans in Southern California and poor: whitest and Negroes. In Eastern Cities Here in Chicago four groups he helped start still are innectioning. Community groups often fold quickly after, their original goal in (or larly) met. but several of Mr. Alinsky one of the few still continue to thrive after a decade of more of the few still continue to thrive after a decade of more of the few still continue to thrive after a decade of more of the few still continue to thrive after a decade of more of the few still continue to thrive after a decade of more of the few still continue to thrive after a decade of more of the few still continue to those prompt the California in some quarters—and enunity in others. French philosopher Jacques, Martain has called Mr. Alinsky one of the few really great ment of our continue for the work in community organization.

(No other man in America has proposed a course of action better calculated to reconnect of action better calculated to reconnect of action better calculated to reconnect widely noted book (Crists in Elect and White, But, Alinsky on methods especially the flamboyant and semetimes inflamatory, thetended he uses to gavanize support in the neighborhoods where he works—there made him a tergion of enemies among the established leaders of communities in which he has operated. This was especially true in Rochester Mr. where he led a major organizing drive starting in 1985. He sparked the formation of a group called, Pfolit (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today) to get more jobs to Represe all the process is but in the colonization. The process is but in the set of the hattle largers among some local groups and individu

aking Things Up: Alinsky Offers Radical Methods to Middle Class

Continued From First Page came in here, stirred up trouble and then left dia with it."

-Mr. Alineky rejects the charge that his ac issues - people don't call us in unless something serious is bothering them, he says, garded only with resignation."

The organizer also rejects the frequently volced charge that he is a doctrinaire lettist. He willingly accepts the title of radical insofar as it means byt he strongly advocates popular stays interesting," he says, artistion as 4 means of social change. He says . In addition, schedules are varied to accomthe was fire years old, his parents were did at helped establian not be now the same of the helped establian in the same of th

Mr. Altheby rejects the charge that his ac set ideology. When you have one, you suffer provides the technical know-how.

Invites "create" discovered: "We don't make from the detuction that you know all the an stinky organizers are instructed never, as the control of the contr

This thoroughgoing pragmatism permeates "Whater controverses start once we arrive the atmosphere of the school to which Mr. Aline before, he went into Rochester to organize occurs because we give a community hope it sky row is devoting his energies. Reflecting his FIGHT, for instance, local residents obtained can do somethide about what it previously re- disease for what he consider to be the rigidi- some 13,000 alguatures on a petition requesting a softal worker and the assistant dean of attribute about what he consider to be the rigidities of normal academic lite; the achool has no him to come. fixed courses or schedules Classes usually begin around 10 a.m. and run until midnight. A limit on the time, a protessional organizer year-bid member of the immaculate Heart sissablect is pursued "as long as the conversation should stay with any group, This rule forces a ters in Los Angeles, a been lorder that has

that this belief stems in pert from a personal modate associates of Mr. Alinety who come to grams, he says.

We specific place of the Iraditional habit.

We specific place of the Iraditional habit.

Siter Patiworked for a time, with an Alinety's desire that communities take.

Siter Patiworked for a time, with an Alinety's desire that communities take. edy; his younger and only brother died when be. They include the heads of groups Mr. Aline the responsibility for their own brganisations is axyshmeded community group here. She raised

fully, resisted the efforts of the University of work after graduation and give evidence they for a drive to help organize groups interested brought attendion to, a complaint about poor. Chicago to displace a Negro neighborhood for will have some manerial support from the comin fighting discrimination against, Negroes in local garbage pickup service by filling an autothe San-Fernando Valley, after the graduates trailer, with garbage sand dumping its inclutoin San-Fernando Valley, after the graduates trailer, with garbage sand dumping its incluan expansion program. The Woodlawn group is musty.

the San Pernando V
which cited as a model community action on the interest is month course is 115,000, a from Alianaty U.

be full of pession and conviction, he mays. This means that the community must select. But he declares himself to be without any its own objectives and leaders; the organizer

Moreover, Mr., Alinsky : sets (a three year over the burden of running its action pro- occasions and that has adopted ordinary street

money cased as a mones community action or . This is the is-month course is 118,000, a from Annaly U.

O'Middle Class

Despite this classroom flexibility, however, discharge diletanties. The school prefers that is chool is a study of methods to mobilize broad. Mr. Alinsky says middle-class action groups that Alinsky has some very definite there to no part to his students. Forement among them is movely in contributions from the community and principle, of community must be terms his "cardinal principle," of community must be terms his the community principle, of community must be terms his "cardinal principle," of community must be terms his "cardinal principle," of community must be terms his the community principle, of community must be terms his the community principle, of community must be terms his the community principle, of community must be terms his the community must be terms his the community must be terms his the community principle." The means the terms his the community must be terms a mobilizer.

The school's first class includes a Roman Catholic priest, a mm, a Presbyterian minister, dents at a small private college in lowal.

The num is Sister Patricia Parrell A. \$1

underdog that you are for him, he says, port, he says! Unions don't organize workers-companies do road if the local law enforcement people didn't "commonably of interest" in the hation. go after them with chubs and create a national incident."

in Chicago, a nine-year-old ground that successe to Miniter the community in which; they will own order, and from two Protestant churches of the Chicago groups he helped found, once driveway of an alderman, who had been luke-

provides the technical know-how.

As for fattles, he suggests that suburban in the fundation created by the owners of Military organizers are instructed never to into a community except at the invitational company. (a) Chicago (Mr. Almay's alma, agant local government might withhold proposition of community except at the invitational company company or the suburban agant local government might withhold proposition accommunity except at the invitation of material accommunity accommunity accommunity except at the invitation of material accommunity accommu seris, the purpose of the strack is the same. Ition contributing to poliution. In upper income "You've got to good the establishment hito communities (residents might indicace liets a ridiculous or rash action that convinces the lators by offering or withholding financial sup-

Mr. Alineky doesn't see fixture middle class -and if they're not stupid enough to help you, action groups concentrating solety on narrow you try to guide them along that path, The local leaves. Despite signs of growing middle. community to develop its own leaders and take charged with the church's hierarchy on several Solma. Ala., march would have been nothing class resentment over rising welfare could have more than a bunch of blacks walking down's black militancy, he haists there is a basic

> "We're finding out that we have to help the other guy if we're going to sleep in safety our







On street corner in Chicago, Alinsky confers with Reverend Arthur Brazier.

000) The notive 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

Gordon B. Sherman, president of Midas-International describes Alinsky as a "charming and endearing rude and irreverent, wonderfully inascible 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 offeer that it is the relate, in his direer 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 curricu-

lum isn't set yet—typical of Alinsky's fly-by-the-seat-of-the-pants style—its courses already chosen include com-munications, tactics, and power pat-

terns 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 Reversity of the Reversity end Arthur Brazier, president of The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago; academician Staughton Lynd, and Minister Franklin D.R. Florence, president of FIGHT, Inc., in Roches-

He also hopes to call on William F. Buckley, Jr., University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman Chicago economist aniton Friedman, author Louis Lomax, and Daniel P. Moynihan, President Nixon's special assistant for urban affairs.

'Alienated' executives: Alinsky claims he is tackling business be-

claims he is tackling business be-cause, we live in a corporate econ-omy today and American industry had better realize and only a few of them do that they have a special ob-ligation. Many corporation execu-tives are poor, really poor, despite their salaries. They are alienated

from society in a technological, con puterized, 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 im-portant part of Alinsky's policy of direct confrontation. He first became fascinated with the possibilities of

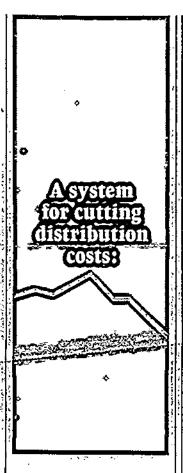
fascinated with the possibilities of battling corporations when FIGHT (Freedom, Independence, God, Honor, Today), a group he organized a short time after Rochester striots in July, 1964, took (on Eastman Kodak Co, in 1967. The issue jobs for the city's black community.

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 directe in a life of working for the "haves," He recalls the Depression almost with nostalgia as

Depression almost with nostalgia as

Business Week February 8, 1969



That's Interstate. We're more than a truckline. We're a distribution system. A system covering America's Industrial heartland—from Boston to Denver. And we're systems-oriented. Big, and quick to move components In, finished goods out to market. With Interstate, you also get the most experienced computer control of your shipments in the business. Ask one of your best men to ask us how we can cut your distribution costs... the last big way to contribute to profits.



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 half for a greater voice in local government, and won:

Now, Alinsky considers the neighborhood segregationist. "They don'tdare 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 inatural 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."

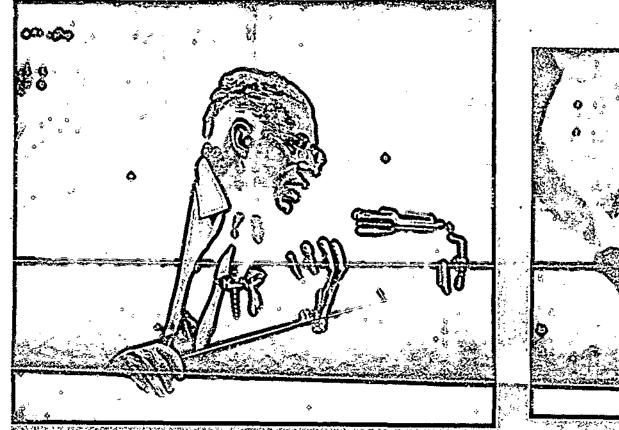
Tactician 'on horseback'

Such rhetoric can backfire or Alingsky, 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

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



On campus, Saul Alinsky's chief themo 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." 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 the grizzled veteran or scores or organizational slugging matches—in which he has championed the cause of the blue-collar laborer and dis-advantaged 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 cauates with subur-

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 inter-

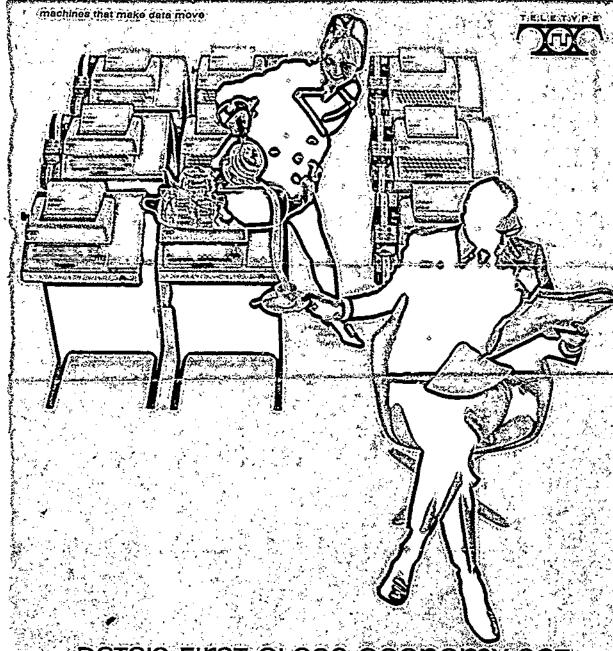
to instill in its members a deep interest in the pressing problems of the day-such issues as taxes, foreign policy, and gun control.

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." ers. Businessmen say the corpora-tion belongs to the stockholders and that they should take a dynamic in-terest 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,-

44 Cities '

Business Week February 8, 1969



Data's First Class economy set

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Main File No: 100-3731 CONFIDENTIAL Date: 10/28/70

Saul David Alinsky Subject:

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. Calinski

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

Saul Alinski Saul D. Calinski WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Sol D. Alinski Saul Alansky Saul D. Alinsky

Saul Davis Alinsky . Sal Alinsky Sol Alinsky Sol D. Calinsky

Sol David Alinsky Saug 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.

Coordinator Analyst. Approved army who on Waldassetted BCG:cdr ∡8 OCT 29 1970 Class. & Fut. Reason - Frank Date of Review 400, 05C

ABBREVIATIONS

Add. infoCONFIDENTIAL	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

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.

Alinsky furnished considerable information regarding Fengler's background. He advised that the last communications from Fengler were in 1938.

100-115397-25 p.2 (216) SI 100-115397-4 p.3,4 (29,39) (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 min 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)



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Oscar Ryszard Lange (100-30835) was scheduled to call upon Bishop Shields, auxiliary Rishop of the Arch Diocese of St. Paul, on 5/10/45 with Sol Alinsky.

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100-3083EGTOFFENTIAL (25)

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

Confidential Informant 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
not identified)

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.

12¼-23556-28 (&,2¼)



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.

REFERENCE

LUMPHOENTIAL

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-35658-9539 -42X1 p.6 -50 p.5,8,9

100-35658-43-7 p.1,2 -8 p.1,2 -10 p.1 (20) per (20) per (20) per (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 3/22/46, 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



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 Alénski was a speaker at this meeting. Report indicated that speakers had Communist connections.

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100-7660-3842 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)

(protect identity), "Chicago Civil Liberties Committee" and 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 Alansky among the sponsors and speakers.

100÷10355-337 p.3

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 advised that the "Kutcher Civil Rights be Committee" was being organized in Chicago. Sol Alanski was mentioned by as a prospective member or sponsor of this organization. also advised that many of the people would allow their names to be used, but would not take an active part on the committee.

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 (3½)

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

100-427841-1 (21)



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".

"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, 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.

100-405485-1 p.2,3 (5,21)

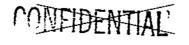
On 11/24/59 furnished information concerning the State Convention of the Illinois CP which was held on 11/21-22/59 in Chicago. During the convention, Milt Cohen said that the Party needed to devote additional discussion to the "Quota System" which had been proposed in some areas of Chicago which was 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:

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. 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. continued to actively Chicago files reflected that oppose and fight Alinsky. A newspaper clipping dated 8/16/59 from a neighborhood publication "South Town Economist" highly publicized arguments with Alinsky. The article entitled "Alinsky Answers the 18 Charges Read Against Him" referred to a meeting of the charged Alinsky with left wing tendencies. BCA at which No intimidation was noted in these publications that information was based on FBI reports and sources. 100-425828-29 bő

On 11/25/59, USCSC. Washington. D.C., submitted an application executed on 3/18/59 by Applicant Clerk, 12th Region Exam Division, San Francisco, California. In this application listed Saul Alinsky, Executive Director, IAF, as a reference. 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)



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).

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

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 -165 ep.11 -288 ep.4 (19) (19) (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)



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. 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 Protestant Churches, Negro leaders and organizations were in support of bringing Alinsky's program to Buffalo.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

100-3-6-1727 p.6

157-2787-9 ep.1,9 -11 ep.5,6 (12) Free (12) Free (12)

 $b\bar{e}$ (protect identity) **570** 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. 100-443302-12 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. SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER REFERENCE 100-442529-286 p.297 -859 p.11,26 -1022 p.9 -1234 p.3,4 -1632 p.7,8,11,12 On 11/2/65 inquired about the struggle of the young colored citizens for their rights. It was due in numerous cases not to any unwillingness to take

on 11/2/65 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. wanted to know if Saul Alinsky, whose organizational theories were mentioned in connection with this organization, had Communist ties.

On 11/8/65, was informed that such information maintained in Bureau files was kept confidential.

100-106670-2024 (4) 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".

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

157-370-4-481X p.189

157-370-19-60 ep.1,2,3

157-5320-1 p.16

157~5330-1 p.18

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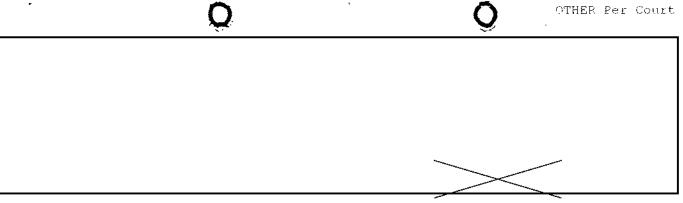
, advised that George

bá b70

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.

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)



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 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

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)

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.

100-443302-16 p.1,6

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)

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 TAF. 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) be b7c

A letter from 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.

62-0-69125 CONFIDENTIAL (2) b€

b7C

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.

100-442879-12 p.2,3

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-<u>5</u>8128-5

(U)

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 CONFIDENTIAL

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.

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.

the

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.

*Council for United Action

(continued)

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IAF,	It was noted that was the husband of	who was employed by (140-34783).	bé b7
	Add. info.	CONEDENTIAL 140-34783-5 p.5,6,7	
	e to the tem		, -

On 6/13/67 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. stated that recently Sol Alinsky had been a speaker at this college.

On 6/16/67 the Director acknowledged letter and declined to comment on the proposals.

94-58259**-**7

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 -2 -3 ep.1 -5 ep.1 -6 ep.3 -7 ep.1 (17) (17) (17) (17) (17) (17) (17)

(continued)

REFERENCE

THEORY 157-6345-11 ep.7 -17 ep.3,4 -18 ep.2 -22 -26 ep.3

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

18 12 18 12 -A "Times Union", Rochester, NY 6/18/66 p.1 -A "NY Times" 6/20/66 22 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 100-439190-976 p.2 100-439190-985 p.2, ep.1,2 100-439190-10-20X7 p.13-17

100-439190-15-13 p.24

SEARCH SLIP PAGE_NUMBER

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-Viblent 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

On 9/12/67, Port Huron, Michigan, forwarded a mimeographed sheet captioned "Notes on the Nationalization of Saul

(continued)

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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.

It was noted that the above publication concerned programs advocated by the "New Left" in Canada.

also forwarded a publication entitled Student Union for Peace Action (100-443195) which espoused a liberal point of view.

Material enclosed 100-443195-24 (7) b8

b70

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)

105-1**7**2111-3 (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.)

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.

14-2941-93 ep.10 (2) si 100-439048-8-38 (6) si 100-450267-1 p.17

Chicago report, dated 1/11/68, captioned indicated that Saul David Alinsky was a reference of (not further explained). It was stated that attempts to locate and interview Alinsky, an associate of 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)

On 1/11/68, PCI (protect identity) advised b70 that a new group calling itself Community Organization Members Absolute Teamwork (COMBAT) (157-8583) was formed in Steubenville, Ohio. 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.

On 1/11/68, (protect identity), 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)

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On 3/28/68 "The Steubenville Herald-Star" carried an editorial captioned "No Place For Fear or Anger". This article pertained to Alinsky's TAF which had come to Steubenville with the formation of COMBAT.

7-8583-4 p.4,5,7 8,32)

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." 17

Add. info.

157-9342-35 ep.1,2

b€ b7C

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On 4/29/68, (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

On 8/8/68, the "Democrat" newspaper of Rochester, NY, carried bf an article entitled "Florence to Help Train 'Revolutionaries'", by bf bf 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".

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.

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
-248 p.2, ep.2,3,4
-659 ep.1
-A "Evening Star", Washington, D.C.
8/20/68

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)

On 3/3/69, (protect identity), 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 said that COMBAT'S tactic was to cause controversy thus forcing people to take sides.	b6 b7 b7
ermments and trideral todation of 11th bone of tarrans panaging and	
The above information appeared in the file captioned	I
100-449613-17 p.6,7 (7)	
On 3/12/69, advised that (157-8713) was reportedly a student and follower of Saul Alinsky.	ა2 ან ა70
Add. info.	o7D

157-8713-4 p.1,16,17 (13)

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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

- b6 - b70

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.

CUNHIDENTIAL 9-49604-85 ep.22

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 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)

157-6-1148 p.1, ep.1

157-4-6-11 p.2, ep.4

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(continued)

CONSTRUMAL

REFERENCE

157-6-1-421 ep.26

157-6-4-2235 ep.1

157-6-5-538 ep.1

157-6-6-343 ep.2,3,10

-363 ep.3 -387 ep.2

-389 p.5 -404 p.4

-413 p.3-416 ep.3

-480 ep.27

-485 ep.2,3

-505 ep.2 -506 p.1

-540 ep.4

-546 p.3,4

-548 ep.1,2,3

-577 ep.4,24,33 -584 ep.9

-672 ep.1

-689 ep.1

-708 p.2, ep.8,9 -735 p.7

-744 ep.2

-755 ep.4

-764 ep.5

-819 p.4

-822 ep.9

157-6-8-2152 p.1-3

157-6-9-1810 p.1, ep.1-4

-1827 p.1-4

-1918 ep.1

-4286 p.1,2

-4302 ep.1,2

-4379 ep.8 -4416 p.1

-5827 p.2

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

(8)

CONFIDENTIAL (24)

(33)

(8)

(10)

,22,24

(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-6-9-A "Chicago Daily News" 4/7/62 -A "Chicago Daily News" 4/9/62 -A "Chicago Daily News" 4/11/62	(22) (22) (22)
157-6-10-950 ep.3,5,6,7,7A,7B -1356 ep.1,3,30,65-71	(10,16,22) (10,16)
157-6-12-799 p.2, ep.1-4	(16-17)
157-6-15-1508 ep.63 -1723 ep.1,2	(10)
157-6-21-612 ep.2	(10)
157-6-23-327 ep.3,4,5 -367 p.1, ep,3,7,8 -384 ep.1 -432 p.1,2 -458 p.1, ep.18,19	(11) (11) (26) (11) (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 -807 ep.2	(11/) (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	Department of the Air Force, Wright-
	was personally associated with Saul
	<u>d material</u> which included a DD 398 $_{57}$
application form executed by	which disclosed the following:

(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."

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

*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.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Casper. Mr. Callahan. Mr. Conrad.. Mr. Feit ... Mr. Gale. Mr. Rosen.. Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel. Mr. Soyars. Tcle. Room_ Miss Holmes:

Miss-Gandy_

CINCINNATI HERALD

Cincinnati, Ohio

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

Mr. Tolson Mr. DeLoach. Mr. Welters. Mr. Mobr. Mr. Bishop.

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 -

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. "passionate based on a 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, have confidence in themselves DATE 5/14/82 BYSP&BID/ When people know each other as mw.human beings, they get along." He has been acting on that theory, on invitation only, in predominantly white slum

p 5/8

6/13/70 Date: Edition: Weekly Author: Editor: M.B. PARHAM Title: SAUL ALINSKY

Character:

Classification: 157-1596 Submitting Office: CINCINNATI

Being Investigated

100 - 3731

areas from 1938 to 1960 and in primarily black ghettos since

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HEDEIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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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."

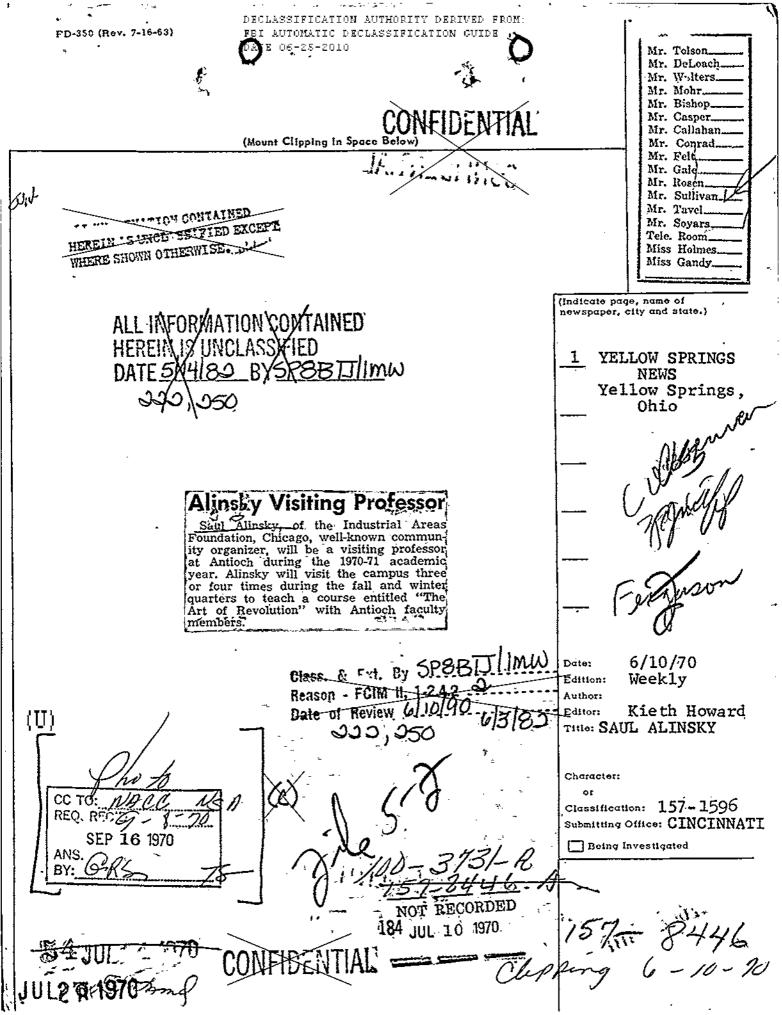
In 1968 Alinsky decided to turn at least part of his attention to the white middle class. He hopes by working with middle class groups to train representatives to become social revolutionaries in the urban neighborhoods where they live.

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 fliculty as well as students."



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE CODE 25X(6) :\$-2010 1 - Mr. Scatterday 1 - Mr. O'Rourke February 11, 1971 000,06 Class & Ext. By GJ. Reason - FCIM 11-1-2,4:2 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. 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 concultant 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. UNRECORDED CORY FILED 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 bΙ the power structure in the community is to good them, confuse then, 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 Original land 1 (6) % Cmp. (6) 12-56**73**74549 MAIC ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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)

NOTE: Memorandum classified "Confidential" since enclosure is so classified.

CONFADENTIAL SECRET

bΙ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Tolson Mr. Sullivan. COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Mr. Mohri. Mr. Bishop ... MAR 2 3 1971 Mr. Brennan CP Mr. Callahan Mr. Casper. Mr. Conrad Mr. Dalbey. Mr. Felt... Mr. Gale... Mr. Rosen. Mr. Tavel. Mr. Walters **UUU U50** Mr. Soyars. Tele. Room. Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy. FROM SPRINGFIELD (100-10873) 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

ALINSKY HAS DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A "PROFESSIONAL RADIC

NRØØ2 SI PLAIN

TO DIRECTÓR

SERIES.

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 4BASED ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS WHICH IS THE 16 MAR 25 1971 FUNDAMENTAL ESSENTIAL DYNAMICS FOR A FREE AND OPEN SOCIETY. END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

SI 100-10873

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS

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

ec-wills

рВ b7I EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MMUNICATIONS SECTION MAR 26 1971

NRØØ6 SI PLAIN

TELETYPE

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 REC-7 END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

"cc to IDIU Adm. data deleted"

S APR 8 1971

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Mohr_ Mr. Bishop ...

Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Brennan C Mr. Callahan,

Mr. Casper.

Mr. Conrad. Mr. Dalbey_

Mr. Feit_ Mr. Gale. Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tavel. Mr. Walters

Mr. Soyars Tele. Room Miss Holmes Miss Gandy

PAGE TWO

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.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. AIRMAIL COPY SENT CHICAGO. P.

PLB FBI WA CLR

END

car walls

b7D

May 21, 1971

EC-3 100-373 EX-103

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/18/2 BY SP8BIJ / Imw

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.

MANLED 10

MAY 2 1 1971

FBI

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Sullivan

Bishop

Brennan, C.D
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen

of

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.

ELT:WIS (3) HAY 20 4 00 PH 197 LAND

TELETYPE UNIT

1968/a est

TRUE COPY

ALL INFORMATION CUNTAINED May 15, 1971
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/80 BYSP8BD/IMW
To The FBI 202, 350
Dear Sirs:
Could you fill me in on Saul Alinsky? (1) Is he a com-
munist?
(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 punpose? in MPIs
(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.

ack/nowl 5-21-71 EFT/mls EX-103 TRUE COPY

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MAY 24 1971

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-May 15, 1971 To The FBI 000,050 DEAN SUS: DATE 5/14/80 BY SP8BTJ/IMW Cauld spowfill me in on Saul alinsky? Ols he a Communist! (2). What does he teach in his school in Cheergo? 3) What is the purpose (really) of Cue-Verban Encounter? (4) What gracips belong to The Streeted Metropalitan Dederation; 5) and what is their purpose? MINIS O Did nov. alinsky house any connection unitate trauble ni Buffalo n.y? (Kobak Ilelian) 7.) Dues ner. A. house a Connection with the boy cutt in Calif (farmers) acklaire & with Cesar Chancy? EFT/mile 8) Who is Revum Frace? What are his goals Mr. alinsky spake at St. Catherines College in St. Paul either May 13 or 14 000 DONDENGE mis 9) What Are the abovemen Trying to do FOR over country ar are they against 10.) Han much money dues mr.

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b76

Legat, Hong Kong

7-26-72

Acting Director, FBL 100-3731-66

ALL INFURMATION CONTAINED

FPC;
SAUL D. ALINSKY (163-1672 HONFILE)

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PATE 5/18/82 [YOF8BIJ / IMW]

PPC

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Zauglet Rourlet 7-10-72 regarding and Saul D. Alinsky.

With regard to Bufiles contain no identifiable information.

Dufiles 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 organizance tools as well as organizers for many communities that have asked for them tarough 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 associations with communication attending affairs sponsored by communist front groups in the Chicago area in the 1940's and early 1950's.

TEM: jml' 1973

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Letter to Levat. Rong Kong and Saul D. Alinsky

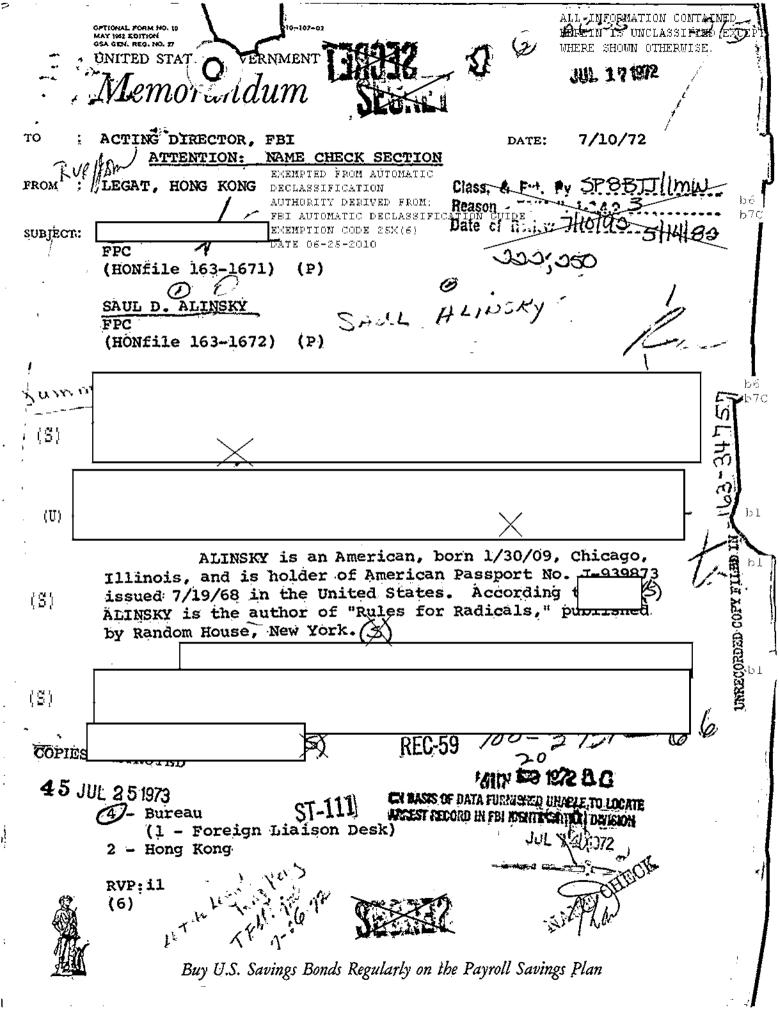
A Chicago Police Department source advised on 1-10-68 that Aliasky has characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has stated. "The only way to upset the power structure in the community is to good them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all make them live by their own laws; if you make 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 Cmaha, Nebraska, contained an article entitled "Middle Class Holds Power." This article described Saul Aliasky as a professional radical organizer. Aliasky stated that "outside aggitators" are blamed for successful protest campaigns and that the blame is accurate, because "organization gets results," Aliasky went on further to say "I consider myself exactly what the establishment considers me — a radical and a rabble-rouser." Aliasky also stated that a community of white, hard-hat racists" can be organized around issues such as taxes and pollution. He said the organizor 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



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1 - Mr. S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop Mr. J. W. Marshall

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

6/30/72

G C. Moore ALL INFORVATION CONTAINED 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith HEREIN IS THELE SSIFIED EXCEPT - Mr. G. C. Moore

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. I - Mr T. FitzPatrick

JACK ANDERSON'S COLUMN IN "THE VASHINGTON POST" JUNE 24, 1972

Mr, E. S. MillerCONFIDENTIA

Class. & Fvt. P. SP8B]

Reason - FCM 17-2.4.2 Date of Review 6 30190

Last three paragraphs of captioned column (copy attached) pertain to one Saul Alinsky who Anderson notes was the "self-proclaimed 'professional redical' 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 rebblerousing, 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. 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, 100-3731 (Saul Alinsky) 100-3731-

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Triere (10)

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Jack Anderson's Goldman In CONFIDENTIAL
"The Washington Post" Living CONFIDENTIAL
June 24, 1972

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.

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.

ATTV STATE CONFIDENTIAL

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Marijuana Hard-Liners

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 crackdown. The marijuana crackdown crowd has now

The word has gone out from heat on Congress to pass two lous. measures that would assure continued prosecution of marijuana users.

Miller, chief counsel for the ous drugs. Justice Department's Bureau

iederal departments behind marijuana be abolished. closed doors on June 13 to

The principal measure is an ing any of the laws against neers — descendants of the But the FBI file on him isn't international drug control marijuana use. Their views bluecoats — pledged that they convincing. Despite Alinsky's plan the lobbying campaign.

needed to clear the way for might mean the fight against lowa and Nebraska. Without

treaty.

The tree y, known as "The Convention of Psychoptropic not only to protect the public ans for the Oxbow Lake proj-Substances," would empower in the streets from vicious the Justice Pepartment to con-public from harmful ideas."

trol drugs regardless of the from the Lealth, Education

and Welfare Department. Drug Controversy

This would directly contravene a drug abúse law, enacted giving HEW the power to dethe White House to put the cide which drugs are danger-

A number of HEW officials

are dismayed over the White House action. They believe The instructions were deliv-HEW, as the scientific and ered by White House aide medical arm of the govern-Walt Minnick to Donald ment should rule on danger-

of Narcoties and Dangerous tional Commission on Mari-still crowding the Indians. representatives from several for personal possession of Winnebago

are sternly opposed to relax- 1944, the Army Corps of Engi- and tried to paint him red.

Congress to approve the drug abuse was "lost alto-regard for past treatics and gether."

> He added: "It is our duty criminals but to protect the

medical recommendations lieve the White House delib-homeland to meir white brotherately began lobbying for the drug control treaty on the eve

of the election campaign, figuring it might be difficult for pose it in an election year. But sions.

Minnick explained to us that by Congress two years ago, the timing had been deter-sources tell us that a House,

enabling legislation. Bluecoats vs Redskins

It has been many moons since the bluecoats won their claimed "professional radilast skirmish with the redskins cal," died earlier this month. in the struggle for the West. He would have been dismayed The President .. own Na-But the federal government is over the culogies that ap-

certain drugs, including marijuana, "punishable offenses."

The other measure is an ensoling law which would be of marijuana and other drugs project on Winnebago land in
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mined by the Senate-Judiciary Appropriations Subcommittee Committee's schedule. The may settle the issue, strictly committee must process the for budgetary reasons, by turning down the \$750,000 appropriation for the Oxbow project. "Saul Alinsky, the self-pro-

peared in several newspapers. juana and Drug Abuse has Back in 1865, the govern. He would be comforted to Mille . immediately called recommended that penalties ment signed a treaty with the know, however, that the FBI at tribe granting least regarded him as a menmarijuana be abolished. them land "for use and occu- ace. The G-men kept him BNDD officials, however, pancy forever." As late as under regular surveillance

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Q 1972. United Feature Syndicate

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The washington Post " 1/24/12

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Toison
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Mr. Cleveland
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Mr. Batos
Mr. Walkart

Middle Class Holds Power

By Edward Jenkins (

Professional radical organizer Saut 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.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/14/80: BYSP8BTJ/IMW

AWA STATES

<u>6</u> Omaha World Herald Omaha, Nebraska

Date: 2-17-72
Edition:Sunrise
Author: Edward Jenkins
Editor: Keith Wilson
Editor

Character:

or Classification:

Submitting Office: Omaha

Being Investigated

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Organiars

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."~ * 765



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Clearing Post Number 600 The American Legion 6154 South Nagle Avenue

Chicago, Illinois 60838 Dear

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 13

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Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

The Director's Testimony 3-17-71 Re Internal Security Operations 3 The Year End Release 7-15-71 Counterintelligence Actions % 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

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CO NI CETTA TUNDINO

Act 1

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.

n ierika relietet region.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

unrest in the above noted areas.

Post #600, American Legion, of

Department of Justice.

U.S. Court House,

Washington, D.C.Abos NFORMA

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

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 O

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

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 at

organization, temporary called The Midway Organization (TMO) SEP_1/3-197 During my discussion with him, I reminded him https://partecondellook.his.vows

as a priest, his main function was to devote his time and effor in comforting the STERRICA MILESTER STORE sick and dying and preaching from the Bible.

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" elso.

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,

Enéz

100-3731-67

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1 - Mr. H. Bassett (F. M. Mullen) 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

Mr. W. R. Wannall

Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.

ALLEGED POSSESSION BY COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

2/4/75 - Mr. A. B. Fulton (F. J. Cassidy)

I - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

(L. J. Brune) 1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.

1 - Mr. L. A. Crescioli

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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

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Momorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannell RE: ALLEGED POSSESSION BY COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING SAUL DAVID ALINSKY 65-74690

and under consideration for Top Socret 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 Haison on 1/22/75 and in which is contained full details of above Air Force contact with Hr. Spear. Also attached is one Xerox each of Chicago letter and LHM dated 1/7/69 and Boston mirtel 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 LHMssare 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 LHEs to the local office of OSI.

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Kemorandum 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)

a former employee of a private computer firm working in a 1971-1972 project at Socret 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 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.

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 Madquarters 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 FDI COLUMNICATIONS 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 looks to Jack Anderson through U. S. Secret Service.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1992 EDITION CSA GEN. RCG. NO. 27 DECLASSIFICATION: AUNHORITY DERIVED FROM: UNITED STATES G AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE PTION CODE 25X(6) norandum DATE 06-25-2010 DATE: 12/13/72 :ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT :LEGAT, HONG KONG $\sqrt{(163-1688)}$ (U) FROM WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. (U) SUBJECT SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (SCO) 100-3731-06 . ReBulet, 7/26/72, captioned FPC; SAUL D. ALINSKY, FPC", and HONlet to Bureau, 10/31/72, captioned "NEW LEFT - FOREIGN INFLUENCE, INTERNAL SECURITY". 1146997-84-166 (S)957€ Also enclosed for the add1-(2) tional information of Chicago are single copies of relets and enclosure; HONlet, 7/10/72, relating to _____and ALINSKY, and HONlet, 11/8/72, with enclosures regarding HONfiles contain no information identifiable with the Christian Industrial Committee of the Hong Kong Christian (S)Council referred to in enclosed REQUEST OF BUREAU: (U) Check Bufiles on SCO, Industrial Areas Foundation and ALINSKY for any information relating to request set forth in enclosed (2) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT Class. & Fxt. By SPSBITTIMW LEADS: CHÎCAGO SHOWN OTHERWISE Regent . FC . 1-24.2 Date of Review 1213 -900,050 7 - Bureau (Enc. 12) ENCLOSURE (1 - Foreign Liaison Desk) bń (1 - Bufile 163 -) (SAUL D. ALINSKY) NOT RECORDED (D) - Bufile 163-145 JAN 16 1973 -(2 - Chicago) 3 - Hong Kong bő (1 - 163 - 1671)(1 - 163 - 1672) (SAUL D. ALINSKY) JDM/bqi 1977 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Check indices on SCO TAF and ALINSKY, and conduct appropriate information requested further, request any positive information be set forth in an LHM for dissemination to TS

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SAUL PAVID ALINSKY SUMMARY (Correlation AKA: BIRTHDATE: 1/30/09 (now-verified)
BIRTHPLACE: Chicago Ill.
SPOUSE: Jean Brakfind alineky LOCALITY: SEARCHED ON: 3/25/70 et-spouse Helen Semon Glinsky ==- #ALL INFORMATION CONTAINEL HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 06-22-2010 BY NUC60322LF/FLJ/CC

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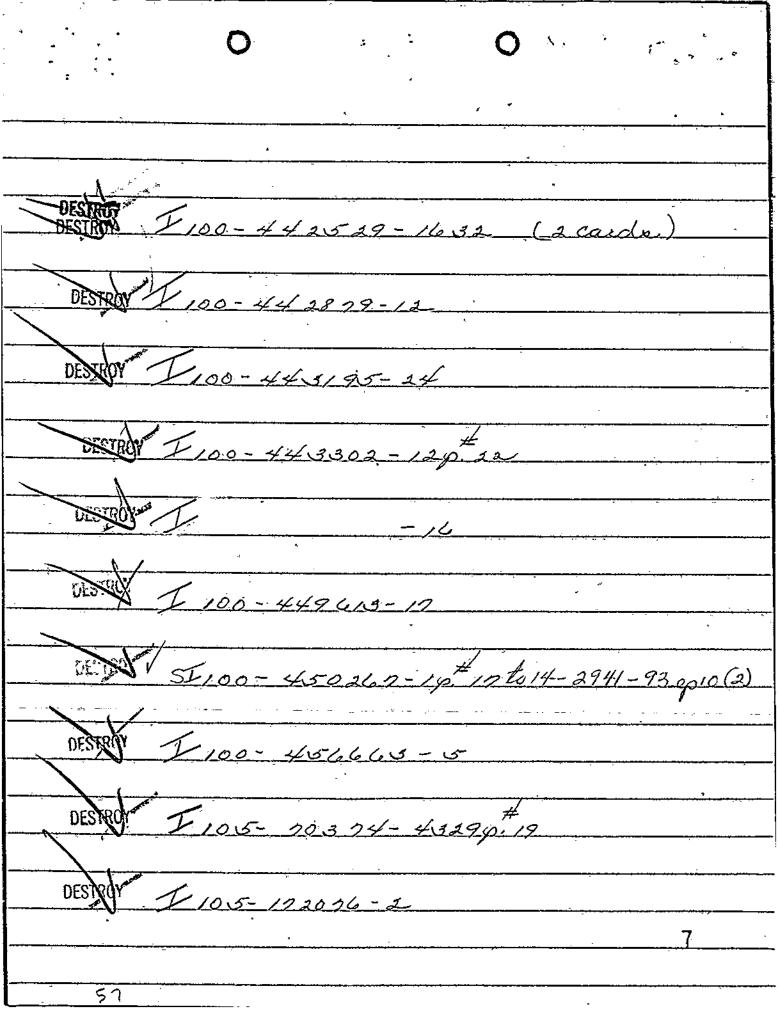
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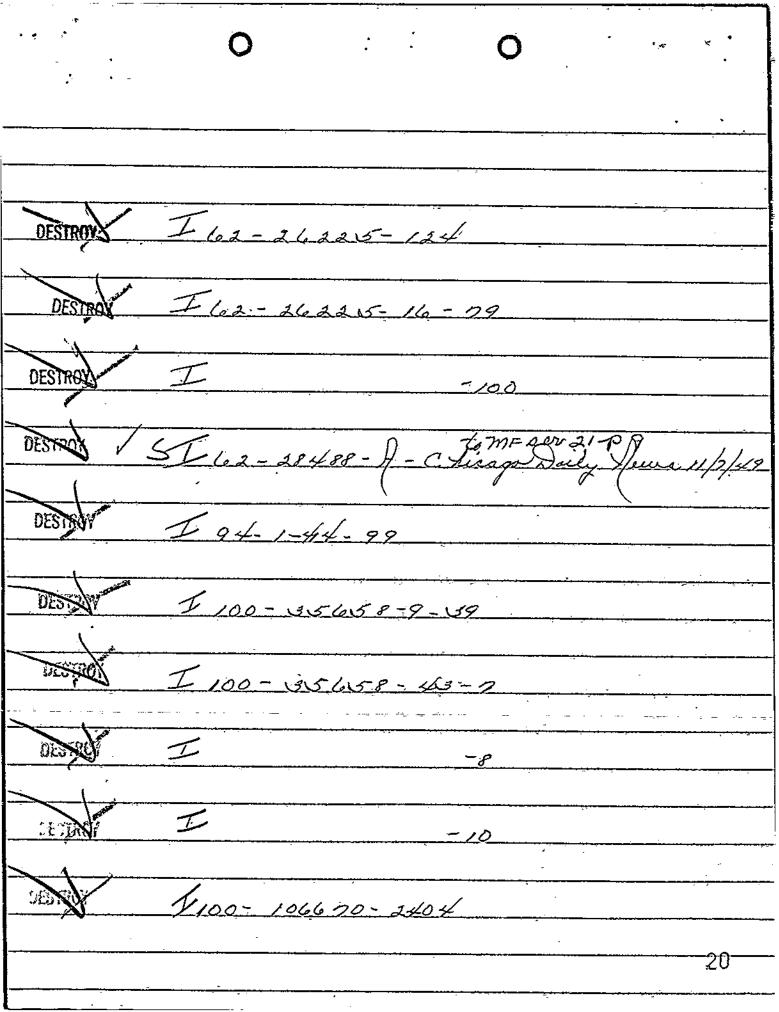
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