

Post Office Box 812
Chicago, Illinois

October 21, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJJ

WSD/ehc
cc: Bureau

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RECORDED

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INDEXED

W. S. DEVEREAUX
Special Agent in Charge

100-3731-1

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 OCT 24 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Five

RECEIVED-OCT 24 1940

10/20

St. Paul, Minnesota
November 20, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Re: SAUL D. ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

A. G. BERENS
Special Agent in Charge

AGB:CK

cc-Bureau

INDEXED

R.B.

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

100-3731-IX
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 NOV 28 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Re Saul Alinsky

RECORDED-INDEXED
NOV 21 1940

51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-522**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 1/22/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/13/41	REPORT MADE BY E. S. BLAKESLEY ESB:AO
TITLE SAUL D. ALINSKY INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALINSKY presently Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation. Investigation by the Chicago Police Department reveals his character and reputation to be good. No information that he is Communistically inclined. Alleged purpose of the Foundation set forth.</p> <p><i>Photo - GSA (Civil Rts. Comm) 1 Xerox - Comm. sec REC'D 4-21-59 FORW. 4-25-59 C. pu NY-10-12-66 BFL:4</i></p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter from the St. Paul Office dated January 7, 1940 to the Chicago Office. <i>Re: Saul D. Alinsky</i></p> <p>DETAILS: <u>At Chicago, Illinois:</u> The above entitled matter was referred to the Chicago Police Department for investigation and a report was subsequently received covering an investigation conducted by Officer Maurice O'Shea.</p> <p>Officer O'Shea's report stated that SAUL D. ALINSKY is Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, and resides at 5529 South Blackstone Avenue, telephone, Hyde Park 0689. The investigation conducted by Officer O'Shea did not disclose that ALINSKY is a member of any un-American organizations nor did it disclose that he had ever made any remarks or exhibited any acts against the United States Government, or in favor of any foreign government.</p> <p><i>1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hes</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
F B I		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>RECEIVED THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>28 - St. Paul</p> <p>2 - Kansas City</p> <p>2 - Chicago ICE</p> <p>LIFE'S SECTION</p> <p><i>cc to DIA S.D.B. 4/12/47 cc</i></p>		<p>100-3731-2</p> <p>FEB 5 1941</p> <p>JAN 24 1941</p> <p>FIVE</p>	

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

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

Officer O'Shea described ALINSKY as follows:

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

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

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

C L O S E D

Saint Paul, Minnesota
January 7, 1941

100-0

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/21/80 BY SP1GSK/CA

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

A. G. Berens,
Special Agent in Charge

SWH:JCC
C. C. to Bureau

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

Chicago, Illinois
December 4, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
St. Paul, Minnesota

Re: SAUL D. ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir

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

h
R

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.

COMMUNIST

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

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

Very truly yours

100-3731-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Charge: DEC 9 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

WSD:IAJ
100-522
cc Bureau
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
Special Agent in Charge

DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/mw
332,350

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **100-891**

REPORT MADE AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE 2-24-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/2,7/41	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS W. PERRIN WT
TITLE SAUL D. ALINSKY INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

*AGENCY photo - GSA
REQ. REC'D 4-21-59
REP'T FORW. 4-28-59
BY JWB/gell*

*(Civil Rts. Comm)
re: Saul D. Alinsky*

DETAILS:

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

*1 Xerox - Commercial
per Reg.
10-12-66
BFB:MP

1 cc to P.R.
J.B.
1/12/47
cc
3/10/50*

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

100-891-115
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 FEB 27 1941
 100-891-115

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-Chicago 2-St. Paul		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/21/80 BY SP1GSK/CA 1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 JSP/hab

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. KELLY is Secretary of this organization which is called the SOUTH ST. PAUL COMMUNITY COUNCIL INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION.

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

CLOSED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE: August 23, 1944

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

300,050

Handwritten initials

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-3731-4

AUG 31 1944

74
57 SEP 21 1944

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Handwritten initials

Director, 8/23/44

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

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

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

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

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

Director, 8/23/44

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

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

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

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

JPP:MLB
67-8064

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
HJE/ja

TO : MR. H. H. CLEGG

DATE: SEPTEMBER 14, 1944

FROM : MR. H. J. LEAHY

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJJ/mw
JCC, JCO

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

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

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

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

Bishop Shil advised that he felt Alinsky was one of the best-informed men in the country on juvenile delinquency. He stated that Alinsky had been a speaker before various college groups and was a very interesting and resourceful man. He pointed out that Alinsky was definitely anti-Communist, 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.

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

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

E.K.

~~Attachment~~

January 13, 1947

W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJJ/mw
999,950

Mr. William F. Patterson
63 U. N. C. Traylor Court
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Re: Mr. Patterson

RECORDED
INDEXED

100-3731-6

EX-4

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

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

64-5

Enclosure

Am Legion Speech
CVO Speech
Listen Closely

FRE:MRD

JAN 13 5 23 PM '47
RECEIVED
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

JAN 30 1947

69 U. N. C. Trailers Court
Chapel Hill, N. C.

6 Jan 4/67

SAUL D. "ALII"

Dear Mr. Hoover,

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

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

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

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

Yours for liberal progress within the bounds
of National Security.

100-3731-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/80 BY SP8BJ/mw JJJ, J50

Wm. Z. Patterson M.D.

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

W. Z. P.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744

7/14

1947

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

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Per Call

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/89 BY SP8BJJ/mw

300,050

[Signature]
Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b2

TO : Mr. LADD
FROM : J. E. MILNER
SUBJECT: SAUL D. ALINSKY

~~SECRET~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
DATE: 7/14/47

Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTJ/mw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
5/18/83
5/18/82

CONNECTIONS WITH UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA STRIKE-1/46

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECORDED & INDEXED 101-100-3737-7

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

58 AUG 17 1947

~~SECRET~~ EX-56 CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 PCL/hrs
ON 9/24/94

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 WAFRC. 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)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

b2

MISCELLANEOUS

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

b2
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Saul D. Alinsky

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

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

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

Enclosures (2)

(100-344527-85)

NOTE: (cont'd)

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

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

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *JUN*

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT:

DATE: July 15, 1947

G.I.R. 5

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

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

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

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

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 5/11/83 BY SP8BJJ/mw

100-3731-8

32 JUL 17 1947

DML:da

50 JUL 28 1947

200, 250

EX-56

JUN

December 18, 1953

RECORDED - 86
INDEXED - 86

100-3731-9

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

ER 1-1

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,

[Handwritten signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMM - FBI
DEC 18 1953
MAILED 19

200 250
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BJT/mw

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

(See Next Page)

DEC 31 1953

GEN:grs:lmo

DEC 1953

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

RW

MOJ

gem

MAYDELLE JONES
Clerk

A. B. (Buster) SPAIN
Constable

Al J. Flood

Justice of the Peace
WEST PHOENIX PRECINCT
Phoenix, Arizona

December 14, 1953

(4)

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

Dear Sir:

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

ER 1-1

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

I would appreciate an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Al J. Flood

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BTJ/mw

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DEC 16 1953

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1-Yellow
1-Check
1-BROWN

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APR 27 1959
NAME CHECK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

April 27, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SAUL D. ALINSKY

Saul D. Alinsky - Summary

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

Illinois

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

*AK year
4/28/73*

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

*Class. & Ext. by SP8BJL/mud
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5/29/82 5/24/83
200,050*

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

Orig and one to GSA for Civil Rights Commission
WB/nmm
(5) **66 MAY 5 1959**

REC-46
100-3731-10
16 APR 28 1959

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.

DECLASSIFIED ERL
9/13/94
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

CIH - 3/1/67
SJP/heh

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MR. A. H. BELMONT

November 2, 1959

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

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

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

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

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

Enclosure
100-425828

100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)

- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Baumgardner
- Mr. Simpson
- Mr. O'Connor
- Mr. JHK
- Mr. fbm
- Mr. fmk

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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126 NOV 4 1959

DATE 3/13/82 BY SP8BJJ/lmw

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-425828-10

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 O'Toole's inquiry. Field was furnished with background of these groups, the fact that several former Special Agents were associated with them and in the event inquiries were received such inquiries should be answered by stating that these groups were in no way connected with or sanctioned by the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
Re: 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.

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

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

REC-63 100-3731-11

October 1, 1962

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

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,

J. Edgar Hoover

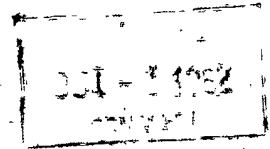
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/80 BY SP8BJJ/IMW John Edgar Hoover
Director

200,050

NOTE: See next page.

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OCT 1 4 05 PM '62
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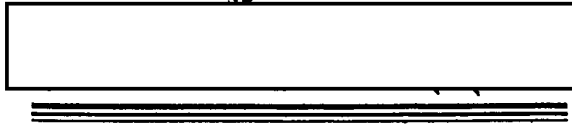
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NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent. Bufiles reflect the Industrial Area Foundation was formed in January, 1940, and the organization apparently supervises the research and organizing of the industrial areas for 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. He is a controversial figure in this regard and is a "self-described agitator" who claims his goal is the peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area and has attended communist-sponsored meetings. His wife has also been known to be affiliated with communist-type organizations in Chicago.



REAL ESTATE SALES
INSURANCE
MORTGAGES INVESTMENTS

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
RENTING
COLLECTIONS
NOTARY PUBLIC

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

September 24, 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

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

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

Thanking you for an early reply, I am

Yours truly



CSM/ih

EX-102

REC-80 - 3731-11

OCT 2 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/11/89 BY SP8BJT/lmw
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CORRESPONDENCE

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REC-39

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

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

Challenge Woodlawn Organizer On Angry-Conflict Stand

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

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

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

Marxism Feared

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

"But the closed society which has captured power by the processes described in the ar-

... article (von Hoffman's) possesses no solutions for the real problems of living together in the modern world," said the editorial.

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

Organizer For TWO

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

"In the big city slum or near-

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

44 Chicago Sun Times
Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

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EX-113

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NOT RECORDED
176 AUG 16 1962

100-3731-
Beaumont
File
McGowan

54 AUG 20 1962

-11

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

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

Scorn Programs

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

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

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

Sees Catalyst Needed

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

In nearly all revolutions from the Russian to that of

Gandhi, von Hoffman argues, new forms and patterns come about only when "outsiders" — "reorganizers" such as himself and the IAF — come in to supply "the final and indispensable catalyst for change."

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

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

Urges Political Action

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

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

"It seeks to substitute for the permanent revolution of a democratic society a deceptive and ineffectual program based on Marxism. Is China freer than India? East Berlin than West Berlin? Cuba than Puerto Rico? Applied to the inner city, the Marxist formula can be and is being used to destroy democratic structures and leaders, can be and is being

used by unscrupulous men as a ladder to power. — The conduct and arrangement of society which is offered as an alternative to our system is a cheap and morally bankrupt second best.

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

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Baughman
1-Mr. Sullivan
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
DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BJ/mw
200,250

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

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

- 1) Personally acknowledge receipt of O'Toole's letter and inform him the American Security Council (ASC) has no right to FBI reports and possession of actual reports would be violation of Federal statutes; likewise, ASC has no right to refer to or label their documents as FBI reports, which would also be in violation of Federal statutes; and that any former Agents who may now be associated with ASC no longer have any official connection whatever with this Bureau.
- 2) Thereafter, you should explore this matter fully and clarify with O'Toole the status of the three individuals named by him, i.e., whether they were retained by O'Toole's group or were allegedly exhibiting "FBI reports" in order that the Bureau will be in possession of all the facts in this matter. In the event your inquiry discloses ASC actually is in possession of FBI reports or is labeling their documents as such, notify the Bureau immediately in order that a determination can be made concerning the presentation of such facts to the Department for a prosecutive opinion. In the event it is determined ASC representatives are not violating the law but creating the impression that they have FBI reports or access to FBI information, their

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-425828-28

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

Enclosures (2)
100-3731 (Saul Alinsky)

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
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100-3731-
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176 NOV 5 1959

53 NOV 12 1959

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

JOC:JHK:fk:pw
(10) L ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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 O'Toole and, depending upon such results, your recommendation regarding any further action to be taken.

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

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

NOTE ON YELLOW:

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

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

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

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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

To: Director, FBI

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

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

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The four confidential sources, in order, are:

- (1) [Redacted]
- (2) [Redacted]
- (3) [Redacted]
- (4) [Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

1 Xerox - Commerce per
10-12-66
BFB:ND

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

OCT 1 1964

Date Forw... 100-3731-11X

How Forw... R/S
By... [Signature] 157-380-70

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

Room 828 RB
SEP 30 1964

EX-102 destroyed

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

Approved: _____

56 OCT 8 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

SUBV CONTROL
Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Kansas City, Missouri

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 29, 1964

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

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 C. J. C. J.

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

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-11X
157-623-170

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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

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

"Alinsky Methods Are Defended"

"Clergymen Here Say Reviver of Innerscity Areas Teaches Recognition of Hates, Not Production of Them

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

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

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

"Work in 44 Areas

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

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

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

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

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

"To Seek Out Leaders

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

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

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

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

"Hopes for Dignity"

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

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

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

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

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

"Alinsky Will Not Come"

"Father Lembecke 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.'

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

F B I

Date: 11/25/64

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

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

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

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

Remyairtel (FD-365), 9/29/64.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The three confidential sources in order are

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/88 BY SP-1 GSK/DA

b6
b7C
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*1 Xerox Commerce
per mg- 10-12-66
BFL:MP*

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw.....DEC. 1, 1964.....

How Forw.....T/S.....

By.....cap - mel.....

1 Room 828 RB

2 destroyed

MCT-19

100-3731-127

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

ENCLOSURE

*1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67
SIP/nas*

REC-129

NOV 27 1964
SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 21 1964

Handwritten signatures and initials



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

November 25, 1964

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

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

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

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.

100-3731-12
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/88 BY SP-16519/2

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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

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

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

SAC, Kansas City (157-380)

2/1/65

1 - Mr. Parkis

Director, FBI

100-3731-13
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka.
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

REC 61
[Handwritten initials]

Reurairtel 1/28/65.

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

CAP:sew [Handwritten signature]
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/80 BY SP8BJJ/mw

222,250

MAILED 80
FEB 1 - 1965
COMM-FBI

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

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

FEB 4 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: 1/28/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

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

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

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

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS

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

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The two confidential sources in order are:

1. [Redacted]

2. [Redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

FEB 1 1965

Date Forw.....

How Forw.....

By.....

ENCLOSURE Room 828 RB
2 - destroyed
20 JAN 30 1965

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

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NY 10-12-66 BEE: p

SUB CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10 BY SP-1 GSK

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

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ENCLOSURE

1 Xerox Copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SP/has



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

January 28, 1965

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

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

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

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

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

100-3731-13

ENCLOSURE

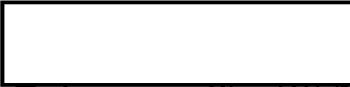
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-1 CAC/CP

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.



February 25, 1965.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC

R.P.T.

(RP)

Dear Sirs:

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

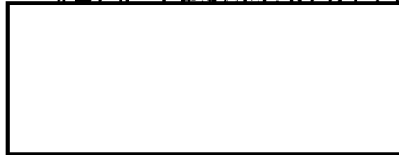
I am writing to you to ask you for information on this gentleman.

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

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

Thank you for your time.

Very respectfully yours,



Enclosed is a stamped, self addressed envelope.

see index

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

222,250

REC-111

100-3731-14

ack
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WAM/ckw3

MAR 8 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

M4

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March 4, 1965

BP MCT-1/00 - 3731-14
FEB-7 11
AM



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/80 BY SP8 BJT/mw

R.P.J. b6 b7c

Dear

000,050

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 ALINSKY

SOL ALINSKI

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

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

WAM:cai

(3)

MAILED 7
MAR 4 1965
COMM-FBI

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

MAR 15 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Handwritten signatures and initials

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see index

FBI

Date:

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

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

Via DATE 3/3/70 BY J-16210/ST (Priority)

To: Director, FBI (100-3731)

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

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

BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS RACIAL MATTERS
Re Kansas City airtel to the Bureau dated 1/28/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

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

The three confidential sources in order are:

- (1) [Redacted]
- (2) [Redacted]
- (3) [Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, GRP

Date Forw... 3/16/65

How Forw... M/S

By... [Signature]

REC-14 100-3731-15

10 MAR 17 1965

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
- 1 - Chicago (Enclosure 1) (Info)
- 1 - (Field Office) Kansas City

HKJ:gj
(3)

62 MAR 22 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

EX-107
EX sent copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SJP/hob



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

March 12, 1965

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

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

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

III

MO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/80 BY SP-1 G. S. J. / J. P.

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are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
100-3731-15

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

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

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

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8BJT/mw

333,950 0
Saul D. David Alinsky

- Tolson
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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 handbills denouncing "slumlords." Within 24 hours, the two picketed landlords had agreed to make the repairs demanded.



Mr. Alinsky

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

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

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

Walt
Frank
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- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer
- People's World _____
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Church of Christ and the United Presbyterian Church, a drive is underway to raise the \$150,000 Mr. Allnsky says is necessary for a two-year organization campaign among Buffalo Negroes.

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

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

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

A Question in Rochester

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

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

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

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

A Social Conscience

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

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

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

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

A Militant Leader

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

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

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

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

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

The organizers must get the word around, for mass interest and participation is the keystone of the IAF system. "There are two kinds of power," says Mr. Allnsky, "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. Allnsky 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 of 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. Allnsky instead planted the idea with an "Uncle Tom" who tipped off the merchant. The merchant called the Negro organization and came to an agreement.

So Little Time

Mass organizing, however, takes time, which is something FIGHT—and perhaps Rochester—has little of right now. Mr. Allnsky 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. Allnsky, "even though there was violence last summer. If I were worried about our reputation, I wouldn't have taken this responsibility. But life is too short to worry about what someone thinks of you. I was convinced there would be serious trouble here this summer if something wasn't done. It was a calculated risk, but I felt we could do some good."

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

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

Small Church Group

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

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

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

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

Few Jobs for Unskilled

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

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

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

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

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

other groups for such organization. For example, Mr. Allnsky will spend a month this summer conducting a training program for Episcopal clergy in California; he has worked with Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Presbyterians among others.

Short-Term Contracts

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

The usual tab for a year of IAF organization is \$50,000 to \$75,000, depending on the size of the community, or about \$1.30 per person. IAF takes 10 per cent, which includes all Mr. Allnsky'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. Allnsky's services on educational contracts (\$10,000 from Syracuse University this year, for example) and consultation fees. Mr. Allnsky himself works on a straight salary of \$25,000.

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

'Striking at The Man'

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

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

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

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

—FERROLD K. FOOTLICK

compelled to sit down," he observes.

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

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

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ Honest weights and non-discriminatory prices in stores.

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

☐ A voice in many government functions affecting the Negro.

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

SOLUTION

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

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

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

philosophy from which to operate."

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

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



Saul D. Alinsky

Associated Press

FBI

Date: 4/29/65

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

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Date Forw. MAY 4 1965

How Forw. RF 5

By [Signature]

1 Room 828 RB
2 RR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) P

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

~~SECRET~~

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

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

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

The three confidential sources in order are:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

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

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6 APR 30 1965

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56 MAY 10 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kansas City, Missouri

April 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/31/80 BY SP-16SK/PT

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

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

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

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

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

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-16

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FBI

Date: 6/4/65

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)
 FROM: *KV 6/5* SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) (P)
 RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
 Industrial Areas Foundation
 Chicago, Illinois
 RACIAL MATTERS

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

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

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

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

The three confidential sources in order are:

1. [Redacted]
2. [Redacted]
3. [Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

ENCLOSURE

16 JUN 10 1965

- 1 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
 - 1 - Kansas City
- HKJ:mrh
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*1 cc. Commerce per
 10-12-66
 BFR: 7*

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 9 1965

How Forw. B-5

By *CH - md*
Room 828 RB

16
JUN 17 1965

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

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

June 4, 1965

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

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

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

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

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ENCLOSURE

100-3731-17

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

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

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

"MUST SEE INTEREST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"TO BE REPRESENTED

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

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

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

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

"Other members of the board of Citizens Participation project:

MO { "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 Liurance, pastor of the First Christian church."

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

SAC, Chicago

8/5/65

Director, FBI (100-3731) - 18

1 - Mr. Parkis

EX 105 REC-72

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReKCAirtol and letterhead memorandum dated 7/29/65.

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

2 - Kansas City (157-380)

NOTE:

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

CAP:bmb
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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MAILED 19
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COMM-FBI

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- Belmont _____
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- Gandy _____

AUG 12 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 7/29/65

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

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

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

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

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

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

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

The two confidential sources in order are:

1. [Redacted]
2. [Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
Phillips
[Signature]

ENCLOSURE

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

HKJ:mrb
(3)

1 cc - Commerce per
NY - 10-12-66
BFR: [Signature]

REC-72

100-3731-18

12 AUG 5 1965

EX 105

let to CG
2cc - KC
8-5-65
CAP: bmb

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw..... AUG 3 1965

How Forw..... R-5

By..... [Signature]

1 Room 828 RB

[Signature]
copy CIA - 3/1/67
SSP/ab

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

July 29, 1965

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

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

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

"Coincidentally"

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

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/80 BY SP-1 GSK/RT

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

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-18

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

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

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

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

"4938 Overhill circle,
Shawnee Mission."

A source acquainted with minority groups and community problems in the Kansas City area informed, on July 28, 1965, that following private conversations and discussion by several leaders and clergymen in the Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, Catholic Diocese on June 30, 1965, at Kansas City, Missouri, concerning the advantages and disadvantages of employing Alinsky's representatives in the Kansas City area, although the presented advantages of hiring such representatives received a sympathetic 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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Ma X

9

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/12/65

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (80-507)

WBS

SUBJECT: SAUL ALINSKY
SM - X

8/20
[Signature]

7

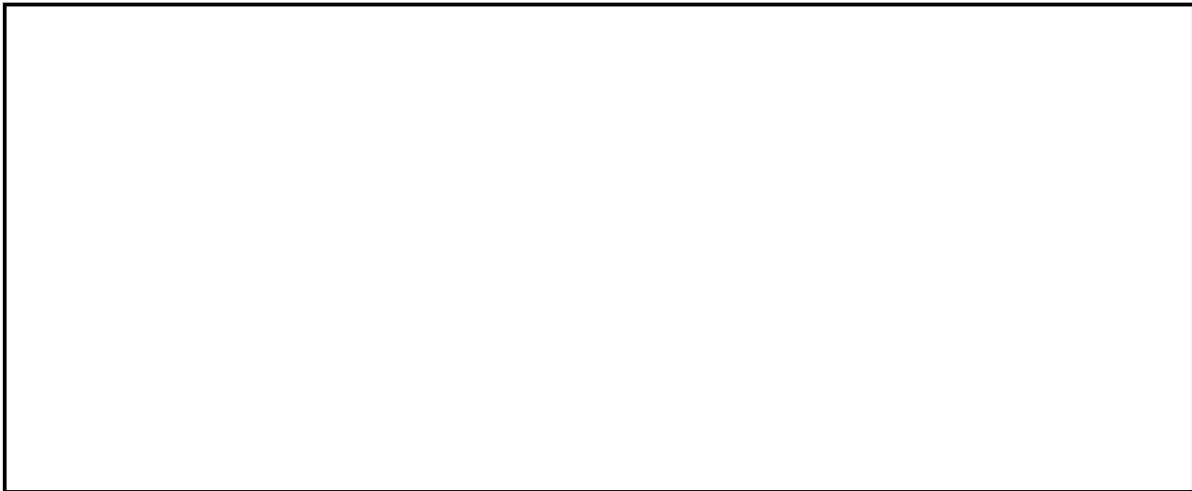
For the information of Bureau, the Chicago Division is being furnished, as an enclosure, a copy of an article which appeared in the New York Times of 8/2/65, captioned "'Radical' Teaches Revolt To Clerics." This is an article written by PETER BART which outlines some background concerning ALINSKY and 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.'"

[Signature]

Phel...



b7D



b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1 GSK/OK

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Cincinnati

(1 - 80-507) (1 - 100-0)

100-3731-19

REC-24

18 AUG. 16 1965

WBS:mrg
(5)



70 AUG 25 1965

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

SUBV. CONTROL
[Signature]

UNRECORDED COPY FILE IN 62-107972

CI 80-507

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



b7D

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'RADICAL' TEACHES REVOLT TO CLERICS

Alinsky Holding Classes in Tactics of Social Change

By PETER BART

Special to The New York Times

CLAREMONT, Calif., Aug. 1

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

His message was tough and to the point:

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

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

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

Intensifying Activities

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

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

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

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

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

Basically a Tactician

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

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

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

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

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

C33 New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Date: 8/2/65

Edition:

Author: PETER BART

Editor:

Title: 'Radical' Teaches
Revolt to Clerics

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/10/80 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

000,050

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-3731

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

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

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

Trains Organizers

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Alinsky welcomed the newspaper coverage of the attacks.

"The publicity helps us organize," he said.

In Rochester, as in his other

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

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

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

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

"This is going to be a long hot summer for me," he says.

"If there's violence they'll blame it on me even though my boys have only been in there a couple of months."

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

"The civil rights leaders there wanted us very badly but I told them I just didn't have

any trained staff that I could send," he notes. "They said they would send their people to work in our projects and train themselves. I then agreed that I would personally go to Detroit three days a month to supervise. If this sort of thing works out, the foundation could greatly expand the scope of its work—we could go into 15 other cities that want us but have been turned down because of lack of staff."

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

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

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

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

August 26, 1965

RA

REC-22

100-3731-20

EX-100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mw
JJD, J50

b6
b7c

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

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

REC'D--READING ROOM
F B I
AUG 26 3 58 PM '65

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

[Handwritten signature]
etc

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KLS:klm (4)

(See NOTE on page 2)

MAILED 30
AUG 26 1965
COMM-FBI

SEP 2 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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[REDACTED]

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

Little Rock, Ark.
Aug. 20, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/82 BY SP8 BJD/mw

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

222,250
Saul O Alinsky

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

*ack 8-25-65
KLS/af/Kem*

[Redacted]

REC-22

EX-100

[Redacted]

AUG 27 1965

ARK

CORRESPONDENCE

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

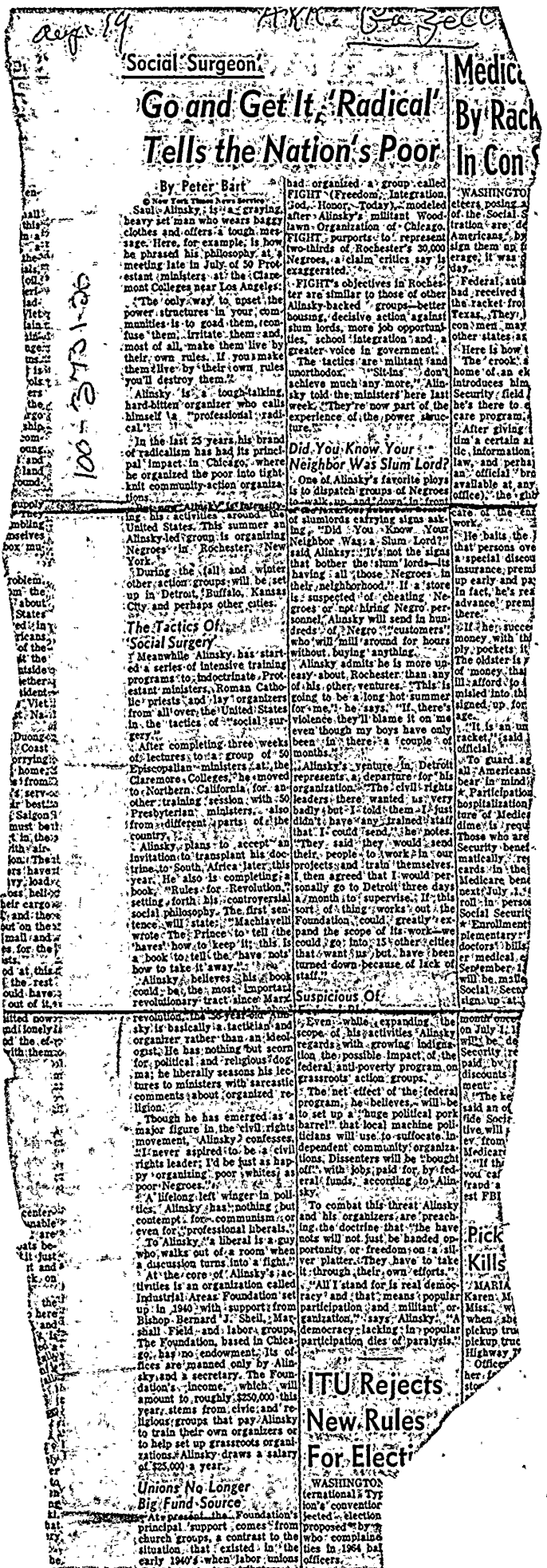
ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/1/89 BY SP8BJJ/mw
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100-3731-20
ENCLOSURE



Social Surgeon

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

Medical By Rack In Con

By Peter Bart

SAUL ALINSKY, 47, a gray-haired heavy-set man who wears baggy clothes and offers a tough message here, for example, is how he phrased his philosophy at a meeting late in July of 50 Protestant ministers at the Claremont Colleges near Los Angeles.

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

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

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

Alinsky's activities around the United States this summer are organized around a group of Negroes in Rochester, New York. During the fall and winter other action groups will be set up in Detroit, Buffalo, Kansas City and perhaps other cities.

The Tactics Of 'Social Surgery'

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

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

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

Alinsky believes his book could be the most important revolutionary tract since Marx's "The Communist Manifesto."

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

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

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

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

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

Unions No Longer Big Fund Source

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

had organized a group called FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, Honor, Trust) modeled after Alinsky's militant Woodlawn Organization of Chicago. FIGHT purports to represent two-thirds of Rochester's 30,000 Negroes, a claim critics say is exaggerated.

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

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

Did You Know Your Neighbor Was Slum Lord?

One of Alinsky's favorite ploys is to dispatch groups of Negroes to walk up and down in front of the mansions of the city's

slumlords carrying signs asking, "Did You Know Your Neighbor Was a Slum Lord?"

Alinsky says: "It's not the signs that bother the slum lords. It's having all these Negroes in their neighborhood." If a store is suspected of cheating Negroes or not hiring Negro personnel, Alinsky will send in hundreds of "Negro customers" who will mill around for hours without buying anything.

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

Alinsky's venture in Detroit represents a departure for his organization. "The civil rights leaders there wanted us very badly but I told them I just didn't have any trained staff that I could send," he notes.

They said they would send their people to work in our projects and train themselves. I then agreed that I would personally go to Detroit three days a month to supervise. If this sort of thing works out, the Foundation could greatly expand the scope of its work—we could go into 15 other cities that want us but have been turned down because of lack of staff."

Suspicious Of

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

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

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

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

ITU Rejects New Rules For Elect

WASHINGTON (AP)—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters rejected election proposals proposed by a group of who complained that they had been elected officers.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal anti-poverty program had received a setback from Texas. They, other states as well as the Federal Government.

Here is how it works: The "crock" is a home of an ex-convict who introduces him into the Security field, he's there to care program.

After giving him a certain amount of information, law, and perhaps an "official" job available at any office, the "crock" is then sent to the field.

He bills the person over a special discount insurance, premium early and pay in fact, he's ready to advance premium.

If he's successful, he'll have money with him in his pockets. If the older is of money, that will afford to be misled into the signed up for.

It is a racket, said an official. To guard against all Americans bear in mind that participation in the Social Security program is required of those who are

medically insured. Medicare benefits next July 1. Roll in person Social Security Enrollment

plementary doctors' bills or medical bills. September 1 will be made Social Security sign up at

month on July 1. It will be de Security are paid by discounts.

The he said an of side Socie tive will ev from Medicare. "If the you can find a FBI

Pick Kills

MARIA Karen M. Miss. when she pickup truck Highway Officer her...

100-273-1-26

FBI

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-16SK/KP

Date: 9/21/85 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 9/21/85

3-31-80

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Class. & Ext. By

SP3BTJ/mw

Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

Date of Review

9/21/85 5/10/85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

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

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. SEP 24 1965

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

How Forw. R-5

By: [Signature] - mch / Racial unit

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

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

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

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

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

Confidential source #1 is [redacted]

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

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-2

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

1 Xerox - Commercial per Reg- 10-12-66 BFR: y

16 SEP 23 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

SUB CONTROL

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] DECLASSIFIED BY Per 9/21/97 401468

KC 157-380

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential source #2 is [redacted]

Confidential source #3 is [redacted]

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

Confidential source #5 is [redacted]

[redacted] (Protection of identity requested).

Confidential source #6 is former [redacted]

b2

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

26 53 4 23 64 82
2

DO NOT INTERFERE
REC'D



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
September 21, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-31-80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/DJ
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-21-85

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

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

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

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

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

Class. and Ext. By SP-1 GSK/DJ
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 9-21-85

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

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

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/RP/BCI/mst
ON 9/12/97

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.

461468

ENCLOSURE

100-2731-21

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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.

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

PRECEDENT INFORMATION REGARDING
SAUL D. ALINSKY

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph

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

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

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

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

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

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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: ~~SECRET~~

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

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

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

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

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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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. (S) U

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

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

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

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

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SAUL DAVID 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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APPENDIX

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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APPENDIX

12

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.

APPENDIX

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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APPENDIX

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

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

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APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 21, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated
September 21, 1965

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/21/80 BY SP-1 GSK/ST

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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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September 29, 1965

REC-23 100-3731-22

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[Redacted]

Informant

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/80 BY SP8 BTJ/IMW

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Dear [Redacted]

FBI READING ROOM

SEP 29 4 12 PM '65

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

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

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
SEP 29 1965
COMM-FBI

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

- Tolson _____
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- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
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- Gale _____
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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 Paul D. Albusky, 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

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

a reply and an explanation
for such a thing. How
much farther are our
government agencies
going to go at the behest
of Communists? Do 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?
Is our Christian Western
way of life -

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

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b7c

Yours
[redacted] [redacted]

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

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 DATE 5/12/83 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

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REC-23 100-3731-22
 16 SEP 22 1965
 EX 100 30

CORRESPONDENCE

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 agencies going to go at the behest of Communists-? To me you and the F. B. I. are the one bulwark we have against complete take over by those who do not believe in our freedom and democracy, or our Christian Western way of life.

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

Sincerely

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BJJ/lmn

[Redacted Box]

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

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

COMMUNITY ACTION TRAINING CENTER

School of Social Work University College
Youth Development Center

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

Applicants should have a controlled but intense anger about continued injustice and should be committed to hard work for people who are grappling with apparently overwhelming problems. They should be able to plan and act over a long period of time in the development of democratic organizations with enough power to alter the corrosive condition of living in poverty.

They will need to put neighborhood issues ahead of personal concerns in their work and to be enablers to the development of organizations instead of being enablers to the development of organizations which are created

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

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

Among topics listed for discussion:

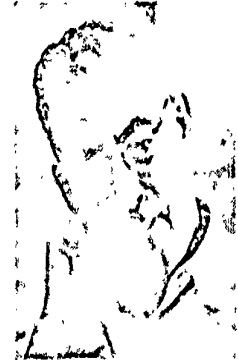
- "The extent to which programs of community development and urban renewal benefit affluent persons at the expense of low-income areas."

- "Consequences of poverty programs intended to make the poor less troublesome to the affluent. . . ."

Mr. Alinsky's connection with the



Mayor Walsh



Mr. Alinsky

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

100-3731-22

REC 14 100-3731-23

October 5, 1965

EX-102

FBI
READING ROOM
OCT 5 4 25 PM '65

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[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

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

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

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

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

1 - Houston - Enclosure

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

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OCT 5 1965
COMM-FBI

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OCT 14 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials:
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FBI RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. DeLoach *b6* _____
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 Mr. Callahan *b7c* _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
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 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

September 27, 1965

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

200,050

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

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

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

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

And so it goes.

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

EXP. PROC. 33
 40 OCT 1 1965

EX-102 IREC 14 100 - 3731-23

*me
ack 10/15/65
off/bof
me*

25 OCT 1 1965
 CORRESPONDENCE

September 27, 1965

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

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

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

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

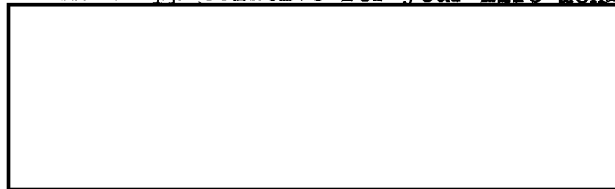
If you are as concerned as your aforementioned article implies, and I believe so, please furnish me documental information as to: from where Mr. Alinsky comes, the organizations to which he has and does belong, those organizations' clearance or non-clearance by the FBI or House UnAmerican Activities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

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

I respectfully await your reply.

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

Most appreciative for your life-long efforts,



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b7C

TEP/ja.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw~~

220,250

FBI

Date: 11/18/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)
FROM: *[Signature]* SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-330) -P-
SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

[Handwritten signature]

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

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

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

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

The first source mentioned in letterhead
memorandum is _____

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The second source mentioned in letterhead
memorandum is _____

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw..... NOV 23 1965

How Forw..... *[Handwritten]*

By..... *[Handwritten]* 100-3731-24

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

HKJ:rc
(3)

REC-67

NOV 20 1965

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10-12-66
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EX-107

SUBV CONTROL

C. O. Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1 Xerox copy C/H - 3/1/67 - SJP/hab



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

November 18, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/31/80 BY SP-1 GSK/JA

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

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

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

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

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

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-24

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

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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

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

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

REC

100-3931-25

January 12, 1966

R. W. Smith
B. Gardner

[Redacted]

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

Dear [Redacted]

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

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

Saul D. HINSKY

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Saul David HINSKY

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

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

note continued next page

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Keenan

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



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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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Jan. 8, 1968

[Redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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

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

With our courts favoring our enemies your job becomes more and more difficult. Fortunately the Government has resisted the pressure to silence you.

The whole world owes you the deepest gratitude.

P

Gratefully yours,

[Redacted]

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DATE 1/12/80 BY SP8 BTJ

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ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

1-12-66
D. J. Jones

CORRESPONDENCE

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DATE 5/12/80 BY SP8BTJ/1mw
JJS, JSD

100-3131-25

ENCLOSURE

COUNTERATTACK

ESTABLISHED 1947

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

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Dear Subscriber:

- 209 -

December 31, 1965

Vol. 19, No. 27

ALINSKY: TACTICIAN OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Machiavelli wrote The Prince to tell the "haves" how

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 Un-American Activities, the Young Socialist Alliance is connected with the Socialist Workers Party, "the Trotskyite division of the World Communist movement." The Socialist Workers Party takes the side of China in the current Sino-Soviet "split."

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

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

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

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

The ministries of both are heavily infiltrated with Communist sympathizers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This book on the bushy-browed and non-Communist president of the United Mine Workers does not carry the Communist Party line per se. However, the author generally plays down or ignores the subversive aspects of Communism, and characterizes Government countermeasures as hysterical fear and shameful violation of civil liberties.

In following the career of John L. Lewis, who on various occasions has defied the President, Members of Congress, and the courts of the United States, Alinsky cites only two major points on which he was in disagreement with the chief of the UMW -- his isolationist stand in 1941, and his break with Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Coincidentally, Lewis' position on those issues was in opposition to the Communist Party policy of the time.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Removal of Los Angeles Police Chief William Parker.
2. Elimination of Cardinal McIntyre, "that Christian, prehistoric muttonhead."

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

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

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

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

"Society has good reason to fear the Radical. Every shaking advance of mankind toward equality and justice has come from the Radical. He hits, he hurts, he is dangerous. Conservative interests know that while Liberals are most adept with breaking their own necks with their tongues, Radicals are more adept at breaking the necks of the Conservatives..."

"Radicals precipitate the social crisis by action -- by using power. Liberals may then timidly follow along or else, as in most cases, be swept forward along the course set by Radicals, but all because of forces unloosed by Radical action. They are forced by positive action only in spite of their desires.

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

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

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

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

Whereupon the Association which changed its name to the People's War Council Against Poverty, refused to make the application but, instead, sent a delegation to the White House, where the door was closed in the face of its members, and another to Texas to bring pressure directly upon President Johnson.

FUTURE. The seeds of organized disruption have been sewn in Syracuse and the presence of Alinsky is no longer necessary to the harvest. The revolutionaries he trained will carry on the "people's war." The same thing is true in other cities where Alinsky has set foot.

BIOGRAPHICAL. Born in Chicago January 30, 1909, son of Benjamin Alinsky and the former Sarah Tannenbaum, who later were divorced, Saul David Alinsky was graduated from grammar and high schools in that city and went on to the University of Chicago from which he received a Ph.D., in 1930. He claims a doctorate in sociology but is not listed in the latest directory of American Sociological Association.

He married Helen Simon, reportedly a member of the Jackson Park Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy, cited by the Attorney General of the United States as subversive. He married her on June 9, 1932, while he was employed as a sociologist by the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago. She was drowned in 1947. On May 15, 1952, Alinsky married Miss Jean Graham, otherwise unidentified. With her he lives in Carmel Highlands, California.

Saul Alinsky has a long association with the Communist movement although there is no evidence that he ever joined the party.

He was named a member of the "temporary committee" when the Communist Party organized a front called "A Better Chicago League" in February 1939. Before the war was out, he organized the Back of the (stock) Yards Neighborhood Council.

"There are other differences between Liberals and Radicals. Liberals protest; Radicals rebel. Liberals become indignant; Radicals become fighting mad and go into action..."

"The very character of the organization will be a social incarnation of that flaming call of the French Revolution, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,'..."

"Those who build People's Organizations can maneuver hither and yon and utilize many of those tactics discussed in this chapter and many of the people will later know of the use of those tactics (lying, deception, and trickery), but throughout this period never for an instant will the people lose their faith or belief in the organizer, because they know that he is doing this or that because of his fundamental belief in them. Their mutual goal is so good and so bright that it is not important if one must go through a few devious valleys and shadows in the struggle for the people's world..."

"A People's Organization is dedicated to an external war... A war is not an intellectual debate, and in the war against social evils there are no rules of fair play..."

"In our war against the social menaces of mankind there can be no compromise. It is life or death. Failing to understand this, many well-meaning Liberals look askance and with horror at the viciousness with which a People's Organization will attack or counterattack in its battles..."

Saul David Alinsky is thick-set and affects dark glasses and baggy trousers.

He feverishly believes that his blue-print may be enough to frighten American communities into groveling before his following.

But he admits that it might require the "fury" of what he calls an "aroused people" to bring the nation to its knees upon the ruins of its cities.

To "arouse" people he will need not only the help of political agitators but also the assistance of ministers and priests who secretly support the objectives of the Communist conspiracy.

More than a hundred ministers paid a pilgrimage to him in California in 1965. In 1966 the number can be expected to increase because of the growing affinity between left wing Protestantism 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

Counterattack

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Subscription Rate: \$24.00 per year, U.S.A. Community, Club, School and Bulk rates of 25 or more, upon request.

Please note organizational affiliation when making requests.

Permission to quote COUNTERATTACK granted if context preserved and credit given,

100-3731-25

F B I

Date: 1/26/66

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

exp - mail
2-1-66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)
FROM: ~~K. P. ...~~ SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) P
RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka *
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RACIAL MATTERS

Handwritten notes:
#11111
T. ...

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau, 11/18/65.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum; one copy thereof is indicated for Chicago for information.

Appropriate military agencies have been furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum, and Lt. Col. DON BISHOP, Commanding Officer, Patrol and Human Relations, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, is cognizant of the situation.

The first source is [redacted]

The second source is [redacted]

The third source is [redacted]

[redacted] (Buffalo letter to Chicago, 12/8/65, captioned "RONALD JONES - SM-C")

[redacted] also serves as a general source in this matter.

b6
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/24/80 BY SPURSK/OK

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info) (100-5109)
- 1 - Kansas City

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16 JAN 28 1966

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

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

COMMERCIAL CONTROL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
January 26, 1966

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

Reference is made to prior memoranda.

Various sources, including news media and persons acquainted with problems and improvement programs of minority groups, Poverty, Race, and Human Relations, have continued for several weeks to indicate that representative of Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), Chicago, Illinois, may soon begin organizing the inner-city district of Kansas City, Missouri.

Wide discussion, involving particularly local church and minority groups, has been publicized with some expression of differing views as to Alinsky's methods and the value of his organizing efforts in other areas. News articles evaluating Alinsky's programs in other areas have kept Alinsky's name before the public.

In latter December, 1965, a majority of nineteen members of the Board of Directors, which Board included three members representing the "poor", Human Resources Corporation, which is the central agency for administration of the Community Action Poverty Program, in Kansas City, Missouri, voted that the Board resign and disband over an internal controversy that the poor were not sufficiently represented on the Board.

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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DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1GSK/PA

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-26

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The Board was composed largely of outstanding and prominent community leaders in the fields of education, poverty, welfare, minority and church. The city plans to start eight projects under the Federal Anti-Poverty Program, for which applications for Federal funds totaling two and one-quarter million dollars were pending approval, were halted upon resignation and disbanding of the Board.

The Board's internal bickering, according to news media and some sources, began when Rev. Kenneth Waterman and Rev. Lawrence J. McNamara, Board members and church leaders in poverty areas, who have been leaders in the project to bring Alinsky's representatives to Kansas City, secured support and pressure from some community groups that the poor should have fuller participation through more representation of membership on the board.

A new Board is therefore to be named by the Mayor of twentyseven members, six of which members to represent the "poor" are to be selected in a special election, February 15, 1966.

X 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

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

scheduled for Alinsky, (1) at 4:00 PM, January 17, 1966 at CORE headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri, with representatives of "civil rights" groups such as the NAACP, the Urban League, and others, which have not participated or indicated support in the invitation to Alinsky to so organize, and (2) the night of January 17, 1966, at AME Ebenezer Church, 1601 Lydia, Kansas City, Missouri, with representatives of groups which have participated or indicated support in inviting Alinsky to Kansas City.

Both sources informed on January 18, 1966, that they attended one or both of the above scheduled meetings and that while Alinsky has not announced a definite decision that his IAF will take on the job of organizing the inner-city area, Kansas City, Missouri, general indications are that such organizing will begin in February, 1966.

Both sources stated that Alinsky gave the clear and definite impression that while he wants support of local groups, if he takes the job, he "will run the show" and not be controlled or dependent upon any local group's actions or desires. Source stated that neither the NAACP or Urban League has indicated, or will likely indicate, specific support of Alinsky, although all three may have an identical objective in certain situations.

The second source referred to publicized statements by the Kansas City, Missouri chapter of NAACP that NAACP feels local leadership and facilities can handle necessary minority and poverty programs without Alinsky's organizing efforts.

Articles in the Kansas City Times and the Kansas City Star, January 18, 1966, daily newspapers, Kansas City, Missouri, report Alinsky in Kansas City as of January 17, 1966, as saying, "Kansas City needs him and his organization," that Kansas City needs a more democratic representative, that Alinsky will return to Kansas City, February 4, 1966, and soon decide whether his organization will take on the job of organizing the inner-city area.

These articles identify and picture with Alinsky on his visit to Kansas City, Squire ~~V~~ Lance, in charge of an

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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 ~~L. 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. *MO*

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.

8

8

F B I

Date: 3/23/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code) ~~REC-16~~

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Agency G2 ONL OSI CRD SS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

Date Forw. MAR 28 1966

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

How Forw. R-3

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

By CAI/ALP
- RACIAL UNIT

Re Kansas City airtel to Bureau, 1/26/66.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum; one copy is indicated to Chicago for information.

Appropriate military agencies have been furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum and Lt. Col. DON BISHOP, Chief of Detectives, Kansas City, Mo., PD, is cognizant of the situation.

The first source is [redacted]

The second source is [redacted]

The third source is [redacted]

[redacted] also serve as general sources in this matter.

- 1 Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 - 1 Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info) (100-522)
 - 1 Kansas City
- HKJ:jeh
(3)

REC-16

100-3731-27

MAR 24 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/80 BY SP1GSK/CA

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 Xerox copy CIA - 3/1/67 - SP/has

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kansas City, Missouri
March 23, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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:

III.
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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are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-3736-27
ENCLOSURE

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DATE 3/24/80 BY SP1GSK/OA

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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~~^{No} ~~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 ^{No} in the Kansas City Star February 28, 1966, said Alinsky would arrive by airplane in Kansas City March 1, 1966, to begin the formal organizing of the inner-city district.

On the morning of March 1, 1966, a source acquainted with human relations and minority group problems in Kansas City stated no announcement has yet been made as to Alinsky's possible targets in organizing the inner-city district. This source referred to recent publicity concerning the eviction of a Negro family from the Wayne Minor Court Apartments and that it was necessary to spray and sanitize the apartments after the family was evicted. Source commented that the Housing Authority in Kansas City, Missouri, which covers the Wayne Minor Apartments, reportedly lost \$40,000 last year for nonpayment of rent. As a result rent controls were tightened. Source speculated that Alinsky might possibly make the Wayne Minor Housing Authority a target. Source observed that many tenants in such units as the Wayne Minor apartments are unemployed and are illiterate. Several programs are operating to assist such illiterates and the poor, such as educating drop-outs from high school, providing educational and counseling units for both adults and children, and attempting to dissipate the poor family image of fathers, particularly in Negro families.

Source further pointed out that the Poverty Program of the Human Resources Corporation Board, Kansas City, Missouri, had several projects pending approval, including some projects to render assistance to persons such as tenants in the Wayne Minor Court Apartments, but these projects were cancelled or postponed when the Human Relations Board resigned and a gap occurred until the recent appointment of new board members by the mayor and election of six members representing the poor.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Source referred to a recent newsletter dated February 26, 1966, of the Kansas City, Missouri, Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which indicated that Alinsky's group, including Squire Lance, might make a sort of temporary headquarters base at CORE's offices, 1505 East 12th. The CORE letter announced that Squire Lance would be a guest at the regular CORE meeting at 8 P.M. March 1, 1966.

An article in the Kansas City Star March 1, 1966, related the arrival of Alinsky in Kansas City that date, Alinsky being met at the Municipal Air Terminal by Squire Lance and Reverend O. D. Carson. On arrival Alinsky referred to an article in the Sunday Kansas City Star wherein Homer Wadsworth, president of the Kansas City School Board and a former member of the Human Resources Corporation Board, had commented that Alinsky had the "smell of the 30s about him." On the basis of that article Alinsky verbally attacked Wadsworth as the city's "No. 1 political idiot." Alinsky said it was too early in his organizing project at Kansas City to give the project a name. The article further related that while awaiting Alinsky's arrival at the airport Lance was quoted as saying Alinsky should attack the Star for its attitude and articles.

A third source informed on March 3, 1966, that on meeting Alinsky at the airport Squire Lance was driving a 1965 Mustang, dark blue, 1966 Illinois license LY8134. This source stated that Alinsky met after arrival at the airport with a group of ministers at Zion Grove Baptist Church, 1921 East 12th, Kansas City, Missouri, in the early afternoon of March 1, 1966, and may have been present at the regular CORE meeting at 1505 East 12th on the night of March 1, 1966, where Squire Lance was scheduled to be a guest. Also present at this meeting, according to source, were one Herman Brashears of CORE, St. Louis, Missouri, and Carl Randolph of CORE, Kansas City, Kansas, these CORE representatives apparently being interested in possible announcements of Alinsky's targets and methods to be used in Kansas City, Missouri. However, no specific announcement was made, though it was indicated that demonstrations would be planned where necessary.

*11.24.66
CF
TOLL*

An article in the Kansas City Star dated March 3,

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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. 311

An article in the Kansas City Call, weekly Negro newspaper in Kansas City, Missouri, March 18, 1966, referred to a speech March 13, 1966, by Squire Lance, IAF representative, at the First Presbyterian Church, 1112 East 10th Street, pastored by Reverend Kenneth Waterman, described as active in the movement to bring the IAF to Kansas City. Lance said that Mayor Ilus Davis, Chairman, Human Resources Board in Kansas City, which directs the anti-poverty program, "let labor pick its own representative to serve on the board but when it came to Negroes, Davis and Judge Curry picked your spokesmen." Lance further indicated that Mayor Davis decides who represents "you" on the Human Resources Board, on the school board, and on the Human Relations Commission. The article parenthetically noted that members of the Board of Education are elected, not chosen by the mayor. Lance said "a full-scale public hearing should be held on the proposals" for anti-poverty projects now before the Human Resources Board for approval before being sent to the Office of Economic Opportunity for Federal funds. Lance said the Alinsky group has not set up headquarters in Kansas City, that Lance spends his time talking with people, lives at Northway Inn, 600 Paseo, and that Lance will make few speeches, devoting most of his time to organizing. MO.

The above sources informed that there is no known

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

specific potential for violence, to date, in the organizing efforts of the IAF in Kansas City.

The organizing program will continue to be followed.

April 14, 1966

REC 29

100-3731-28

ST-108

INFORMANT



Dear

Your telegram of April 12th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, regulations of the Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of the information in our files preclude my commenting as you desire. I regret I cannot be of assistance in this instance but trust you will understand.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/80 BY SP8 BTJ/1mw
222, 250

MAILED 4
APR 14 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: is not identifiable in Bufiles. The address is per the Oakland Telephone Directory. Saul Alinsky is known to the Bureau as executive secretary of the Industrial Area Foundation (IAF) which purports to study the cause of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. Alinsky is a controversial figure and a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has been reported in the past as having associated with known communists in the Chicago area, and has attended communist-sponsored meetings.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 12 1966

WESTERN UNION

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

BIA010 1204P EST APR 12-66 OA137

O BLA013 PD WUX BERKELEY CALIF 12 848A PST

J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONSTITUTION AVE AND TEN ST NORTH WEST WASHDC

I AM AN ELDER IN THE FIRST UNITED-PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OAKLAND,
CALIFORNIA, WHICH VOTED NO LAST EVENING ON PROPOSITION OF COMMISSION
ON RELIGION AND RACE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESBYTERY TO BRING
SAUL ALINSKY AND INDUSTRIAL AREA FOUNDATION TO SAN FRANCISCO
BAY AREA. WE WERE CONCERNED ABOUT THE METHODS ADVOCATED BY
ALINSKY. CAN YOU ADVISE IF HIS METHODS HAVE RESULTED IN VIOLENCE
TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY IN OTHER AREAS

CHARLES A RUMMEL.

REC 29
SI-108

100-3731-28
15 APR 18 1966

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DATE 5/10/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw
222, 250

THOMAS F. OLSON
THOMAS H. BURCHAM
ASSOCIATES

LAW OFFICES
OF
[Redacted]
2855 TELEGRAPH AVENUE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94705

TELEPHONE
THORNWALL 3-9600

April 21, 1966

OH.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for your prompt letter to me of April 17 concerning my inquiry of April 12, which had reference to the action of the Presbytery of San Francisco in enlisting the help of Mr. Saul Alinsky. I understand your situation.

Just as a matter of information, [Redacted] of the San Francisco Presbytery, has taken a positive stand not to obligate the Church's assets for \$200,000 for Mr. Alinsky's visit to California, and the leading Presbyterian Churches in the Oakland-Alameda-Berkeley area are appealing the decision of the San Francisco Presbytery to the Synod of California.

Thanks, anyway, for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

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DATE 5/10/80 BY SP8BTJ/mw
300,350

REC-43

100-3731-29

no auto-reply

5 APR 26 1966

AA

5 MAY 5 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

4/18/66

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

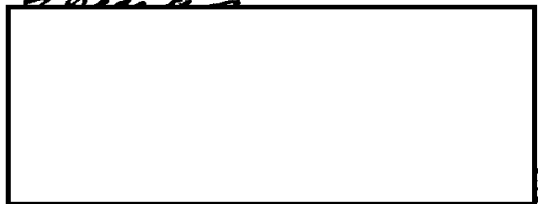
I think I read someplace that you
are a Presbyterian, and I am. I belong
to 1st Presbyterian Church Sanger, Calif.

I read that the Presbyterians of
San Francisco & Oakland have voted
\$200,000.00 to give to the "Industrial
Areas Foundation", which is headed
by one "Saul Alinsky" of Chicago, for
the purpose of educating community
leaders among minority groups.

I know of several people in the
San Joaquin Valley who have been
"educated" by Saul Alinsky and all they
do is cause trouble.

I wonder if you have in F. B. I.
files any information that you could
send me on this man that could
be used to perhaps change their
minds as I understand their decision
to so spend this sum ~~is~~ has caused
quite a stir in some circles.

Thank you



nm
4/18/66

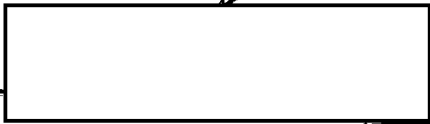
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April 27, 1966

REC 17
-105

100-3731-30

B. C. [unclear]
F. [unclear]



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.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BJJ/lmw
202,250

MAILED 19
APR 27 1966
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.

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

DCM:rss (3)

51 MAY 18 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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TRUE COPY

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 read that the Presbyterians of San Francisco & Oakland have voted \$200,000⁰⁰ to give to the "Industrial Areas Foundation", which is headed by one "Saul Alinsky" of Chicago, for the purpose of educating community leaders among minority groups.

I know of several people in the San Joaquin Valley who have been "educated" by Saul Alinsky and all they do is cause trouble.

I wonder if you have in F. B. I. files any information that you could send me on this man that could be used to perhaps change their minds as I understand their decision to so spend this sum has caused quite a stir in some circles.

Thanks

/s/

[Redacted signature box]

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REC 17

100-3731-30

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Spencer

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/1944 1944

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| ___ Director | ___ Mr. Acers |
| ___ Mr. Tolson | ___ Mr. Hince |
| ___ Mr. E. A. Tamm | ___ Mr. Blaylock |
| ___ Mr. Clegg | ___ Mr. Breese |
| ___ Mr. Coffey | ___ Mr. Carlson |
| ___ Mr. Glavin | ___ Mr. Donaldson |
| ___ Mr. Ladd | ___ Mr. Grassy |
| ___ Mr. Nichols | ___ Mr. Leahy |
| ___ Mr. Rosen | ___ Mr. McCabe |
| ___ Mr. Tracy | ___ Mr. F. T. McIntyre |
| ___ Mr. Egan | ___ Mr. Meyers |
| ___ Miss Gandy | ___ Mr. Rogers |
| ___ Mr. Gurnea | ___ Mr. Sloan |
| ___ Mr. Harbo | ___ Mr. Treadwell |
| ___ Mr. Hendon | ___ Mr. Vechery |
| ___ Mr. Carson | ___ Mr. <i>Rosen</i> |
| ___ Mr. McGuire | |
| ___ Mr. Pennington | |
| ___ Mr. Renneberger | |
| ___ Mr. Q. Tamm | |

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| ___ Chief Clerk's Office | ___ Mrs. Haslam |
| ___ Records Section | ___ Miss Broyhill |
| ___ Mail Room | ___ Miss Druhe |
| ___ Mechanical Sec. | ___ Miss Dunaway |
| ___ Personnel Files | ___ Mrs. Griggs |
| ___ Washington Field | ___ Miss Herrick |
| | ___ Miss Rylance |
| | ___ Mrs. Shane |
| | ___ Miss Van Horn |
| | ___ Miss Wolfe |
| | ___ See me |
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| ___ FBI ANNEX - TR. BLDG. | ___ Place on Record |
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| ___ JUSTICE BLDG. | |
| ___ Room 5706 | |
| ___ Note and return. | |
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| ___ File our files. | |

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 DATE 06-22-2010 BY UC60322LP/PLJ/CC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/12/ 1944

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|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Aders |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Prince |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. E. A. Tamm | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Breese |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Carlson |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Grassy |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Leahy |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. F. T. McIntyre |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rogers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Gurnea | <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sloan |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGuire | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rennerberger | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn Tamm | |

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/80 BY SP8 BTJ/mw
222, 250

- Chief Clerk's Office
- Records Section
- Mail Room
- Mechanical Sec.
- Personnel Files
- Washington Field

- Mrs. Haslam
- Miss Broyhill
- Miss Druhe
- Miss Dunaway
- Mrs. Griggs
- Miss Herrick
- Mrs. Shane
- Miss Van Horn
- Miss Wolfe
- See me
- Phone me
- Send file.
- Place on Record
- Place on Record and Return

- FBI ANNEX - TR. BLDG.
- Quantico
- JUSTICE BLDG.
- Room 5206 - Justice
- Note and return
- Please handle
- File our files

Copy of attached memorandum sent to you with summary of data on Alinsky on 9/9/44. *HQS*

8

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

FBI

Date: 5/26/66

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)
 FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (157-380) (C)
 SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka;
 Industrial Areas Foundation,
 Chicago, Illinois
 RACIAL MATTERS

B.F. [Signature]

Re Kansas City airtel to the Bureau, 3/23/66.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum; one copy is indicated to Chicago for information.

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

[Handwritten notes]

*1 xerox - Commerce per
Reg. 10-12-66
BFL:af*

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

MAY 31 1966

Date Forw.....

How Forw..... *R-5* REG-4

By *pfe - mel*

100-3731-31

1 RACIAL UNIT

3 JUN 1 1966

ENCLOSURE

1-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 1-Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info) (100-522)
 1-Kansas City
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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J. [Signature]

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Approved: *[Signature]*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
May 26, 1966

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

Reference is made to prior memorandum dated
March 23, 1966.

News media in the Kansas City area have publicized
since March 23, 1966, organizing of the poor and "have nots"
in the inner-city area, Kansas City, Missouri, by Saul D.
Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago,
Illinois. Squire Lance, an employee of the IAF, has been
identified as the IAF organizer in Kansas City, Missouri.

Saul D. Alinsky, "Community Organizer and Executive
Director of Industrial Areas Foundation," gave a series of
three lectures at Hendrick's Hall, St. Paul School of Theology,
Truman Road and Van Brunt Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri,
April 25-26, 1966, as part of a "Workshop on Community Organization."
The workshop was limited to a small group of Methodists, though
lectures were open to a wider selection of the public by special
invitation. The workshop and lectures were sponsored under the
Church Community Relations and Research Program of the St. Paul
School of Theology, in cooperation with the Department of City
Work of the Division of the National Mission of the Methodist
Church. A summary of Alinsky's lecture comments, reported
in the Kansas City Times, a daily Kansas City newspaper, April
27, 1966, follows:

Alinsky said "Freedom can not be given, it must be
taken." Alinsky said that demonstrations like sit-ins are
no longer effective in throwing the status quo off guard;
new tactics must be devised. He did not describe such new

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are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-31

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

tactics. Alinsky said the curtain separating the Negro ghetto from the white community must be overcome or "we will rip it down." Alinsky said he looked upon nonviolence as a tactic, not an end; that Reverend Martin Luther King did only what could be done in the South, but similar tactics would not work in the North, and commented, "Can you imagine Northern Negroes sitting still, taking the abuse those in the South took?" Alinsky said there is presently a shift of persons from the civil rights movement to organizations such as those started by the IAF. In answer to a question from the audience, Alinsky said the IAF was not in Watts, California, at the time of the 1965 riot, was not invited to Rochester, New York, until after the 1964 riots there, and, in fact, the IAF has never been in a place where there was a riot. Alinsky said "I think the people of Watts showed extraordinary patience in taking what they took for so long." Prior to his lectures, Alinsky told a press conference, "pressures were being put on persons here not to join in the IAF program."

Reference is made to prior memoranda captioned "PROPOSED MARCH TO THE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI POLICE DEPARTMENT BY COUNCIL FOR UNITED ACTION 5/21/66, RACIAL MATTERS" dated May 19 and 23, 1966. The memorandum dated May 19, 1966, reflects that the Council for United Action (CUA) was recently organized in the inner-city district as a local Kansas City organization by Squire Lance, a organizer-employee of Saul Alinsky's IAF of Chicago. The IAF had previously contracted in February, 1966, for a fee of \$127,000 paid largely by local church representatives of the Citizens Participation Project to organize the inner-city district. Alinsky announced that the funds would generate in Kansas City (1) an organized power structure among the poor, staffed by residents of ghetto areas; (2) a non dependence on money donated to the organization by whites; and (3) a long, tedious period of organization to establish the power of the poor. Alinsky observed that the IAF is opposed to violence but also believes in the Judaeo-Christian concept of self-defense.

At the organizational meeting of the CUA on the night of April 29, 1966, at the Wayne Miner Auditorium convened by Reverend A. L. Johnson, Pastor of Zion Grove Baptist Church, the following officers were elected for CUA:

MO.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reverend O. D. Carson, President (Pastor of Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church and President of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance);

Alvin ~~Brooks~~, First Vice President (local chairman of CORE);

Reverend Wallace ~~Hartsfield~~, Second Vice President;

Mrs. Juanita ~~Smith~~, Secretary.

COUNCIL FOR UNITED ACTION

MO

An article in the Kansas City Star, daily Kansas City, Missouri newspaper dated May 9, 1966, reflects that 60 ministers and laymen, representing the "Interdenominational Ministers alliance", on May 9, 1966, requested C. M. Kelley, Chief of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department to have them fingerprinted and photographed so they would "stand along side" Negroes in the community. The Reverend O. D. Carson, President of the Alliance, said he was objecting to indiscriminate arrests that Negroes in the community experienced for "such a long period of time". Chief Kelley said he would present the request to the Board of Police Commissioners. Reverend Carson said he would await the decision of the Board of Police Commissioners as to the fingerprinting proposal and in the mean time "his people would go on living under the same conditions".

An article in the Kansas City Star dated May 14, 1966, reported a meeting on the night of May 13, 1966, of the newly named "Council of United Action" (CUA). About 100 persons, including Squire Lance, organizer for Alinsky, attended the meeting at the Wayne Minor Auditorium. Reverend Junious Hall, Chairman of the CUA's Police Committee reported that 15 ministers from the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance visited Chief Kelley at his headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, on Monday. The group requested of the Chief that they be fingerprinted and photographed so they could be "identified with their people". Hall said that if police can pick up any Negro within an area just because a crime has been committed, the Negro ministers should be subject to a similar treatment. Hall said that Reverend O. D. Carson, President of CUA, had just received a letter from Chief Kelley granting their request to be fingerprinted "so you can be identified with your people". Hall reported to the group, "I am now one of Kansas City's arch-criminals because of the color of my skin". Hall said the

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 situation and go on about the business of building a better city."

Future pertinent activities of the CUA, and other possible activities of Alinsky representatives in Kansas City, Missouri, will be followed and appropriately documented under captions descriptive of a particular, purposed or actual, activity such as the recent "Proposed March to the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department by Council for United Action 5/21/66, Racial Matters."

October 20, 1966

REC-51 100-3731-32

ST-107

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

5/10/82 BY SP8BJT/Hmw
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Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of October 14th has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind expression of confidence in the work being done by the FBI. I hope our efforts will continue to merit your esteem.

In response to your inquiries, I am unable to furnish you information of the type you requested since data in our files is confidential, due to the regulations of the Department of Justice. It is a pleasure, however, to enclose other material which I hope you find of interest.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 21 3 08 PM '66

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
OCT 20 1966
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
The Faith of Free Men
Deadly Duel

WA
FBI
REC'D
OCT 21 11 15 AM '66
del
Sampson

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.

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- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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Dayton, Ohio

10/14/66

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

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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.

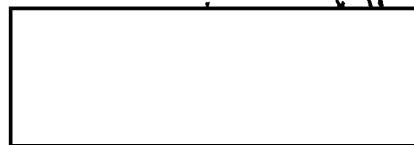
Many people out across America to-day realize that there are those, who seem to have been programed to turn against the freedoms our forefathers handed down to us through the years. I believe the majority of Americans have been strong enough see through the wall of propaganda thrown out by some of our 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 10/14/66 I read that A man is coming to Dayton, Ohio by the Name of SAUL ALINSKY to lecture in the United Theological 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,?

Thank You.

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OCT 24 1966

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CORRESPONDENCE

OCT 30 6 22 PM '66

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Date: 10/27/66

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Sol Alinsky
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RM

FD 10/27/66
Blair
1
5

This airtel is to advise the Bureau and Chicago of recent developments concerning contractual developments concerning the above-captioned individual, Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago, Illinois and the East Side Community Organization (ESCO), a local community organization set up to operate in Buffalo, New York under the direction of the IAF. The Bureau has been advised from time to time in semi-monthly communications captioned "POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE - MAJOR URBAN AREAS, RM" that ALINSKY and his IAF began operations in Rochester, New York in early 1965 through a community organization known as FIGHT, under a two year contract to organize the Negro community of that city to seek to solve the problems of racial tension and integration. The foregoing communications have also mentioned the possibility that the Buffalo organization, ESCO, was attempting to raise the necessary funds to contract with the IAF for the same purposes and that ALINSKY had stated to the press several months ago that he hoped to begin operations in Buffalo on or about 11/1/66.

Downs

Shaw

CP

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Special Agent in Charge

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CONTROL

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The "Buffalo Courier Express" in its 10/25/66 edition, Page 25, reported a press conference held by ALINSKY on the preceding day in which he announced that the IAF will begin operations in Buffalo on 11/1/66, through the already established ESCO. ALINSKY was reported to have stated "preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality - keep the animals quiet in the zoo." ALINSKY said he was unable to predict the future course of events since a new organization has to be formed with a constitution and by-laws. He said ESCO, whose principal purpose was to raise the necessary money to hire IAF, will not direct operations. The job of this group was to raise the money and it will have no jurisdiction over the program.

ALINSKY introduced RICHARD K. HARMON, age 29, a member of his Chicago staff and Director of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) who will take charge of the Buffalo project. HARMON has headed TWO for the last five years.

[redacted] stated on 10/27/66 that the principal issue affecting racial tensions in the Buffalo area is that surrounding the Buffalo Board of Education's "4-4-4 Plan," a device to eliminate de facto segregation in the Buffalo School System. This plan calls for changing the population of public schools in grades 4 - 8 by bussing of Negro children to white schools to achieve an approximate ratio of 65% white to 35% Negro and to change the format of the high school curriculum from the present separate academic and technical schools to a combination of academic and technical curricula. This plan, due to be voted on by the Board of Education on 11/15/66, has aroused considerable support from leaders in the Negro community, as well as outspoken opposition from parents in the white school areas who have formed an organization called Citizens for Neighborhood Schools (CNS). [redacted] stated that CNS has assembled several picket demonstrations at Buffalo's City Hall during the past several weeks and has held meetings in the white community to build up support for its protest against this plan. [redacted] pointed out that this issue is tailor-made for the eventual involvement of ALINSKY and his organization, but he is of the opinion that some considerable period of time will elapse before ALINSKY can organize and staff a Buffalo group.

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b7c

BU 100-18598

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will check records for any subversive affiliations
on the part of RICHARD K. HARMON, formerly connected with
the Woodlawn Organization, Chicago, Illinois.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *NWS*
ML SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka;
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RM

DATE: 12/30/66

JF
5

Re Buffalo airtel, 10/27/66.

The Bureau was advised by reairtel that SAUL ALINSKY and the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) had agreed to enter into a contract with a then-unnamed group in Buffalo, New York, for a three-year period of "grass roots" organization of the Negro community of the city.

Racial sources and informants have been alerted to furnish any specific information concerning the new organization to work with the IAF in Buffalo. No information has been obtained from these sources or from news sources to indicate that this new group has materialized as yet.

This matter is being followed and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent data obtained.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo
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SUB CONTROL



JAN 10 1967

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

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

Alinsky With East Side Leaders



MR. COLES MR. HARMON MR. ALINSKY REV. FORD
IAF Head Introduces Director Who Will Head Organization in Buffalo

Alinsky Plans First Moves Finding People and Issues

Meets Leaders of East Side Group
Plans to Start Program Nov. 1

BY FRANK BUELL

The only office it need for a while is a telephone booth to set up appointments. Richard K. Harmon, director of organization for the Industrial Areas Foundation in Buffalo, said Monday afternoon.

Introduced by Saul D. Alinsky, executive director of the IAF, in the Michigan Ave. Branch YMCA, Mr. Harmon, who is 29 but could pass as an undergraduate on a college campus, summarized his job at the outset of work on the East Side.

Meet people. Find issues. Try to build a vehicle so they can carry out decisions they make.

Questioned how the Buffalo community organizing effort will take shape and what groups may be prominent, he answered.

Let's wait and take a look. Starts Officially Tuesday.

Mr. Alinsky, who believes the only effective power for minority groups is in mass organization, said Mr. Harmon met with directors of the Buffalo Community Organization Inc., which raised funds to bring the IAF to Buffalo.

Nov. 1, next Tuesday, is the official date for the beginning of the two-year, \$150,000 effort in Buffalo. However, Mr. Harmon already has moved to Buffalo with his family, including two children.

The focus of IAF organization, as shown by programs in Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and Rochester, is concerted action against the white power structure, of which Mr. Alinsky said Monday.

We don't think they are omnipotent. They can be challenged and taken.

The IAF director emphasized two items in his experience with Buffalo.

Cites Positive Asset
I have been impressed in Buffalo by seeing a certain number of middle-class professional Negroes who are committed to their people and have not become part of the white power structure.

I have not seen this in other cities. It should be an extremely helpful and positive asset in our organizing.

Mr. Alinsky also referred to a significant fact about the ESCO financial drive.

The money raised includes contributions from people in the low-income community involved. This is the first time this has happened and it suggests real concern by the local community, he said.

Robert T. Coles, vice president of ESCO, said 10% of the money pledged of \$16,500 is from individuals on the East Side. The financial goal was \$150,000.

B.P.

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

29
BUFFALO EVENING NEWS
Buffalo, N. Y.

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Date: 10/25/66
Edition: Complete Financial
Author:
Editor:
Title: SAUL A. ALINSKY;
INDUSTRIAL AREA
FOUNDATION;

Character:
or
Classification: 100-
Submitting Office: Buffalo

Being Investigated

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file 100-3731

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000. Of the \$165,000 pledged, \$135,000 has been paid. Pledges are coming in at a rate of about \$1000 a month, Mr. Coles said.

Terms Buffalo "Typical"

Mr. Alinsky visited Buffalo last May, 21-22 and agreed on the Nov. 1 starting date, based on payment of \$75,000 provided by the United Presbyterian Church and the United Church of Christ.

The second \$75,000 payment will be made at the end of the first year, Mr. Coles said.

Mr. Alinsky said Buffalo is a typical northern segregated city.

"Wherever you have Negroes and whites, wherever you have segregation and second class citizens, there are lots of resemblances in cities—whether its Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Oakland, Cleveland or Detroit."

Mr. Alinsky added that Buffalo has major constituencies of national groups who should learn their own problems are not any different than those of the Negro, except the difference in color of skin.

No Point to Violence

"The low income Poles and Italians are not getting a much better break than Negroes in this town," he said.

An exponent of power and militant action, Mr. Alinsky explained that power and riots are not related in civil rights demands.

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

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

He made clear that preventing violence is not a major point in IAF thinking.

"But this is in the mind of white agencies with a zoo-keeper mentality," he declared. "They just want to keep the animals quiet."

Mr. Alinsky and Mr. Harmon met Monday afternoon with about 75 East Side leaders interested in the organization plan and had dinner in the Statler Hilton with directors of the East Side Community Organization.

The Rev. Richard D. Ford is president of SCO.

Head of IAF Effort In Buffalo Stresses Self-Determination

The key man in the Industrial Area Foundation's Buffalo project joined the IAF staff five years ago because he liked the idea of self-determination.

Richard K. Harmon, most recently was associate director of the Woodlawn Organization in the neighborhood of the first community organization effort by the IAF in Chicago.

He is a native of Colorado, a graduate of Colgate University in 1958 and did graduate work in religion and literature at the University of Chicago.

Dedicated to helping people who are locked out of equality, Mr. Harmon said of the race issue:

"It is important that the nation and, especially, the cities solve these issues and grievances."

Shy From Predictions

The only way is through the people who are directly affected. And to solve their own problems they must have an organization built. That's why I'm in the IAF.

Neither Mr. Harmon nor Saul D. Alinsky, head of the IAF, would predict the course of action in Buffalo.

Mr. Alinsky emphasized that programs, issues and tactics are decided by local people, including local leadership.

He said Mr. Harmon will spend at least two months learning the power patterns of the community and spending lots of time just getting to know people.

He commented that more than eight months of IAF work in Rochester preceded the organization of FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today) the militant local organization to speak for the Negroes.

CAO Role Questionable

Mr. Alinsky declined any comment on what existing neighborhood groups might figure prominently in the amalgamated organization.

Encouraging small groups to become part of the unified voice that will gain political, economic and cultural status is one of Mr. Harmon's assignments.

Asked about the possible role of Community Action Organization units, Mr. Alinsky replied they may or may not form a part.

He called them "pathetic pawns in the politics of the poverty program" which he has criticized as of little consequence in improving the status of the Negro.

He said Mr. Harmon may have a staff of four or five assistants including maybe one or two from outside Buffalo depending on what happens.

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- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

B. [unclear]

Alinsky Outlines Buffalo Program

"Build, build, build." That will be the initial major goal of Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago when it begins East Side organization Nov. 1, Saul D. Alinsky, IAF executive director, said Monday.

Preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality — keep the animals quiet in the zoo," Alinsky said.

In outlining IAF plans for Buffalo at a press conference held in Michigan Ave. YMCA, Alinsky said the first year of a three-year, \$150,000 program will be devoted to building a strong organization "with as much power as possible."

Richard K. Harmon, 29, of Chicago, staff director there of IAF's Woodlawn Organization, will be director of the Buffalo project. Harmon, who headed the Woodlawn Organization for the last five years, attended the press conference.

The first thing he will do, Harmon said, will be "to meet, as many people as I can and find out what the issues are and a vehicle by which to carry out the decisions."

Says Buffalo Typical
Alinsky, a 57-year-old sociologist and former faculty member of the University of Chicago, described Buffalo as "a typical northern segregated city except

that you have major constituencies of national groups here which should learn that their problems really aren't any different from those of others."

Buffalo, he said, used to be known as a stopover for honeymooners en route to Niagara Falls. "For the Negro, Buffalo is no honeymoon."

Nonchalantly smoking a cigarette and interspersing comments on a wide range of Negro problems in this country, Alinsky outlined plans for Buffalo as follows:

Harmon's staff would consist of four or five persons, not necessarily all of Buffalo. They would devote probably about the first six months to ascertaining "who's who and what's what."

Meetings would be held with community groups to learn what community interests are of concern.

The next step would be setting up a convention to draft a constitution and bylaws.

What happens after that? "It's unpredictable," Alinsky said. "It depends on what the issues are and things that happen."

He said he had no idea what organizational groups would be tapped for support. "A lot of these so-called organizations are phonics," he declared. As for support by politicians, he suggested they "stay in their own back yards."

East Side Community Organiza-

tion, Inc. (ESCO), which raised the funds to hire IAF, will not direct the project. Alinsky and Robert T. Coles, vice president of ESCO, said ESCO's role was simply funding.

They pay us the money. They have nothing to say on its disbursement or the organization of our program," Alinsky explained.

He said 10 per cent of funds would cover administrative expenses and that Harmon's salary would possibly be about \$9,000 annually to be drawn from the remaining 90 per cent of funds.

Alinsky estimated that it would probably take the entire first year of the program to build a sufficiently strong East Side organization.

He said he expected local ministers would prove an influential element in the project. Another element from which he expected support is the middle-class Negro, he said.

"I'm impressed. I keep sort of rubbing my eyes from time to time. Buffalo is about the only community in America in which I have seen a certain number of middle-class professional Negroes committed to their people."

Alinsky, whose organizational practices in other U.S. cities have triggered controversy, said that communities in which IAF has operated escaped racial disturbances last summer.

"Woodlawn (in Chicago's east side) didn't even ripple. Detroit's east side went the west

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

25
BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS, Buffalo, N. Y.

T. [unclear]
5-5 [unclear]
[unclear]

Date: 10/25/66
Edition: Four Star
Author:
Editor:
Title: SAUL D. ALINSKY;
INDUSTRIAL AREAS
FOUNDATION;

Character:
or
Classification: 100-
Submitting Office: Buffalo
 Being Investigated

62 NOV 22 1966

file 100-3731
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side didn't even ripple," he said. He noted that Rochester, where racial violence exploded in 1965, was quiet. IAF has undertaken a two-year program in Rochester. Buffalo resembles Rochester, he said. They have the same issues of discrimination against minority groups and second-class citizenry for Negroes, he said. "Very few things stink worse in this country than segregation," he commented.

The government's antipoverty program hasn't helped the Negro, Alinsky declared. He called the Negroes "pathetic pawns" in the federal program and recipients of "only crummy crumbs."

Coles said that ESCO raised \$165,000 including \$65,000 cash. The total also includes \$30,000 pledged by Presbytery of Western New York involved in a court suit over the funds.

Allinsky Meets Group

Allinsky came here from Rochester, where the IAF project is called Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today (FIGHT). Prior to the press conference he met with about 40 local persons representing the clergy, Community Action Organization (CAO), civil rights organizations and other community groups.

ESCO officers, headed by the Rev. Richard D. Ford, president, and the board of directors, attended a reception and dinner for Allinsky at Hotel Statler, Hilton. He left Monday night for Chicago.



Robert T. Coles

Richard K. Harmon

Saul D. Alinsky

Rev. Richard D. Ford

at press conference at the Michigan Ave. YMCA

SAC, Buffalo (100-18598)

2/10/67

Director, FBI (100-3731)-35

EX-104 REC-127

1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Trainor

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mw
JCC, JSD

Reurlet 1/30/67 advising that captioned matter is being placed in a closed status since the new racial group known as BUILD has been identified and that a separate case file is being opened on BUILD for investigative attention.

Unless you receive information indicating that BUILD is other than a legitimate civil rights organization no investigation of the organization should be initiated. If any information is received that BUILD may be the object of communist infiltration, an investigation should be conducted to determine the nature and extent of the infiltration and the results submitted under the caption "Communist Infiltration of BUILD, Internal Security - C."

The activities of BUILD which affect the racial situation in Buffalo are, of course, of interest to the Bureau from the standpoint of racial intelligence and these activities should be followed through appropriate sources. Information developed in this regard should be furnished to the Bureau under a title descriptive of the activity involved as required in reporting general racial matters.

JCT: spg
(5)

MAILED 19
FEB 9 1967
FEB 10
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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62 FEB 21 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 13 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 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."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-3731) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : *nw* SAC, Buffalo (100-18598) (C)

SUBJECT: *Q* SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka;
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RM

DATE: 1/30/67

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/lmw
ON 5/24/83

200, 250

Remyairtel 10/27/66.

Reairtel advised SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), announced on 10/24/66 that his organization would commence work in Buffalo, New York on or about 11/1/66 to organize the Negro community and that a new group would be formed to work with and under the direction of IAF.

The "Buffalo Evening News," a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York reported on Page 37 of its Complete Financial Edition for 1/11/67 that the new Alinsky program organization, established on 1/10/67, would be known as "BUILD," a name chosen from the words, "Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, and Dignity." The following officers were announced:

Rev. S. FRANK EMMANUEL
Pastor
Delaine-Waring AME Church
Buffalo, New York
Temporary Chairman

B

let to BU
2/1/67
10/1/66

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-522) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo
- 2 - 100-New, BUILD, RM)
- 1 - 157-228, POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE)
- 1 - 100-19229, [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted] (C)

REC-59

100-3731-35

3 FEB 2 1967

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CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1 GSK/RA 3-27-80*
REASON - FCI 11.1-2.1.2
DATE OF REVIEW *1-30-87*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



BU 100-18598

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLARKE EATON, JR.~~
~~Temporary Vice Chairman~~

~~Mrs. JEANETTE BROWN~~
~~Temporary Secretary~~

Handwritten notes:
} [unclear]
[unclear]

Racial Source [redacted]

[redacted] advised on 1/23/67 that Rev. S. FRANK EMMANUEL is highly regarded in the Buffalo Negro community and is a logical choice for Chairman of BUILD. He is not a radical racist but he does not have a wide background in racial matters and problems related to integration.

b7D

Racial Source [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted] CLARKE EATON, JR., a leader in CORE, volunteered to accept the position of Vice Chairman. It is, therefore, clear that BUILD intends to absorb such existing groups as CORE and NAACP. (X)

[redacted]

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[redacted] advised that BUILD has located no permanent headquarters as yet. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BU 100-18598.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Captioned case is being placed in a closed status since a new racial group in Buffalo has been identified. A separate case file is being opened for investigative attention. The Bureau will be informed of any pertinent developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/12/80 BY SP0BTJ/mw

222,350

L. J. Brennan
Baker

UPI-141

(CARMICHAEL)

DETROIT--BLACK POWER ADVOCATE STOKELY CARMICHAEL DENOUNCED THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TODAY AS "THE MOST TREACHEROUS ENEMY" OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE.

CARMICHAEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, SHARED A PLATFORM WITH SAUL ALINSKY, ORGANIZER OF URBAN POVERTY.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS BEEN LABELLED AS THE SALVATION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE," CARMICHAEL SAID. "IT'S THE MOST TREACHEROUS ENEMY THE NEGRO PEOPLE HAVE.

"GEORGE AND LURLEEN WALLACE RUN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN ALABAMA. AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, THEY'RE BED FELLOWS WITH ASST. SEC. OF STATE AND FORMER ATTY. GEN. NICHOLAS KATZENBACH."

CARMICHAEL CALLED ON NEGROES TO ORGANIZE AN INDEPENDENT BASE TO PROMOTE THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

CARMICHAEL AND ALINSKY, HEAD OF THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION, SPOKE TO A LARGELY WHITE AUDIENCE OF 300 IN A DOWNTOWN METHODIST CHURCH. THE MEETING WAS AN OPEN FORUM BILLED AS A TALK ABOUT "RACISM IN WHITE AMERICA."

1/18--TS351PES

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-444880-2

100-3731-A

NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 25 1967

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File 5-10
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57 FEB 1 1967 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Sees Sacrifices Ahead by Negroes

Stokely Airs Black Power

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

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

"This is why we can never win in Vietnam — because they (Viet Cong) have learned in fighting the French for so many years that the right to fight is theirs. We must learn that also."

DISCUSSION

Mr. Carmichael shared a stage with Saul Alinsky, head of the Industrial Areas Foundation,

during a day of debate and discussion on racism in general and black power in particular. More than 300 persons, most of them white clergymen, watched.

Mr. Carmichael discussed his black power theories in detail, explaining how an "organized minority" could come to control the country. He said SNCC's work in Lowndes County, Ala., was an example.

He said Negroes came within 200 votes of sweeping the county offices in the last election and would win in the next balloting. After that, newly elected county officials will propose an extreme hike in property taxes.

"The Negroes, being propertyless, will vote for the taxes. And the handful of landowners, if



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 a dead center, but it's beginning to smell." He called for the civil rights movement to become "a fighting force on the American scene."

B. Paul
Alinsky
For [unclear]
B. Paul
 100-446088-A

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News 10
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 1-19-67

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/10/83 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

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100-3731-A
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 70 JAN 26 1967
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United Press International
Stokely Carmichael, left, and Saul Alinsky in Detroit.

Carmichael Assails Democrats, Liberals

Special to The Washington Post

DETROIT, Jan. 18—Negro leader Stokely Carmichael today called the Democratic Party an enemy of Negroes, criticized the American labor movement and told white liberals to stay out of the Negro ghetto.

Carmichael, the chairman of the militant Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was a featured speaker along with Saul Alinsky, the Chicago-based "organizer of the poor," at a conference on "Racism in White America." The meeting was sponsored by white ministers at a local Methodist church here and attended by more than 200 ministers and civil rights workers.

Carmichael said the role of white liberals in the civil rights movement is to stay in their own areas and "raise funds and organize

the suburbs to support the Negro cause." Although the Democratic Party has been called "the salvation of the Negro people," he said, "in reality it's the most treacherous enemy the Negro people have. George and Lurleen Wallace run the Democratic Party in Alabama. As far as I'm concerned, they're bedfellows with . . . former Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach."

Speaking of organized labor as "the most capitalistic movement this country has ever seen," Carmichael said, "They didn't question the institution, they just wanted a piece of the pie."

Alinsky criticized "good white Americans" who in reality are segregationists. "As soon as a good white American gets in a polling booth, that booth covers him up like a Klan robe," he said.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BJJ/mw
222,250

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald' _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 1/19/67

100-3731-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 26 1967

John J. [Signature]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446080-A

March 29, 1967

T. J. [unclear]

REC 22

100-3731-36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

5/10/82 BY SP8BJD/mu
200,250

John [unclear]
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[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

Your telegram of March 24th has been received.

In response to your communication, information in FBI files is confidential, due to regulations of the Department of Justice. I want to assure you, however, that this Bureau, as a strictly investigative agency, is continuing to make every effort to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch, and any facts we develop indicative of violations of Federal law are promptly presented to the appropriate United States Attorney and/or to the Department of Justice for prosecutive consideration.

Enclosed is a publication which you may not have had the opportunity to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director
FBI

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MAILED 19
MAR 29 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
The FBI... Guardian of Civil Rights

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

DCL:gdc (3)

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NOTE: Correspondent complained about suggestive advertising on television in a prior wire dated 1-21-67 and her communication was referred to the Federal Communications Commission. Saul David Alinsky, aka Sol Alinsky, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation, announced on 10-24-66, that his organization would commence work in Buffalo, New York, to organize the Negro community and that a new group would be formed to work under the direction of the Industrial Areas Foundation. The Industrial Areas Foundation is a professional organizing outfit and Alinsky is a self-described agitator who claims his goal is peaceful integration. The Buffalo Office has determined that the local group formed in Buffalo to work under the direction of the Industrial Areas Foundation has adopted the name BUILD chosen from the words "Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, and Dignity."
(100-3731)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 25 1967

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
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Mr. Felt	_____
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

WHY IS SAL ALINSKI ALLOWED TO OPERATE AS A PUBLIC TROUBLEMAKER?

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw

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cc. Mr. Maxwell

REC 22

100-3731-36

FBI

APR 4 1967

COPIES DESTROYED

45 JUL 25 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- DATE: 3/24/67
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

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TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/80 BY SP8BJ/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 in the work of organizing Negro communities and forming groups in various cities to work under its direction.

Alinsky has been Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation in Chicago since its establishment in 1940. The purported purpose of this organization is to study the causes of the problems of American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. A secondary purpose is to act in a consultant capacity in guiding staff developments and the training of personnel in community organizations. It is supported by voluntary contributions and it promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

Alinsky was born on January 30, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. He was educated in local grammar and high schools and attended the University of Chicago where he earned his doctorate in sociology. He studied in the field of criminology from 1930 to 1933 and from 1933 to 1936 was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the

WCT: spg
(8) [handwritten initials]

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CONTINUED - OVER
REC-182
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14 MAY 8 1967

59 MAY 24 1967

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. C. D. DeLoach
RE: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939 he engaged in research and the study of delinquency in community life and in experimental approaches to community organization for crime prevention.

In his work with the Industrial Areas Foundation, Alinsky has started approximately 44 social action organizations in various cities throughout the country and has supplied organizing tools and organizers for many communities that have asked for them. When civil rights questions concerning housing, job opportunities, Negro ghetto areas, and poverty became the prime objectives of various racial and religious groups in the Chicago area, Alinsky entered this field of endeavor in Chicago and elsewhere and assisted in the formation of various community organizations. The funds necessary to obtain the services of Alinsky's organization have been raised in several cities by church groups as well as civil rights groups.

The methods used by Alinsky, such as rent strikes, "sit-ins," and picketing, to gain his objectives and the results obtained have been the subject of considerable controversy. Alinsky has been referred to as a controversial figure himself. He claims his goal is peaceful integration of various areas. He has also been referred to as a radical but not a revolutionist. He has been described as an opportunist who would use any friendship or contacts to advance his own aims. In connection with his activities, Alinsky has been reported as having associated with known communists and as having attended affairs sponsored by communist front groups in the Chicago area in the 1940's and early 1950's.

ACTION:

For information.

[Handwritten initials: J.P., L. J., M.V.S., J.S.]

October 5, 1967

ST 101 100-3731-38

REC-35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/82 BY SP8BJT/mw

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[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of September 29th, with enclosure,
has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, regulations of the
Department of Justice pertaining to the confidential nature of
information in our files preclude my commenting as you desire.
I regret I cannot be of assistance in this instance but trust you
will understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
OCT 5 1967
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 con-
troversial 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.

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OCT 11 1967

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TRUE COPY

9/29/67

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Here is a clipping from our local paper concerning this speaker, Mr. Saul Alinsky. Ever since he spoke in our local college on Tuesday, ~~9/26/67~~ people have been calling our local radio station to find out what the meaning of this kind of talk was all about. What kind of organization he means & why some whose speech was so radical should come to a little town like this to raise a rumpus. Every day on this station we have a one-hour question & answer program which is good for the community----but there is a big question about this man.

This morning we were told he (Alinsky) received \$100,000.00 for four speeches in Rochester, which he asked for as his price & another \$35,000.00 today from--of all people--"The National Council of Churches"--Now what is wrong? The Church is sponsoring this radical person?

Q

Would you please give me your full information on Saul Alinsky and the National Council of Churches? Thank you very much.

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[Redacted] ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BJD/

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

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ENCLOSURE

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Jed 100-3731-38

OCT 6 1967

9/26/67

Alinsky Talk Tuesday Opens Corning College Convocations

CORNING — Saul Alinsky, known nationally for his work in organizing slum dwellers, will speak Tuesday at the first Corning Community College convocation of the school year.

Alinsky, director of the Industrial Areas Foundation, will discuss "Organizers for Urban Power" in the campus gymnasium at 1 p. m.

Alinsky, 58, was born in a Chicago slum area, the son of Russian immigrant parents who were divorced when he was 14. Chicago is still his home, although he and his wife also keep a summer home near Carmel, Calif.

He entered the University of Chicago in 1926 and studied sociology. His first taste of social action, and his first arrest, came when he and other students took food to southern Illinois coal miners who were rebelling against the United Mine Workers.

After graduate study in criminology, he worked with the Illinois State Division of Criminology, then spent two years as a criminologist at the State Prison at Joliet.

In the 1930s he became active in various social causes, raising money for the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, of the newly formed Newspaper Guild and for Southern sharecroppers. He fought the eviction of slum dwellers who couldn't pay rent and worked for public housing.

In 1939 Alinsky began his career as a slum organizer. He started in Chicago's back-of-the-yards slum district, working with Catholic priests, left-wing labor leaders and stockyards workers.

His work led Chicago's Marshall Field to put up funds to allow Alinsky to organize elsewhere. In 1940 the Industrial Areas Foundation was created.

During the 1940s and 1950s he organized Mexican-American slums in California, Chicago, Detroit, the Chelsea section in New York and elsewhere.

He gained an under-

standing among social workers, but did not become a national figure until he entered Woodlawn, his first Negro slum, in 1960. His success there, coupled with mounting racial tension across the nation, focused increasing attention on his methods.

Now Alinsky hopes to start a permanent training institute for organizers in either New York City or the San Francisco area, if enough funds can be found.

ALFRED — Saul Alinsky, sociologist and community organizer, will give a free public lecture on "The Ideology of an Organizer in and for a Free Society" at Alfred University at 8 p. m. Tuesday in Howell Hall.

Alinsky will appear under the auspices of the Visting Scholars Program of the College Center of the Finger Lakes.



Van Gessel



Drohan



Laboratory Product Promotions M

CORNING — The appointment of William H. Wheeler Jr. as manager of marketing head list of three promotions sales organization of Laboratory Products Department Corning Glass Works

Others named Van Gessel, sales tributor sales, and Drohan, sales m sales.

Wheeler joined and for five salesman in U icts Division named sup planning fo ware and as sales oratory G

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/82 BY SP8BJ/mw

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ENCLOSURE

100-3731-38

9/29/67

pg2

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Here is a clipping from our local paper concerning this speaker, Mr. Saul Alinsky. Ever since he spoke in our local college on Tuesday, 9/26/67 people have been calling our local radio station to find out what the meaning of this kind of talk was all about. What kind of organization he means & why some white speech was so radical should come to a little town like this to raise a rumpus. Every day on this station we ^{DEP} have a one-hour question & answer program which is good for the community — but there is a big question.

ENCLOSURE

~~CORRESPONDENCE~~

about this man.

This morning we were told he (Aliusky) received \$100,000.00 for four speeches in Rochester, which he asked for as his price + another \$35,000.00 today from

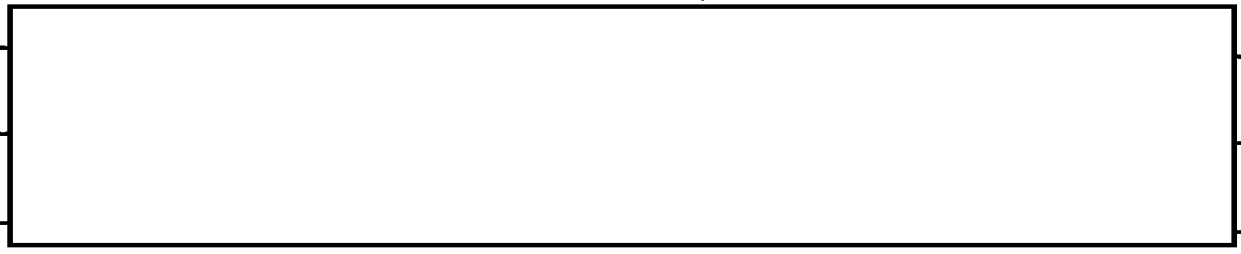
of all people. — "The National Council of Churches"

Now what is wrong? The Church is sponsoring this radical person?

Would you please give me your full information on Saul Aliusky and the National Council of Churches? Thank you very much.

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b7c

Also: what is this Industrial Areas Foundation?





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1. Rushing

12/8/67

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-522)
From: Director, FBI (100-3731)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS
BUDED DECEMBER 14, 1967

Alinsky is the subject of a current name check request; therefore, a succinct resume concerning him covering biographical data and activities should be submitted to reach the Bureau by December 14, 1967. This resume should be in form suitable for dissemination.

Alinsky's name is included in the Rabble Rouser Index and you should comply with the instructions contained in SAC Letter 67-56 (G) dated September 12, 1967, by submitting a report in this case within 30 days of receipt of this communication.

TDR:llc
(4)

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

NOTE:

The succinct resume requested of Chicago is for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

MAILED 5
DEC 8 1967
COMM-FBI

REC 101
REC 37

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DEC 9 1967

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55 DEC 13 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

DATE: 11/30/67

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka
Sol Alinsky,
Industrial Areas Foundation
Chicago, Illinois
RRI
(OO: CHICAGO)

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

Re Detroit letter to San Francisco dated 7/25/66 captioned as above.

For information of the Detroit Office, SAUL ALINSKY is on the Rabble Rouser Index of the Chicago Office.

The Bureau is requested to furnish the Chicago Office with any information regarding ALINSKY.

The Detroit Office is requested to identify source of information set out in above referenced letter inasmuch as it does not look as though all information regarding ALINSKY came from [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

Detroit is also requested to characterize the WCO as Chicago is preparing a summary report on above captioned subject.

EX-113

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

REC-24

100-373139

JRS/laj

(5)

COPIES DESTROYED

45 JUL 25 1973

Handwritten notes:
7/12/67
to Chicago
re possession of
Detroit info. in
re case
TDR/laj

DEC 5 1967



DEC 21 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-2153)
SUBJECT: RABBLE ROUSER INDEX
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

DATE: 8/18/67

*OK to place
Alinsky in RABBLE
Roubel Index
JPD
MGR*

Re SAC letter 67-47, Section B, dated 8/4/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five (5) copies each (total 25) of separate write-ups on each of the following five individuals who are recommended for inclusion in captioned index:

[Redacted]
JAMES LUTHER BEVEL
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY.
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/00 BY 5180 FCB/mbj

b6
b7C

Chicago will await Bureau action on individuals recommended for inclusion in the RRI and thereafter handle in accordance with instructions in referenced communication.

- 7 - Bureau (Encl. 25) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-440423 [Redacted]
 - 1 - 100-445914 (JAMES LUTHER BEVEL)
 - 1 - 100-3731 (SAUL DAVID ALINSKY)
 - 1 - 157-1188 [Redacted]
 - 1 - [Redacted]

- 6 - Chicago
 - 1 - 157-347 [Redacted]
 - 1 - 157-830 (JAMES LUTHER BEVEL)
 - 1 - 100-522 (SAUL DAVID ALINSKY)
 - 1 - 105-13900 [Redacted]
 - 1 - 100-41899 [Redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
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RJS/sfm
(13)

100-3731-

NOT RECORDED
162 AUG 30 1967

File in

100-373

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-722-137

RR I and del prepared 8/30/67 cel



60 SEP 18 1967

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

55 SEP 5 1967

395

APPROVED _____

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

NAME

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

SEX

Male

RACE

White

NATIONALITY

American (Jewish)

ALIASES

SOL ALINSKY

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

January 30, 1909, Chicago, Illinois.

APPROVED _____

ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION

Industrial Area's Foundation (IAF)

POSITION IN ORGANIZATION

Executive Director

DESCRIPTION

HEIGHT

5' 11 1/2"

WEIGHT

180 pounds

HAIR

Brown

EYES

Blue

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS

right leg shorter than left due to hip injury

FBI #

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/97 BY 9803/RDD/BCE/MAJ

OTHER IDENT #

401-468

RESIDENCE

7241 South Paxton
Chicago, Illinois

BUSINESS ADDRESS

Room 1604
Willoghby Tower Bldg.
8 South Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

SUCCINCT RESUME OF ACTIVITIES:

Is Executive Director of IAF which studies causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in development of programs for solution of these problems. Also acts as consultant in guiding staff development and the training of personnel in community areas. One such organization was the Woodlawn Organization (TWO) used primarily for promoting racial integration. Has started 44 power bank organization throughout country and has supplied

BU FILE # 100-3731
FIELD OFFICE FILE # 100-522
SUBMITTING OFFICE CHICAGO

- ⑤ - Bureau
- 2 - Chicago (1 - 100-522)
(1 - 157-2153) (RRI)

CBG/sfm
(7)

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-

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. ALINSKY travels extensively nationwide in connection with his IAF position.

F B I

Date: 8/21/67

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (157-5183)
SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF SAUL ALINSKY
AT JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
SEMINAR, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JULY 24-29, 1967
RM

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 7/21/67, and
Chicago airtel to Charlotte, 7/27/67, (IO).

Enclosed for each office receiving this communication
is an agenda and list of delegates to captioned seminar,
and one copy of Chicago letter to Detroit, 3/16/65 regarding
ALINSKY.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl-2)
- 1 - Atlanta (Encl-2)
- 1 - Chicago (Encl-2)
- 1 - Cincinnati (Encl-2)
- 1 - Columbia (Encl-2)
- 1 - Jackson (Encl-2)
- 1 - Jacksonville (Encl-2)
- 1 - Knoxville (Encl-2)
- 1 - Little Rock (Encl-2)
- 1 - Louisville (Encl-2)
- 1 - Memphis (Encl-2)
- 1 - New Orleans (Encl-2)
- 1 - New York (Encl-2)
- 1 - Oklahoma City (Encl-2)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Encl-2)
- 1 - Pittsburgh (Encl-2)
- 1 - Richmond (Encl-2)
- 1 - San Francisco (Encl-2)
- 1 - Savannah (Encl-2)
- 1 - Charlotte (157-5183)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/82 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw
222,250

100-3731-

NOT RECORDED
198 AUG 30 1967

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

GCK:gc

(22)

67 SEP 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1-8-2604

On 7/24/67, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that information had been received by his department that captioned seminar was being sponsored jointly by the Johnson C. Smith University of Charlotte, N. C., and by the Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, believed to be basically composed of Negro Presbyterian congregations.

[redacted] stated that the seminar was originally scheduled to be a closed affair with no one excepting the delegates attending the seminar to be admitted. [redacted] stated that the local press attempted to tie in ALINSKY's appearance in Charlotte with the racial riots occurring throughout the country noting that ALINSKY had previously been involved in organizing Negroes in Chicago which actions had resulted in considerable racial unrest.

Following this publicity, [redacted] states the authorities of Johnson C. Smith University decided to throw open the seminar to members of the press or representatives of the local police department so that they might be aware of the nature of the seminar and be assured that it was not a meeting in which the representatives would be instructed or incited to commit racial violence in their home communities. [redacted] states his department obtained a copy of the agenda and a copy of the delegates and attendants at this seminar and made such documents available to the Charlotte Division. A copy of the agenda and list of those members and attendants is enclosed for each office receiving a copy of this communication.

Offices receiving this communication will note that one or more representatives from the area covered by their respective division were in attendance at this seminar.

On 8/3/67, [redacted] stated that the seminar had concluded at the appointed time on 7/29/67, and that SAUL ALINSKY had departed Charlotte and no racial incident or information concerning such activities had been received during the seminar.

CE 157-5183

The Chicago Division by referenced communication advised that ALINSKY is not currently a subject of investigation in the Chicago Division. For all offices receiving this communication is enclosed a copy of Chicago letter to Detroit dated 3/15/65 entitled "SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, RM", which sets forth background information concerning ALINSKY.

No further action is contemplated by the Charlotte Division.

7-24-67
i.c.
①

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina

ALINSKY SEMINAR ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

July 24-29, 1967

D A I L Y S C H E D U L E

8:00 - 8:30 A.M.	BREAKFAST University Memorial Union
9:00 - 12:00 P.M.	*Reading and Reflections
12:30 - 1:30 P.M.	DINNER
1:45 - 3:30 P.M.	SEMINAR X Student Lounge University Memorial Union
3:30 - 4:00 P.M.	Coffee Break
4:00 - 5:30 P.M.	SEMINAR (continued) X
6:00 - 6:30 P.M.	SUPPER University Memorial Union
7:30 - 9:30 P.M.	Discussion Groups

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/82 BY SP8BJT/mw
222,250

NOTE: Reading and reflections may be done in the Theological Seminar,
Library, Student Lounge and conference rooms of the University
Memorial Union.

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-3731-

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina

Summer Institute
For
Presbyterian Ministers

July 24-29, 1967

LEADER: Saul D. Alinsky
Executive Director
Industrial Area Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

PARTICIPANTS

Andrews, Douglas
Garfield Organization
9 North Keeler Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Baxter, William D.
2615 LaSalle Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Beech, Robert
520 Memorial Drive
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Browne, William F.
St. Anthony's Parish
1021 Virginia Avenue
Norton, Virginia 24273

Costen, James H.
586 Lynn Valley Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Davis, David
5231 North Hartford Avenue
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74126

Doss, Ulysses
Olivet Methodist Church
147 South Keeler Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Earl, George
116 Navy Road
San Francisco, California

Ellis, John M.
Boggs Academy
Keysville, Georgia 30816

Flournoy, Nick
571 Brushton Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15204

Foster, Curtis
Garfield Organization
9 North Keeler Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Griffith, Leroy
1301 Grove Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

Haddock, Charles W.
604 Grant Street
Newell, West Virginia 26050

Helfer, Helen H. (Miss)
370 Powelton Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Helms, Charles G.
1255 Briarcliff Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Hettrick, Richard
Wilder
Tennessee 38589

Page 2

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, Harry J.
c/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 E.
P. O. Box 448
Kooresville, North Carolina 28115

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
(Six-year old son)

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

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

PARTICIPANTS

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. ✓
 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.
 3066 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, Hector 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
 Box 153
 Blacksburg, Virginia 24060

CONFIDENTIAL

MAR 15 1985

SAC, DETROIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SAC, CHICAGO (157-331)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

100,000
Class. & Ext. By SP8BJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/15/85 5/12/80

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

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

For information of the Detroit Division, Chicago
files contain numerous references pertaining to SAUL DAVID
ALINSKY identical to SAUL ALINSKY; however, ALINSKY is
not a subject of any current investigation by the Chicago
Division.

A review of the Chicago Division files on 2/5/65
by SA JOHN P. O'BRIEN contained the following pertinent
information concerning ALINSKY:

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

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/R00/BCC/MS
ON 11/18/97

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

- 3 - Detroit (RM)
- 1 - 100-
- 2 - Chicago
- 1 - 100-522 (ALINSKY)

100-3731-
CONFIL, SCLC

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

157-5183-31

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 28 1967	
FBI - CHARLOTTE	

JFO:jmm
[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 157-331

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

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

4 ~~Paragraphs~~ 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:

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY was born 1/30/09. He is 5'11 1/2"
tall, weighs 180 pounds, has blue eyes, brown hair, wears
glasses, and his right leg is shorter than his left due to
a hip injury. He is employed as an administrator supervising

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CG 157-331

the research and organizing of the industrial areas of certain states for the purpose of coordinating communication resources for the solution of social problems of crime, dependency, race relations, and general development of impoverished conditions. He has been employed by the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) since its organization in January, 1940, and is earning a salary of approximately \$7,500 a year including approximately \$2,500 a year expenses. Some of his past positions are set forth below:

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

He has his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and has done two years of graduate work at the University of Chicago. He was married to HELEN SIMON ALINSKY at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, on 6/9/32, and has one adopted daughter, KATHRYN, born 10/10/39.

On 1/11/65 [redacted]

[redacted] (protect identity-
deemed advisable), an agency which collects security type information in the Chicago, Illinois, area, furnished the Chicago Division with a report concerning the IAF. The IAF, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number 236-1931, was established and incorporated in 1940. The purpose of this organization is to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems.

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.

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CG 157-331

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

ALINSKY was born in 1909 in the ghetto section of the West Side of Chicago. He was educated in local grammar and high schools and obtained a Doctorate degree in Sociology from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. ALINSKY's first wife, HELEN, died while saving her adopted daughter from drowning. ALINSKY resides as of this date at 5477 South Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, with his wife, JEAN ALINSKY.

The Chicago Division files also contain the following information:

The 1/9/46 issue of the "Chicago Sun", a newspaper of general circulation in the Chicago area at that time; carried an article captioned "Packing Workers Friend Organize". This article reflected that the formation of an All-Chicago Committee for the Packinghouse Workers to aid stock yard employees in their battle for better wages and working conditions was announced by SAUL D. ALINSKY, Chicago, a Criminologist and Technical Consultant for the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 157-351

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

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

The Illinois Edition of "The Worker" dated 4/9/50 page 2-A, column 1, contained an article captioned "Chicagoans to Pay Tribute to Pearl Hart". This article was as follows:

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

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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

PEARL HART

During May, 1961, former [redacted] reliable, advised that on June 23 and 26, 1961, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former National Communist Party functionary, advised that PEARL HART, a Chicago attorney, was introduced to him as a member of the CP. He also reported that he was repeatedly advised through reports by an Illinois CP leader at National

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b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 157-331

Committee meetings and through instructions to him from National CP leaders that PEARL HART continued to be a member of the CP up to at least October, 1945.

In May, 1961, PEARL HART continued to be the President of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

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

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 157-331

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

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

A characterization of the Nation of Islam is attached hereto.

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CG 157-331

1.APPENDIX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A TACTIC Report - Truth About Civil Turmoil In Cleveland

300,250 INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/12/80 BY SP8BJJ/mjs

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

TACTIC - Truth About Civil Turmoil In Cleveland - is an educational organization of loyal patriotic Cleveland citizens and not for profit. The group is working to expose the agitators to save their city from rioting and bloodshed. Such a group deserves the support of all the city's liberty-loving citizens. Mrs. Julia Bown, one of the Nation's most outspoken against Communism and M. L. King is the honorary chairman.

REVOLUTIONARY FOR HIRE

If ever there were a country noted for its generosity, its warmth, its concern for the underdog, it has been the United States of America. Time after time, in moments of internal crisis, whether flood, famine or economical distress, we have gone to the assistance of the unfortunate, the poor and the under-privileged. Since our country's inception, we have worked to perfect a system that would offer the opportunity for peace, prosperity and human dignity to all people.

Name a nation that has less poverty than the United States. We've been fighting the most successful war against poverty the world has ever known, and we've done it through the initiative gained from individual freedom, the strength of religious principles and faith, and an economic system based on the individual's willingness to work.

For two centuries using this system, we have seen the unfolding and fulfillment of this American Dream for more

and more millions of people who have come to our shores from all over the world seeking an opportunity to work as free men and to realize the benefits of their labor.

Since 1964, however, our political leaders have embarked upon financing a multi-billion-dollar spectacular to completely eliminate poverty. This performance is more commonly known as the "War on Poverty". So far the box office has cleaned up, but the patrons are beginning to complain. The poor are still poor and the taxpayer is confused.

There are many actors in this spectacular. One of them is of particular interest to Cleveland since he has made the scene here recently. This man is Saul David Alinsky.

Saul D. Alinsky is founder and director of the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), a Chicago-based operation which for several years has been one of the main stimuli for creating street demonstrations in American cities and providing the tactics for the communist directive to organize "America's poor" into tightly-knit arms of revolution.

The Superior Area Community Action Program (SACAP) of Cleveland operating out of a storefront office at 6918 Superior Avenue, sponsored Mr. Alinsky's appearance on February 14th. In light of Saul Alinsky's past performances, we wonder just exactly what kind of "action" SACAP is promoting. At a meeting the following

day held at St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, 1519 East Blvd., Alinsky said that he is ready to send his trained organizers into Cleveland's low-income neighborhoods, but only if he is invited. Reverend Charles Rawlings, an official of the Council of Churches, said that his organization would consider helping to finance the work of Saul Alinsky here "if he is invited to Cleveland by the Negro Community".

On the other hand, on March 2, 1967, Charles Carr, Chairman of the Cleveland City Council Finance Committee, struck out at the divisive and dangerous influence of privately endowed organizations working in civil rights, poverty and social welfare programs. "Some of these groups are well-intentioned," Carr said. "But others act like they are out-and-out communists. The size of budgets, fed from private sources," he said, "is reflected in proposals to pay Saul Alinsky \$250 a day to work in Cleveland. What would he do but rabble-rouse?"

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What has Saul Alinsky done in the past? How have other cities benefitted from his ability to organize? The answers to these questions will give the citizens of Cleveland an indication of what he would do for our city.

EARLY YEARS

In his earlier years back in the 1930's, he studied criminology and made friends with the Capone mob and studied their methods, apparently very well. He became active in many "causes" of this era, among them raising funds for the communist-dominated International Brigade of the Spanish Civil War and fighting for early programs aimed at federalization of housing.

Alinsky first became nationally prominent when he initiated the "Back of the Yards" movement in Chicago in the late thirties. According to the *New York 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 slum dwellers."

Because of the success of that movement, in 1940 Alinsky set up his "non-profit" Industrial Areas Foundation which was assisted by large financial grants from Chicago's Marshall Field, Jr. and various religious groups and foundations.

One result of Alinsky's efforts was the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council (BYN) which began with a program for serving free milk to children in the original "Back of the Yards" area. The BYN was receiving surplus food supplies from the federal government and by 1944 was receiving federal and state grants of \$12,000 per month for programs it had already organized in areas throughout metropolitan Chicago, including areas like Cicero, Berwyn, Riverside, Blue Island, and Chicago Heights.

Saul Alinsky did not make major headlines again until 1959 when he created the Woodlawn Project in Chicago's Southside. There he and his IAF set up The Woodlawn Organization (TWO). He was no longer passing out milk—the product now was revolution.

Alinsky and his organizers moved into action the tactics used against numerous other communities. His tactics are simple: (1) organize the minorities into effective political power blocs, (2) fan complaints into critical "issues" and (3) apply the pressures of rent strikes, consumer pickets, school boycotts, demonstrations against alleged police brutality, and marches on City Hall—all in order to get that which is "rightfully due." As Saul Alinsky put it, his aim is to "rub raw the sores of discontent." He does this very well. With emphasis on the harassment of community leadership.

Did Alinsky's controversial methods such as street-gang tactics really improve Woodlawn? The Reverend Otto A.

Sotnak, formerly pastor of the Woodlawn Lutheran Church is typical of TWO's critics among the clergy. He calls "Absolutely pathetic" the claims that TWO has brought about an improvement in living conditions in Woodlawn. However, Alinsky's Woodlawn Organization did receive a fat slice of federal aid funds. According to the *Chicago Tribune* (April 25, 1965), it is costing the taxpayers over \$4,000 per trainee to provide job training to 200 persons in the "grass roots" anti-poverty drive of TWO. In addition, TWO received two additional grants of \$76,000 and \$38,000.

Saul Alinsky and his organizers have also been at work in the cities of Rochester and Syracuse, New York. In Rochester, Alinsky was to receive a \$150,000 grant for a three-year revolution. He soon employed young Negro street gangs as aides in his program, groups with names like The Assassins, the Imperial Council, and The Upsetters. In Syracuse, University's Training Center received \$314,329 to train persons to organize the poor. Mayor William T. Walsh of Syracuse said the center was being used to train "agitors" and that the Alinsky program taught "Marxist doctrines of class conflict." The Syracuse Center in fact produced 25 trainees adept in the arts of sit-ins,

rent strikes, marches, and other demonstrations at a cost of about \$78,000 per trainee.

With organizers such as Alinsky at work throughout our country, one does need not wonder why crime is running rampant. One does wonder, however, why more people in positions of influence do not heed and spread the words of wisdom by J. Edgar Hoover:

The following article appeared in the *Cleveland Press*, March 1, 1967:

FBI CHIEF RAPS CODDLING

Seemingly taking direct issue with the 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 detection, prompt prosecution and sure punishment.

"Coddling of criminals and soft justice increase crime," Hoover wrote in the current FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. "Denials to the contrary have no valid support."

One of Alinsky's most incriminating associations was with the notorious communist training school at Monteagle, Tennessee. The Highlander Folk School former communist Paul Crouch, in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on March 18, 1954, said Highlander was working "in close cooperation with the Communist Party." Although Highlander School was closed by the State of Tennessee, a successor organization, the Highlander Educational and Research Center, soon re-opened in Knoxville. Alinsky's name appears on the letterhead of the organization as sponsor.

In July 1965, Saul Alinsky said, "The fight is in the streets... in this revolution. We know one thing, we know that the only way a people get equality, the only way they get what is rightfully theirs, is when they have the strength or the power to come in and say either or else." In an interview last year, Alinsky

said, "You understand, I don't consider revolution a nasty bloody word, and there are no revolutions without conflict."

At this time (March 16, 1967), there seems to be no formal move here to hire Saul Alinsky. This speaks well for the responsible citizens of Cleveland.

Let's be sure that all necessary steps are taken to prevent

Alinsky's "revolution" from being perpetrated on the poor in Cleveland.

If there are organizations in Cleveland who can consider paying \$250 per day to an outsider, is it asking too much of them to consider spending that \$250 per day for food and necessities for these same poor people they purport to help?

April 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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