

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FBI

Date: 12/13/67

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

Via AIRTEL

(Pl) ~~Classified Classification~~

Review Conducted

See Top Serial

Form 4-77A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

3-21-80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/91
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/87

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

Re airtel from the Bureau dated 12/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated
and captioned as above.

1st source is [redacted]

2nd source is [redacted]

3rd source is [redacted]

4th source is [redacted]

Class. & Ext. By SP-1 GSK/91
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5/15/80

(requested)

5th source is [redacted]

6th source is [redacted]

7th source is [redacted]

8th source is [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

REC-25

100-3731-41

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

CBG:mb
(4)

AGENCY: [redacted]

HOW FOR: [redacted]

DATE FOR: 12/18/67

BY: TDR/c

0-75Cg 14/12/67
LHM 8/18/67
"Confidential" of
Bureau - C.I. covered
Cover your copy
TDR/c

25 DEC 15 1967

RACIAL MATTERS SECT.

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Approved: _____ Sent _____

66 DEC 28 1967

Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 GSK/91
ON 9/12/97

401468

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CG 100-522

9th source is [redacted]

10th source is [redacted]

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11th source is [redacted]

12th source is [redacted]

13th source is [redacted]

14th source is [redacted]

15th source is [redacted]

16th source is Selective Service Records, Local Draft Board # 9, Chicago, Illinois.

Pretext mentioned in LHM was conducted by SA COURTNY B. GERRISH using the guise of an eastern college student desiring to acquire the services of SAUL ALINSKY in 1968.

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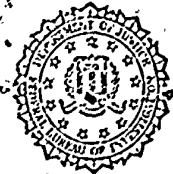
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois

December 13, 1967

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

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

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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All sources set out in letterhead memo have furnished
reliable information in the past.

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

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

Serial pulled from this file under
of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and
sent to National Archives. Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTJ/mw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 2/13/87 5/10/82

Major G. R. Carpenter, Assistant Chief of Staff, G2
Headquarters, Sixth Corp Area, Chicago, Illinois, advised on
October 9, 1940, that Saul Alinsky appeared before the Skyline
Community Center, Kansas City, Kansas, on September 17, 1940. This
organization, according to Major Carpenter, administers aid and
relief to thousands of indigents each year and is a refuge for
people in distress. Alinsky at this appearance urged that the
Center be reorganized along lines of a similar Community Center in
Chicago, which according to Major Carpenter was reported to be
communistically controlled.

Mr. Walter Winter, Assistant Superintendent of the Min-
nesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, advised the Minneapolis
Office of the FBI on November 19, 1940, that Saul Alinsky rep-
resenting the IAF was attempting to organize a group in South St.
Paul, Minnesota, to be known as the South St. Paul Common Council,
involving representatives from industry, labor and churches.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/DA 3-31-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/13/89

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GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

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45 JUL 25 1973

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED BY 9903/RDD/BCE
ON 9/12/97

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2/21 ICC M'd. & A. House 10/80
to grand jury King & Co

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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~~X~~ First source also advised that Saul Alinsky was listed as secretary of the Chicago Chapter of League of American Writers in 1941.

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, page 100, as prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. cites the League of American Writers as subversive and communistic.

~~X~~ A second source advised in 1944 that Saul David Alinsky of Eight South Michigan, was an active member of "Committee on Racial Equality" also known as (CORE).

Article appearing in Chicago Sun, a daily newspaper (no longer in existence) dated January 9, 1946, contains an article captioned "Packing Workers Friends Organized." Article went on to state that formation of the all Chicago Committee for the packing house workers to aid stockyard employees in their battle for better wages and working conditions was announced by Saul David Alinsky, Chicago criminologist and technical consultant to the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council. Alinsky in this article stated "When the chips are down and the fight is on no person with the slightest degree of social conscience can abstain from the battle. In this kind of crisis one has to elect one of two choices, either with the people or with the packers, there is no neutral ground."

An article appearing in the Chicago American dated November 26, 1946, captioned Packing House Strike Looms, stated the possibility of a strike of the UPWA-CIO increased as members of a "strike strategy" committee, began arriving from all parts of the country. Another indication of a strike was the naming of Saul Alinsky, Chicago writer, as head of a National Citizen's Committee for the packing house owners. Article goes on to state that Alinsky is the author of a recently published book, Reveille for Radicals.

~~X~~ A third source advised on March 30, 1953 that Saul Alinsky spoke on the necessity of rent controls at an anti-discrimination meeting, UPWA, District Number 1, held in Chicago, on March 1, 1953.

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A fourth source provided on May 5, 1953, a circular entitled "Socialist Youth League Presents." This circular stated that Saul Alinsky would speak at "a series of discussion forums for the spring quarter" 1952 at the University of Chicago, Chicago.

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A fifth source made available a flyer announcing a February 10, 1956, meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to be held at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Saul Alinsky listed as a sponsor or speaker at instant meeting.

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, page 152, as prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. cited the Socialist Workers Party as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means".

An article appearing in the Hyde Park Harold, a neighborhood paper on the South side of Chicago, Illinois, dated October 30, 1957, reflects that Saul Alinsky, Director IAF, was the keynote speaker for the fall conference sponsored by the Association of Community Councils (ACC), of Chicago. Article reflects that Alinsky told the delegates that the challenge facing the community associations is one of leading citizens from apathy to participation and that they cannot "avoid acceptance of power, concepts or achievement" and they "must not avoid the arena of conflict."

[REDACTED]
advised the Chicago Office of the FBI on June 5, 1959, that Saul Alinsky and others who are connected with the IAF, Eight South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, are to speak at a meeting to be held at Ridge Park fieldhouse on June 18, on "A system for bringing minority groups into all communities."

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A sixth source advised on March 10, 1967, that Saul Alinsky was the main speaker at a meeting of the Foster Club of the South East section of the communist party held in Chicago, Illinois, during March 1961. Alinsky discussed racial problems and integration and answered questions pro and con concerning integration and at times rapped communism. ~~(S)~~ u

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The Chicago Daily News, a daily newspaper in the Chicago, Illinois area carried an article in the April 7, 1962 edition captioned "OBJECT: AID THE NEGRO," further "WOODLAWN UNIT HAS BIG GOALS," NEW TWO FIGHTS RACE PROBLEMS, METHODS ROUSE CONTROVERSY." Article stated that a controversial group on the South Side (Temporary Woodlawn Organization) (TWO) can be "the first big solid Negro community organization in the United States." Its founder, Saul David Alinsky, a self-described agitator who admits to rubbing raw the sores of discontent says his goal is the peaceful integration of the entire city and suburbs.

The Woodlawn Organization TWO is a community organization which was formed to improve all phases of community life in the Woodlawn area of Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised the Chicago Office of the FBI on December 28, 1962; that he, along with other Lutheran ministers were working with Saul Alinsky and the IAF. [redacted] advised that he had become suspicious of Alinsky's motives stating that Alinsky was overbearing and demanding and an individual who advocated picketing when integration was opposed.

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PARASIA

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

On February 5, 1965, a Chicago telephone operator, Information Service, advised the Chicago Division of the FBI that number MU 4-1377 was listed to Saul D. Alinsky who resides at 7241 South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois.

An eighth source advised in November 1947, that Cordy T. Vivian was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party, in Peoria, Illinois. Source again advised in 1948 that Cordy T. Vivian had not been active in communist party affairs in the Peoria area for some time, and had not been in the area for a long period of time.

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A letter appearing in the Kansas City Star, a daily Kansas City, Missouri, newspaper, dated June 7, 1965, under the heading "Coincidentally" states as follows:

The Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church are to bring to the Kansas City area an organization headed by Mr. Saul Alinsky of Chicago. The purpose of this visit, to cost \$127,000 is to help the poor of our city. The letter states that Harpers Magazine has an article about Mr. Alinsky and that Alinsky answers in the article seem to center around the simple admonition, "if you think you need it, just gang up and take it." Letter also stated that Alinsky, according to Harpers, has lead marches on City Hall, organized renters strikes, engineered riots and as a real topper for such high old times, has been jailed recently in various parts of the country for fomenting civil disobedience.

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An article appearing in the "New York Times" dated August 2, 1965, reflects that a graying, heavy set man dressed in a sport shirt, baggy trousers, met with 50 Protestant ministers in a college classroom in Claremont, California, last week and instructed them in what he calls "the tactics of social revolution." His message, according to the article, was tough and to the point. "The only way to upset the power structure in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them, and most of all make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." The man dispensing this advice in a deep, rumbling voice was Saul Alinsky, a tough talking, hard-bitten organizer who calls himself a "professional radical." This article also states that Saul Alinsky, after completing three weeks of lectures to a group of 50 at the Claremont College, moved to Northern California for another training session with Presbyterian ministers.

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

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

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On September 23, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised the Detroit Office of the FBI that he is interested in social work and was preparing to work for an organization known as the WCO. [redacted] stated that the WCO is the West Central Organization and covers an area located in the West Central part of the city which is predominantly occupied by Negroes. According to [redacted] WCO was attempting to bring Saul Alinsky from Chicago to Detroit to direct and co-ordinate the local WCO program, but has only been able to raise \$10,000 while Alinsky wants \$60,000.

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~~X~~ A ninth and tenth source ~~X~~ who are acquainted with problems and improvement programs of minority groups in the Kansas City, Missouri, area, advised on January 18, 1966, that Saul Alinsky had been present at meetings held on January 17, 1966 at CORE Headquarters and the A.M.E. Ebenezer Church, 1601 Lydia, both Kansas City, Missouri. Source stated at these meetings Alinsky did not announce a definite decision that his IAF would take on the job of working the inner-city area of Kansas City but indicated that if he would take the job he "will run the show" and not be controlled or dependant upon any local group's actions or desires.

An article appearing in the "Kansas City Star," a Kansas City daily newspaper dated February 4, 1966, reflects that Saul Alinsky of Chicago returned to Kansas City on February 4, 1966 and met with ministers of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance consisting of about 43 ministers, most of whom are Negroes. These ministers, according to the article, voted to invite Alinsky to start his program in Kansas City. The article also stated that Kansas City would be the next operation of Alinsky's IAF and that organizers would arrive in Kansas City within four weeks to build a mass organization among the poor of Kansas City. Alinsky in the article, remarked that the IAF had received a grant of \$127,500 for the 2½ year project from the Citizens Participation Project, an organization of

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Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Disciple of Christ church members, pastors, and priests. According to the article, Alinsky said funds would generate in Kansas City as follows:

1. An organized power structure among the poor, staffed by residents of ghetto areas.
2. A non-dependence on money donated to the organization by whites.
3. A long tedious period of organization to establish the power of the poor.

In the article Alinsky stated that the IAF is opposed to violence but also believes in the Judaeo-Christian concept of defense.

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

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

An article appearing in the February 25, 1966, "Houston Post", Houston, Texas, captioned, "600 Hear Alinsky; Hand Full Walk Out," reported that about 600 people heard Saul Alinsky speak on the evening of February 24, 1966, at the University of Houston. According to the article, Alinsky, referred to as a "self-described radical" stated he had been teaching the poor how to fight city hall for 25 years. The article also stated that Alinsky, Director of IAF, Chicago, Illinois, discussed the need to "diffuse" both property and power throughout the population

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News media in the Kansas City area have publicized since March 23, 1966, organizing of the poor and "have nots" in the inner-city area of Kansas City by Saul Alinsky, IAF of Chicago. Saul Alinsky, Community Organizer and Executive Director of IAF, gave a series of three lectures at Hendricks Hall, St. Paul School of Theology, Truman Road and Van Brunt Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, on April 24 and 26, 1966, as part of a "Workshop on Community Organization." A summary of Alinsky's lecture comments reported in the "Kansas City Times", a Kansas City daily newspaper, April 27, 1966, relates the following:

Alinsky said, "Freedom cannot be given, it must be taken." He said the curtain separating the Negro ghetto from the white community must be overcome or "we will rip it down."

An Article appearing in the Oakland, California, "Tribune" dated April 13, 1966, reflects that the Bay Area Presbyterian Church leaders had voted to spend \$200,000 to help establish a local civil rights program that would be headed by the controversial Saul Alinsky, a self-styled agitator from Chicago.

A newspaper article appearing in the April 30, 1966, issue of the "Michigan Chronicle", Detroit, Michigan, reflects that Saul Alinsky, Chicago organizer of the poor and advisor to West Central Organization (WCO) in Detroit, would speak on "The Church and Power Conflict" at Rackham Educational Memorial Auditorium on Friday, April 29. The article states his speech is part of the series "Religion and the Challenge of the 20th Century" sponsored by several universities in the Detroit area.

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier-Express" dated May 23, 1966, reflects the engagement of Saul David Alinsky of the IAF to work Buffalo's East Side Negro community was announced on Sunday night. The article reflects that Alinsky, the principal speaker at a rally attended by 1,000 in the John F. Kennedy Recreational Center, warned the audience there would be friction and underscored the beneficial power of organization. This article states that

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the controversial social reformer was engaged by the East Side Community Organization Incorporated (ESCO) for a two-year program for a fee of \$150,000. The article also states that ESCO made a general agreement with IAF which will launch its program November 1, 1966. Also in the article, Alinsky made the statement, "We call the shots, there is going to be controversy since we deal in issues, all issues are controversial."

An article appearing in the "Columbus Dispatch", Columbus, Ohio, dated May 31, 1966, reflects that Saul Alinsky, a professional community organizer, delivered a speech sponsored by the Catholic International Council and the O.S.U. Newman Center where he told a capacity crowd at Ohio Museum Auditorium in Columbus, Ohio, that the civil rights movement has bogged down because it lacks organization - that the movement crested in Selma and Birmingham, Alabama, and then dissipated because it lacked enduring organization and power - the ability to act. Alinsky stated organization is necessary to make sure promises made by the white power structure are kept. This article stated that Alinsky who works for the IAF in Chicago made the statement that the tactics of the civil rights movement must be changed, stating, "we must go outside the experience of the opposition." Sit-in's and mass demonstrations are well within the experience of the opposition, however, the north is too sophisticated for a Selma to Montgomery march. For an example, Alinsky said slum areas should never be picketed. Instead, take 50-100 of the ghetto's blackest Negroes to the suburbs where the slum landlord lives. The white neighbors will begin to complain and the landlord will lower the rent. Alinsky also stated that his IAF organization enters the community by invitation of the Negroes in the ghetto, not by that of any liberal white groups. Alinsky said the civil rights revolution will eventually come to Columbus, because "Columbus is not immune to the current running across the country."

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The eleventh source advised that Saul Alinsky was called in by Syracuse University as a consultant to the Community Action Training Center (CATC) project which came into being as a direct response from Sergeant Shriver and the Office of Economic Opportunity. According to the source, Alinsky was granted a contract by Syracuse University (utilizing OEO funds) which called for four lecture appearances and some individual consultation. According to the source, Alinsky served as a tactician and did nothing actively with CATC. Source stated that Alinsky could be described as a critical coach to professional workers who implement the actual organizing power in a given area. Source also stated that Alinsky did nothing actively with the CATC or the demonstration offshoot of the center, the Syracuse Community Development Association (SCDA).

An article appearing in the "Los Angeles Times", Los Angeles, California, dated July 24, 1966, reflects that Saul Alinsky was called as a witness by the State Senate Hearings regarding the dispute between labor and management in the grape growing communities of California. According to the article, Alinsky said he was proud to have worked with Chavez and two other National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) leaders. According to the article, Alinsky, when asked indirectly if he was a communist stated he "has never been associated with the Communist Party."

An article appearing in the "Chicago Daily News" dated October 19, 1966, written by William F. Buckley, Jr., which is headed, "The Fashionable Saul Alinsky - Trouble Maker," reflects the following:

Saul Alinsky of Chicago is becoming very fashionable; indeed churches and civic groups are vying for his favor. For a fee, Alinsky contracts to come into your city and, so to speak, bust up the joint. His purposes, needless to say, are noble, like the Jacobins in France who sought to break up the power structure so as to release the energies and increase the opportunities of the lower class. Alinsky is twice formidable. For one thing, he is very close to being an organizational genius. For another, he has a way

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of making practical idealists feel sort of foolish - by pushing aside their efforts to help the poor or the racial minorities as ventures in fertility.

Alinsky cannot abide men of reason or conciliation. He thrives on strife, the more the better, and especially relishes the opposition when it is tough. Add to all of this, a penetrating sense of irony. "An integrated neighborhood," he once observed, "is defined as the length of time between arrival of the first Negro and the departure of the last white."

Alinsky has been very active since 1960 in a so-called Woodlawn project which took on the mayor, newspapers, and the University of Chicago. There Alinsky's tactics became famous - among them the dispatching of sit-in's to city hall or anywhere else where the administrative congestion was likely to be tight.

Mostly, he likes to deploy ministers and priests since he recognizes that the police feel a certain spiritual reluctance to take these gentleman by the scuff of the neck and toss them into paddywagons. Alinsky fights to remove human beings from slums since it is so clear that his hatred for the slums is exceeded only by the hatred for those who have moved out of them. There are those in Rochester who wonder disparagingly how one can work one's way into Alinsky's affections, except by going to live in the squaller from which he is ostensibly engaged in liberating them.

An article appearing in the "Daily News," a daily newspaper in the Dayton, Ohio, area dated October 26, 1966, reflects that "controversial community organizer Saul Alinsky arrived in Dayton, having been invited in February, 1966, by the Urban Church Department of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Dayton. Metropolitan Academy for Laymen and Coffee House, Incorporated (MALACHI), ecumenical lay church group is co-sponsoring Alinsky's appearance in Dayton

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where he is expected to address 250 people representing area churches, colleges, civic and social welfare and civil rights groups. According to the article, Alinsky said, "If the church is part of the power structure in a community, it doesn't make a bit of difference if it is flashing a dollar sign or a crucifix. The church cannot ally itself to both the poor (basically Negro) and the power structure."

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier Express" dated October 25, 1966, page 25, reflects that Alinsky held a press conference at which he stated that the IAF would begin operations in Buffalo on November 1, 1966, through the already established (ESCO in Buffalo, New York. Alinsky, according to this article, made the statement at this press conference, "Preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of the white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality - keep the animals quiet in the zoo." Alinsky also stated that the ESCO would only be responsible for raising the necessary money to hire IAF, not to run the operation.

A twelfth source advised on November 23, 1966, ~~yes~~ u that Saul Alinsky addressed 24 clergymen at St. James Pro Cathedral, Brooklyn, New York. Source also advised that on November 21, 1966, a group which included the above clergymen, staged a sit-in at City Hall to demand that more money be made available for minority communities. Source stated that Alinsky did not participate in actual sit-in but was observed outside City Hall during the demonstration.

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On November 3, 1966, [redacted] advised the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that the funds to send Jersey City people to the Alinsky Organization (IAF) in Chicago came from St. John's Episcopal Church, 120 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. [redacted] also advised that Isaiah Rowley, a Jersey City Negro with a police record, was one of the individuals sent to Alinsky's Organization for training. Rowley returned to Jersey City and has been active in the current Jersey City anti-poverty struggles within the Community and Neighborhood Development Organization, an anti-poverty agency operating under the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

The Buffalo Evening News, a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York, carried an article on page 37 of its Complete Financial Edition for January 11, 1967, that the new Alinsky Program Organization established on January 10, 1967, in Buffalo would be known as "BUILD" a name chosen from the words "build, unity, independence, liberty, and dignity."

The Chicago Defender, a Chicago weekly newspaper, Negro oriented and primarily for Negro readers dated January 21 through 27, 1967, contains an article entitled "Negro Must Learn He Has Right To Fight." Under this article which indicated it occurred at Detroit, Michigan, was the following:

Black Power spokesman Stokley Carmichael shared a stage with Saul Alinsky head of IAF. During a day of debate and discussion on racism in general and Black Power in particular, more than 300 persons, most of them white clergymen looked on.

~~The~~ The thirteenth source advised on April 6, 1967, ~~SCU~~ that Saul David Alinsky was at the present time in Rochester, New York, attempting to force the Kodak Corporation to allow his group to control the hiring of personnel for the company. Source stated that Alinsky is using threats of racial violence to obtain compliance of his demands.

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An article appearing in the Chicago Tribune, a Chicago daily newspaper, dated June 22, 1967, reflects that a six month feud between Eastman Kodak Company and Fight, a militant Negro organization, continues to smolder. The article also stated that Franklin Delano Roosevelt Florence, Minister of the Church of Christ, was chosen to head Fight by Saul David Alinsky of Chicago, self-styled "professional radical," who was brought to Rochester by the Urban Ministry of the Rochester Area Council of Churches in the wake of the city's 1964 race riots.

~~A~~ fourteenth source advised on July 21, 1967, ~~(S) u~~ that Saul Alinsky would appear at the Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, and will be the primary speaker at the seminary to be conducted concerning community action by Negroes. Source stated that the program will consist of Alinsky's views concerning community action programs and techniques which can be utilized by Negroes in furtherance of Negro demands and desires in any given community.

~~A~~ fifteenth source advised on July 24, 1967, ~~(S) u~~ that Saul Alinsky was the principal leader at the Johnson C. Smith University seminar, Charlotte, North Carolina during July 24 to July 29, 1967. Source stated that delegates from many sections of the country, all Negro, were present.

A newspaper article in the Kansas City Call, a weekly Negro newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, dated November 3, 1967, announced that Reverend Franklin D. R. Florence did deliver the keynote address, "The Negro Revolution: What Next?" at the second annual convention of the Council for United Action (CUA) on the night of November 3, 1967, at Wayne Miner Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri. Instant article described Florence as being in Rochester for the past eight years as one of the founders of Fight (freedom, integration, God, honor, today) an organization formed in 1964 by Saul Alinsky IAF of Chicago, Illinois. According to the article Fight is similar to CUA also organized by the IAF at Kansas City, Missouri. The CUA was formed about the early Spring of 1966 following contributions of approximately \$127,000; mainly, by three local church groups of Kansas City, Missouri.

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An article in the "Periscope" of News Week, a nationally known magazine dated March 6, 1967, follows:

"The Alinsky-Carmichael Poverty Team" Saul Alinsky, the veteran professional agitator, who shows the poor how to fight city hall, has agreed to train Stokely Carmichael's organizers in SNCC. The SNCC members will join Alinsky's projects in slum areas of Chicago, Buffalo, Kansas City, and Rochester. SNCC's object: to give its amateurs a touch of professionalism.

An excerpt from the Kansas City Star, a daily Kansas City, Missouri newspaper, issue of April 25, 1967, reflects the following:

"Alinsky said the CUA would begin an economic boycott against several Kansas City bakeries and dairies. He refused to name the firms involved."

On December 8, 1967, under suitable pretext to the IAF Office, it was determined that Saul Alinsky was completely booked for engagements through March, 1968, and would be in fact traveling up and down the Eastern part of the United States.

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

SP U

Name	<u>MRS Saul David Alinsky</u>
Date of Birth	January 30, 1909
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11½"
Weight	180 to 190 pounds
Hair	Brown and graying
Eyes	Blue
Characteristics	Wears glasses and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury.
Marital Status	Married, Wife, <u>Jean Alinsky nee</u>
Business or Employment	<u>X Graham</u> Director, Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Chicago, Illinois
Former residence	<u>7241 South Paxton</u> <u>Chicago, Illinois</u>

CA LIF.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Present Address

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

^u
~~X~~ (X)
A sixteenth source furnished the following information regarding Saul Alinsky. He has a PHD from the University of Chicago and has done two years in graduate work at the University of Chicago. He worked in the study of criminology from 1930 to 1933, was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, 1933 to 1936, and from 1937 to 1939 was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life including agencies and churches in experimental approaches to community organization for crime prevention. He has been employed by the IAF since its organization in January, 1940.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 1/24/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM

(OO: Chicago) DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BJJ/mr [signature]
ON 5/12/82 202,050

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

0-1 to [signature] 1/27/68

Re Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated 1/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM captioned as above and suitable for dissemination.

One copy each of enclosed LHM is being furnished to the USA, Chicago, U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source referred to in LHM is [redacted]
[redacted] The second source is CS-R, [redacted]

Chicago sources assigned and Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent information developed.

LEAD

BUFFALO LA-103 REC-20 100-3731-42

AT BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. Buffalo requested to furnish any information concerning activities at Rochester and Buffalo of ALINSKY.

- 3 - Bureau (RM) (Encs 11)
- 3 - Buffalo (RM) (Encs 3)
- 6 - Chicago
 - (1 - 100-39032) (TWO)
 - (1 - 157-413)
 - (1 - 157-2466)
 - (1 - 157-1662)
 - (1 - 157-2410)

ENCLOSURE
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

20 JAN 31 1968

AGENCY: ACST, MIC, OSI, SEC. SERV.,
R [redacted] ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FORN. R/S
DATE FORN. [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

LRJ:CMS
(12)

Approved: [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

~~RACIAL INT. SEC.~~ INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

51 FEB 9 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3-75-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/gra
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-24-88
ib6
b7C
b7D

ICC
80-100-98D
ICC
836
98D

[Handwritten notes and signatures on right margin]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Chicago, Illinois
January 24, 1968

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RACIAL MATTER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY Ptc
DATE 4-2-80

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated December 13, 1967 and captioned as above, and Chicago memorandum dated January 11, 1968, captioned "The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), Miscellaneous Information Concerning, Racial Matters."

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

The Blue Streak edition of the "Chicago Daily News", January 23, 1968, carried an article entitled "Alinsky Here To Blow Town Apart." The article set forth the following information:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/mw
ON 5/10/83

200,050

Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with plans to "blow this town apart". He plans to stay here through the Spring and Summer, trying to rally the forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley. He returned from his organizational work in Rochester, New York because Chicago was so quiet. According to Alinsky, Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire. "His, Mayor Daley's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show." Alinsky was also critical of opponents of the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. The article also reflects that Alinsky formed "The Woodlawn Organization" in Chicago six years ago.

The busing plan calls for transporting students from predominantly Negro schools to predominantly white schools in white neighborhoods. The plan has resulted in considerable controversy, and a decision to implement the plan has been deferred pending public hearings.

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

3-25-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8BTJ/mw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-24-88

COPIES DESTROYED

45 JUL 25 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-42

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A confidential source, an agency that collects security information in the Chicago area, advised on January 10, 1968, that Saul Alinsky has characterized himself as "a professional radical" and has stated "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

~~UC~~ A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 23, 1968, that Alinsky had attended a meeting of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) held on the night of January 22, 1968, at which the TWO leader called on Negroes to support the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. Alinsky, according to this source, was present at this meeting but did not speak.

~~UC~~ The above mentioned first source advised on January 10, 1968, that TWO is a community improvement organization active in the Woodlawn area of Chicago. The organizers of TWO claim they can solve problems of the Woodlawn area through militant social action. The area is a slum ridden largely Negro populated area on Chicago's South Side.

TWO has been the subject of critical newspaper articles within the past few weeks for handling of an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded demonstration project, involving the training of Negro high school drop-outs and youth gang members. Several youth gang members and leaders engaged by TWO as instructors have been arrested on assault, murder and rape charges. The salaries being paid the gang members as instructors went up to \$6,000 yearly.

The following article is attached relating to this matter.

One copy each of the above information is being furnished the following agencies and that individual set forth was notified of the above information:

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

United States Attorney and United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Daley, Pucinski targets

Alinsky here 'to blow town apart'

By Lois Wille

Saul D. Alinsky, builder of slum community organizations and scourge of city halls, is back in Chicago with plans "to blow this town apart."

A rally Monday night of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) was his opening gun.

He will stay here through the spring and summer — and through the Democratic convention—trying to rally forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley.

He's been away for three years, working in the slums of Oakland, Buffalo, Kansas City and Rochester.

RIGHT NOW, according to Alinsky, the only strong protest voice in Chicago is TWO, the group he formed six years ago and the prototype for Alinsky-built slum organizations around the country.

He says that is what lured him back from his current organizational work in Roches-

ter. He was worried because Chicago was so quiet.

"This town has become a desert as far as dissent goes," Alinsky said. "Just the opposite of what it used to be.

"We always had people getting up and fighting, saying 'I'm not buying that sacred cow, I've got a better idea.' That's the way you get progress.

"But now I've been getting letters from my old friends here and they say, 'What's the use if I stand up, I only get my head chopped off.'"

DALEY will be his ultimate target but before he gets to him, Alinsky will go after Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Chicago).

He is angry at Pucinski for two reasons: the congressman's stand against busing Negro students into his Northwest Side district and his threats to cut off TWO's anti-poverty money.

"Pucinski's statements make



Saul Alinsky

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

Chicago Daily News
January 23, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALINSKY said he has "highly reliable" information that R. Sargent Shriver, head of the antipovertry program, will cancel TWO's grant if Shriver runs for senator from Illinois. Shriver would do this, according to Alinsky, to curry favor with Daley and white voters.

"What's he trying to do," Alinsky asked, "build his Polish constituency before he opens his campaign?"

Alinsky said he is convinced that the 1966 "summit" agreement on area open housing is a total failure.

He said he also thinks Dr. Martin Luther King's open housing marches that preceded the agreement were bad strategy.

"They built white power in this town," he said. "They rallied the white supremacists the way Southern sheriffs rallied the civil rights forces in the South."

THE CHICAGO Roman

Catholic Archdiocese, according to Alinsky, is not doing all it should ~~to further~~ civil rights.

"Why don't the priests on the Northwest Side open their schools to the Negro children who would be bused," he asked. "They could say, 'If the public schools won't take them, we will.'"

Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire, according to Alinsky.

"He thinks he can meet legitimate demands of the poor with police, soldiers, helicopters and machineguns. He's just asking for it. His blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that could blow so high Detroit would look like a side show."

While in Chicago, Alinsky will make his headquarters at the Industrial Areas Foundation. This is a nonprofit agency he founded 30 years ago to build community organizations.

Chicago Daily News
January 23, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Best copy available

1/18/68

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

51
7)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3731)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (151-1134) (P)
(157-416) (RM)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

PEACE CORPS
Docket 1/12/68

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY,
(PRI)
OO: CHICAGO

333,350
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/80 BY SP8 BTJ/lmw

[REDACTED] San Francisco dated 1/2/68
captioned PEACE CORPS; and
Chicago letter to San Francisco dated 12/31/67 captioned
SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, JR.

[REDACTED]

Advised on 1/8/68 that his father,
SAUL ALINSKY, has maintained a summer home at this
address since 1959. Approximately one year ago he
and his son(s) converted the summer home into a permanent
residence; however, his father, SAUL ALINSKY, continues
to maintain his residence in Chicago. He further advised
that his father is in a constant travel status most of
the time and has requested the family to refer all
inquiries concerning him to Industrial Areas Foundation,
8 S. Michigan, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago requested to continue efforts to interview
ALINSKY regarding ROSSALL.

- 1 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (1 - 151-776)
- 1 - (1 - 157-416)
- 1 - San Francisco (1 - 151-1134)
- 1 - (1 - 157-416)

SD/alc
(18)

100-3731-
NOT RECORDED
78 JAN 31 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7c

62 FEB 2 1968

1/2/68

AIRTEL

TO : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (151-1134)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (151-774) (P)

SUBJECT:
PEACE CORPS
(Buded 1/12/68)

200,050
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/81 BY SP8BJT/m

b6
b7c

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco and Chicago dated 12/13/67, captioned as above, San Francisco airtel to Chicago 12/19/67, and Chicago letter to San Francisco dated 12/21/67, captioned "SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka Sol Alinsky, RM, (DRI), (OO: Chicago)."

For the information of the Bureau, referenced Chicago letter to San Francisco dated 12/21/67, regarding ALINSKY quoted as follows:

"Above captioned subject is on the Rabble Rouser Index in the Chicago Office and a summary report is being prepared due to reach the Bureau January 11, 1968.

"It should be noted that ALINSKY's office, 8 South Michigan, where he maintains his Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), was broken into over the weekend of May 6-7, 1967. According to ALINSKY, keys to his office were taken from his home in Carmel Highlands, California. It also should be noted that up until the first of the year, ALINSKY resided at 7241 South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois.

"Inquiry at Illinois Bell Telephone Company and Commonwealth Edison, both located Chicago, Illinois,

- San Francisco (157-616)
- Chicago (100-3731)

100-3731-
NOT RECORDED
NOT RECORDED
78 JAN 31 1968

*ed to document
alinsky*
100-3731

3
ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-3277-

62 FEB 2 1968

CG 151-77A

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

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

Referenced San Francisco airtel to Chicago requested the Chicago Division to interview ALINSKY regarding his association with applicant [redacted] unless some reason existed for not interviewing him.

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

Investigation continuing Chicago.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office CHICAGO	Office of Origin CHICAGO	Date 1/19/68	Investigative Period 11/15/67 - 1/18/68
Title of Case SAUL DAVID ALINSKY		Report made by SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH	Typed By: cae
Sal Alinsky		Character of Case RM (RRI)	BH 91

SUMMARY

-P-

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will attempt to determine ALINSKY's residence address.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Saul ALINSKY was approved by the Bureau for inclusion on the Rabble Rouser Index (RRI), August, 1967. The information set forth in the enclosed report represents the pertinent data available concerning him.

~~3-24-80~~
 CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/828
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
 DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-88

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/RDD/BCE/mad
 ON 9/13/97
401468

100-3731-43

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: <u>5</u> Bureau (RM) <u>1</u> U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier) <u>1</u> Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier) <u>1</u> NISO (Via Courier) <u>1</u> OSI (Via Courier) <u>3</u> Chicago (100-522)		<u>157</u> - <u>8446</u> - <u>1</u>	MCT-44 REC-18
Notations: AGENCY: <u>ASST. DIR., SEC. SER.</u>		3 JAN 12 1968	

DATE FORN: 1/24/68
 HOW FORN: RIS
 BY: JPR/ice

R77 in 8
RACIAL INT. SECT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

62 JAN 25 1968
SEP 16 1969 **CONFIDENTIAL**

See Index 1/17/11

CC TO: [redacted]
REQ. REC'D Y-15-69
AUG 22 1969
ANS.
BY: DOC. AEE

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

(u)
G-1 JAN 17 4 07 PM '68

Photo
CC TO: NSA
REQ. REC'D
SEP 16 1970
ANS.
BY: CRS

CC TO: CIA
REQ. REC'D 6-9-71
JUN 17 1971

Internal Revenue Service
MAR 8 1971
ANS.
BY: Balt

ANS.
BY: Flan
(SP)

Blinsky Internal Revenue Service

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) ATTACHED
DATE: 6-2-71

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Pretext used in contacting [redacted] was that of an old friend, and was made by SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH.

Pretext used in verification of employment was that of a student from an Eastern University attempting to engage ALINSKY as a speaker, and was made by SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH.

The following agencies were contacted in an effort to locate ALINSKY's permanent residence in the Chicago area with negative results:

- Commonwealth Edison (electric)
- Illinois Bell Telephone Company
- U.S. Post Office

INFORMANTS

Informants

Location

CG T-1 Selective Service Local Board #9 Chicago, Illinois	67-8064	
CG T-2 [redacted] (requested)	100-522-159 100-522-40 100-34438-684 p. 2&3, Character- ization of Woodlawn Organization	b7D
CG T-3 former [redacted] now [redacted]	Characterization of PEARL HART	b2 b7D
CG T-4 (not used)		
CG T-5 [redacted] (requested)	100-522-31	b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-522

~~X~~ CG T-6
[redacted]

A) [redacted]

b2
b7D

~~X~~ CG T-7
[redacted]
former

A) [redacted] *keju*

b2
b7D

~~X~~ CG T-8
[redacted]

100-522-169

b2

~~X~~ CG T-9
[redacted]

Characterization of
Cordy T. Vivian [redacted] *(F)u*

b2
b7D

~~X~~ CG T-10
[redacted]

100-522-63

b6
b7C
b7D

(requested)

~~X~~ CG T-11
[redacted]

100-522-63

b6
b7C
b7D

(requested)

~~X~~ CG T-12
[redacted]

100-522-76

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] (requested)

~~X~~ CG T-13
[redacted]

100-522-98

b7D

(requested)

~~X~~ CG T-14
[redacted]

[redacted]

b2
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-522

* CG T-15
CG 5824-S*

Characterization of
STOKELY CARMICHAEL

(S) u

CG T-16

[Redacted]

100-522-135

b6
b7C
b7D

(requested)

CG T-17

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[Redacted] (requested)

100-522

CG T-18

[Redacted]

former

100-11329-42 P. 4

b2
b7D

* CG T-19

[Redacted]

PSI

former

A)

[Redacted]

(S) u

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

-D*-
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1- U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1- Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1- NISO, (Via Courier)
1- OSI, (Via Courier)

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

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #: 100-522

Bureau File #:

Title: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Class. & Ext. By: SP8BTJ/mw
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review: 1/9/88 - 5/12/80

Character: RACIAL MATTER (RABBLE ROUSER INDEX)

Synopsis:

ALINSKY born 1/30/09, Chicago, Illinois, and is Director of Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois. Resident address unknown. Pretext vicinity ALINSKY's last known address reflects he could be living in California. ALINSKY and IAF involved in many communities throughout the United States since 1940 in effort to increase the opportunities of the lower class. ALINSKY has made numerous speeches on college campuses and before ministers throughout the country advocating agitation to obtain better living conditions for poor and integration. ALINSKY has written articles appearing in leading periodicals relating to poverty, power and leadership.

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY PLC DATE 4-2-80

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ROD/BCF
ON 9/12/97
401468

~~3-24-80~~
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/gzy
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-88

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13

CG 100-522

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. BACKGROUND

Date of Birth

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

~~Jean ^{nee} Graham Alinsky~~

~~(CG T-1, August, 1944) X u~~

Residence

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

b6
b7c

~~DAVID ALINSKY~~, Route 1, Carmel Highlands, Carmel, California, advised a representative of the San Francisco Office of the FBI on January 5, 1968, that he (DAVID) and his mother converted the summer home into a permanent residence; however, his father, SAUL ALINSKY, continues to maintain his residence in Chicago. He further advised that his father is in a constant travel status and has instructed the family to refer all inquiries concerning him to Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois.

Employment

A pretext telephone call to IAF, 8 South Michigan, on December 8, 1967, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY is still the director of instant organization and is usually in a constant travel status making speeches and carrying out the activities necessary in running the above organization.

Previous Employment

SAUL ALINSKY worked in the study of criminology from 1930 to 1933. He was a member of the State Prison Classification Board of the Illinois State Penitentiary 1933 to 1936 at Joliet, Illinois. From 1937 to 1939 he was engaged in the research and delinquency study of community life including agencies, churches and so forth in experiment approaches to community organization for crime prevention. ALINSKY organized and incorporated IAF in Chicago, Illinois, in 1940.

~~(CG T-1, August, 1944) X u~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-522

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

Service Record

ALINSKY, whose right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury, was classified 2-A and has never served in the armed forces.

~~(CG T-1, August, 1944)~~ u

Education

ALINSKY has a Phd. from the University of Chicago and has completed two years of graduate work at the University of Chicago.

~~(CG T-1, August, 1944)~~ u

Credit

The records of the Cook County Credit Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, checked by IC [redacted] December 8, 1967, reflects that ALINSKY has a satisfactory credit standing in the Chicago area.

Criminal

Bureau of Records and Communications of the Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, as checked by IC [redacted] on December 13, 1967, reflects that ALINSKY was arrested and fined \$5 for speeding on August 27, 1940.

II. INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION (IAF)

SAUL ALINSKY established and incorporated the IAF in 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the organization was to study the cause of the problems of America's Industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems. The secondary purpose was for the consultation in guiding, development and training personnel in community organization. The organization was at its inception supported by voluntary contributions and promoted the development of indigenous community organizations.

~~(CG T-2, 1/6/65)~~ u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-522

III. ALINSKY AND THE IAF ACTIVITIES
IN THE CHICAGO AREA

Article appearing in "Chicago Sun", a daily newspaper, (no longer in existence), dated January 9, 1946, contains an article captioned "Packing Workers Friends Organized". Article went on to state that formation of the All Chicago Committee for the Packing House Workers to aid stock yard employees in their battle for better wages and working conditions was announced by SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, Chicago criminologist and technical instructor to the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council. ALINSKY in this article stated, "When the chips are down and the fight is on, no person with the slightest degree of social conscience can abstain from the battle. In this kind of crisis one has to elect one of two choices, either with the people or with the packers, and there is no neutral ground."

An article appeared in the "Chicago American" dated November 26, 1946, captioned, "Packing House Strike Looms", stating the possibility of a strike of the UPWA - CIO increased as members of a strike strategy committee began arriving from all parts of the country. Another indication of a strike was the naming of SAUL ALINSKY, Chicago writer, as head of a National Citizens Committee for the Packing House Workers. The article goes on to state that ALINSKY is the author of a recently published book "Reveille for Radicals".

SAUL ALINSKY was on a committee sponsored by the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination which presented its views to the mayor of Chicago relative to disturbances in the troubled area of 56th and Peoria Street, and 71st and Lawrence Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, in 1949.

~~(CG T-2; 11/22/49)~~

The Illinois edition of "The Worker", dated April 9, 1950, page two, column one, contained an article

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

captioned, "Chicagoans to Pay Tribute to Pearl Hart". Article stated that SAUL ALINSKY was one of the sponsors of the birthday testimonial dinner for Chicago attorney PEARL HART, to be held April 8, 1950, at the Bismark Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. The article stated that the event was sponsored by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On June 23, 1951, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former National Communist Party (CP) functionary, advised that PEARL HART, a Chicago attorney, was introduced to him as a member of the CP. He also reported that he was repeatedly advised through reports by an Illinois CP leader at National Committee meetings and through instructions to him from National CP leaders that HART continued to be a member of the CP at least until October, 1945. (S) u

As of October, 1963, HART was General Counsel for the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and continued to hold this position through 1964.

(CG T-3, 11/2/64) (S) u

Characterization of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is located in the appendix section of this report.

JOSEPH ALBERT POSKONKA, 5019 South Loomis, Chicago, Illinois, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1944 to about 1948 advised SA GROVER C. THOMPSON on March 30, 1953, that SAUL ALINSKY spoke on the necessity of rent controls at an anti-discrimination meeting, UPWA, District number 1, held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 1, 1953.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-522

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A circular made available to the FBI Chicago Office in May, 1953, entitled, "Socialist Youth League Presents" reflects that SAUL ALINSKY would speak at a series of discussion forums for the spring quarter of 1952 at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

~~X~~(CG T-5, 5/5/53)~~X~~ u

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CG 100-522

A flyer announcing a February 10, 1956 meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), made available to the Chicago FBI Office reflected that a meeting was to be held at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, listing SAUL ALINSKY as a speaker at instant meeting.

~~(CG T-6, 1/25/56)~~ u

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An article appearing in the Hyde Park Herald a neighborhood paper on the south side of Chicago, Illinois, dated October 30, 1957, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY, Director of the IAF, was the keynote speaker for the fall conference sponsored by the Association of Community Councils (ACC) of Chicago. Article reflects that ALINSKY told the delegates that the challenge facing the Community Association is one of leading citizens from apathy to participation, and that they cannot "avoid acceptance of power, concepts, or achievement" and that "they must not avoid the arena of conflict."

[redacted] advised the Chicago Office of the FBI, June 5, 1959, that SAUL ALINSKY and others who are connected with the IAF, 8 South Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, are to speak at a meeting to be held at Ridge Park Fieldhouse on June 18 on "a system for bringing minority groups into all communities."

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SAUL ALINSKY has been in direct contact with communist elements during his activities in connection with housing and racial matters especially so during the 5643 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Illinois, incident

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which involved a residence being purchased by two Communist Party functionaries during November, 1949, and concerning which ALINSKY actively participated in protest meetings. ALINSKY was active in supporting JAMES KUTCHER, SWP functionary who had been fired from his position with the Veteran's Administration because of membership in a subversive organization.

~~(CG T-2, 8/21/59)~~ u

SAUL ALINSKY was the main speaker at a meeting of the Foster Club of the Southeast Section of the Communist Party held in Chicago, Illinois, during March, 1961. At this meeting ALINSKY discussed racial problems and integration and answered questions pro and con concerning integration and at times rapped communism. Source had no information as to whether ALINSKY was a Communist Party Member. (X) u

~~(CG T-7, March, 1961)~~ u

The "Chicago Daily News," a daily newspaper in the Chicago, Illinois, area, carried an article in the April 7, 1962, edition captioned, "OBJECT: AID THE NEGRO," further, "WOODLAWN UNIT HAS BIG GOALS NEW TWO FIGHTS RACE PROBLEMS, METHODS ROUSE CONTROVERSY". Article stated that a controversial group on the south side, (Temporary Woodlawn Organization)(TWO), can be "the first big solid Negro committee organization in the U.S.", its founder SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, a self-described agitator who admits to rubbing raw the sores of discontent, says his goal is the peaceful integration of the entire city and suburbs.

The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) formerly known as Temporary Woodlawn Organization, is a community organization which was formed to improve all phases of community life in the Woodlawn area of Chicago, Illinois.

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An article appeared in the April 9, 1962, "Chicago Daily News" which stated that the IAF was an instrument used in organizing over more than 30% of Chicago for social action, one such organization being known as The Woodlawn Organization, a controversial group formed on the south side of Chicago in 1961. The article goes on to

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state that since 1941 SAUL ALINSKY has started 44 power based organizations throughout the country and has supplied organizing tools and organizers for many committees that ask for them.

An article appeared in the "Chicago Daily News" dated October 19, 1966, written by WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR., headed "The Fashionable Saul Alinsky - Trouble Maker" which reflects the following:

SAUL ALINSKY of Chicago is becoming very fashionable; indeed churches and civic groups are vying for his favor. For a fee ALINSKY contracts to come into your city and, so to speak, bust up the joint. His purposes, needless to say, are like the Jacobins in France who sought to break up the power structure so as to release the energies and increase the opportunities of the lower class. ALINSKY is twice formidable. For one thing, he is very close to being an organizational genius. For another he has a way of making practical idealists feel sort of foolish - by pushing aside their efforts to help the poor or the racial minorities as ventures in facility.

ALINSKY cannot abide men of reason or conciliation. He thrives on strife, the more the better, and especially relishes the opposition when it is tough. Add to all this a penetrating sense of irony. "An integrated neighborhood" he once observed, "is defined as the length of time between arrival of the first Negro and the departure of the last white."

ALINSKY has been very active since 1960 in forming the Woodlawn project which took on the mayor, newspapers and the University of Chicago. There ALINSKY's tactics became famous - among them the dispatching of sit-ins at City Hall or anywhere else where the administrative congestion was likely to be tight.

Mostly he likes to deploy ministers and priests since he recognizes that the police feel a certain spiritual reluctance to take these gentlemen by the scuff of the neck and toss them into paddy wagons. ALINSKY

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fighters to remove human beings from slums since it is so clear that his hatred for the slums is exceeded only by the hatred for those who have moved out of them. There are those in Rochester, New York who wonder despairingly how one can work one's way into ALINSKY's affections - except by going to live in the squalor which he is ostensibly engaged in liberating them.

IV. ALINSKY AND THE IAF ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CHICAGO AREA

Major G. R. CARPENTER, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 Headquarters, Sixth Corps Area, Chicago, Illinois, advised on October 9, 1940, that SAUL ALINSKY appeared before the Skyline Community Center, Kansas City, Kansas, on September 17, 1940. This organization, according to Major CARPENTER, administered aid and relief to thousands of indigents each year and is a refuge for people in distress. ALINSKY at this appearance, urged that the center be reorganized along lines of a similar community center in Chicago which, according to Major CARPENTER, was reported to be communistically controlled.

Mr. WALTER WINTER, Assistant Superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, advised the Minneapolis Office of the FBI on November 19, 1940, that SAUL ALINSKY, representing the IAF, was attempting to organize a group in South St. Paul, Minnesota to be known as the South St. Paul Common Council involving representatives of industry, labor and churches.

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

On February 5, 1965, the Chicago Telephone Operator, Information Service, advised the Chicago Division of the

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FBI that #MU-4-1377 was listed to SAUL ALINSKY who resides at 7241 South Paxton, Chicago, Illinois.

CORDY T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP of Peoria, Illinois in 1947. CORDY T. VIVIAN has not been active in the CP affairs in the Peoria area for sometime and has not been in the area for a long time. (X) u

~~(X)~~ CG T-9, November, 1947 ~~(X)~~ u

A letter appearing in the "Kansas City Star", a daily Kansas City Missouri, newspaper, June 7, 1965, under the heading "Coincidentally" states as follows:

The Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church are to bring to the Kansas City area an organization headed by ALINSKY of Chicago. The purpose of this visit is to cost \$127,000 to help the poor of our city. The letter states that Harper's Magazine has an article about Mr. ALINSKY and that ALINSKY answers in the article seemed to center around the simple admonition "If you think you need it, just gang up and take it." The letter also stated that ALINSKY, according to Harper's, has led marches on City Hall.

An article appearing in the "New York Times" dated August 2, 1965, reflects that a graying, heavy set man dressed in a sport shirt, baggy trousers, met with 50 Protestant Ministers in a college classroom in Claremont, California, last week and instructed them in what he calls "the tactics of social revolution." His message, according to the article, was tough and to the point. "The only way to upset the power structure in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them, and most of all make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." The man dispensing this advice in a deep, rumbling voice was SAUL ALINSKY, a tough talking, hard-bitten organizer who calls himself a "professional radical." This article also states that SAUL ALINSKY, after completing

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three weeks of lectures to a group of 50 at the Claremont College, moved to Northern California for another training session with Presbyterian ministers.

On August 19, 1965, [redacted]

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[redacted] had been doing some research on SAUL ALINSKY and from this research had determined that ALINSKY had written the following articles:

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

On September 23, 1965, [redacted]

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[redacted] advised the Detroit Office of the FBI that he was interested in social work and was preparing to work for an organization known as the WCO. [redacted] stated that the WCO is the West Central Organization and covers an area located in the West Central part of Detroit which is predominantly occupied by Negroes.

According to [redacted] WCO was attempting to bring SAUL ALINSKY from Chicago to Detroit to direct and co-ordinate the local WCO program, but has only been able to raise \$10,000 while ALINSKY wants \$60,000.

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

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ALINSKY at these meetings did not announce a definite decision that his IAF would take on the job of working the inner-city area of Kansas City but indicated that if he would take the job he "will run the show" and not be controlled or dependent upon any local group's actions or desires.

~~CG T-10 and CG T-11~~
~~January, 1966)~~ ~~X~~ u

An article appearing in the "Kansas City Star," a Kansas City daily newspaper dated February 4, 1966; reflects that SAUL ALINSKY of Chicago returned to Kansas City on February 4, 1966, and met with ministers of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance consisting of about 43 ministers, most of whom are Negroes. These ministers, according to the article, voted to invite ALINSKY to start his program in Kansas City. The article also states that Kansas City would be the next operation of Alinsky's IAF and that organizers would arrive in Kansas City within four weeks to build a mass organization among the poor of Kansas City. ALINSKY in the article, remarked that the IAF had received a grant of \$127,5000 for the 2½ year project from the Citizens Participation Project, an organization of Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Disciple of Christ church members, pastors, and priests. According to the article, ALINSKY said funds would generate in Kansas City as follows:

1. An organized power structure among the poor, staffed by residents of ghetto areas.
2. A non-dependence on money donated to the organization by whites.
3. A long tedious period of organization to establish the power of the poor.

In the article ALINSKY stated that the IAF is opposed to violence but also believes in the Judæo-Christian concept of defense.

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[redacted] advised on February 16, 1966, that around October, 1965, SAUL ALINSKY of Chicago, founder and director of IAF, was in Delano, California, and was believed to be in contact with CEASAR E. CHAVEZ, founder and director of National Farm Workers Association (NFWA).

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

An article appearing in the February 25, 1966, "Houston Post", Houston, Texas, captioned, "600 Hear ALINSKY; Hand Full Walk Out," reported that about 600 people heard SAUL ALINSKY speak on the evening of February 24, 1966, at the University of Houston. According to the article, ALINSKY referred to as a "self-described radical" stated he had been teaching the poor how to fight city hall for 25 years. The article also discussed the need to "diffuse" both property and power throughout the population.

News media in the Kansas City area have publicized since March 23, 1966, organizing of the poor and "have nots" in the inner-city area of Kansas City by SAUL ALINSKY, IAF of Chicago. SAUL ALINSKY, Community Organizer and Executive Director of IAF, gave a series of three lectures at Hendricks Hall, St. Paul School of Theology, Truman Road and Van Brunt Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, on April 24 and 26, 1966, as part of a "Workshop on Community Organization." A summary of ALINSKY's lecture comments reported in the "Kansas City Times", a Kansas City daily newspaper, April 27, 1966, relates the following:

ALINSKY said, "Freedom cannot be given, it must be taken." He said the curtain separating the Negro ghetto from the white community must be overcome or "we will rip it down."

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An Article appearing in the Oakland, California, "Tribune" dated April 13, 1966, reflects that the Bay Area Presbyterian Church leaders had voted to spend \$200,000 to help establish a local civil rights program that would be headed by the controversial SAUL ALINSKY, a self-styled agitator from Chicago.

A newspaper article appearing in the April 30, 1966, issue of the "Michigan Chronicle", Detroit, Michigan, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY, Chicago organizer of the poor and advisor to West Central Organization (WCO) in Detroit, would speak on "The Church and Power Conflict" at Rackham Educational Memorial Auditorium on Friday, April 29. The article states his speech is part of the series "Religion and the Challenge of the 20th Century" sponsored by several universities in the Detroit area.

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier Express" dated May 23, 1966, reflects the engagement of SAUL DAVID ALINSKY of the IAF to work Buffalo's East Side Negro community was announced on Sunday night. The article reflects that ALINSKY, the principal speaker at a rally attended by 1,000 in the John F. Kennedy Recreational Center, warned the audience there would be friction and underscored the beneficial power of organization. This article states that the controversial social reformer was engaged by the East Side Community Organization Incorporated (ESCO) for a two-year program for a fee of \$150,000. The article also states that ESCO made a general agreement with IAF which will launch its program November 1, 1966. Also in the article, ALINSKY made the statement, "We call the shots, there is going to be controversy since we deal in issues, all issues are controversial."

An article appearing in the "Columbus Dispatch", Columbus, Ohio, dated May 31, 1966; reflects that SAUL ALINSKY, a professional community organizer, delivered a speech sponsored by the Catholic International Council and the O.S.U. Newman Center where he told a capacity crowd at Ohio Museum Auditorium in Columbus, Ohio, that the civil rights movement has bogged down because it lacks organization - that the movement crested in Selma and

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Birmingham, Alabama, and then dissipated because it lacked enduring organization and power - the ability to act. ALINSKY stated organization is necessary to make sure promises made by the white power structure are kept. This article stated that ALINSKY who works for the IAF in Chicago made the statement that the tactics of the civil rights movement must be changed, stating, "we must go outside the experience of the opposition." Sit-in's and mass demonstrations are well within the experience of the opposition, however, the north is too sophisticated for a Selma to Montgomery march. For an example, ALINSKY said slum areas should never be picketed. Instead, take 50-100 of the ghetto's blackest Negroes to the suburbs where the slum landlord lives. The white neighbors will begin to complain and the landlord will lower the rent. ALINSKY also stated that his IAF organization enters the community by invitation of the Negroes in the ghetto, not by that of any liberal white groups. ALINSKY said the civil rights revolution will eventually come to Columbus, because "Columbus is not immune to the current running across the country."

SAUL ALINSKY was called in by Syracuse University as a consultant to the Community Action Training Center, (CATC) project which came into being as a direct response from R. Sergeant Sriver at the Office of Economic Opportunity, (OEO). ALINSKY was granted a contract by Syracuse University utilizing OEO funds which called for four lectures appearances and some individual consultations. ALINSKY served as a tactician and did nothing actively with CATC. ALINSKY could be described as a critic.

~~CG T-12, June, 1966~~ ~~K~~ u

An article appeared in the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California, July 24, 1966, reflecting that SAUL ALINSKY was called as a witness by the State Senate Hearing regarding a dispute between labor and management in the grape growing communities of California. According to the article, ALINSKY said he was proud to have worked with Chavez and two other

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National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), leaders. According to the article, ALINSKY when asked if he was a Communist, stated he "has never been associated with the CP".

An article appearing in the "Daily News", a daily newspaper in the Dayton, Ohio, area dated October 26, 1966, reflects that "controversial community organizer SAUL ALINSKY arrived in Dayton, having been invited in February, 1966, by the Urban Church Department of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Dayton. Metropolitan Academy for Laymen and Coffee House, Incorporated (MALACHI), ecumenical lay church group is co-sponsoring ALINSKY's appearance in Dayton where he is expected to address 250 people representing area churches, colleges, civic and social welfare and civil rights groups. According to the article, ALINSKY said, "If the church is part of the power structure in a community, it doesn't make a bit of difference if it is flashing a dollar sign or a crucifix. The church cannot ally itself to both the poor (basically Negro) and the power structure."

An article appearing in the "Buffalo Courier Express" dated October 25, 1966, page 25, reflects that ALINSKY held a press conference at which he stated that the IAF would begin operations in Buffalo, New York on November 1, 1966, through the already established East Side Community Organization (ESCO) in Buffalo, New York. ALINSKY, according to this article, made the statement at this press conference, "Preventing violence is not in our mind. This is what is in the mind of the white agencies with a zoo keeper mentality - keep the animals quiet in the zoo." ALINSKY also stated that the ESCO would only be responsible for raising the necessary money to hire IAF, not to run the operation.

On November 23, 1966, SAUL ALINSKY addressed 25 clergymen at St. James Pro Cathedral, Brooklyn, New York. On November 21, 1966, a group which included the above clergy staged a sit-in at City Hall to demand the

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more money be made available for minority communities. ALINSKY did not participate in instant sit-in but was observed outside City Hall during the demonstration.

~~(CG T-13; November, 1966)~~ 4

On November 3, 1966, [redacted] advised the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the funds to send Jersey City people to the ALINSKY Organization IAF in Chicago came from St. John's Episcopal Church, 120 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. [redacted] also advised that ISAAH ROWLEY, a Jersey City Negro with a police record, was one of the individuals sent to ALINSKY's Organization for training. ROWLEY returned to Jersey City and has been active in the current Jersey City anti-poverty struggles within the Community and Neighborhood Development Organization, an anti-poverty agency operating under the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

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The Buffalo Evening News, a daily newspaper published in Buffalo, New York, carried an article on page 37 of its Complete Financial Edition for January 11, 1967, that the new ALINSKY Program Organization established on January 10, 1967, in Buffalo would be known as "BUILD" a name chosen from the words "build, unity, independence, liberty, and dignity."

The "Chicago Defender", a Chicago daily newspaper, Negro oriented and primarily for Negro readers, dated January 21 through 27, 1967, contains an article entitled "Negro Must Learn He Has Right To Fight." Under this article which indicated it occurred at Detroit, Michigan, was the following:

Black Power spokesman STOKLEY CARMICHAEL shared a stage with SAUL ALINSKY, Head of IAF. During a day of debate and discussion on racism in general and Black Power in particular, more than 300 persons, most of them white clergymen looked on.

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SAUL ALINSKY in April, 1967, was at Rochester, New York, attempting to force the Kodak Corporation to allow his group to control the hiring of personnel for the company and is using threats of racial violence to obtain compliance of his demands.

~~(CG T-14, April, 1967)~~ u

An article appearing in "Muhammad Speaks" dated April 14, 1967, reflects that SAUL ALINSKY a noted criminologist spoke to a United Church of Christ Conference in St. Louis, Missouri. ALINSKY, according to the article, said riots are the ghettos striking out in death agony and that organization means political power.

"Muhammad Speaks" is published weekly by Muhammad's Mosque, 634 East 79th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A characterization of Muhammad and the Nation of Islam (NOI) is located in the appendix pages of this report.

U. S. Anti-Communist Congress, Inc., Washington, D.C., advised the Washington Field Office of the FBI on December 26, 1967, that on July 5, 1967, he was approached by three individuals who identified themselves as black nationalists. One of these individuals stated that STOKLEY CARMICHAEL is working hand and glove with SAL ALINSKY. This individual stated that ALINSKY is a Communist but that CARMICHAEL has not joined the CP.

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A leading CP, USA functionary as of June, 1966, considered CARMICHAEL as the new leader of the civil rights organization, Students Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, (SNCC), to be a racketeer who wears \$200 suits while in New York but wears blue jeans for his southern demonstrations and talks black power down south. CARMICHAEL's theoretician reportedly was HARVEY HAYWOOD, a CP, USA, member from the 1920's to 1959 when expelled and the same individual who during the 1930's laid out the CP Program which set forth the idea of the black belt.

~~(CG T-15, 7/5/66)~~ U.S.A. (u)

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SAUL ALINSKY is supposedly to appear at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, and is to be the primary speaker at the seminar to be conducted concerning community action by Negroes in July, 1967. The program will consist of ALINSKY's views concerning community action programs and techniques which can be utilized by Negroes in furtherance of Negro demands and desires in any given community.

~~(CG T-16, July, 1967)~~ ~~u~~

SAUL ALINSKY was the principle speaker at the Johnson C. Smith University Seminar, Charlotte, North Carolina, during July 24-29, 1967. Delegates from many sections of the country, all Negro, were present.

~~(CG T-17, July, 1967)~~ ~~u~~

A newspaper article in the "Kansas City City Call", a weekly Negro newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, dated November 3, 1967, announced that Reverend FRANKLIN D. R. FLORENCE did deliver the keynote address, "Negro Revolution: What Next?" at the second annual convention for the Counsel for United Action Committee on the night of November 3, 1967, at Wayne Miner Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri. Instant article described FLORENCE as being in Rochester for the ~~N.Y.~~ past eight years and one of the founders of FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today), an organization formed in 1964 by SAUL ALINSKY and the IAF of Chicago, Illinois. According to the article FIGHT is similar to CUA also organized by the IAF at Kansas City, Missouri. The CUA was formed about the early spring of 1966 following contributions of approximately \$127,000; namely, by three local church groups of Kansas City, Missouri.

An excerpt from the "Kansas City Star", a daily Kansas City newspaper, issue of April 25, 1967, reflects

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the following:

"ALINSKY said the CUA would begin an economic boycott against several Kansas City bakeries and dairies. He refused to name the firms involved."

V. MISCELLANEOUS

SAUL ALINSKY listed as secretary of the Chicago Chapter of League of American Writers in 1941.

(CG T-2, August, 1944) ~~u~~

The League of American Writers has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The name SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, 8 South Michigan Avenue, appeared on a membership list of the Committee of Racial Equality aka (CORE) in August, 1944. ~~u~~

(CG T-18, August, 1944) ~~u~~

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

(CG T-19, 10/20/55) ~~u~~

A characterization of the CCASF is located in the appendix pages of this report.

VI. DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of ALINSKY as obtained from sources and through a pretext telephone call:

(CG T-1
CG T-2) ~~u~~

Name	SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
Date of Birth	January 30, 1909
Height	Chicago, Illinois
Weight	5'11½"
Hair	180 to 190 pounds
	Brown and graying

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Eyes	Blue
Characteristics	Wears glasses and his right leg is shorter than his left due to a hip injury.
Marital Status	Married, wife, JEAN ALINSKY, Nee GRAHAM
Business or Employment	Director, Industrial Areas Foundation 8 South Michigan Chicago, Illinois
Former Residence	7241 South Paxton Chicago, Illinois
Present Address	Unknown at this time. ALINSKY, according to his office, is almost always in constant traveling status. Maintains home in Carmel, California.

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APPENDIX

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1. NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

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

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

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

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

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

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

A source on December 17, 1965, advised that the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) from March, 1962, to the latter part of 1965 maintained an office in Room 422, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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

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

According to a third source, as of September, 1965, the MCPFB was still functioning as the midwest organization of the ACPFB but was considering the possibility of dissolving and turning over its work and responsibilities to the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

This same source on December 27, 1965, advised that the MCPFB had ceased activity and had turned over its office and responsibilities to the CCDBR and for all intents and purposes was defunct.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SOCIALIST YOUTH
LEAGUE (SYL)

A source advised that the Socialist Youth League (SYL) began in 1945 when several militant members of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the youth organization of the Socialist Party, accepted a proposal that they become affiliated with the Workers Party. The first issue of the group's newspaper, "Youth Action for Socialism," in October, 1945, contained an article which indicated that "... Only socialism can answer youth's needs for jobs, peace, education and a fuller life... Our organization is the only national revolutionary youth group in America."

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League, contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL) which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the YPSL and the SYL. The new organization was named the YSL.

A second source on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

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CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET
RELATIONS, Formerly known as Chicago
Council of American-Soviet Friendship

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

On April 8, 1965, a source furnished information to the effect that as of March 11, 1965, this organization would be known as the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Relations (CCASR). MANDEL TERMAN continued to be listed as Chairman of the new organization.

During April, 1965, a second source advised that MANDEL TERMAN had arbitrarily dissolved the Board of Directors, assumed all financial and other functions of the organization, and was maintaining existing records of the organization at his residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois. The aims and purposes of this organization continued to be to work for peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR. While it claimed to be an autonomous organization, its program followed the NCASF and it was in frequent contact with the NCASF.

On November 5, 1958; a third source advised that in the early 1940s, MANDEL TERMAN was a member-at-large of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. TERMAN was in Russia in November, 1958, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

CONFIDENTIAL

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET RELATIONS

In January, 1966, a fourth source advised that the CCASR went out of existence in the Spring of 1965 due to the health condition of MANDEL A. TERMAN. The offices of the CCASR, formerly located at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, were for a short time carried at MANDEL TERMAN's home residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago. During the Fall of 1965 due to the defunctness of the CCASR, the CP of Illinois found it necessary to sponsor a rally honoring the 48th anniversary of the Russian Revolution under a temporary committee called "The Chicago Committee for American-Soviet Friendship Rally." This rally was held on November 7, 1965, and once the rally was held this temporary committee went out of existence.

The fourth source advised that as of the present time the CCASR is defunct in the Chicago area and any future rally to be held on the American-Soviet friendship theme will have to be organized by the CP of Illinois on a temporary basis.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 9, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-522

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Character RACIAL MATTER (RABBLE ROUSER INDEX)

Reference Reference is made to report of Special Agent Courtney B. Gerrish dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

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

~~CG T-2, an agency which collects intelligence information in the Chicago area.~~

~~CG T-10, T-11, T-12 who are in a position to know about the activities of Saul Alinsky and the IAF.~~

~~CG T-13, an agency who conducts security type investigations in the New York City area.~~

~~CG T-16, an individual who is acquainted with the activities of Saul Alinsky in Charlotte, North Carolina~~

~~CG T-17, an agency in Charlotte, North Carolina, who collects intelligence information.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

JAN 23 1968

TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

1004PM DEFERRED 1/23/68 GWG

TO DIRECTOR

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

FD-217

Racial Matter

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY. RM. (OO: CHICAGO).

G. G. Moore
KLM
Pa...
PC

BLUE STREAK EDITION OF "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", JANUARY TWENTY THREE INSTANT, CARRIED ARTICLE "ALINSKY HERE 'TO BLOW TOWN APART'". ARTICLE SET FORTH FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

SAUL D. ALINSKY BACK IN CHICAGO WITH PLANS "TO BLOW THIS TOWN APART". HE PLANS TO STAY HERE THROUGH SPRING AND SUMMER, TRYING TO RALLY FORCES OF PROTEST, PRIMARILY AGAINST MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY. HE RETURNED FROM HIS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK IN ROCHESTER BECAUSE CHICAGO WAS SO QUIET. ACCORDING TO ALINSKY, MAYOR DALEY'S THREATS TO GET TOUGH WITH DEMONSTRATORS THIS SUMMER WILL BACKFIRE. "HIS (MAYOR DALEY'S) BLUNDERINGS HAVE PUT CHICAGO ON TOP OF THE POWDER KEG THAT WILL BLOW SO HIGH DETROIT WILL LOOK LIKE A SIDE SHOW". ALINSKY ALSO CRITICAL OF OPPONENTS OF CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BUSING PLANS. ARTICLE ALSO REFLECTS ALINSKY FORMED "THE WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION"

100-3731-44
REC-731
~~157-84462~~

JAN 25 1968

END PAGE ONE

SEP 16 1969

Included in letter to White House and Attorney General: Date 1-24-68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-25-80 BY SP16SK/828

JAN 1968

JAN 30 1968 F10

S. P. C.

PAGE TWO (100-522)

IN CHICAGO SIX YEARS AGO.

ALINSKY IS SELF-DESCRIBED AS AN "AGITATOR."

CHICAGO SOURCE, RELIABLE, ADVISED INSTANT ALINSKY ATTENDED MEETING OF THE WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION (TWO), HELD NIGHT OF JANUARY TWENTY TWO, LAST, AT WHICH TWO LEADER CALLED ON NEGROES PRESENT TO SUPPORT CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BUSING PLANS. ALINSKY PRESENT AT THIS MEETING ALTHOUGH DID NOT SPEAK, ACCORDING TO SOURCE. BUSING PLAN CALLS FOR TRANSPORTING STUDENTS FROM PREDOMINATELY NEGRO SCHOOLS TO PREDOMINATELY WHITE SCHOOLS IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS. PLAN HAS RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY AND DECISION TO IMPLEMENT SAME HAS BEEN DEFERRED PENDING PUBLIC HEARINGS.

TWO IS COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATION ACTIVE IN WOODLAWN AREA OF CHICAGO WHICH WAS SUBJECT OF CRITICAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLES WITHIN PAST FEW WEEKS FOR HANDLING OF OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FUNDED DEMONSTRATION PROJECT INVOLVING TRAINING OF NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND YOUTH GANG MEMBERS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE (100-522)

SEVERAL YOUTH GANG LEADERS AND MEMBERS ENGAGED BY TWO AS INSTRUCTORS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED ON ASSAULT, MURDER AND RAPE CHARGES. SALARIES BEING PAID GANG MEMBERS AS INSTRUCTORS WENT UP TO SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS YEARLY.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Special Agent

RE REPORT OF SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH, JANUARY NINE LAST, CHICAGO SOURCES ASSIGNED. MILITARY ADVISED. *Memo* ~~LHM~~ *United States Attorney* FOLLOWS WITH COPIES LOCALLY TO SECRET SERVICE AND USA. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

b6
b7C
b7D

CHICAGO SOURCE IS CS-R

Qtr Mail

AM COPY BUFFALO.

JAN 11 11 50 AM '88

END

BAP

FBI
REC'D-TELETYPE UNIT

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-24-68

Subject is on the Rabble Rouser Index. He has described himself as an "agitator" and others have described him as a "professional anarchist." Information concerning his past activities has been disseminated.

Attached reports he has returned to Chicago and is trying to rally forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Daley. He is quoted as having made statements advocating racial violence.

The attached information has been furnished to the Interdivision Information Unit of the Department and a copy was sent to the Attorney General. Data being included in today's summary to the WLS:mh White House and interested agencies.

Gen
D

WCS/
msj

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/KDD/BCC/MAZ
ON 11/18/97
401 468

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DATE: 1/31/68

FROM : SAC, Detroit (157-856) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, aka.,
Sol Alinsky,
Industrial Areas Foundation,
Chicago, Illinois
RPI

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

(OO: Chicago) DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/lmw
ON 5/13/82 200,050

Re Chicago letter to Bureau, 11/30/67 and Detroit
letter to San Francisco, 7/25/66, both concerning captioned
subject.

The information contained in the last three
paragraphs, page 1, and information in the first two sentences
of page 2 of referenced Detroit letter of 7/25/66 was received
from [redacted]

Information contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of page
2 was furnished by sources of the Detroit Office.

Hereinafter set forth is a characterization of the
West Central Organization (WCO):

On 1/19/68, [redacted] who has furnished reliable
information in the past, protect, advised that the WCO was
organized in the Detroit area during the spring of 1965. The
aims of the WCO when it was organized was the preservation of
an area in Detroit located in the west central part of the city
and the general welfare of the inhabitants of that particular
area. The area which is the concern of the WCO is predominantly
occupied by members of the Negro race and the WCO since its
inception has sponsored demonstrations and circulated literature
in the City of Detroit relative to alleged discrimination in
housing and employment. The WCO in the past has also sponsored
and participated in demonstrations against the Detroit Police
Department alleging brutality on the part of the Detroit Police
Department.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-522) (RM)
- 3 - Detroit
 - (1 - 157-1112 (WCO))
 - (1 - [redacted])

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

See Index



BTED
(2) 1968 dlo

EX 101
REC-69
100-3731-45
FEB 2 1968
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/gag
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-31-88

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

b2
b7D

b2
b7D

DE 157-856

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL ALINSKY was instrumental in the formation of the WCO in Detroit and was retained by the WCO during its initial formation on a consulting basis. ALINSKY has appeared in the Detroit area on numerous occasions in connection with WCO activities and has spoke at several affairs sponsored by the WCO.

The WCO continues to be active in the Detroit area and at the present time is primarily concerned with the rebuilding of areas destroyed during the Detroit July riot of 1967. The organization wants a voice in the new buildings to be constructed, has demanded that the new construction be owned by Negroes residing in the area and that Caucasian businessmen be precluded from owning or having any financial interest in the new construction.

Detroit files contain no additional pertinent information concerning captioned subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

200,050
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/89 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop *BA*
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen *RS*
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Alinsky, 'Professional Agitator,' Warns of Chicago Summer Riots

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 — Saul D. Alinsky said the Mayor's response had stressed repression for, believes his home town is ripe for violence this summer.

Chicago's overcrowded slums, he said in an interview yesterday, have become "one mass ulcer of discontent." He said antiwar demonstrations would focus on the Democratic National Convention in August, and Negro pressure for better jobs, housing and education opportunities might explode before that.

Unless Mayor Richard J. Daley shifts from talk of forceful repression to negotiation, he said, Chicago will explode in violence.

"If this town blows," the 59-year-old organizer asserted, "it's going to make Detroit look like a sideshow."

Mr. Alinsky, who has organized the poor in the slums of many cities, said "hatred" of Mayor Daley as a symbol of an "oppressive white power structure" existed throughout the West and Southside Negro areas.

As a consequence, he said, rioting cannot be confined to a limited geographical area as it was in Detroit.

Lives in California

Mr. Alinsky has lived in Carmel Highlands, Calif., for several years. Except to visit the headquarters office of his Industrial Areas Foundation, he has been away from Chicago altogether for a year and a half.

He returned last week and plans to be here through the summer. He said he had come in response to entreaties from friends, priests, ministers and community leaders who hope he can help find an alternative to the summer violence they fear is in store for Chicago.

Black power, antiwar, anti-Johnson and anti-Daley spokesmen in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and elsewhere have threatened massive demonstrations at the convention. Mr.

Alinsky said the Mayor's response had stressed repression by force.

"Nothing will induce violence more surely," he said. "In effect, he is saying, 'you stay in your rat holes like good second-class Negroes should'. Like a little kid, he is drawing a line and saying, 'you cross this line and we fight. The result is a fight.'"

Mr. Alinsky said "picketing, open dissent and a lot of hell blowing around the convention hall is the essence of a democratic society." But he said he drew the line at violence.

Mayor Daley can solve the crisis peacefully, Mr. Alinsky said, by meeting with representatives of slum neighborhood groups. There are many in Chicago, including four originally organized by Mr. Alinsky's foundation. They have been unaligned since the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. pulled out of Chicago in 1966 and the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations lapsed into dormancy. Mr. Alinsky envisions a "coalition of fragments" to confront Mayor Daley.

To avert upheaval, Mr. Alinsky said, "the Mayor must deliver on substantial issues that affect black life, so black people will have confidence that he's finally on the level."

Lack of jobs is the most important problem, the outspoken Chicagoan said. Unemployment among the million Negroes here is three times the rate for whites.

"What we need is public works projects," Mr. Alinsky said.

He said the poor should meet with Mayor Daley and demand them.

"Put Johnson on the spot," he said. "Let us get some of the swag instead of Vietnam. Nobody there is on our side except Thieu and the people who profit from the war. The South Vietnamese people hate our guts."

FEB 2 4 50 PM '68

file
1-1
10/11/68
6/10/68
AKS
5/20/68

- 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 *1/2*
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date FEB 3 1968

FEB 2 8 11 AM '68

100-3731 -A

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 8 1968

55 FEB 3 1968

Return to Bureau

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (Your file 100-522) DATE: 3/7/68

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-3731)
Room No. 806-9&D Post in file and destroy 0-1 (For SOG use only)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY aka
RACIAL MATTERS

300, 350
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/13/80 BY SP8 BTJ/mws

1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

~~Reurairtel dated 1/24/68.~~

LHM in dictation
[Signature]

airtel letterhead memo submitted
 2. DATE report will be submitted _____
 letter 90-day progress letter

Reporting employee _____

3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

4. Status of Appeal Inquiry Investigation Prosecution
 airtel letterhead memo

5. Submit report by _____ (Date)
 letter 90-day progress letter

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

[Handwritten initials]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

March 14, 1968

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S), BY Ptc
DATE 4-2-80

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated
January 24, 1968, and captioned as above.

The referenced communication set forth information
received from a confidential source, an agency which
conducts security and background investigations in the
Chicago area, that Saul Alinsky had characterized himself
as a "professional radical" and has stated that "the
only way to upset the power structure in your community
is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most
of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make
them live by their own rules, you will destroy them."
He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves
to rub raw the sores of discontentment."

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/mw
ON 5/13/82 200,050

~~On~~ January 19, 1968, a second confidential source,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised
that Saul Alinsky had been instrumental in the formation
of an organization known as the West Central Organization
(WCO) in Detroit, Michigan, and was retained by WCO during
its initial formation on a consulting basis. Alinsky
has appeared in the Detroit area on numerous occasions
in connection with WCO activities and has spoken at several
affairs sponsored by the WCO.

This source advised that the WCO was organized
in the Detroit area during the spring of 1965. The
aims of the WCO when it was organized was the preservation

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

3-25-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/rg
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-14-88

~~157-8446-4~~
~~100-3791-46~~

XEROX
MAR 22 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of an area in Detroit located in the west central part of the city and the general welfare of the inhabitants of that particular area. The area which is the concern of the WCO is predominantly occupied by members of the Negro race and the WCO since its inception has sponsored demonstrations and circulated literature in the city of Detroit relative to alleged discrimination in housing and employment. The WCO in the past has also sponsored and participated in demonstrations against the Detroit Police Department alleging brutality on the part of the Detroit Police Department.

The WCO continues to be active in the Detroit area and at the present time is primarily concerned with the rebuilding of areas destroyed during the Detroit July riot of 1967. The organization wants a voice in the new buildings to be constructed, has demanded that the new construction be owned by Negroes residing in the area and that Caucasian businessmen be precluded from owning or having any financial interest in the new construction.

On January 29, 1968, Saul Alinsky was interviewed on the Jerry Williams Show, WBBM Radio, a discussion type radio program in the Chicago area featuring controversial speakers. During the course of this program, Alinsky stated that at the present time he maintains no permanent residence, and because of his trips to various cities across the United States, he has been living "from an airliner".

Alinsky continued that his desire to return to Chicago was solely for the purpose of helping the Negroes to organize throughout Chicago into groups which would then have elected representatives who would be able to meet with the "powers that be" to discuss various problems and their respective solutions. He stated that at the present time, Chicago is almost a void; that the Negroes have no one to represent them or their problems.

Alinsky repeatedly stated that the various news media in Chicago had misquoted and misrepresented his intention of returning to Chicago. He stated that he was born here, raised here, and grew up here and would not do anything to destroy Chicago, but rather do all he could to help make it a model city, which it should

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

be. He stated that he does not "plan to blow this town apart", but rather to organize the Negroes so that their voice could be heard through elected representatives, as is the democratic way.

u ~~XX~~ On February 15, 1968, the above mentioned first confidential source advised ~~X~~ that according to information currently available, Saul Alinsky does not maintain a permanent residence in Chicago, due to the brevity of his infrequent trips here, but rather stays overnight with various acquaintances.

u ~~XX~~ On March 7, 1968, this same source advised ~~X~~ that Saul Alinsky was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA, held at the University of Illinois Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Alinsky spoke before an audience of approximately 200 persons, all associated with the Medical Center as students, nurses or instructors. The topic of the meeting was "A Dialogue on the Inner City: Crisis in Black and White". Alinsky began with a history of the migration of people from the city to the suburbs. During the course of the speech, he repeatedly emphasized the need for people to organize. He stated that "one of the problems of the civil rights movement is that it's a movement, not an organization. It has no real power. The establishment just has to last through the demonstration. There is no mass based organization. The ghetto isn't organized and that's the problem. What is needed to change the whole pattern of Chicago is organization. Organizations are built by hard work, not by meetings and dramatic speeches."

An unknown female in the audience then asked Alinsky why he would not remain in Chicago, as stated in the newspapers, and help organize communities in Chicago. Alinsky replied, "We have other commitments all over the country. We're now organizing in eighteen cities. These are places where everything is funded and we've been invited in by the people."

In reply to a question regarding a possible riot in Chicago, Alinsky stated that "No one can say what will happen in Chicago or any place during this summer."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11/17/77
With reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, Alinsky commented that despite strict security, even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, "The president would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system".

The meeting lasted about two hours.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Region 1, 113th Military
Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 3/14/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)
SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (RRI)
OO: CHICAGO

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/lmw
ON 5/13/82

3-25-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/gg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-14-88

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Bureau dated 1/24/68. 100-3731-42

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

One copy each of enclosed LHM is being furnished USA, U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows:

First source, [redacted]

Second source, [redacted] (reliable)

SEE REVERSE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

Source advised ALINSKY currently maintains no residence in Chicago, but stays with acquaintances during brief stopovers in Chicago.

Sources remain assigned and Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent information developed.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
- 3 - Buffalo (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago

LRJ:cmm
(8)

XEROX

MAR 15 1968

MAR 15 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-109078

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b2
b7D

AGENCY: ACIS, OSIS, OSI, SEC. SER.
DATE FORW: 3/19/68
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

100-3731-46
806 240

LRJ:cmm
(8)

70 MAR 20 1968

CG 100-522

LEAD

BUFFALO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



West Elsdon Civic Association

March 26, 1968

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

REPLY TO:
[Redacted]
Corresponding Secretary

b6
b7c

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

500,050

1-1
ew

The West Elsdon Civic Association of Chicago, Illinois is a non-profit organization whose object is to promote the general welfare of our community and its residents and property owners.

In recent months, our community has been besieged by, an organization headed by a Mr. John Daley who is forming an organization named the U.S.C.O. (United Southwest Community Organization). Mr. John Daley is a protege of Mr. Sol Alinsky who is known as a professional antagonist. The West Elsdon Civic Association has reason to believe that Mr. Sol Alinsky, Mr. John Daley and persons behind the USCO are a part of a Communist plot to cause chaos and disturbance in the city of Chicago.

ls

Enclosed are ex-cerpts from various newspaper articles in the Chicagoland area, regarding the Mr. Sol Alinsky and the USCO. It does point out, the similarity of what Sol Alinsky advocates and the purpose of the USCO.

The West Elsdon Civic Association of Chicago would appreciate any information the FBI has regarding the above named subjects, and what action if any is taken by the bureau.

ENCLOSURE

SL 114 REC-69 157

100-3731-47
Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

West Elsdon Civic
Association

Chicago, Ill. 15 APR 3 1968

EJ:ab
Encl:(4)

Ack
wmg: [initials]
4-1-68

CORRESPONDENCE

CHARTERED 1943 TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY

STUDY THE ORGANIZATIONS....

from the white middle class neighborhoods to the impoverished Negro areas, local units of seven major religious denominations are giving their moral and economic support to an aggressive type of community organization.

The various religious denominations now see a need to develop community organizations to give the city dweller a loud voice in urban planning and allocation of city services.

The religious groups have subsidized and encouraged the formation of these secular community organizations such as The Woodlawn organization [T. W. O.] in the southeast, the United Southwest Community organization [U. S. C. O.] in the southwest, the West Side organization [W. S. O.] and the Organization for a Better Austin [O. B. A.] in the west, and the Northwest Community organization [N. C. O.] in the north.

Aid 40 Groups

The interest of the denominations in community organizations is evident in the amount of their financial investments.

Last year, they spent more than \$600,000 on 40 major community organizations throughout the city. This is almost half the estimated total amount from all sources spent on the organizations.

Six of the denominational bodies spent \$350,000 on community organizations thru the coordinating efforts of the 10-year-old Inter-Religious Council on Urban Affairs [I. R. C. U. A.].

Agency Goal's Change

Until last fall, the I. R. C. U. A. agency which worked in cooperation with the churches to pump money and manpower into community organizations was an informal independent agency.

Now it is the ecumenical office for supporting community organizations for the Chicago Roman Catholic Archdiocese, the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church, and the Jewish Council on Urban Affairs.

The I. R. C. U. A. grew out of the concern of Msgr. John Egan, director of the office of urban affairs of the Catholic archdiocese, and two other clergymen over the direction of urban renewal in 1958.

First in a series on church support for community organizations by TRIBUNE reporters Patricia Walker and Alex Smith.

civic groups, and local organizations such as PTA's.

It also can help the local minister find professional organizers for the new organization and hold seminars where the organizers can exchange views and discuss their organizing problems.

The council's "Directory of Community Organizations" lists 51 organizations. The Rev. Mr. Rannow said last year the council concentrated on five: the N. C. O., the Organization of Northwest Communities [O. N. C.], the O. B. A., the Garfield Organization [G. O.], and the West Side Federation [W. S. F.]

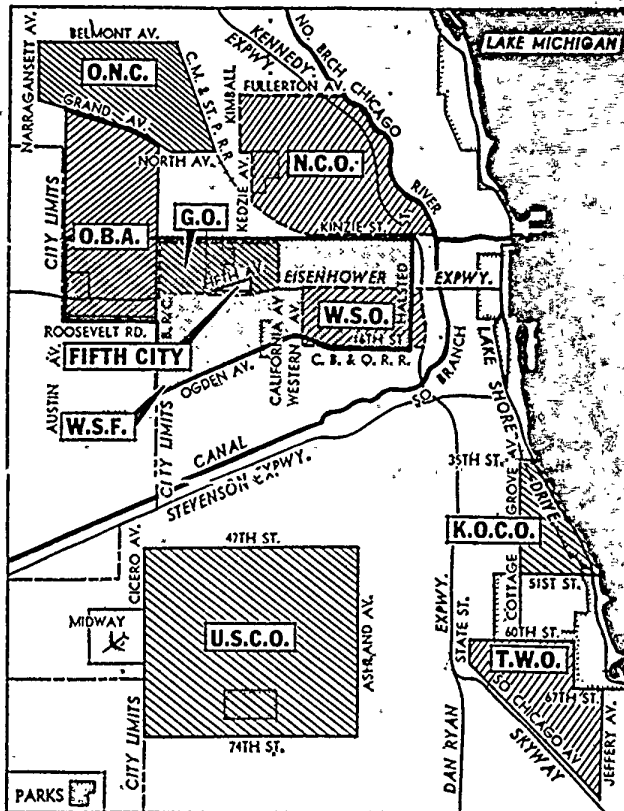
Open Housing Important

The I. R. C. U. A. has criteria which it uses to judge organizations before it gives any support. One of these is open housing.

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

"The objective of community organization is to make a livable community," the Rev. Mr. Rannow said. "Communities are changing all the time, so we've got to get the people facing the problem of race.

Maintain Community Standards
"Living in an integrated community is outside the experience of most people, so you



MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS—Seven major Chicago religious denominations are supporting community organizations throughout the city. Some of the major organizations are: the Organization of Northwest Communities (O. N. C.); the Organization for a Better Austin (O. B. A.); the Northwest Community organization (N. C. O.); the West Side Federation (W. S. F.); the Garfield organization (G. O.); the West Side organization (W. S. O.); Fifth City; the Kenwood Oakland Community organization (K. O. C. O.); the Woodlawn organization (T. W. O.); and the United Southwest Community organization (U. S. C. O.).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 200, 250
DATE 4/3/82 BY SP8BTJ/lmw

WHO GAVE THEM THE RIGHT TO CARVE OUT THIS AREA, FROM THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF CHICAGO, AND PUT ALL OF US UNDER THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE U. S. G. O.?

NOW THERE IS SEVEN (7) HOW SOON WILL IT BE TEN (10)??



Msgr. John Egan

CHICAGO DOES'NT NEED ALINSKY

PARENTS AND TAXPAYERS YOU READ THE FACTS, AND TELL YOURSELF,
IT'S NOT YOUR FIGHT TO RETAIN THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF C H I C A G O,
OR DO YOU CARE?

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE U.S.C.O.? WHERE AND WHO IS POURING MONEY INTO
THIS GROUP, IN AN ALL OUT EFFORT TO REPRESENT THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF
CHICAGO? WITH OR WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT.....

DO YOU WANT YOUR LOCAL CIVIC AND PROPERTY OWNER ORGANIZATIONS, TO
TO CONTINUE REPRESENTING YOU, AFTER 25 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE
AND REPRESENTATION ON YOUR BEHALF?

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING FACTS, THE TRUTH MUST BE KNOWN NOW
BEFORE IT IS TO LATE....

Chicago Doesn't Need Alinsky

Professional slum organizer Saul Alinsky has come home to Chicago, the path ahead strewn with scatter-shot rhetoric, the trail behind littered with schism and controversy.

Now that he is back, the question must be asked: Who needs him? The obvious answer: No one, certainly not Chicago.

Alinsky has been described as a hit-and-run salesman of agitation, a person whose ideology is bounded by his organizing efforts alone, not by the goals or aspirations of those being organized. The description is sound, and supported by Alinsky's past.

Alinsky has been organizing for three decades. His base of operations is the Industrial Areas Foundation, which he formed and which pays him a more than adequate salary. But his reputation hinges mainly on his work with The Woodlawn Organization, and it is a reputation that must be examined critically.

First of all, the area was not unorganized when he entered it. While he did draw other groups together, he achieved nothing more than polarization and antagonism. Most important

of all, TWO did not begin to chart a reasonable course until Alinsky stepped out.

The same pattern can be traced in Alinsky efforts from California, where he failed badly, to Rochester, where the common word now is disenchantment.

He has now described Chicago as a "damn desert as far as dissent goes," and indicated it is ripe for the Alinsky brand of upheaval. Certainly the fact a political convention is scheduled in the city would offer him hope for a success after a string of somewhat dismal non-successes.

Hopefully, no one will furnish Alinsky with support, if for no other reason than that he admits his type of agitator does not play fair. A really competent organizer, he said recently, is a "well-integrated schizoid," a man who presents the issue on a 100 per cent basis, while "at the same time, the other half of you is off in the wings knowing that it's only 10 per cent when the time comes for negotiation."

Plainly, on the evidence of his words and actions, Alinsky is well worth ignoring this time around.

(REPRODUCED FROM CHICAGO SUN-TIMES JAN. 1968)

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-47
57-9446-6

Last in a series on church support for community organizations by TRIBUNE Reporters Patricia Walker and Alex Smith.

Aggressive community organizations are developing in many parts of Chicago which seek to give residents a stronger voice in demanding improved city services and in helping plan their area's future.

The backers of these new community organizations want them to become strong and independent so they can, if need be, bypass the aldermanic system to make their demands known to city officials.

One of the more striking facts about these new organizations is that they are being encouraged and subsidized by seven major religious denominations.

Council Provides \$350,000

Last year, more than \$350,000 was supplied to these community organizations thru the coordinating efforts of the Inter-Religious Council on Urban Affairs (I. R. C. U. A.), the official, ecumenical agency thru which six religious denominations channel support for community organizations.

The I. R. C. U. A. is supported by the Chicago Roman Catholic archdiocese, the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church of America, the Chicago presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Rock River conference of the Methodist Church, and the Jewish Council on Urban Affairs.

The United Church of Christ, thru its support of the Community Renewal society, spent more than \$250,000 on community organizations last year. The society is a private foundation, formerly known as the Chicago City Missionary society.

The new community organizations now being supported by the religious denominations have a paid professional organizer with a full-time staff. His professed purpose is to organize the residents of an area to attach the causes of problems which the people feel prevent them from leading a good life.

Residents' Support Sought

These new organizations demand an allegiance from residents in supporting the professional organizer who works to promote better housing or community participation in the city's urban planning for their area.

Religious leaders are not confining organizational efforts, however, to impoverished areas.

They are attempting to organize the United Southwest Community organization in a white middle class area, just as they are supporting the Garfield organization in the low income Negro area of the west side.

List Participating Groups

The stronger organizations which the churches have supported in the last 10 years are The Woodlawn organization (T. W. O.), the West Side organization, the West Side federation, the Northwest Community organization (N. C. O.) and the Organization for a Better Austin.

They also have been instrumental in formation of the Organization of Southwest Communities, the Kenwood Oakland Community organization, the Organization of Northwest Communities, and the Logan Square Neighborhood association.

When asked if under the ward system of city government the aldermen or ward committeemen were sufficient to represent the people and to satisfy their needs and desires, Msgr. Egan replied:

"Theoretically this is true, but in practice it does not work. The alderman may be indifferent to the needs of the people,



The Rev. Donald Benedict ... will inform officials

or he may be opposed to their plans and desires.

"I believe the citizens themselves should do what they can for themselves without relying on the ward or the city," he continued. "This is the only way the political process, as we know it, can survive."

The Rev. Donald Benedict, director of the Community Renewal society, has similar views on the effect of community organizations on the governmental structure.

Large Project Planned

The society is planning a 2.3 million dollar project which will provide low income Negroes with money to invest in housing, education, and business in their area. It has not disclosed the area where the project, called Toward Responsible Freedom (T. R. F.) will be located.

Asked how T. R. F. will work with the aldermanic structure of city government, the Rev. Mr. Benedict replied:

"It depends on how the city wants to respond. We will tell the mayor, the department heads, and the aldermen what we intend to do. What they do is up to them."

Some Are Recognized

Some community organizations are beginning to be recognized by government

agencies as official representatives of their neighborhoods. For example, T. W. O. received a federal grant of \$972,000 for a youth training project for members of youth gangs last summer. The project has come under criticism lately because so called "instructors" for the project are gang members accused of serious crimes.

The N. C. O. has applied for a 2.9 million dollar federal grant to set up job training programs in its area.

At the city government level, the mayor's committee for economic and cultural development has formed a cooperative partnership with the Pilsen Neighbors Community council and with the N. C. O. and local business interests in their areas to create job training programs.

Seek Strangest Group

To initiate a cooperative partnership between community, industry, and government, Andy Bavas, the committee's community relations director, said, "We look for the strongest community organization in the area, the one which represents the most people."

THE NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED ONCE FROM "GLO" TO "U. S. C. O."
SUPPORTERS OF "GLO" NOW SUPPORT AND BACK "U. S. C. O."

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

157-8446-6 pg. 3

READ MSGR. JOHN EGAN'S TACTICS:::

DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THIS TYPE OF INFORMATION?



Msgr. John Egan

Second in a series on church support and subsidy for community organizations by TRIBUNE Reporters Patricia Walker and Alex Smith.

Many young, aggressive community organizations in Chicago have differing goals for their communities but bear striking similarities in structure and tactics.

Their similarities may be attributed to the fact that they are being organized and subsidized by seven major religious denominations in an attempt to build strong, stable communities within the city.

More than \$350,000 was contributed to these organizations last year thru the coordinating efforts of the Inter-Religious Council on Urban Affairs [I. R. C. U. A.].

List Religious Sponsors

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



Saul Alinsky

... he delivers results

Catholic archdiocese, the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, the Illinois Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, the Chicago presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Rock River conference of the Methodist Church, and the Jewish Council on Urban Affairs.

The United Church of Christ, thru its support of the Community Renewal society, spent more than \$250,000 on community organizations. The society is a private foundation, formerly known as the Chicago City Missionary society.

When a community organization first begins to operate, it usually works on small problems such as getting a playlot for children, or having an abandoned filling station razed.

When the organization begins to pick up support, it works on larger issues. The N. C. O., which is five years old, is conducting a campaign for a new Tuley High school and a new Peabody school. The Organization for a Better Austin [O. B. A.], tho relatively new, has opposed a local real estate agent it accuses of panic peddling homes in the Austin area.

Cite Tactics, Methods

The organizations are similar in their tactics also. They use letter writing campaigns, mass meetings, and in some instances, picketing and mass demonstrations to press their demands on city officials.

For example, about 40 members of the O. N. C. marched into city hall last Sept. 15 with a full-size coffin to protest proposed plans for the north-south expressway.

The N. C. O. held a mass "trial" last fall for landlords who the organizers said were not keeping their buildings up to city code standards.

Calls Tactics Distasteful

The clergymen believe residents have a right to use these tactics in demanding the attention of both private and public agencies.

"Sometimes the tactics that have to be used are distasteful," said Msgr. John Egan, director of the archdiocesan office of urban affairs and one of the founders of the I. R. C. U. A. "However, I do not believe they are immoral."

The clergymen owe at least part of this view to Saul Alinsky, a controversial organizer and director of the Industrial Areas Foundation [I. A. F.].

Alinsky Group Used

As Alinsky puts it, "Progress has always come in response to a threat."

The I. R. C. U. A. has em-

ployed Alinsky's I. A. F. to get some of its community organizations established and running. Altho he does not agree with all of Alinsky's organizational ideas, the Rev. Mr. Ronnow said:

"The I. A. F. has been the only consulting agency to take on the responsibility to organize an area. Alinsky gives you a nice clean contract. The I. A. F. can get into an area, get it organized, and get out. He delivers results."

Demand City Recognition

These organizations do not rely on the support of the local alderman to achieve their goals. They have demanded the city recognize them in urban renewal and educational planning for their areas. They have held hearings on complaints against slum landlords and the conditions of their buildings.

Moreover, governmental agencies have worked thru them. Last summer, for example, The Woodlawn organization received a \$972,000 federal grant to provide a job training program for members of youth gangs.

The clergymen who support these organizations feel they are necessary to give persons living in the city a greater voice in urban affairs. The clergymen can turn to the I. R. C. U. A. for help in building an organization for their area.

Acts as Clearing House

"The I. R. C. U. A. acts as a clearing house to find financial support for the organizations from the religious denominations and local churches," said the Rev. Kris Ronnow, I. R. C. U. A. director.

Costs for the first year's operation of a community organization range from about \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The I. R. C. U. A. will help the clergymen find a professional community organizer to work full-time at developing the organization. The Rev. Mr. Ronnow said a good community organizer is hard to find.

New Group Got Church Financing

United Southwest Community Organization director, John Daley, last week answered questions concerning the financing of the organization and his own background.

Daley was recently criticized for the secrecy behind his organization, was asked to identify the institutions that sponsored his work and gave the organization a budget of \$60,000 for two years. Other local groups found the secrecy suspicious and wondered about his ties with the Northwest Community organization.

Daley then gave a list of Catholic churches in the Southwest area that donate individually, and some Protestant churches that sponsor contributions from their regional or national bodies.

The following Roman Catholic churches were cited as supporters by Daley: St. Gall, 5511 S. Saver ave.; St. Nicholas of Tolentine, 3721 W. 62nd st.; St. Turibius, 5646 S. Karlov ave.; St. Bruno, 4751 S. Harding st.; St. Richard, 5039 S. Kenneth ave.; St. Mary Star of the Sea, 6435 S. Kilbourn ave.; Queen of the Universe, 3823 W. 71st st.; St. Justin Martyr, 1818 W. 71st st.; St. Rita, 6243 S. Fairfield ave.; St. Adrian, 7000 S. Wash-tenaw ave.; and Nativity BVM, 6812 S. Washtenaw ave.

Presbyterian churches that contribute are: Marlboro Presbyterian church, 2000 W. 68th st.; Chicago Lawn Presbyterian church, 6210 S. St. Louis ave., and Marquette Park Presbyterian church, 6458 S. California ave.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/3/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mw 222,250

THIS IS THEIR RECORD

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

RAID BY COPS FORCES CHURCH CLUB TO CLOSE

Find Gun, Whisky at Teen-Age Dance

The minister in charge of a northwest side youth club raided by police late Monday night said yesterday, "We will close it, perhaps permanently."

The club, called the Root, at 3260 Armitage av., was raided when a neighbor complained of noise. The club was holding a dance at the time.

Arrest 20 Teen-agers

Police reported they found a shotgun, several whisky bottles, contraceptives scattered on the floor, obscene expressions written on the walls, several drunk teen-agers, and one teen-age girl who was unconscious because of drinking.

Police arrested 20 teen-agers and charged them with being inmates of a disorderly house. At the time of the raid, there were no adult supervisors in the store-front club.

The Rev. Bruce Johnson, 29, of 1717 N. Fairfield, pastor of the Humboldt Park Methodist church, said the club would be closed. He said the club had been operating since November, 1966, and that there had never been trouble with the police before Monday.

"We started operating with the gangs in the area only 11 days ago," he said. "Before that, teen-agers had come from several Protestant and Catholic parishes in this area but we had not had gang members attending."

Asked about the obscene expressions written on the walls, the Rev. Mr. Johnson said, "In my opinion, that's their language."

The Rev. Mr. Johnson's superior, Dr. Carl Mettling of the northern district of the Methodist church's Rock River conference, deplored the findings of the police in the raid but said, "It's an excellent idea, what we're trying to do here."

Released on Bond

The Rev. Mr. Johnson was reached by telephone at home after the raid and asked to come to the station. He was charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house at the station and released on \$250 bond.

At the time of the raid, the Rev. Mr. Johnson was attending a church meeting. He said he had left an adult supervisor in charge but the adult had left the clubhouse for 45 minutes.

Of 107,669 major offenses reported in the City of Chicago in 1966, 38,291 or 35.6% of the total were committed in just 5 police districts.

2nd Police District	Wabash	9012
11th " "	Filmore	7884
3rd " "	Grand Crossing	7665
18th " "	East Chicago	6937
20th " "	Foster	6793

Wabash Police District ranked 1st in reported murder, forcible rapes, robbery & aggravated assault offenses.

Filmore Police District ranked 1st in burglary offenses and 2nd highest in murder, aggravated assault and auto theft.

Lowest of all Police Districts in total major offenses reported in 1966 was:

16th Police District	Irving Pk.	2259
17th " "	Albany Pk.	2972
1st " "	Central	3187
8th " "	Chgo. Lawn	3214
4th " "	So. Chgo.	3493

Of 512 murder and non-negligent, manslaughter offenses, 51% occurred in just 5 Police districts.

Wabash	65
Filmore	62
Marquette District (Not Marquette Park)	55
Grand Crossing	41
Wood	38

Lowest of all Police District (Major offenses and non-negligent manslaughter)

Chicago Lawn (Gage Park)	#1	← VS
Albany Park	#2	
Central	#5	
Gresham	#6	
Irving Park	#6	

Of 11,330 aggravated assault offenses reported in Chicago in 1966, 50.7% were committed in 5 police districts:

Wabash	1684
Filmore	1119
Grand Crossing	1019
Englewood	983

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/2/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mw

222,250

Fewer number of aggravated assaults:

Irving Park	#58	
Albany Park	#81	
Chicago Lawn	130	← US.
Central	142	
Austin	187	

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

REPRINTED FROM "METROPOLITAN REVIEW"

An article in the Chicago "Daily News" of April 9, 1962 showed that Alinsky and his organization were used in the organizing of more than thirty percent of the "social action" groups in Chicago. On the South Side of Chicago, Alinsky organized in 1961 a group known as the Woodlawn Organization. This group has been used primarily for promoting racial integration. Another Chicago group organized by Alinsky is the East Chatham-Marynook Area Group.

Alinsky has been operating all over the United States since 1940 and thus far has started forty-five organizations in various cities, supplying local organizers and promoting the selection of certain "community organization leaders." Alinsky has been known to be friendly with top ranking communists and has backed the League of American Writers and the Highlander Folk School, both of which have been cited by United States and state authorities as communist-fronts.

The fact that so few Americans are aware of the background and activities of Saul Alinsky is an indication that the liberal press does not give publicity to such activities of individuals on the "left." Alinsky's organizational activities, his background and the results of his programs are known to the police departments in the communities where he has set up the power structures. Once he succeeds in establishing his "super-council," his trained leaders are in a position to stifle criticism and label as "racist" or "anti-civil rights" protests which should be heard. Alinsky's well financed revolutionary program has been slowly but surely preparing the way for the complete power control of the United States through a consolidation of "People's Organizations." He will have them "fighting mad" and ready to fight unless he is able to frighten us into capitulating without a struggle.

The clergymen who are using church funds to hire the radical Alinsky to "solve" their community problems for them may well be financing their own destruction. Members of the churches donate to the churches for the cause of Christ, not the radical cause of Saul Alinsky. "People's Organizations" can hardly be classified as Christian endeavors. There are many responsible clergymen who honestly seek to solve the problems of discrimination and civil rights. But the Saul Alinskys make their efforts difficult for what is needed is responsibility, not "power structures."

Alinsky advocates the use of lies, deceit and trickery to promote the organizing and setting up of "People's Organizations" which are nothing more than groups of revolutionary activists. He states on Page 152 of "Reveille For Radicals," "Those who build People's Organizations can maneuver hither and yon and utilize many of the tactics discussed in this chapter and many of the people will later know of the use of those tactics (deception, lying, and trickery), but throughout this period never for an instant will the people

REPRINTED FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE

"WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1968"

Saul Alinsky, a professional agitator who has been active in other cities, recently returned to Chicago with the word that the city was too quiet and he intended to stir it up. One description of him is that, "for a fee, he contracts to come into your city and, so to speak, bust up the joint."

The great body of fine and decent Negro Chicagoans should combine with the real leaders of the colored people to stop these threats before they can be translated into action. These people have found homes here, their incomes are constantly improving, and their opportunities are expanding. They have the impartial protection of the law, and they are accustomed to peace and order.

Certainly they know that rioting and the destruction of property improve nothing and accomplish nothing, and that their best service is in contributing to Chicago, not trying to tear Chicago down.

Every effort is being made here to improve housing, education, opportunities for solid employment, and social communion. Interchanges of views can provide solutions to those things which may still be out of joint, but bricks and bottles and fire bombs will only destroy what has already been gained.

We are encouraged by Supt. Conlisk's statement yesterday that he sees no reason for major disturbances and is optimistic that racial amity will continue to prevail. Those who say the contrary and try to inflame street crowds should be isolated and denied the opportunity to try to foment disorder.

All of us in Chicago should unite in the conviction that Chicago, far from facing its worst season, is going to continue to progress toward a better day for everyone.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL CIVIC AND PROPERTY OWNERS ORGANIZATION:

YOU NOW HAVE THE INFORMATION THAT IS TAKING PLACE HERE IN YOUR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD, HERE ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF CHICAGO.. IF YOU FAIL TO HELP, EITHER BY NOT PASSING THIS INFORMATION ON TO YOUR NEIGHBOR,. OR BY SUPPORTING U.S.C.O., YOU HAVE NOT ONLY SOLD YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS DOWN THE RIVER, BUT ALL THE PEOPLE, WHO FOR YEARS, HAVE WORKED FOR THE BETTERMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THIS COMMUNITY, THROUGH ONE OF THE LOCAL CIVIC AND PROPERTY OWNER GROUPS, WITH DEDICATION, HUMILITY, AND WITHOUT A SALARY.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mw
200,250

April 1, 1968

REC-69 ST 114

100-3731-47
~~157-8446~~

J.C. Moore

b6
b7c



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BJT/whw
900,950

Dear

I have received the letter of March 26th, with enclosures, ~~from~~ indicating my reply should be directed to you.

In response to the request in this letter, while I would like to be of assistance, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

1-1
mm

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 12
APR 1 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - Chicago - Enclosures (3)

REC-D B12H06

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of or the United Southwest Community Organization, and no information identifiable with the West Elsdon Civic Association or John Daley can be located. Bufiles show that Saul David Alinsky is on the Rabble Rouser Index of Chicago and is the subject of a current racial matters investigation there. Enclosures include two alleged reproductions of editorial from Chicago Sun Times in January, 1968, concerning Saul Alinsky and the Chicago Tribune from February 14, 1968.

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

WMG:est (4)

Wright
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wmg

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

57 APR 12 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 Buffalo, New York 14202
 March 28, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
 b7c

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Class. & Ext. By SP8BJ/mw
 Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 Date of Review 3/28/88 5/13/82

022,050

[redacted] advised on March 18, 1968 that he has maintained records on SAUL DAVID ALINSKY over the past three years, based largely on newspaper items taken from local newspapers published in Buffalo, New York, relating to activity by ALINSKY in the Buffalo, New York area.

His records reflect that ALINSKY first publicly appeared in Buffalo, New York on April 27, 1965 to institute a campaign designed to organize the Negro community of Buffalo on a "grass roots" basis. As a result of his visit, a group known as the East Side Community Organization (ESCO) was formed for the purpose of raising funds with which to establish a community organization to be directed by the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) of Chicago, Illinois, of which ALINSKY was publicly identified as Executive Director. Since that time, ALINSKY made four public appearances in the City; one in May, 1965, two in May, 1966 and October, 1966, and the last one taking place on or about February 19, 1967.

On several of these visits, ALINSKY addressed public gatherings in local churches and on one occasion, addressed the student body of the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB).

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

[redacted] further advised that the purpose of SAUL DAVID ALINSKY's visits to Buffalo was to ultimately organize a mass community organization, which came into being late in April, 1967, and is known as BUILD

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/ROO/BJE/m-J
 ON 9/12/97
 4/14/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification~~

Retain 3-25/80
 CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/Scg
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3-28-88

ALL AGENCIES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) BY ROUTING
 DATE 08-27-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-48

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Build, Unity, Independence, Liberty, and Dignity). This organization has publicly claimed to have absorbed more than 150 small community groups and also claims to be the real voice of the Negro in Buffalo. N. 7

~~X~~ BUILD is presently engaged in a program aimed at achieving integration in the school system, the elimination of slum landlordism, obtaining more and better jobs for Negroes, and in attempting to dominate the selection of members of a committee to serve on the Model Cities program of urban development. BUILD has conducted campaigns to force the City of Buffalo to tear down abandoned housing and a campaign against several major businesses in Buffalo to force those concerns to hire more Negroes through BUILD as the exclusive manpower agency.

On February 29, 1968, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that SAUL DAVID ALINSKY has never maintained a residence in Rochester, New York. ALINSKY came to Rochester in January, 1965 to meet with members of the Rochester Area Council of Churches to work out plans to establish an IAF directed organization in Rochester, patterned after "The Woodlawn Organization" (TWO) of Chicago, Illinois. Subsequent to that meeting, ALINSKY was known to be in Rochester, New York on or about April 29, 1965, June 11, 1965, September 26, 1965 and January 13, 1966. On these occasions, he addressed public gatherings in churches and other public meeting places and conducted what [redacted] described as "agitation activities." ALINSKY was reported to have stated at one meeting, "Black people in Rochester are not going to ask the local power structure what they can have; but instead, would tell them what they are going to get."

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is a former key officer of the organization established by IAF in Rochester, which took the name of FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, and Today), stated on February 26, 1968 that the latter organization came into being in Rochester in early January, 1966 and is now in its third year of operation. Source

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

said he also associated with ALINSKY on several occasions during the early stages of the formation of FIGHT and heard ALINSKY speak. Source regards him as an opportunist, who relies heavily on agitation as a technique to obtain his aims. ALINSKY tries to enrage his opponents so that they lose their composure and capacity to reason logically.

As he accomplishes his objective, he spares no effort to publicize his success and claim full credit for his achievement. On the other hand, when he fails, he usually leaves town and moves to a new front. Source believes that ALINSKY is motivated by:

1. Financial reward
2. Personal acclaim
3. Sociological or humanitarian interests

Source added that many Negroes in Rochester feel that ALINSKY "sold them out" by directly negotiating with key executives of Rochester industries, such as the Xerox Corporation and Eastman Kodak Company, for jobs for the unemployed. This undermined the relations between many Negro groups in the city and local industries.

~~u~~ A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported on February 27, 1968 that he had attended meetings in Rochester, at which ALINSKY was present and he personally deplored ALINSKY's propensity for precipitating tension in any racially-oriented discussion.

When FIGHT was engaged in a dispute with Eastman Kodak Company and was trying to intimidate that company into accepting FIGHT's employment demands, source felt that SAUL ALINSKY was directing the moves of FIGHT. It was recalled that FIGHT had demanded, in September, 1966, that Kodak hire 600 Negroes immediately and that FIGHT would provide this number of applicants. During the struggle with Kodak, a leader of FIGHT proposed a "candle-light service" to be held on July 24, 1967 to commemorate the third anniversary of the 1964 Rochester riot. This

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

proposal promised "a long hot summer" in 1967 and threatened to have visitors take part from across the nation.

^u~~C~~A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on February 27, 1968~~X~~ that although he has never met SAUL ALINSKY personally, he knows that the latter is generally regarded as a rabble-rouser by many Negroes in Rochester.

The "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle," a daily newspaper, reported on August 2, 1965 that the "New York Time" News Service Reporter PETE BART covered a speech by SAUL DAVID ALINSKY before a group of clergymen in a college classroom in Claremont, California. NY

ALINSKY was described as a graying, heavy-set man, dressed in a sportshirt and baggy trousers and he talked to the ministers about "The Tactics of Social Revolution." It went on to say his message was tough and to the point. He was quoted as stating: "The only way to upset the power structures in your communities is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them, and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." ALINSKY also claimed that he has nothing but scorn for political and religious dogma and his comments about religion were generally sarcastic. He claimed he has nothing but contempt for communism and for "professional liberals."

The "Rochester Times Union," a daily newspaper, reported on August 2, 1965 that Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, had announced the termination of a contract with SAUL ALINSKY as a part-time lecturer in Sociology. A University official stated that the school had no complaint about ALINSKY's lectureship in the classroom, but there was a feeling in the community that he was trying to stir up trouble.

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

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

CONFIDENTIAL

York in late May, 1966 reported that ALINSKY promised the City of Buffalo that there could be friction connected with the establishment of an organization in Buffalo under contract with the IAF. He was quoted as stating: "Once it begins, the pressure can become very nasty. We call our shots, there is going to be controversy, since we deal in issues and all issues are controversial." He projected that his organization would be a mass movement and would bring about change through the use of organized power.

The "Buffalo Evening News," a daily newspaper, on February 20, 1967, reported on a speech made by ALINSKY on the preceding day at the Temple Beth Zion. He spoke of the present social revolution as similar to the American Revolution of 1776. He went on to say that "The days of simple mass demonstrations are over. The opposition knows how to deal with it. Success now depends on organization built within low income areas. This is the direction of the future. This is how the IAF works. In a riot, a community reaches a state of utter desperation, hopelessness, and blows its top. When a community becomes organized, it does not blow its top. We give it hope. If the only way to correct this absolutely sickening situation were to riot, I'd be for riot. We had quite a riot in 1776, you know. But it isn't the only way."

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 26, 1967 that GIL GREEN, Chairman of the New York District of the Communist Party, USA, visited Buffalo, New York in mid June, 1967 on Communist Party business. He brought with him a document which concerned SAUL ALINSKY and turned it over to the Chairman of the Erie County Communist Party. It was noted that this document was a thesis entitled "Saul Alinsky and the Failure of American Radicalism" by FRANK RIESSMAN, Professor of Educational Sociology, New York University, New York City, and was written in February, 1967. (S) (u) *lll*

RIESSMAN summed up his study of ALINSKY as follows:

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The radicals of the sixties have little to learn from Alinsky because he is not concerned with goals and trends, nor how to formulate new positions. His approach is essentially regressive; he is bogged down in the thirties mentality without the content and direction of the thirties, because he is not building a labor movement nor a new Democratic Party. His approach represents a lag with an emphasis on localism and form and is actually diverting from the real agenda: the analysis of new American and world conditions requisite for developing new goals, platform, ideology, strategy, and tactics. Alinsky offers sociotherapy (action as therapy) without direction, but action which has no direction ultimately becomes non-therapeutic protest. Essentially Alinsky's approach represents tactics without strategy, without program. An anti-establishment activism is equated with radicalism."

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL
DATE: 3/28/68

415

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18598) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (AGITATOR INDEX)
(OO Chicago)

DOCT: Australia
FEB 10 1971
By: Gal Def u
6-1

Re Chicago airtels and LHM memoranda, dated 1/24/68 and 3/14/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM, captioned as above. Also enclosed herewith for the Chicago Office are five copies of LHM. It is noted that previous LHMs in this case were disseminated locally to USA, Secret Service, and 113th MI Group, Evans-ton, Illinois. Extra copies are furnished to Chicago for dissemination to these agencies.

The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from confidential informants of continuing value, whose identity could be revealed and future effectiveness compromised.

Sources used in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

Confidential Source One

PRI [redacted]

Confidential Source Two

[redacted]

Confidential Source Three

[redacted]

Confidential Source Four

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CC LHM destroyed
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AGENCY: [redacted]
DEPT: ISD
DATE FORW: 4/3/68
BY: HEW/RSB

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (100-522) (Enc. 5) (RM)
 - 1 - Buffalo
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(5)



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CLASS. & EXT. BY: 11/16/88
REASON: 25X(1)
DATE OF REVIEW: 11/16/88
Class. & Ext. By: SP8BID/mw
Reason: FCIM, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review: 3/28/88
5/15/88

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Mr. Trotter	_____
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Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Updates Paine, Jefferson

Alinsky Is Modern

American

Revolutionary

By ROBERT ALT

Saul Alinsky is a professional revolutionary.

And the revolutions he plots and organizes are not in some obscure, strife-torn foreign country. They are in America. They are American revolutions. And after hearing Alinsky speak or after reading what he has written, one soon realizes that he is not some furtive foreign spy but rather a revolutionary in the cut of Thomas Paine or Thomas Jefferson or George Washington. Alinsky is attempting to bring the American Revolution of the 18th century to full fruition in the 20th century.

Alinsky goes wherever there is injustice being perpetrated and where he is invited. He has organized persons and groups in Chicago, Rochester, N.Y., Cali-

fornia and practically every state in America except those in the deep South.

His organization never proceeds peacefully. Frequently there are fights. Always the feelings run high in the communities he enters.

Northern Plantation

After Alinsky and his organizers showed up in Rochester—a Southern plantation moved north, as he termed the city—Louis K. Eilers, president of Eastman Kodak, the dominant community force in that city, said, "From what I've been able to learn of other Alinsky efforts, this one seems to be developing according to his pattern. An issue is picked. Community conflict is created by much talk, noise and pressure and the creation of confusing ideas."

William F. Buckley, leading conserva-

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

Page 14

"Grand Rapids Press"

Grand Rapids, Michigan

P. Oppose

Date: 4/21/68

Edition: Sunday

Author: Robert Alt

Editor: Werner Veit

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Detroit

Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/13/80 BY SP8BJD/mw

100-3731-
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58 MAY 22 1968

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76 MAY 20 1968

A newsman asked Alinsky how long he expects to continue organizing. "Oh, five, ten, twelve years," the 59-year-old agitator said. But he looked down and said softly and very seriously, "That is, if they don't put a couple of slugs in me before then."

To the students, Alinsky said, that the smartest thing a black militant leader could do today would be to exhort his followers to cool it this summer, the white population would be so frustrated it's impossible to predict what kind of a reaction would come about.

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

Following lunch, Alinsky had to hurry to catch a plane to Chicago. It would be only his fifth day home with his wife in seven weeks. But he was still very much in demand by students clamoring with questions. He was pursued even to the restroom.

But Alinsky didn't seem to mind. He came out of the building and walked slowly to the awaiting car. People flocked around him. Finally, at the car, a newsman pressed close and asked him if he was ever lonely.

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



PROFESSIONAL organizer Saul Alinsky meets with Grand Rapids Rights Leader Jerome Sorrels at Airbn.

Shrewd Awareness

But combined with this idealism—and faith—for he is still working—is a shrewdness and awareness of political realities. Alinsky understands power and the use of power.

"A leader," he said, "must be a well-integrated schizoid."

Alinsky has taken his ideals and knowledge into some of the worst ghettos of America and has inspired and instructed the people there to organize and utilize their strengths.

"Power," he said one time, "goes to two poles—to those who've got money and those who've got people."

Alinsky depends on people power.

People power has welded Woodlawn, a depressed area on Chicago's south side into a strong area that takes no guff from anyone anymore. Mayor Daly and his political machine are no longer able to dictate to the people. As a result,

Daly is extremely hostile to Woodlawn leaders. It should be noted, however, that there was no violence in Woodlawn during the recent Chicago violence.

Determine Themselves

The black community in Rochester, N.Y., no longer bows to giant Eastman Kodak. The people now determine their own lives.

Alinsky looks more like a teacher than a revolutionary—in fact, he prefers to think of himself as a teacher. He is about six feet tall, heavy and rumped. When he first met newsmen Thursday his eyes were expressionless and icy and seemed to say, "Okay, ask your questions and then get out." But after talking with him for a few minutes, Alinsky's demeanor took on the warmth of a grandfather. His eyes were very kindly.

At lunch, Alinsky reminisced about his early days in organization. His first attempt was organizing the students at the University of Chicago to oppose compulsory chapel services. Compulsory chapel services were eliminated.

Later, however, he moved into the big time "the arena of action," as he terms it, and led the organization of various Catholic ethnic groups in the back of the Yards in Chicago, an area made famous in Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle."

Carried a Gun

Alinsky said he'd taken to carrying a gun during the back of the Yards movement. It was the late '30's and Christmas Eve and he was driving home late one night when he came to a stoplight. The snow-covered streets were deserted and across the way a sign blinked, "Peace on earth, good will to men," on and off. Suddenly, machine gun fire burst from beneath a Christmas tree and Alinsky rolled out the opposite side of his car and shooting beneath the auto returned the fire.

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

Alinsky had always thought it would be hard for him to kill a man, but "I searched all around that pile of shells looking for a sign of blood. I hoped that I had killed him. But there was no blood." And after a pause, Alinsky added, "Until you're in a situation, it's really academic talking about what your reaction would be."

A young black girl asked him why he didn't spend more time organizing in the South. There are a number of reasons, he said, the primary one being that there are some very good organizers in the South.

Also, he added, "my temperament is not right for the South. If a sheriff down there murdered one of my people, I'd go down there and kill him."

Few Involved

As he picked over the small portion of cottage cheese he called lunch, he talked about percentages of people involved in movements, in successful revolutions. In Russia, he said, less than .05 per cent of the people were involved; in China, less than .00005 per cent; in America, 6.5 per cent; in France, 2.5 per cent. But while the percentages of people are small, their numbers were great and, most importantly, they were active while the bulk of the populace was not.

"In Woodlawn," he said, "about 2.5 per cent of the people are actively involved. But the rest of the people will follow them. Take the 2,500 people and tell them to go out and recruit 10 each for a demonstration and you've got a whole lot of people."

Alinsky talked about a school he's going to start, a school for training organizers. It will be a 15-month course

and will cost \$15,000. The enrollment fees will be paid by the communities or organizations. But a leader will be developed.

He talked about organizing the proxy votes of stockholders among the white middle class to bring moral pressure on company heads.

And Alinsky reminisced briefly about the persons close to him who'd been killed trying to organize. The realization of death, it's imminence, frees one to fully participate in the arena.

Cool It

He talked about non-violence. ("I'm opposed to violence and always have been. Except, except in self-defense.") as an effective technique of bringing about change. "For non-violence to be successful requires the other side to be violent. The smartest man in the South was the sheriff in Albany, Ga., who apologized every time he arrested one of Martin Luther King's demonstrators who handled them so carefully and gently when he put them in the paddy wagon. After a couple of days of that, the television boys packed up and went home. When Bull Connor let loose on the demonstrators, he made it an effective demonstration."

live spokesman in America, said of Alinsky, "For a fee, Mr. Alinsky contracts to come into your city and so to speak, bust up the joint."

Says Alinsky, "To a white segregationist you're busting up the joint. To a believer in the American system, you're putting it back together."

The mere mention of Alinsky in many city halls causes panic. And what city fathers hear is that Alinsky is not respectful of the status quo, that he wants changes, that things need to be shaken up.

Shakes Things Up

And when Alinsky moves into a town things are shaken up. A small revolution takes place. Leadership and participation in government is diffused. And when he leaves, the town is changed.

Changed for the better, because of the chaos and disorganization within a community comes organization and the rise of indigenous leadership.

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

In essence, Alinsky's method of operation is to enter a community on the citizens' invitation only, along with organizers from the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), which he heads, organize the people, develop the issues, and then withdraw, letting the people fight their own battles and win their own victories. Left behind, hopefully, is a strong community organization headed by cool leadership. The people have a new sense of their worth and humanity. They become participating members of American society.

Alinsky was at Albion College last week to lecture in the school's Jack Wolfram Foundation lecture series.

The students got a good dose of "Alinskyism" and an insight into what makes an organizational genius tick.

Values Are Clear

"When one of the democratic values reads the equality of men and that all men are equal regardless of color or creed, then it cannot be interpreted one way by some and another way by others," he said. The values of a free and open society "are clear and unequivocal. They are not debatable, and if through a so-called democratic process they are vitiated or eliminated, then we have the demise of a free and open society, or what most of us mean when we use the word democracy."

"It is then that we shall suffer what de Tocqueville foresaw as the major peril to our democracy, an egalitarian society that may look and have the forms of democracy, but is its very antithesis."

And Alinsky added in what is probably the best statement of his beliefs and aims, that the leader "is ever on the look out for clues which will lead to trails to the fulfillment of the values and principles of a free society. His is the pursuit of peace, justice, health, equality, physical security, and all those conditions which will permit the (examination of life) so that we may be able to get some idea of the meaning of our lives."

Therefore, democracy to him is not a political ideology or faith but is a means, the most promising means on the political scene to the achieving of the above described ends. To him, popular participation, majority rule, the rights of the minority, and all of our other constitutional rights appear as the most realistic process for the development of mankind to these goals.

"If the process should at any time be subverted against these goals—if a state should decide by majority rule that it will practice segregation and that non-whites are not equal to whites—then a leader of a free society would fight this democratic decision with every means at his disposal. Politically, he is committed to the belief that a way of life which provides equal political participation for all and diffuses economic opportunity throughout the populace provides the best mechanism and hope for the ultimate triumph of men."

Confuses Some

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

"The leader knows," he said, "that there are rare issues that are 100 per cent right and that most issues break down to injustice outweighing justice 55 per cent to 45 per cent. Knowing that people will not act on a 10 per cent basis, he is compelled to polarize the issues where our cause is 100 per cent just and the opposition is 100 per cent wrong."

The leader is aware, however, that the issue is not as he presents it and that when the time for negotiation comes that the bridge to agreement will not be as long and as difficult as it would appear from the stated public issues and conflict.

Alinsky is infected with an idealism so red-hot that one rarely finds it even among university students. He is in love with mankind and although he is not a poet, his ideas and feelings are of the same stuff Walt Whitman's poetry is made of.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 157-8446)

DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (AGITATOR INDEX)
(OO: CHICAGO)

Card Filed
Cards sent 00
will be filed in 5/9/68

RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

New Subject Change Delete **RESUBMISSION**

Name SAUL DAVID ALINSKY		FBI Number
Aliases		
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Subject also on <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RI	Race Caucasian	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Organizational Affiliation		
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Date of Birth 1/30/09	Place of Birth Chicago, Illinois	
Position in Organization Director	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern) Industrial Areas Foundation 8 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois	
Residence Address Unknown (Currently in travel status) 100-3731		

REGISTERED MAIL
2 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
LRJ/s
(3)

09 MAY 9 1968

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NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 2 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-25-80 BY SP16SK/82

RACIAL INT. SECT.

CG 100-522

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

ALINSKY and the IAF have been involved in many communities throughout the United States since 1940 in an effort to increase the opportunities of the lower classes. He has made numerous speeches on college campuses and before ministers throughout the country, advocating agitation to obtain better living conditions for the poor, and integration. ALINSKY has written articles appearing in leading periodicals relating to poverty, power and leadership.

He received extensive publicity in Chicago when on January 23, 1968, local Chicago newspapers carried articles referring to ALINSKY's return to Chicago to "blow this town apart", referring to such of ALINSKY's statements as "His, Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show."

ALINSKY, furthermore, has reportedly characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

As recently as March 7, 1968, when ALINSKY spoke in Chicago at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA, he stated, with reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, that despite strict security, "even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, the President would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 157-8446)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)

DATE: 4/22/68

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM (AGITATOR INDEX)
(OO: CHICAGO)

Cards filed
Cards sent OO
w/ attached 5/1/68
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RABBLE ROUSER INDEX

New Subject Change Delete **RESUBMISSION**

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PE

Name SAUL DAVID ALINSKY		FBI Number
Aliases		
Citizenship <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien		
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Date of Birth 1/30/09	Place of Birth Chicago, Illinois	
Position in Organization Director	Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern) Industrial Areas Foundation 8 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois	
Residence Address UNKNOWN (CURRENTLY IN TRAVEL STATUS.)		NOT RECORDED 11 APR 23 1968

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100-2731
~~157-8446~~

REGISTERED MAIL

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Chicago
- LRJ/lrj
- (3)

66 MAY 2 1968

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

RACIAL INT. SECT.
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

FBI WASH DC

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

AUG 7 1968

~~TELETYPE~~

FBI CHICAGO

328 AM DEFERRED 8/7/68 ERH

TO DIRECTOR (157-8446)

FROM CHICAGO (157-522) (P)

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY - RM OO:CHICAGO

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

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Lituh
9-23-68
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STARK
E. J. [unclear]

H. Q. [unclear]

ALINSKY, WHO HAS DESCRIBED SELF AS PROFESSIONAL
RADICAL, ANNOUNCED TO PRESS EIGHT SIX, LAST, PLAN TO OPEN
SCHOOL IN CHICAGO TO TRAIN ORGANIZERS FROM COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
IN TO USE OF PRESSURE TACTICS ON GOVERNMENT. SCHOOL WILL TRAIN ABOUT
FORTY STUDENTS A YEAR IN ART OF SIT-INS, BOYCOTTS, DEMONSTRATIONS
AND POLITICAL PRESURE. SCHOOL WILL BEGIN JANUARY NEXT. FIRST YEAR
TO BE FINANCED BY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR GRANT FROM MIDAS
INTERNATIONAL CORP OF CHICAGO HEADED BY GORDON B. SHERMAN, WHO IS
ALSO ACTIVE IN CHICAGO BUSINESS EXECUTIVES FOR VIETNAM PEACE.

ALINSKY, ANNOUNCED PLANS ARE RECEIVING LOCAL PUBLICITY.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

CHICAGO INDICES CONTAIN SEVERAL REFERENCES TO [REDACTED]

LHM FOLLOWS.

~~CORR LINE 14 WORD 1 AND 2 SHD BE ALINSKY'S ANNOUNCED~~

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FBI WASH DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-25-80 BY SP1 GSK/83

REC 45 157-8446-7

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100-3731-49
AUG 8 1968

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MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Alinsky plans militant tactics school

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/13/83 BY SP8BTJ/mjs

By Lois Willee.

Saul D. Alinsky, builder of militant community councils, will open a school here in January to train organizers in his hard-boiled methods.

He is looking for Near-North Side quarters for the new Alinsky Institute.

organized middle class. They make up three-fourths of our population, but



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

The goal, according to Alinsky, will be to help citizens at all levels participate in government by teaching them to use pressure tactics.

The new school will train about 40 students a year in building mass-based community organizations, both middle-class and poor.

Trainees will learn the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations, political pressure — the tactics Alinsky pioneered in Chicago 30 years ago when he formed his first community group, the Back of the Yards Council.

THE SCHOOLS' first year of operation will be financed with a \$200,000 grant from Midas International Foundation, headed by Gordon B. Sherman, president of Midas International Corp., 4101 W. 42d Pl. The firm produces automotive parts.

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

In 1960 Alinsky was hired by a group of Woodlawn clergy and businessmen to form his first all-Negro group. The Woodlawn Organization became the prototype for black, low-income community councils in a dozen big cities.

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

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

MOST AMERICANS today are virtually disenfranchised, according to Alinsky, controlled by political machines that ignore their wishes.

"Our democracy is in tremendous danger of being tranquilized to death," he said.

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

Groups with money will be charged \$15,000 tuition for each trainee, covering a 15-month training period. Fellowships will be available for representatives of groups without funds.

One area expected to send a trainee is Chicago's West Side black ghetto. Several community groups in the middle-

class, mid-North area also hope to pool funds to send a representative.

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

The only requirement for a trainee, he said, is commitment to a free and open society. We don't want to train organizers for the John Birch Society or White Citizens Councils.

The institute will also offer seminars in organizing for representatives of corporations, foundations and labor unions.

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

The institute's staff will include organizers now working for Alinsky and leaders of successful community groups.

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

6
W. J. Johnson

— CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
 — CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 8-6-68
 Edition: BLUE STREAK
 Author: LOIS WILLEE
 Editor: ROY M. FISHER
 Title: SAUL ALINSKY
 Character:
 or 100-522
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: CHICAGO

100-3731
 File-5

100-3731-A
 NOT RECORDED
 46 SEP 10 1968

61 SEP 11 1968

BT

ALINSKY TO TRAIN WHITE MILITANTS

Institute for Middle-Class Reformers Established

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Saul D. Alinsky, the professional agitator, who has spent a quarter of a century organizing the poor in the slums of a score of cities, is branching out. He announced today the establishment here of a national institute that will train representatives of the white middle class to be social revolutionaries in their city neighborhoods or suburbs.

Graduates will return to their home bases to organize militant pressure groups for social change.

This is the first effort of this kind in the United States, the 59-year-old Chicagoan told a news conference in the offices of the Midas International Corporation, maker of Midas mufflers.

The Midas International Foundation will subsidize the school for the first year. Gordon Sherman, president of the corporation, put the cost at several hundred thousand dollars.

Lack of organization in white neighborhoods can be as harmful to the total society as lack of organization in the black community, he said, adding: "We all live in our own ghettos."

More Alinskys Wanted

The time for picketing city hall and writing your Congressman is over, Mr. Sherman continued. "Something stronger is needed. We need constructive entities to exert pressure on forces that hold back social progress."

"Saul Alinsky is a master at helping communities discover within themselves how to serve themselves."

Mr. Sherman said the school would be dedicated to insuring that there will be more Saul Alinskys around.

Mr. Alinsky said that students would be screened for allegiance to such democratic values as justice and equal opportunity.

At least 25 organizers will have been trained by early 1970, he said.

Mr. Alinsky's abrasive tactics in challenging local power

structures to deal with slum groups on job and housing and other neighborhood problems have made him persona non grata in city halls across the country. But such active and effective groups as the Woodlawn Organization of the Negro South Side of Chicago remain as testimonials to his organizing ability.

A 15-Month Course

The training course at the as yet unnamed institute will take 15 months. The institute will open in October or November. Students will be sponsored by institutions, such as churches, in their communities, some will be ministers. Some will come from Negro and Puerto Rican and Mexican-American and Appalachian neighborhoods.

But about half, Mr. Alinsky said, will come from suburbs and other white middle class neighborhoods. They will return for organizing work under the aegis of their sponsoring institutions.

The school will be operated by Mr. Alinsky's Chicago-based Industrial Areas Foundation. He will be director, as he is of the foundation, and Edward Chambers, associate director of the foundation, will be associate director.

Others on the faculty include the Rev. Arthur Brazier, president of the Woodlawn Organization; Richard Harmon, advisor of the foundation's present organizing efforts in the slums of Buffalo; and Franklin Florence, president of the Alinsky-organized FIGHT (Freedom, Independence, God, Honor, Today) in Rochester.

Mr. Alinsky said that institutions in suburbs, ringing two unnamed cities east of Chicago, had already enrolled students for the institute's first training period.

Students will work seven days a week, he said, and it won't all be in seminars.

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

E. Johnson
J. Edgar Hoover
C. Casper
B. Bishop
W. Mohr
J. DeLoach
L. Callahan
S. Conrad
R. Felt
D. Gale
A. Rosen
T. Sullivan
M. Tavel
R. Trotter
Tele. Room
H. Holmes
G. Gandy

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/13/82 BY SP8BJ/mw

202,250

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times P.27
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 8-7-68

100-3731-A
NOT RECORDED

46 AUG 22 1968

100-3731
File 5-1
1264

54 AUG 23 1968

WHL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
August 8, 1968

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) BY etc
DATE 4-2-80

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated March 14, 1968, and captioned as above.

The referenced communication contained information received from a confidential source, an agency which conducts security and background investigations in the Chicago area, that Saul Alinsky had characterized himself as a "professional radical" and has stated that "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is to goad them, confuse them, irritate them, and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them". He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontentment".

Saul Alinsky announced at a press conference on August 6, 1968, a plan to open a school in Chicago to train organizers from community organizations in the use of pressure tactics on the Government. The school will train about 40 students in the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations and political pressure. The school is scheduled to open January, 1969. The first year is to be financed by a \$200,000 grant from Midas International Corporation of Chicago, headed by Gordon B. Sherman, who is also active in Chicago "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace".

The "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace" ^{711.} is an organization of prominent businessmen from throughout the United States which calls for an end to the war in Viet Nam.

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

A characterization of this organization is attached hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

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

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ON 12-21-87
401468

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45 JUL 25 1973

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ENCLOSURE

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~~157-8446~~
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/rg
REASON-FOIM 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-8-88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

One copy each of the above information is being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on July 18, 1966, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) was the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor CLYDE MILLER of New York, who solicited signatures to a Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963, the stated purpose of the committee being to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as amended.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in the NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CP had everything to gain by taking this position. LILLIAN BERMAN, NCRMA Executive Secretary, is not a CP leader, but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. BERMAN moved from Chicago to New York City, New York, in 1965 and continues to operate the committee from that city.

CLYDE MILLER, according to the "Daily Worker", issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A third source advised on October 6, 1967, that for all practical purposes, the NCRMA was defunct and that the CP of Illinois had no current interest in the NCRMA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 8/8/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (P)
SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM
OO: CHICAGO

Handwritten signature/initials

mb

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau, dated 8/7/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM, captioned as above, suitable for dissemination. One copy each of enclosed LHM is being furnished USA, U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Chicago indices contain no additional pertinent information regarding _____

Chicago continuing to follow activities of ALINSKY and Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent information.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is _____
_____ A second source is _____ dated 11/18/63. *(X) u*

ALINSKY is carried in Chicago's Agitator Index.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 Red/ace/mar
ON 9/12/97
10/14/68

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

C. C. - Bishop

SI 109

REC 17

12 AUG 12 1968

ENCLOSURE

100-3731-50
~~757-8446-8~~

LRJ:mew
(4)

Copy to ACSI, SS, TSD, IDIO
by routing slip for 100: crd 8-20-68
 info action
date 8/16/68
by emg/mwr

SEE REVERSE
ADD. DASS

RACIAL INT. SECT.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

STEF Sent

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/kg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-3-88

66 AUG 28 1968
2 77

CONFIDENTIAL

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FBI WASH DC

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

OCT 11 1968

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

156PM URGENT 10-11-68 LMB

TO DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO (100-522)

FROM DALLAS (157-1067) 1P

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

J.C. [unclear]

51

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, RM, OO CHICAGO.

[Redacted]

ADVISED OCT. ELEVEN,

J.C. b6 b7C

INSTANT, SAUL DAVID ALINSKY, MILITANT, DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, TO MAKE THREE SPEECHES, DALLAS, OCT. SIXTEEN, NEXT. WILL SPEAK AT NOON, BAKER, HOTEL. SOUTHERN METHODIST STUDENT CENTER, FOUR PM. NORTHAVEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ONE ONE TWO ONE ONE, PRESTON ROAD, EIGHT PM. SPEECH SUBJECT "BLACK CHARLATANS AND WHITE NEUROTICS." SPONSORED BY NORTHAVEN METHODIST CHURCH, THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, DALLAS; CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL, NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DALLAS CLERGY COALITION, SOUTH DALLAS COORDINATING COUNCIL, BISHOP COLLEGE, PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, SMU, AND THE CASA VIEW UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RECLET TO DALLAS DATED SEPT. TWENTYFOUR, LAST, ADVISING SUBJECT ON AGITATOR INDEX OF CHICAGO OFFICE. DALLAS SOURCES ALERTED AND ASSIGNED. MILITARY, DALLAS SO ADVISED.

100-3731-51
757-8446

REC-76

USA, SECRET SERVICE,

EX-101

6 OCT 16 1968

ST [unclear] E. Johnson

CHICAGO SUTEL DESCRIPTION AND COVERAGE DESIRED. FORWARD PHOTO AMSD, LHM FOLLOS APPEARANCE OF ALINSKY.

END

CC-MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1 GSK/228

61 OCT 24 1968
FBI WASH DC

5- [unclear]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 18, 1968

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

[redacted] advised October 11, 1968,
that Saul David Alinsky was scheduled to make three speeches
in Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1968.

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Saul David Alinsky is the Director of Industrial Areas
Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is
reportedly in constant travel status and has no permanent
residence address.

Alinsky received extensive publicity in Chicago, when
on January 23, 1968, Chicago news media carried articles referring
to Alinsky's return to Chicago to "blow this town apart." Alinsky
has characterized himself as an "agitator who loves to rub
raw the sores of discontentment."

The following is a copy of a letter and pamphlet
pertaining to the visit of Saul David Alinsky to Dallas, Texas,
October 16, 1968:

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-26-90 BY SP1 GSK/28

ENCLOSURE
100-3731-52
~~157-8446~~ 10

October 3, 1968

Enclosed is a brochure outlining the forthcoming visit to Dallas on October 16 of Saul Alinsky under the sponsorship of a broadly representative group of local organizations. Mr. Alinsky's well deserved reputation as a civic gadfly should assure a stimulating and provocative day.

You will note that his first appearance of the day will take place at a luncheon meeting of leaders of Dallas city government, social and political action groups, civic organizations, churches and schools. The guest list is being limited to about seventy-five persons to permit some exchange of views with Mr. Alinsky and the others present. This meeting presents a unique opportunity for Dallas citizens to bring together a wide spectrum of backgrounds and interests for discussion of the City's future in the light of the experiences of other urban areas. Your attendance at this luncheon will be a major contribution to its success, and we certainly hope that we can count on your presence.

A reply card indicating your response to this invitation is enclosed for your convenience.



For the Sponsoring Committee

Enclosures

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Schedule for the Day

Wednesday, October 16, 1968

Luncheon Dialogue

12 noon- Dialogue luncheon with leaders of
2 p.m. Dallas city government, social and
political action groups, civic organi-
zations, churches and schools.

Subject: "Assassination of Democracy"

Place: Baker Hotel, Texas Room

Admission: \$3.00 per plate, by invitation
only. Attendance is being limited to
O permit opportunity for discussion.

College Lecture

4- Discussion seminar with interested
5:30 p.m. students from all Dallas area schools
and colleges.

Subject: "Where do we go next—now that
the four-letter words are used up?"

Place: SMU Student Center, Assembly
Room.

Admission: Free, no reserved seats.

Public Lecture

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

Subject: "Black charlatans and white
neurotics."

Place: Northaven United Methodist
Church, 11211 Preston Road (north
of Royal Lane).

Admission: Free (donations accepted). Re-
served tickets may be obtained from
the sponsoring agencies or by tele-
phoning EM 3-2479. Reservations
not held after 7:45 p.m. when doors
will be opened to all.

11211 PRESTON ROAD
DALLAS, TEXAS

To

You are invited to share

A

Day in

Dallas

With

SAUL

ALINSKY

on the question

"Is Dallas Ready For Democracy?"

Sponsors—

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

Wednesday, October 16, 1968

ABOUT SAUL ALINSKY

Saul David Alinsky is a fifty-nine year-old resident of Chicago who, for the past twenty-nine years, has carried on his self-professed vocation of making democracy work.

Operating through his own Industrial Areas Foundation, he offers consulting services to the poor, the disenfranchised and the disorganized elements of society. At the invitation of one or more local groups, the Foundation will come into a community and effectively train those without representation in the ways and uses of economic, political and social power.

The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, FIGHT in Rochester and other similar organizations throughout the country attest the success of his efforts.

His activities have the inevitable consequence of shaking the security of the social and political establishment. Many see him simply as an iconoclast who wants to tear down a social structure. Others see him as one who rubs the sores of discontent wherever they may be found. His wide range of opponents includes Birchers, certain of the more flamboyant black militants, a few liberal theologians and all comfortable politicians.

In recent months, Mr. Alinsky has shifted his emphasis away from ghetto organization toward the training of the next generation of leaders to take over the task of reorganizing the city and its suburbs.

He sees many of these leaders coming from white, middle-class neighborhoods which, in his words, "are more alienated today than the poor."

Saul Alinsky's mild, almost professorial appearance only briefly conceals his rough wit and muscular logic. He is compelled to "do something" by his deep love of people and his unwavering faith in them. Yet, he deals with the world as it is.

When people criticize him as being a divisive promoter of conflict, he has responded: "Change means movement, movement means friction, friction means heat, and heat means controversy. The only place where there is no friction is in outer space or a seminar on political action.

There is no such thing as a noncontroversial issue, but compromise is not a dirty word to me. It's a noble word that sums up democracy."

Sponsors

Northaven United Methodist Church

First Unitarian Church —
Social Responsibility Commission

Catholic Interracial Council

Negro Chamber of Commerce

Dallas Clergy Coalition

South Dallas Coordinating Council
representing

Presbyterian Center

Urban League of Greater Dallas

St. Philip's Community Center

Bethlehem Center

St. Luke's Methodist Center

Mt. Olive Lutheran Church

Warren Methodist Center

South Dallas Methodist Parish

Other friends.

Bishop College

Perkins School of Theology

Casa View United Methodist Church

Student organizations of Southern
Methodist University including

The Campus "Y"

United Campus Ministries.

Educational Cooperative

The Student Center

for more information contact:

Northaven United Methodist Church

11211 Preston Road

Dallas, Texas

phone: EM 3-2479

or any of the other sponsoring agencies.

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following information concerning the sponsors of "A DAY in Dallas with Saul Alinsky," as set out in the foregoing pamphlet:

Northaven United Methodist Church

Pastor William K. McElvaney traveled to Washington, D. C. February 5-6, 1968 to attend a march sponsored by the Clergymen and Layman Concerned About the War in Vietnam. Reverend McElvaney was chairman for the Dallas, Texas, Poor People's Campaign March on Washington, D. C. during the spring, 1968, sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

First Unitarian Church

The Dallas Committee for a Peaceful Solution in Vietnam and persons interested in an anti-draft movement met at this church during 1967 and 1968.

Catholic Interracial Council

This organization was described as a pro-integration group whose members have participated in "civil rights" picketing in Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Clergy Coalition

This organization is described as a "new interracial minister's group" focusing on racial problems in Dallas, Texas. Reverend Wilfred Bailey, Minister, Casa View Methodist Church; Reverend Othan H. Lakey, Reverend Robert Wilson, and Father Dennis Lynch, Sacred Heart Cathedral are members. The group has stated it will not "keep the lid on" controversial issues.

South Dallas Coordinating Council

Don Paul Johnson, Negro male, is president of this organization. Johnson protested to the Dallas City Council the discharge of Fred Louis Bell from city employment. Bell is an associate and worker for the Dallas Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A characterization of SNCC is contained in the appendix section of this memorandum.

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Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including the number 5 and various scribbles.

SAUL DÁVID ALINSKY

Presbyterian Center

SNCC has used the center for meetings, and in May, 1968, SNCC literature, bearing a return address of 2604 South Harwood, Dallas, the address of the center, solicited contributions for the SNCC sponsored Community Cultural Center, which has never been established.

Urban League of Greater Dallas

The Urban League has supported SNCC causes in the Dallas area and was one of the sponsors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Poor People's Campaign march on Washington, D. C. in the spring, 1968.

Bethlehem Center

The center was the site of the SNCC sponsored Black Power Conference, Dallas, Texas, March 22-24, 1968.

Mount Olive Lutheran Church

This church furnished an office for the Dallas SNCC publication, "The Black Disciple".

Warren Methodist Church

A meeting of "Citizens for a Human Relations Commission for Dallas" was conducted at this church April 15, 1968. On September 8, 1968, a meeting of the "Black Citizens for Justice, Law and Order" was conducted at the church; the group purpose was to start a defense fund to protect those persecuted by prosecution. Several SNCC associates were present.

Perkins School of Theology

Students attending this school have participated in sit-in's and other forms of racial demonstrations in Dallas, Texas. On November 11, 1967, the school was one of the sponsors for a conference on "Urban Minorities and Social Justice."

Casa View Methodist Church

Reverend Wilfred Bailey is pastor of this church, active in racial matters in the Dallas, Texas, area. This church premiered a controversial film in September, 1968, "These Four Cozy Walls,"

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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which depicted the problems of this church in hiring Darius Thomas, a Negro male, married to a Caucasian, as an assistant pastor. Marion Ernest McMillan, self-appointed field secretary of SNCC, appeared in this film with Reverend Bailey.

Educational Cooperative

A newsletter publication on the Southern Methodist University (SMU) campus. The September 30 through October 6, 1968 editions announced meetings of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and that contributions were needed for the appeals of Marion Ernest McMillan, field secretary of Dallas SNCC, and Matthew Donald Johnson, SNCC associate, from ten-year sentence for destruction of private property, which occurred during a SNCC picket and boycott of the OK Supermarkets, Dallas, Texas, 1968.

A characterization of SDS appears in the appendix section of this memorandum.

[redacted] advised October 16, 1968, that Alinsky appeared at the Baker Hotel, SMU Student Center, and the Northaven United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, as scheduled. He advised that Alinsky made three speeches: "Assassination of Democracy," "Where Do We Go Next-Now That the Four-Letter Words Are Used Up?", and "Black Charlatans and White Neurotics."

[redacted] advised that there were no incidents, demonstrations, arrests, injuries, or property damage resulting from Saul David Alinsky's appearances in Dallas, Texas, October 16, 1968.

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

United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas;
U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas;
112th Military Intelligence Group, Dallas, Texas;
Office of Special Investigations, Dallas, Texas;
Naval Investigative Service Office, Dallas, Texas.

APPENDIX

1

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

APPENDIX

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FBI

Date: 10/18/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

*1 cc Cinn Div 6-7452
912- per 10-30-68
1 cc Ben 6-7452*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-1067) (RUC)
SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM *SAUL ALINSKY*
OO-CHICAGO
Remytel 10/11/68. *2049*

*DR 1
M (6) 10-18-68
E (6) 10-18-68
2*

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Five copies are enclosed for Chicago. Two copies of the LHM are being sent to U. S. Secret Service and 112th MIG, Dallas; and one copy each is being sent to NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana; OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma; and USA, Fort Worth, Texas.

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The confidential source utilized in the LHM is _____ contacted by SA FRANCIS M. HENWOOD on 10/14/68.

The following individuals were notified of the contents of the LHM on the dates and times indicated:

_____ 112th MIG, Dallas, Texas,
10/11/68 - 10:35 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:35 AM

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_____ NISO, Dallas, Texas,
10/11/68 - 10:42 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:39 AM

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (100-522) (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 3 - Dallas (1 - 157-1067)
(1 - 157-387)
(1 - 157-55)

*REC 11 157-8446-10
100-3731-52
10 OCT 23 1968*

FMH/jc
(8)

Oct 53 11 21 AM 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1 GSK/BJG

AGENCY: AGSI, SEC. SERV. I

Fuller
RACIAL INT. SECT.

DEPT: ISD, CRD. 7.070

HOW FORW?

DATE FORW 10/25/68

BY: Sent *emj/mmt* M Per

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 cc: 802 940

FOR _____
SECTION

DL 157-1067

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[redacted] OSI, Dallas, Texas,
10/11/68 - 10:46 AM; 10/17/68 - 9:43 AM

[redacted] U. S. Secret Service,
Dallas, Texas, 10/11/68 - 10:55 AM;
10/17/68 - 9:56 AM

AUSA [redacted] Dallas, Texas,
10/11/68 - 11:01 AM; 10/17/68 - 10:00 AM.

This investigation is being closed in the Dallas Division. ALINSKY is scheduled to speak at the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas, 2/19/69. This investigation will be reopened 2/1/69, to cover that engagement.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile: 157-8446)

DATE: November 22, 1968

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO 100-522

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
Agitator Index

Card UTD
Card sent OO
w/1 dated 12/2/68
b/r

OO:CHICAGO **RABBLE ROUSER INDEX**

New Subject Change Delete

Name		FBI Number	
Aliases			
Citizenship <input type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien			
Subject also on <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> RI		Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Organizational Affiliation			
<input type="checkbox"/> 01 ANP	<input type="checkbox"/> 07 KLAN	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 PLP	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 SNCC
<input type="checkbox"/> 02 AVN	<input type="checkbox"/> 08 LA	<input type="checkbox"/> 13 PRN	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 SWP
<input type="checkbox"/> 03 BNAT	<input type="checkbox"/> 09 MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 14 RAM	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 WWP
<input type="checkbox"/> 04 BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 NOI	<input type="checkbox"/> 15 SCLC	<input type="checkbox"/> 99 MISC (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> 05 COM	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 NSRP	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 SDS	
<input type="checkbox"/> 06 CORE			
Date of Birth		Place of Birth	
Position in Organization		Occupation, Business Address (Show Name of Employing Concern)	
		<p style="text-align: center;">157-8776- 100-3731</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOT RECORDED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">18 NOV 25 1968</p>	
Residence Address			
Outer Drive East Apartments, apt. 3312, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (Constant travel status)			

2 - ENCLOSURE DETACHED AND HANDLED SEPARATELY

REGISTERED MAIL
2-Bureau enc. 2
1-Chicago

ARS:GAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-26-80 BY SP16SK/...

56 DEC 5 1968

RACIAL AND SECT.
STAT. SECT.

E. J. Johnson



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 22, 1968

Chicago, Illinois

SS

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 157-8446

Chicago 100-522

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

REFERENCE: Memo dated January 9, 1968

Jar

Referenced communication contained subject's residence and/or employment address. A recent change has been determined and is being set forth below (change only specified):

Residence: Outer Drive East Apartments, apt. 3312, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (Current travel status)

Employment:

FD-397 sent to State for new card. mps

157-8446-

100-3731

NOT RECORDED

18 NOV 25 1968

Copy to Secret Service
by routing slip for
 info action
date 11/27/68
by EMJ/mal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-26-80 BY SP1 GSK/82

RACIAL INT. SECT.
J. Johnson

54 DEC 2 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 7, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

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

I. BACKGROUND

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) BY etc

DATE 4-2-80

Residence

A confidential source with whom insufficient
contact has been made in order to establish his reliability,
but who is in a position to have such information,
advised on November 21, 1968, and again on December 18, 1968,
Alinsky maintains Apartment Number 3312, Outer Drive,
East Apartments, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago. The
source advised that Alinsky remains in a constant travel
status and is in Chicago very infrequently.

ILL.

Credit and Criminal

Records of the Chicago Credit Bureau and Chicago
Police Department, were reviewed on December 19, 1968,
and no additional information was obtained.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BTJ/mw
ON 5/18/80 330, 350

The Blue Streak edition of the "Chicago Daily
News", January 23, 1968, carried an article entitled
"Alinsky Here to Blow Town Apart." The article set
forth the following information:

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

3-28-81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1GSK/ry
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-7-89

100-3731-53
~~157-8446-1~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with plans to "blow this town apart". He plans to stay here through the Spring and Summer, trying to rally the forces of protest, primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley. He returned from his organizational work in Rochester, New York because Chicago was so quiet. According to Alinsky, Mayor Daley's threats to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire. "His, Mayor Daley's, blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high, Detroit will look like a side show." Alinsky was also critical of opponents of the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. The article also reflects that Alinsky formed "The Woodlawn Organization" in Chicago six years ago.

1 A Chicago Police Department (PD) source advised on January 10, 1968, that Saul Alinsky has characterized himself as "a professional radical" and has stated "the only way to upset the power structure in your community is goad them, confuse them, irritate them and most of all, make them live by their own rules. If you make them live by their own rules, you will destroy them." He has also referred to himself as an "agitator who loves to rub raw the sores of discontent."

u x A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 23, 1968, that Alinsky had attended a meeting of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) held on the night of January 22, 1968, at which the TWO leader called on Negroes to support the Chicago Board of Education school busing plans. Alinsky, according to this source, was present at this meeting but did not speak.

The above mentioned PD source advised on January 10, 1968, that TWO is a community improvement organization active in the Woodlawn area of Chicago. The organizers of TWO claim they can solve problems of the Woodlawn area through militant social action. The area is a slum ridden largely Negro populated area on Chicago's South Side.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

TWO has been the subject of critical newspaper articles within the past few weeks for handling of an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) funded demonstration project, involving the training of Negro high school drop-outs and youth gang members. Several youth gang members and leaders engaged by TWO as instructors have been arrested on assault, murder and rape charges. The salaries being paid the gang members as instructors went up to \$6,000 yearly.

On January 29, 1968, Saul Alinsky was interviewed on the Jerry Williams Show, WBBM Radio, a discussion type radio program in the Chicago area featuring controversial speakers. During the course of this program, Alinsky stated that at the present time he maintains no permanent residence, and because of his trips to various cities across the United States, he has been living "from an airliner".

Alinsky continued that his desire to return to Chicago was solely for the purpose of helping the Negroes to organize throughout Chicago into groups which would then have elected representatives who would be able to meet with the "powers that be" to discuss various problems and their respective solutions. He stated that at the present time, Chicago is almost a void; that the Negroes have no one to represent them or their problems.

Alinsky repeatedly stated that the various news media in Chicago had misquoted and misrepresented his intention of returning to Chicago. He stated that he was born here, raised here, and grew up here and would not do anything to destroy Chicago, but rather do all he could to help make it a model city, which it should be.

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

He stated that he does not "plan to blow this town apart", but rather to organize the Negroes so that their voice could be heard through elected representatives, as is the democratic way.

On March 7, 1968, the PD source advised that Saul Alinsky was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Medical Center of the YMCA held at the University of Illinois Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Alinsky spoke before an audience of approximately 200 persons, all associated with the Medical Center as students, nurses or instructors. The topic of the meeting was "A Dialogue on the Inner City: Crisis in Black and White." Alinsky began with a history of the migration of people from the city to the suburbs. During the course of the speech, he repeatedly emphasized the need for people to organize. He stated that "one of the problems of the civil rights movement is that it's a movement, not an organization. It has no real power. The establishment just has to last through the demonstration. There is no mass based organization. The ghetto isn't organized and that's the problem. What is needed to change the whole patter of Chicago is organization. Organizations are built by hard work, not by meetings and dramatic speeches."

An unknown female in the audience then asked Alinsky why he would not remain in Chicago, as stated in the newspapers, and help organize communities in Chicago. Alinsky replied, "We have other commitments all over the country. We're now organizing in eighteen cities. These are places where everything is funded and we've been invited in by the people."

In reply to a question regarding a possible riot in Chicago, Alinsky stated that "No one can say what will happen in Chicago or any place during this summer."

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

With reference to President Lyndon B. Johnson's anticipated visit to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention, Alinsky commented that despite strict security, even if tanks were lining the streets and helicopters landing on rooftops, "The president would be safer to take a sub through the sewer system".

The meeting lasted about two hours.

On May 9, 1968, [redacted] advised that Saul Alinsky had appeared at Northwestern University on May 7, 1968, where he spoke before an audience of approximately 300 persons in Tech auditorium, Northwestern University campus.

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Alinsky started out by saying that he had not come to Northwestern University to make a speech and would rather have a question and answer session. During this session, he made the following comments:

Alinsky stated that the tactics being used in the protests against discrimination were "a mere pittance compared to the violence that the white society has inflicted on the blacks all these years". It seems to me, " he continued, "that the seizure of property at universities when contrasted with the violence of discrimination in the past is really not so out of line." He said that the job ahead for the community organizations he has founded in cities such as Kansas City, Rochester and Chicago is to organize blacks, Mexican whites, Puerto Ricans and Appalachian whites into communities which can "move from have-nots to haves, from getting to keeping" equality. "There are certain things in life, like equality, that can't be legislated and can't be given but must be gotten through power." Alinsky continued that the term "black power" is "frightening to whites because we have made black a synonym for everything evil and wrong. We've picked the Uncle Toms to represent the blacks when we really can't have Negro representation until the Negro community is organized enough through black power to elect its representatives."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

On May 16, 1968, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) attended an open meeting sponsored by the Chicago Circle Discussions Committee (CCDC) at Lecture Center A-1 University of Illinois, Circle Campus. Alinsky was the invited speaker before approximately 450 students, most of whom were students at the school.

Alinsky started by making a few general statements, such as "The recent events which have taken place in Chicago and in some other cities, referring to the riots, are thought of by many to be enormous insurrections, whereas these are 'bush-league' type incidents compared to the violence that the 'establishment' has inflicted on the blacks all these years". He stated that difference groups are being formed throughout the United States, even on university campuses, which are "too-far out". He said that these groups want to change things and their cry is to "burn it down", but when asked what they would put up in its place, they say that this question does not concern them, and are stymied, left to spiritual sorrow, whatever that may be. He said that this is not the proper way. "We have to start with things as they are, not burn them down, but rather organize, and make ourselves powerful so that we might be heard and thereby treated as equal." He then turned the session over to a question and answer type meeting.

Saul Alinsky announced at a press conference on August 6, 1968, a plan to open a school in Chicago to train organizers from community organizations in the use of pressure tactics on the Government. The school will train about 40 students in the art of sit-ins, boycotts, demonstrations and political pressure. The school is scheduled to open January, 1969. The first year is to be financed by a \$200,000 grant from Midas International Corporation of Chicago, headed by Gordon B. Sherman, who is IL also active in Chicago "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace".

GORDON SHERMAN

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SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The "Business Executives for Viet Nam Peace" is an organization of prominent businessmen from throughout the United States which calls for an end to the war in Viet Nam.

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

A characterization of this organization is attached hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

[redacted] advised October 11, 1968, that Saul David Alinsky was scheduled to make three speeches in Dallas, Texas, on October 16, 1968.

Saul David Alinsky is the Director of Industrial Areas Foundation, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who is reportedly in constant travel status and has no permanent residence address.

[redacted] advised October 16, 1968, that Alinsky appeared at the Baker Hotel, Southern Methodist University Student Center, and the Northaven United Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, as scheduled. He advised that Alinsky made three speeches: "Assassination of Democracy," "Where Do We Go Next-Now That the Four Letter Words Are Used Up?", and "Black Charlatans and White Neurotics."

[redacted] advised that there were no incidents, demonstrations, arrests, injuries, or property damage resulting from Saul David Alinsky's appearances in Dallas, Texas, October 16, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY

The following agencies are being furnished
a copy of this memorandum:

United States Secret Service, Chicago

United States Naval Investigative Service, Chicago

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on July 18, 1966, that the National Committee for Repeal of the McCarran Act (NCRMA) was the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor CLYDE MILLER of New York, who solicited signatures to a Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963, the stated purpose of the committee being to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as amended.

A second source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in the NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval, and the CP took the position that the committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CP had everything to gain by taking this position. LILLIAN BERMAN, NCRMA Executive Secretary, is not a CP leader, but knowingly accepts support and advice from the CP leadership on behalf of this committee. BERMAN moved from Chicago to New York City, New York, in 1965 and continues to operate the committee from that city.

CLYDE MILLER, according to the "Daily Worker", issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A third source advised on October 6, 1967, that for all practical purposes, the NCRMA was defunct and that the CO of Illinois had no current interest in the NCRMA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8446)

DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-522) (C)

*0-17 Cg
Re 136
9-12-69 mt*

SUBJECT: SAUL DAVID ALINSKY
RM

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8BJ/IMW
ON 5/18/82 BY 303,250

3-26-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/200
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-7-89

Re Chicago summary report of SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH, 1/9/68; Chicago airtel and Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) 1/24/68; Chicago airtel and LHM 3/14/68; Springfield letter to Chicago, 4/25/68; Springfield airtel 8/8/68; Dallas airtel and LHM 10/18/68 all captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Office of Special Investigations, all Chicago and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source is [redacted] (protect requested). [redacted] (protect requested). The second confidential source is [redacted] and the third confidential source is [redacted].

This matter is being placed in a closed status, but inasmuch as ALINSKY is included on the Agitator Index of the Chicago Office the periodic reopening will be conducted to verify residence and employment and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent changes.

note
cc to: Austria
REQ. REC. 1/21/69
FEB 10 1971
ANG.
BY: pac sep G-1
Saul Alinsky

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
SER. DISSEMIN. REG. 43

EX-103

100-3731-53

11 JAN 10 1969

2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
2 - Chicago

ARS:svm
(4)

AGENCY: ASST. DIR., SEC. SERV., OEO,
ISD, IDIU

DATE: 1/16/69
BY: Emj/mw

RACIAL INT. SECT.



56 JAN 17 1969

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

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