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LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES

A number of investigations had reportedly been conducted concerning the allegations that WILLIAM LILLIAN and his brother, AL LILLIAN, operated in illegal liquor traffic along the Jersey shore. These investigations apparently met with little success and the brothers continued their operations until AL LILLIAN was murdered. Immediately after this murder, WILLIAM LILLIAN entered into the cigarette vending machine business with a company known as the Public Service Tobacco Company and became the largest operator of this type business in the area. In his operations he was supposed to have employed some of the members of ZWILLMAN's gang. At the height of his business LILLIAN was taken out one night and given a severe beating. Shortly thereafter, the company was purchased from LILLIAN and it was rumored that ZWILLMAN threatened to kill him if he did not give up the business.

The Public Service Tobacco Company was then operated as a corporation, the incorporators being "JERRY" CATENA, "DOC" ROSEN, and ABNER ZWILLMAN. The business continued under this particular setup for some time after which ZWILLMAN transferred his stock to CATENA. The stock was then reportedly transferred back to ZWILLMAN.

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The offices of the Public Service Tobacco Company are located at 1464 North Broad Street, Hillside, New Jersey. ZWILLMAN reportedly goes to these offices sometime during the morning and remains there most of the day. It has been advised that these offices are used as a meeting place for numerous racketeers in the New York and New Jersey area.

Information has been received that MICHAEL LASCARI, in 1955, advised that he was employed as Manager of the

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Federal Automatic Company, 34 Evans Terminal, Hillside, New Jersey, and also as Manager of the Public Service Tobacco Company. He stated that his income from the above employments was \$26,000.00 per year. It was also reported at the time that an official of the Hillside National Bank, Hillside, New Jersey, identified LASCARI as the Manager of the above named firms and stated in addition that the President of both these firms is ABNER ZWILLMAN.

In 1946 LASCARI reportedly stated that he was the "Manager - Owner" of the Manhattan Cigarette Service, 1485 York Avenue, New York City. The officials of the Manhattan Cigarette Service at that time were his wife, VIRGINIA LASCARI, his daughter, DOLORES, and MARY ZWILLMAN. This firm banked with the Manufacturers Trust Company, 74th Street and 1st Avenue, New York City and reportedly carried balances amounting to five figures.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN has been interested in many different business organizations. In August, 1938 it was alleged that ZWILLMAN had an interest in the following:

- Tavern Restaurant
- Blue Diamond
- Harr-Kegtap Company
- J & J Distributors Company
- Joseph Reinfeld Company
- Blue Mirror Night Club
- Public Service Tobacco Company
- Weston and Company
- Browne-Vintner Company, Inc.
- Star Bowling and Billiard Academy
- Borok's Furniture Company
- Poth's Distributing Company
- Galsworthy Wine and Liquors
- United Brewing Company
- U. S. Yeast Company

It is believed that the U. S. Yeast Company is no longer in existence. However, in 1935 or 1936 JOHL REED, attorney for the New England Yeast Company (the organization out of which the U. S. Yeast Company was former), advised that ZWILLMAN held a \$2,000.00 mortgage on the property of the

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U. S. Yeast Company. Any further holdings in this company by ZWILLMAN was not indicated.

The "Newark News" of March 16, 1950 reported a comment of Assistant United States Attorney CHARLES TYNE in connection with the indictment of JAMES "NIGGY" RUTKIN for income tax evasion to the effect that \$608,000.00 was paid by JOSEPH REINFELD at a 1943 conference in Newark. According to TYNE \$358,000.00 of this amount went to ZWILLMAN and to JOSEPH STACHER. He said that the payment was in settlement of the sale of Browne-Vintner Company, Inc. by REINFELD. STACHER, who reportedly received only \$20,000.00, and ZWILLMAN were said to have had a legitimate interest in the company. The Government, in its suit, alleged that RUTKIN had no interest in Browne-Vintner and obtained his share of the money through "extortion and holdup".

It has been reported that ZWILLMAN controlled the New Jersey Institute of Wine and Spirits Distributors, Inc. Members of this institute were the Joseph Reinfeld Company, J & J Distributing Company, and the Galsworthy Distributing Company, all wholesale liquor concerns. The purpose of this institute was allegedly to control prices, to gain control of retail liquor business in New Jersey, to eliminate other wholesalers, and to lobby in the New Jersey Legislature.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN was a partner in the Alkuno and Company which reportedly manufactured machine parts for aircraft during World War II. The handling of this type of machine work originated in the repair and servicing of cigarette vending machines.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN may have at one time had an interest in the Casablanca Club, 1011 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. The Casablanca Club was reportedly opened on ZWILLMAN's money, and ZWILLMAN's former chauffeur, GEORGE HABERMAN, is now the sole owner.

The "Newark News" of May 16, 1950, and the "Newark Star Ledger" of May 17, 1950, reported that the Casablanca Club was raided on May 16, 1950 on suspicion of handling heroin. Thirty-one federal indictments were handed down prior to the raid.

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b7D Information has been received that a block of stock in [REDACTED] New Jersey, purchased in the name of one [REDACTED] is actually owned by ZWILLMAN. It was alleged that a group, of which ZWILLMAN was believed to be a part, had attempted to take over control of this bank.

It has been alleged that ZWILLMAN was part owner of the Dempsey Vanderbilt Hotel, Miami, Florida, the other owner being JACK DEMPSEY, former world's heavy weight champion. This allegation apparently was widespread in the Miami area, resulting in one BEN GAINES calling the Miami FBI Office and advising that he and DEMPSEY owned the Dempsey Vanderbilt Hotel. GAINES denied that ZWILLMAN had any connection with the hotel.

It has also been reported that ZWILLMAN put up the money for the purchase of the Hotel Versailles, Long Branch, New Jersey, and that he also owns the West End Casino and the Colony Surf Club, West End, New Jersey. ZWILLMAN owns a residence and resides during the summer months at 109 Jerome Avenue, Deal, New Jersey.

b7D [REDACTED]

It has been reported that ZWILLMAN was instrumental financially in the formation of the Wine and Liquor Salesmen of New Jersey, Local 19, Newark, New Jersey, and reportedly controls this union.

The Runyon Sales Company of New York, Inc., 123 West Runyon Street, Newark, is reportedly controlled by ZWILLMAN. This company also operates as "Music By Muzak" and uses the corporate name of World Wired Music, Inc. The latter company sells "piped-in" music to factories, offices, restaurants, and similar establishments. The Runyon Sales Company of New York was originally known as the Royal Music Company of New York and the owners of this company originally included JOSEPH STACHER.

The Runyon Sales Company of New York was said to be the authorized distributor of AMI Juke Boxes in New York City

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and maintains offices at 593 10th Avenue, New York City.

ZWILLMAN is alleged to have placed one of his union leaders at the head of the union having jurisdiction over juke boxes in order to control the industry and to exact tribute from those in the juke box business.

b7D [REDACTED]

ZWILLMAN is alleged to control the Kinney Parking System in New York City and vicinity.

Information was received in 1955 that a housing development known as the "Hi-Bar" development was then being constructed at Barnegat Light, New Jersey and that some of the money for this project was coming from ZWILLMAN.

On March 28, 1951 [REDACTED] appeared at the Philadelphia Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

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b7D [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] His company is a research corporation specializing in the field of internal combustion. His company develops patents, and grants patent licenses to various manufacturers on a royalty fee basis. He, [REDACTED] is also connected at Princeton University Jet Propulsion Center as research associate doing consulting work. The Jet Propulsion Center is sponsored by the Office of Naval Research. His work there is not classified. The Jet Propulsion Center at Princeton University was formerly known as the Guggenheim Foundation, and is now known as the Forrestal Research Foundation.

[REDACTED] has a friend named [REDACTED] of the Jet Propulsion Center, Princeton University. In the fall of years 1948 or 1949, [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that he had a lead whereby [REDACTED] might grant some patent licenses. [REDACTED] then introduced [REDACTED] to a brother-in-law of [REDACTED] (name unknown), who operates a window cleaning establishment in Newark, New Jersey. A day or so later,

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[redacted] brother-in-law introduced [redacted] to one A. G. LEW, Secretary, American Federation of Labor Department Store Council of New Jersey, 45 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey. [redacted] understood that [redacted] brother-in-law had considerable business with department stores in his window cleaning business, and in that way had become acquainted with A. G. LEW. The introduction of [redacted] to LEW occurred at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Newark, New Jersey, in the fall of either 1948 or 1949. After the introduction A. G. LEW did not say a word but merely opened the door to the large Buick automobile in which he was sitting. [redacted] entered the automobile and observed that A. G. LEW wore a gun under his coat. LEW then drove [redacted] through various sections of Newark and then a short distance out a main highway and stopped in front of a small brick building, which building was about 40 feet long and 15 or 20 feet wide. The building was apparently an old store building and it stood alone beside the highway. The windows in the front of the store building had been blacked out. Upon entering the building, [redacted] observed a switchboard with 12 trunk lines and 2 telephone operators who were constantly busy at the switchboard. Lounging about inside the building were a half-dozen rough looking characters. After waiting for one-half hour, not knowing whom he was to meet, ABNER ZWILLMAN drove up in a Cadillac automobile, and approached [redacted] told ZWILLMAN that he was interested in promoting combustion engines and in granting patent licenses on a royalty basis. ZWILLMAN then telephoned J. A. SISTA, President of Republic Industries, 20 Wall Street, New York City, and said "I am sending a man down to see you." There was then a pause, after which ZWILLMAN said, "Well I don't care, I'm sending him down anyway. Mr. LEW will drive him down." LEW then drove [redacted] back to Newark, took Route 1 to New York City, and to 20 Wall Street, where [redacted] met J. A. SISTA, President of Republic Industries. SISTA telephonically contacted Kermouth Manufacturing Company in Detroit and talked to an official there. He then told [redacted] that [redacted] would be contacted at a later date by the General Manager of Kermouth Manufacturing Company. A. G. LEW then drove [redacted] back to the Newark Station. During the time [redacted] was driving [redacted] he said nothing. [redacted] noticed that LEW was sun-burned, and in an attempt to draw him into conversation, asked him where he obtained this sun-burn, whereupon LEW replied that he always flew to Florida

every weekend. This was the extent of the conversation between LEW and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was very uneasy about such mysterious ways of doing business.

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About four weeks later the General Manager of Kermouth Manufacturing Company, who is also the President or Vice President of that company, came to [REDACTED] office in [REDACTED]. He expressed an interest in a fuel pump for a diesel marine motor, the patent of which is assigned to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] loaned a drawing of that pump to the representative of Kermouth Manufacturing Company. Negotiations fell through, and later [REDACTED] wrote to the General Manager of Kermouth Manufacturing Company asking for return of the drawing. He received a reply from Kermouth that the drawing had not been received. [REDACTED] ascertained that Kermouth Manufacturing Company in Detroit is a subsidiary of the Berium Steel Company, 20 Wall Street, New York, and that Berium Steel Company is wholly controlled by Republic Industries, 20 Wall Street, New York, also that Republic Industries is a parent company for many other subsidiaries. Recently [REDACTED] as noticed in the newspapers that various subsidiaries of Republic Industries have received heavy loans from the R.F.C. He has also learned that it is common knowledge on Wall Street that J. A. SISTA, President of Republic Industries, is an unsavory character and has been involved in illicit business manipulations. [REDACTED] observed that ZWILLMAN gave orders to a representative of the A.F. of L. and therefore must have some control in that union in Newark. Also, [REDACTED] observed that ZWILLMAN gave orders to the President of Republic Industries, and therefore must be a powerful figure. He gathered the impression that A. G. LEW, of the A. F. of L. is a henchman of ZWILLMAN. [REDACTED] had noted in a local newspaper an article which set forth the results of the questioning by the Kefauver Committee of ABNER ZWILLMAN, in which it was stated that ZWILLMAN admitted operating 1100 cigarette vending machines, and also admitted that he was a former bootlegger, but declined to give further data regarding his money matters. [REDACTED] feels that there is little doubt but what ZWILLMAN operates a giant gambling establishment, and has his finger in union activities.

In testifying before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee in 1951, ZWILLMAN admitted that he controlled the Federal Automatic Company which had about 600 or 700 washing machine units located in apartments in northern New Jersey.

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Information has been received that in mid 1946 [redacted] and [redacted] established the [redacted] which concern obtained and operated concessions for coin operated washing machines in apartment houses. The business reportedly flourished until 1947 when a new firm, the Federal Automatic Company, Evans Terminal Road, Hillside, New Jersey, was set up by IRVING BLUM. After the Federal Company was established, [redacted] allegedly had difficulty in obtaining concessions in the new building projects, and it was determined that the concessions were being granted to the Federal Automatic Company even though [redacted] supposedly offered a larger commission to the owner of the buidler for the concession. One of the owners of [redacted] allegedly said, "There is no point in fighting the mob. You don't want to find yourself some day in the Passaic River."

Toward the end of 1947 a representative of [redacted] was told it would be silly to attempt to get the concession at a project then being built because the FHA loan granted in connection with the financing of the project specified that the Federal Automatic Company would be allowed the concession.

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It was reported in September, 1955 that one PHILIP WEISS [redacted]

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[redacted] WEISS was also believed to be then free on bail on an indictment in Detroit, Michigan. He was reported at the time to be in contact with ZWILLMAN at his residence in West Orange, New Jersey and his office at the General Motors Sales and Service Company, Newark, N.J. It was also advised that [redacted] ZWILLMAN arranged to have a meeting with WEISS at what was referred to as "the clothing plant". It was believed this referred to the

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Dell Clothing Company, 900 Passaic Avenue, East Newark, New Jersey, which is owned by a family named ZARKOW. It has been rumored in the past that the actual owner of the Dell Clothing Company is RUGGIERO BOIARDO, who is reportedly a prominent racketeer in the Newark area.

Information has been received that ZWILLMAN often met PHILIP WEISS for private discussions in the Peacock Alley of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City.

Information was received in 1955 that the "Wall Street Journal" was checking on PHILIP WEISS concerning his attempts to purchase open hearth steel furnaces from the United States Steel Company in the name of the Barium Steel Corporation in which ZWILLMAN allegedly has a substantial interest.

Local metropolitan newspapers on or about October 5, 1954 carried accounts of ZWILLMAN's testimony before the Larner Committee in Jersey City, New Jersey on October 5, 1954. The Larner Committee had been appointed by a local court to investigate alleged irregularities in the operations of the city government of Jersey City, New Jersey. The following is a summary of the information appearing in the newspaper articles at that time:

ZWILLMAN acknowledged on the stand that he had loaned \$20,000 to one LESLIE M. WEBER to assist WEBER in his efforts to negotiate a \$90,000 real estate deal for control of the land on which the old Jersey City baseball park stood. This transaction dated back to 1947, however, it never actually materialized. After purchasing the property for \$90,000, WEBER subsequently was paid \$94,000 by Jersey City for "damages" he was supposed to have suffered.

During the Senate Investigation Committee (Kefauver Hearings) during 1951, ZWILLMAN testified that a man named WEBER was one of those who were trustees for him in land holdings. When testifying before the Larner Committee, ZWILLMAN acknowledged that LESLIE M. WEBER was the same individual he referred to in the Kefauver Committee Hearings, but ZWILLMAN added that he had erred before the Senate Committee because of a confliction between the terms trustee and borrower. ZWILLMAN insisted that he actually had no

financial interest in the Jersey City transaction. The loan was made by ZWILLMAN in October, 1949, ZWILLMAN giving WEBER a check for \$20,000 and in return received notes. ZWILLMAN related that WEBER repaid \$12,500 in sixty days, and that he, ZWILLMAN, still holds the notes for the remaining \$7,500 of the loan.

During this Larner Hearing, ZWILLMAN was asked if he had ever made political campaign contributions to either of the former mayors of Jersey City, namely FRANK HAGUE or JOHN V. KENNY. He replied that he had not.

During his testimony, ZWILLMAN apparently gave answers such as "no" or "I can't recall". The attorney asked ZWILLMAN to clarify his distinction between the two and his reply was as follows:

"My answer to that, Mr. NOLAN, for the last five years there are some professional informers around here who are putting up things about me, getting people to send anonymous letters, getting people to make phony phone calls, getting people to accuse me of making an offer of \$300,000 which never existed.

"And if I definitely say no to something, they will have two goons to say I did, and you will have me for perjury. And I am not going to put myself in that position if I can help it."

In reply to a question, ZWILLMAN stated that HAROLD KRIEGER, the Assistant Corporation Counsel for Jersey City, was the only Jersey City official he knew. The above \$300,000 offer is believed to refer to the alleged offer made by ZWILLMAN during the gubernatorial campaign of 1950 or 1951 in the amount of \$300,000 for democratic candidate WENE.

The "Jersey Journal", Jersey City, New Jersey, of April 9, 1957, contained an article reporting that SAMUEL A. LARNER was scheduled to return that date before the Hudson County Grand Jury with "additional" testimony concerning an "old ball park" transaction involving ABNER ZWILLMAN. First Assistant Prosecutor JULIUS CANTAR declined to state what the testimony was about but it was believed that the word "additional" meant evidence other than that reported by LARNER in his probe of the Jersey City finances.

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The article continued that LARNER recommended a charge of false swearing against ZWILLMAN on the basis of testimony given by ZWILLMAN before a Senate Committee about his interest in a Jersey City housing development. ZWILLMAN told the LARNER probers however, that he did not know his money was being put up for "old ball park" house deal.

CANTAR was reported in the article to have stated that the law prohibited the use of testimony given before a Senate Committee for a criminal charge. He said the sifting of evidence against ZWILLMAN would continue. CANTAR said the jury was to decide whether to call ZWILLMAN and LESLIE WEBER, the man with whom former Commissioner DONALD F. SPENCE handled the proposed transaction.

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ILLEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES

Information has been received that in the spring of 1940 Mayor MEYER ELLENSTEIN of Newark, New Jersey was acquitted of alleged misconduct in office. Upon his acquittal ZWILLMAN reportedly threw a big party for him. It was also said at that time that ZWILLMAN was directing the reorganization of the Newark Police Department.

Information was also received that ZWILLMAN had acquired a substantial block of stock in the Brewster Aircraft Corporation in late 1939 or early 1940, and at the time was allegedly operating a racket with FRANK CORBALLY, then local WPA Administrator who was supplying WPA labor to Brewster. It was also said at that time that as of 4/17/40 no lease had been negotiated by Brewster for the use of the Newark Airport, and as a result the corporation was having free use of the property.

It was reported in September, 1955 that ZWILLMAN exercised more control over the New York waterfront than any other individual.

Information was also received in January, 1957 that ZWILLMAN was still believed to exert influence along the New York City waterfront.

It was reported in March, 1957 that ZWILLMAN had never been known to have a personal interest in waterfront activities in the Port Newark, New Jersey area.

Information has been received that one EDDIE MC GRATH called a series of "top echelon" meetings at the Rivera Hotel, Cliffside Park, New Jersey on 12/2/54. These meetings were considered to be in connection with the waterfront situation, and among those present were the following:

ALBERT ANASTASIA
MEYER LANSKY
CONNIE NOONAN
EDDIE MC GRATH
ABNER ZWILLMAN

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HANGOUTS AND PLACES OF
AMUSEMENT FREQUENTED

Public Service Tobacco Company
1464 Broad Street
Hillside, New Jersey

La Martinique Restaurant
Route U.S. 22
Mountainside, New Jersey

Dot's Kitchen Restaurant
Florham Park, New Jersey

DESCRIPTION

The following criminal record for ABNER ZWILLMAN, FBI Number 346333, was received from the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under date of July 8, 1953:

| Contributor of Fingerprints | Name and Number | Arrested or Rec'd | Charge | Disposition |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Police Department, Newark, New Jersey | ABE ZWILLMAN #-- | March 8, 1927 | atrocious assault and battery with intent | dismissed |
| Sheriff's Office, Newark, New Jersey | ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN #A-741 | November 1928 (finger- printed December 12, 1930) | atrocious assault and battery | December 11, 1930 received \$1,000 fine and 6 months in Essex County Penitentiary |
| United States Marshal New York City, New York | ABNER ZWILLMAN #C-23-292 | August 22, 1939 | contempt of court | Sentenced 6 months appeal - freed on bail and sentence reverse |
| USM, Newark, N.J. | ABNER ZWILLMAN #3649-A | June 23, 1953 | attempt to evade income tax etc. | No bill |

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According to newspaper accounts at the time, on December 31, 1954 a fifteen-year old indictment against ZWILLMAN on a charge of contempt of court was dismissed in Federal Court, New York City. ZWILLMAN's indictment was the oldest of fifty indictments dismissed by the court on that date. On August 21, 1939 ZWILLMAN had been adjudged in contempt and sentenced to six months for refusal to answer questions before the Grand Jury in New York. He had been called to name his business associates from 1928 through 1932 which is the time he is alleged to have been active in the bootlegging racket. This contempt conviction was reversed on 1/15/40 by the U. S. Court of Appeals which ruled that ZWILLMAN had a right to refuse to answer the questions on grounds of self incrimination. The Government did not appeal this reversing and the case was returned for re-trial. Three months later it was marked off the judicial calendar and was never recalled.

The following is a physical description of
ZWILLMAN:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Name: | ABNER ZWILLMAN |
| Aliases: | ABE ZWILLMAN, ABRAHAM ZWILLMAN, LONGY ZWILLMAN, LONGIE ZWILLMAN, LONGEY ZWILLMAN, GEORGE LONG, A. LONG, A. SPITZEL, ABE SPITZEL, AL WILLIAMS |
| Date of Birth: | July 27, 1904 |
| Place of Birth: | Newark, New Jersey |
| Height: | 6' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| Weight: | 200 pounds |
| Build: | Athletic |
| Hair: | Brown |
| Eyes: | Gray-blue |
| Complexion: | Dark |
| Teeth: | Good |
| Scars and Marks: | None |
| Peculiarities: | Heavy eyebrows; large nose |
| Winter Residence: | 50 Beverly Road West Orange, New Jersey |

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|-------------------|---|
| Summer Residence: | 109 Jerome Avenue Deal, New Jersey |
| Business: | Public Service Tobacco Company Hillside, New Jersey |
| Marital Status: | Married 7/7/39 at Millburn, New Jersey |
| Wife: | MARY DE GROOT MENDELS STEINBACH ZWILLMAN |
| Stepson: | JOHN STEINBACH, age about 22 |
| Daughter: | LYNN CATHERINE ZWILLMAN age about 12 |
| Father-in-law: | EUGENE MENDELS |
| Father: | Deceased |
| Mother: | ANNA ZWILLMAN |
| Sisters: | BESSIE WARCHOWSKY age about 56; ETHEL MORGENSTEIN age about 49; PHOEBE CLINER age about 43 |
| Brothers: | BARNEY ZWILLMAN age about 46; HARRY ZWILLMAN age about 45; IRVING ZWILLMAN age about 39 |
| Race: | White |
| Nationality: | American |
| Education: | Grammar school |
| Criminal Record: | FBI #346333 |

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The information reported on page 1, paragraph 1, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL, ANTITRUST."

The specific source of information reported on page 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, and page 2, paragraph 1, is unknown. The information is contained in GIIF memo dated October 15, 1946.

The source of information reported on page 2, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

The specific source of information reported on page 2, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, is unknown. The information is contained in New York GIIF memo dated April 13, 1954.

The source of information reported on page 3, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

The specific source of information reported on page 3, paragraphs 4, 5, and 6, is unknown. The information is contained in GIIF memo dated May 13, 1944.

The information reported on page 4, paragraph 1, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; LOUIS BUCHALTER, was., ET AL; ANTITRUST."

The source of information reported on page 4, paragraph 2, is LONGY ZWILLMAN, who gave the information during an interview in connection with the "FURDRESS" investigation, which information at that time was given on a strictly confidential basis.

The information reported on page 4, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, and page 5, paragraphs 1 and 2, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL; ANTITRUST."

The source of information reported on page 5, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

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b7D [REDACTED] Newark letter to Inspector GURNEA dated at New York City, June 23, 1939, in the case entitled "FURDRESS."

The information reported on page 5, paragraphs 4 and 5, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL; ANTITRUST."

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b7D The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED] The information is set out in New York letter to Bureau in "FURDRESS" case dated August 16, 1939.

b7C The information reported on page 6, paragraph 2, has no specific source. The information is contained in memo from SA [REDACTED] to SAC dated November 5, 1935, Serial 62-44-5.

The information reported on page 6, paragraph 3, has no specific source. The information is contained in case entitled "FURDRESS; ET AL; ANTITRUST."

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b7D The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED] The information is set forth in Crime Survey file memo to Newark, SAC dated May 23, 1945. [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED] known racket contact [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 6, is [REDACTED] Newark, New Jersey.

The specific source of information reported on page 6, paragraph 7, is unknown.

The specific source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 1, is unknown.

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b7D The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

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b7D The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED] as set out in Miami GILF memo dated December 1, 1945.

b7D The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED]

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67D The source of information reported on page 7, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 7, paragraphs 6 and 7, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

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67D The source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

The specific source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 3, is unknown. The information is set out in GIIF memo of October, 1945.

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67D The source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED] as set forth in New York letter to Bureau dated August 16, 1939, in the case entitled "FURDRESS."

The specific source of information reported on page 8, paragraph 6, is unknown.

b7C The specific source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 1, is unknown. The information is contained in report of SA [REDACTED] dated January 29, 1944, at Newark, entitled "WINDOW CLEANING INDUSTRY, ANTITRUST."

The source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 2, is a suppressed report of the "UAW-CIO Convention Committee to Investigate Racketeering and Gangsterism in the Union" dated March 21, 1947. The report covered activities in 1940.

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b7D The source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED] and the information is contained in report of SA [REDACTED] dated February 8, 1950, at Newark, in the case entitled [REDACTED] ET AL; LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947."

b7D The source of information reported on page 9, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 10, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 10, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 10, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

b7D The sources of information reported on page 10, paragraph 4, are [REDACTED]

b7D The sources of information reported on page 10, paragraph 5, are [REDACTED]

b7C b7D The source of information reported on page 10, paragraphs 6 and 7, and page 11, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED] whose reliability has not been fully established. [REDACTED] has been interviewed on numerous occasions. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] claims to have been closely associated at one time with [REDACTED]

The sources of information reported on page 11, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, page 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, and page 13, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, are news releases.

b7C The specific source of information reported on page 13, paragraph 4, is unknown. The information is contained in Newark file [REDACTED] entitled [REDACTED]

The sources of information reported on page 14, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, page 15, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, page 16, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, page 17, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and page 18, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are news releases during the trial period contained in the "Newark Evening News" and "Newark Star-Ledger."

b7D The source of information reported on page 18, paragraph 9, and page 19, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, is [REDACTED] who alleges that [REDACTED]

The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 1, is case entitled "FURDRESS; ANTITRUST." Many of the associates named were admitted by ZWILLMAN himself

b7D during his interviews. They were likewise admitted by the associates themselves, many of whom were interviewed regarding the whereabouts of LOUIS BUCHALTER as a fugitive during the "FURDRESS" investigation. [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED] racket contact [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 4, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 5, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 6, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 20, paragraph 7, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 3, is [REDACTED]

b7C The source of information reported on page 21, paragraph 4, was unknown in 1950.

b7D The source of information reported on page 22, paragraph 1, is [REDACTED]

b7D The source of information reported on page 22, paragraph 2, is [REDACTED]