

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

April 21, 2021

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR. SUITE 1203 27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD CASTAIC, CA 91384

> FOIPA Request No.: 1493678-000 Subject: CEAUSESCU, NICOLAE

### Dear Mr. Greenewald:

previously processelected paragra	closed 100 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were ssed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the phs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI m for standard responses applicable to all requests.
	In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.
V	Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail to Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.
	One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.  If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may
	file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:  National Archives and Records Administration Special Access and FOIA 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500 College Park, MD 20740-6001
	Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives

and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to

the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.

the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

One or more of the anglesed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

If the enclosed records do not satisfy your request, please be advised that "unusual circumstances" apply. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(B)(iii). These "unusual circumstances" will delay our ability to make a determination on your request within 20 days (excluding weekend and legal public holidays). Additionally, the payment of pertinent fees may apply to your request. See 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(4)(A)(viii). The application of "unusual circumstances" is not a determination of how the FBI will respond to your substantive request, this letter provides notice that these "unusual circumstances" apply to processing and delay the determination of your request. See 5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (a)(6)(A)(viii); (a)(6)(B).

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the <a href="www.fbi.gov/foia">www.fbi.gov/foia</a> website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <a href="https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal">https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal</a>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at <a href="mailto:ogis@nara.gov">ogis@nara.gov</a>; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing <a href="mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov">foipaquestions@fbi.gov</a>. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Seidel Section Chief Record/Information

Dissemination Section

Information Management Division

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Enclosure(s)

#### **FBI FOIPA Addendum**

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

#### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the <a href="https://www.fbi.gov/foia.website">www.fbi.gov/foia.website</a>.
- (ii) Intelligence Records. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) Record Searches. The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets. The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at <a href="https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks">www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks</a>. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at <a href="https://www.edo.cjis.gov">www.edo.cjis.gov</a>. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) National Name Check Program (NNCP). The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

#### **EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS**

#### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

#### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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WASHINGTON 25, D.C. April 7, 1965

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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535 April 7, 1965

Title

INTERNAL SECURITY - RU

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

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

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Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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washington XX D.C. 20535 March 23, 1965

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED The New York Times Magazine May 29, 1966 b3 b7E



NICOLAE CEAUSESCU—Rumania's boss is an orthodox Communist but also a nationalist.

Ke have all long since acknowledged Joseph Stalin as the empire builder of Soviet Communism. It may now be appropriate to say that Nicolae Ceausescu is the man who has taken charge of breaking up the Soviet Empire.

From his vantage point as the general secretary of Rumania's increasingly independent Communist party he has been driving one wedge after another into the cracks of the great East European structure of which Stalin was the architect. That, at least, is the impression left by the talks he had this month in Bucharest with Leonid Brezhnev, the successor of Stalin (and Khrushchev) as Soviet party secretary.

.Of course, others had gone before Ceausescu (pronounced Chow-shesscoo) in assailing the bastions of the empire. Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito opened the first crack when he defied the Cominform in 1948. Poland's Wladyslaw Gomulka and Hungary's Imre Nagy opened more cracks in 1956 by establishing the principle of "different roads to Socialism" in East Europe. China's Mao Tse-tung and Albania's Enver Hoxha hacked away huge pieces with their defection from Soviet domination in the early sixties. Most recently, Ceausescu's predecessor, the late Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, forged the tools for creating the emancipation of Rumania's party and state within the Communist orbit.

The first move was to assert Rumania's sovereignty within the supranational Council for Mutual Economic Aid, or Comecon. Although the Bucharest Government is still a card-

DAVID BINDER has been reporting on the Balkan nations for The Times for the past three years.

### Ceausescu of Rumania

# Man Battering At the Kremlin Wall

By DAVID BINDER

carrying member of that Moscowbased organization, it no longer accepts Moscow's dictation. And now Ceausescu, though he goes strictly by the party book in most other matters, has been making moves and delivering speeches that suggest—despite official denials—he is trying to pry Rumania out of the 11-year-old military alliance known as the Warsaw Pact.

ESS than 26 years ago Nicolae Ceausescu occupied a dark cell in Block F of Doftana Penitentiary, about an hour's drive north of Bucharest, Directly behind him was the cell of Gheorghiu-Dej and next to him that of Emil Bodnaras, today a senior member of the party's permanent presidium and Deputy Premier. Nearby were more convicted members of the prewar apparatus, Gheorghe Apostol, Chivu Stoica, Alexandru Draghici and others. There, at the age of 22, Ceausescu was admitted to the top party circle.

Because of their small number and common experience in the prisons of the monarcho-Fascist regime, the prewar Rumanian Communists developed a sense of cohesion and intimacy unique in East European parties. It is noteworthy that the Doftana prison, which was ruined by an earthquake in the autumn of 1940, has been rebuilt as a national monument, possibly the only one of its kind in a Communist country. Last fall. Ceausescu led a party delegation there to commemorate their incarceration. They toured their old cells, now marked with red glass plaques bearing their names.

Following the Communist takeover in 1944 under the protective wing of the Red Army, Ceausescu's climb to power was on the innermost of the inner party ladders. He became

an apparatchik, assigned at the start to the youth movement, then to the cadre section of the Organization Bureau, and later to the political directorate of the army, where he rose to the rank of major general and the office of Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, he was elected a candidate member of the Central Committee in 1945 and a full member three years later. This was a time when the party took most of its orders from a small clique of militants who had spent the war period in the Soviet Union and were more or less couriers for the real director of Rumanian affairs, Stalin. The leading Rumanian Muscovites, including the redoubtable Ana Pauker, stayed in charge until 1952, when the so-called Gheorghiu-Dej faction purged them. Ceausescu stuck close to Gheorghiu-Dej in those difficult days and was rewarded for his loyalty.

He spent two more years in the party's Organization Bureau and then was elected a member of the Central Committee secretariat in 1954. At the same time the became an alternate of the ruling Politburo, which took him in as a full member at the party congress in 1955. He was 37.

In the next nine years Gheorghiu-Dej used his protégé for a number of delicate party tasks. For example, in the summer of 1964 when a series of embezzlement cases developed in the party leadership of the Oltenia region, Gheorghiu-Dej chose Ceausescu as his troubleshooter. Ceausescu went to Craiovo and, after a short hearing, dismissed the offenders from the party. Similarly, Ceausescu was selected in 1956 as the man to deal with the restive Hungarian minority in Transylvania who had become infected by the revolutionary fever of the Budapest rebels.

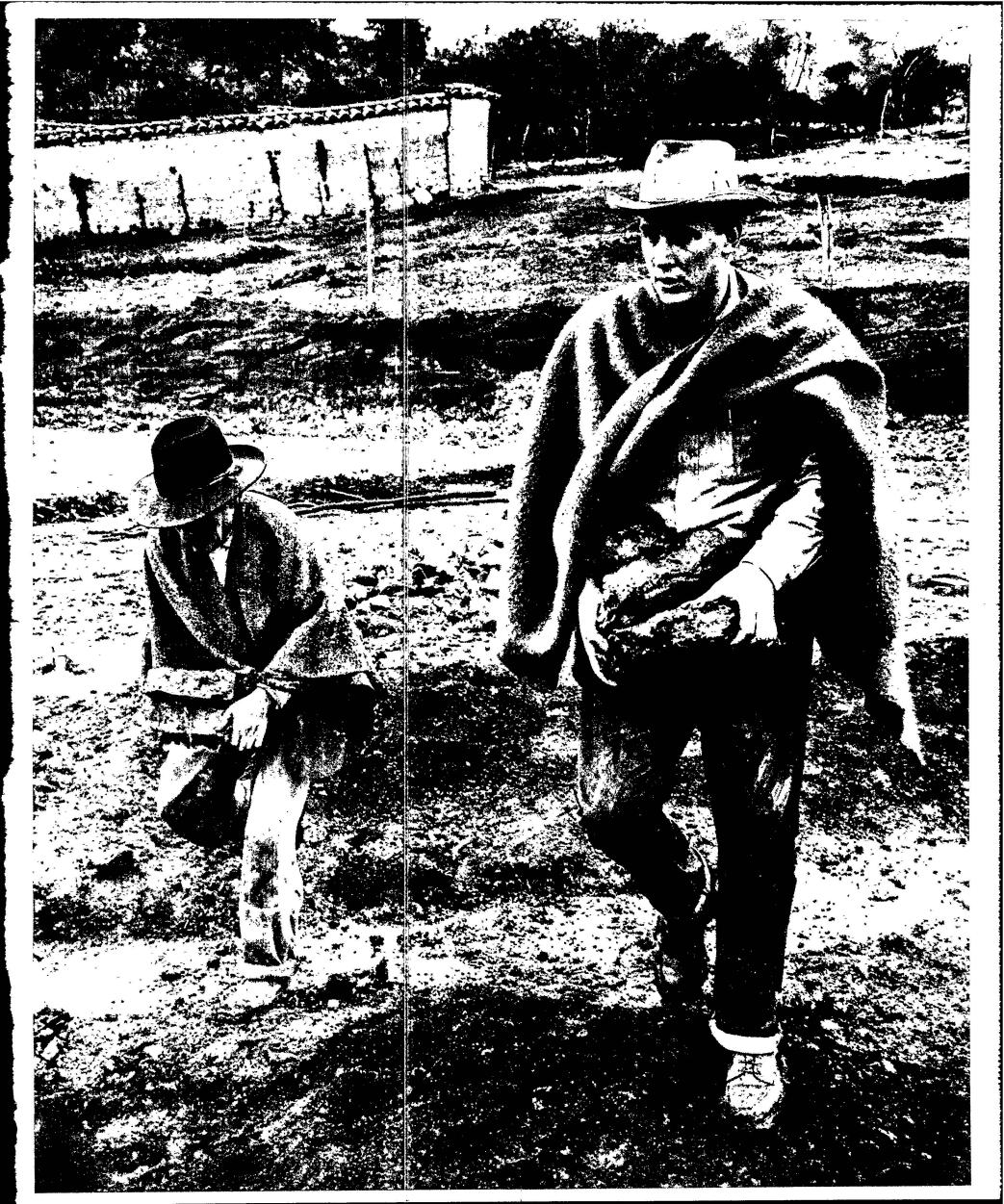


Evidently he performed such chores with aplomb.

Reliable sources in Bucharest reported that before Gheorghiu - Dej died of cancer on March 19 last year, he personally picked Ceausescu to succeed him as party chief. How else could one explain his succession? There were others in the apparatus equal to him in rank and senior in experience. Yet he was a logical choice to run a party in which threefifths of the members are under the age of 40. He also had the advantage of having served longest in the key organizational section, which permitted him to gather a large circle of supporters.

Ceausescu's pre-eminence was obvious from the start. He had the place of honor at the foot of Gheorghiu-Dej's coffin and at the funeral he alone was allowed to address the bier with the personal words, "Dear Comrade Gheorghiu."

On March 22 the central committee elected him first secretary. Only a few days passed before the photographs of Gheorghiu-Dej were taken down in offices and stores throughout Rumania. They were not replaced by Ceausescu's picture. But the 47-year-old chief (Continued on Page 45)







diers join civilian laborers on a building project. Left, Ceausescu talks with Teng Hsiao-ping, Communist Chinese Deputy Premier, and Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet party secretary, at last summer's Rumanian party congress, Ceausescu's debut as leader. Over the past year, he has increasingly asserted Rumania's independence within the Communist bloc, most recently with a series of moves that suggest he may be trying to pry his country out of the Warsaw Pact military alliance.

# It's a Kafkaesque World

BY MARTIN GREENBERG

RANZ KAFKA has been a proscribed writer twice since his death in 1924 - in Germany, under Hitler, because he was a Jew, and in Communist Europe, under Stalin, because he was a decadent "bourgeois formalist." He became an international literary figure—a kind of literary D.P., who was read mainly in translation-before he was a German one; Germans have been able to read him only since about 1950. The thaw that followed Stalin's death made it possible for those in Communist lands to read and admire him, too. Among the last places to admit him officially was his native city of Prague (Czechoslovakia was slow to de-Stalinize), where the language is now, of course, completely Czech and which retains hardly anything of the old Prague of the Habsburgs except its buildings.

In the West, Kafka has been recog-

MARTIN GREENBERG, a teacher of English at C. W. Post College, Long Island University, has just completed a book, "The Terror of Art: Kafka and Modern Literature," to be published next year by Basic Books.

nized as a great modern writer since the end of World War II. And now in the East, as well, he has come to be regarded as among the most important writers of the 20th century. In 1963, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, Communist scholars and critics even held a Kafka conference in Prague to debate his work. Although the orthodox old guard wished to dismiss it as something that belonged to the bourgeois past, there were more than enough champions of Kafka's relevance to socialism-one of them being the Prague professor, Eduard Goldstücker, who a decade before had been locked up in a prison cell accused of being an accomplice in the Slansky "plot"; he, certainly, was not going to throw his copy of "The Trial" into the dustbin. The paper contributed by Professor Goldstücker to the conference did not, of course, touch on his personal experiences, but perhaps there was an echo of them in his enthusiastic quotation of a sentence by the Austrian Communist literary historian, Ernst Fischer: "Kafka's work is much more than the last outcry of a historical epoch; it is world literature."

Kafka belongs to world literature. That is now generally agreedalthough there agreement stops and his fantastic stories become a battleground for contending interpretations. What the agreement recognizes, I think, is that Kafka's work, and especially "The Trial" and "The Castle," show us an image of the modern world, of the whole modern world and not just a part of it. Like Eliot's imagination in "The Wasteland," like Yeats's imagination dwelling, in so many poems, on "this filthy modern tide," Kafka's imagination sums up the negative spiritual truth of that world.

As if in recognition of the unity of East and West on Kafka, an extensive exhibition of Kafka materials was recently held in West Berlin. Composed of letters, notebooks, school papers, reports from his superiors at the Workers' Accident Insurance Institute (where he was a legal expert) and many, many photographs, the exhibition emphasized Kafka the man, about whom there can be a united interest, rather than the work with the irrepressible disagreements which it occasions.

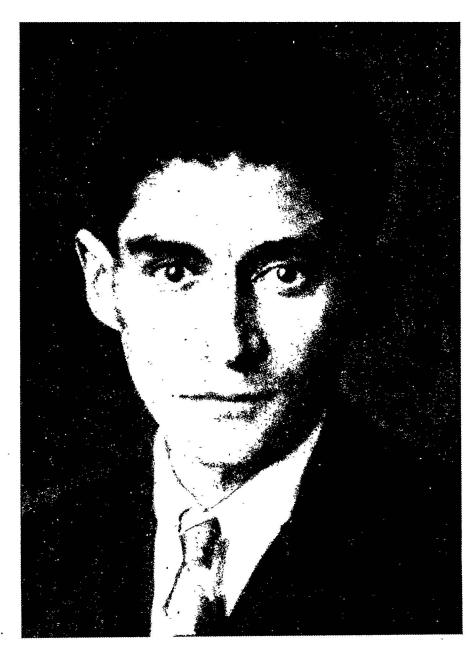
At the Berlin exhibition, two objects lay side by side: the blackbound manuscript notebooks of "The Castle" and the butcher's knife which had belonged to Kafka's grandfather. This arrangement was neither an accident nor a piece of luridness. Klaus Wagenbach, the fine Kafka scholar who arranged the exhibition, has recently argued that the model for the castle in "The Castle" is in the little Bohemian village of Wossek, where the Kafkas came from. There Kafka's grandfather had wielded his butcher's knife and from there Kafka's father departed to make his way in Prague. Wossek's castle, dating from about the end of the 18th century, is, like the novel's castle, "neither an old knight's stronghold nor a new mansion, but a rambling pile . . . if K. had not known that it was a castle he might have taken it for a little town."

Kafka knew Wossek from his childhood, but it is unlikely that he ever revisited it as a man. The castle in the novel, mysterious and inaccessible, reflects the way the Wossek castle looked to the child, Dr. Wagenbach suggests. Which provides one more



FRANZ KAFKA (1883-1924)— Left, as a child with two of his sisters in Prague, and below, during his student days. In the last photograph taken of him, right, "young child and dying poet were united."





### Man Battering at the Kremlin Wall

(Continued from Page 10) soon showed he had taken charge. He began a hectic round of public appearances.

He met with the powerful Bucharest party organization, with military commanders, with officers of the Interior Ministry, with scientists, with artists and with cooperative farmers. He headed a commission that drew up a new constitution, and another that drafted new party statutes. The latter, incidentally, gave him the title of general secretary, a usage abandoned in the rest of East Europe. He also took a leading part in preparing the party's ninth congress, which ran five days last July.

On the rostrum Ceausescu allowed himself some criticism of the policies of his predecessor—a nip at the failures of the collective farm administration, a rap at the state planning committee for creating disproportions. Then he wound up his four-hour maiden speech with the assertion: "The ninth party congress of the Rumanian Communist party will be written in letters of gold in Rumania's history." It was clearly Ceausescu's congress.

N foreign affairs, Ceausescu lost no time in furthering the emancipation from Soviet domination which had begun under his predecessor. Unlike Hungary, Poland and East Germany, Rumania had been free of Soviet troops since July, 1958. In April, 1964, the Central Committee in Bucharest had adopted a declaration of Marxist independence set-ting forth Rumania's policy as "friendly to all, beholden to none." Later that year, the Rumanians flouted the Warsaw Pact by unilaterally reducing the size of their armed forces from 240,000 to 200,000 and cutting the term of com-pulsory conscription from 24 to 16 months. Now Ceausescu, alone among Eastern European leaders, began saying in public that he was against military blocs and the stationing of troops in foreign coun-

Last September he paid an eight-day visit to Moscow and used the occasion for a conspicuous reiteration of the 1964 declaration. That theme was underscored in the joint communiqué issued at the end of Ceausescu's talks. It echoed Rumania's insistence on "equal rights, mutual observance of independence and sovereignty, reciprocal noninterference in internal affairs." The communiqué also described the talks as a "debate" which had resulted in a "community of views." This was a far cry from satellite days when such a meeting would have ended with a statement of "identical views"-meaning Soviet views.

In short, Ceausescu visited Moscow as an equal.

That visit to Moscow was Ceausescu's first venture beyond the borders as the man in charge of Rumania. Its success appears to have dispelled whatever doubts he had. He is confident now, because he knows that the Soviets would rather lose what remaining influence they have within Rumania than risk a new struggle which would surely cost them far more. Thus he has repeated his view of blocs with mounting firmness, ostentatiously incorporating it in a joint communiqué signed with Marshal Tito last April. According to late reports from Moscow, he has recently asked his fellow pact members in confidential notes to consider changing the alliance statutes.

Finally, on May 7 this year, only three days before Brezh-

the peoples, to the détente of the international situation."

These words must have resounded harshly in Brezhnev's ears. Only six weeks before, he had called for reinforcement of the Warsaw Pact before the 23d Soviet party congress, with Ceausescu sitting in attendance. Adding to the insult was the fact that Ceausescu had received Couve de Murville, the Foreign Minister of NATO-defying France, a few days before.

To top it off, Ceausescu's speech included jarring criticism of Soviet domination of his party during the nineteentwenties, thirties and forties through the Comintern and the Cominform, and a reminder that Rumania still feels she has a residual claim to the territories of Bessarabia and Bukovina, taken by the Soviets in 1940. In an unusual depar-



MEET THE PEOPLE — Rumania's party boss, Ceausescu, visits a new housing project. At extreme right is Premier Maurer, his one potential rival.

nev's arrival in Bucharest, Ceausescu delivered a long, strong speech before his own party leadership, calling "military blocs and the existence of military bases and troops [in foreign countries] an anachronism incompatible with the independence and national sovereignty of the peoples and normal relations between states." He added: "An increasing number of states show the tendency which is recently gaining more and more ground to liquidate military blocs, to liquidate foreign bases and to withdraw troops from the territory of other states. The achievement of this ardent wish of the people would be of outstanding importance and give a strong impetus to the development of trust among

ture from customary party jargon, Ceausescu used words like "ruin," "plunder" and "destruction" to characterize Russian rule in those regions.

CEAUSESCU and his colleagues do not expect to smash all ties with the Russians. When the last Red Army units pulled out in 1958, more than 70 per cent of Rumanian trade was with the Soviet Union—much of it at prices discriminating against Bucharest. The figure is now down to 42 per cent, but the Soviet Union remains Rumania's single biggest trading partner. The Rumanians throughout these years have had reason to fear that Moscow would use its economic leverage, especially

(Continued on Page 53)





# Here's to the Bride Wedding Gifts \$25 and Under

By BARBARA PLUMB



1. Set of hors d'oeuvres servers is English silver plate, executed in a plain George II pattern. \$14.50. James Robinson. 2. Traveling backgammon set with dice and men comes in a linen-covered box. \$15. Bloomingdale's. 3. Umbrella stand from Spain is blue and yellow ceramic. \$12.50. Lord & Taylor. 4. Crystal candle holders from Finland can double as flower holders. \$7.50. Seabon. 5. Individual stainless steel skillet

from Austria on cherry board comes with recipe book, fork, spoon. \$10. D/R International. 6. Glazed earthenware pitcher in a classic brown-on-beige pattern is imported from Sardinia. \$15. Bloomingdale's: 7. Stainless steel flatware has black nylon handles that are safe in a dishwasher. From Finland. \$13.75 for a five-piece place setting. D/R. 8. Ceramic shell from the south of France comes in green or gold and can be used

for ashtrays or coquille St. Jacques. \$2 each. Lord & Taylor. 9. Round tray is bamboo, lacquered black on one side, red on the other. \$9.50. Bonniers. Fruit knives on tray have mother-of-pearl handles and stainless steel blades. \$25 for six. James Robinson. 10. Paperweight has a real dogwood blossom set in domed clear plastic. \$8.50. Chequer. 11. Table lamp of wood painted white and inset with plastic was de-

signed by Joe Rodd. \$19.50. Be Seated. 12. Oval mirror with a gold-leaf frame measures nine by seven inches. \$20. Chequer. 13. Ashtray is made of the same high-fired gray clay as the roof tiles in Japan. \$6.75. Bonniers. 14. Japanese cedar tray is alcohol-proof and heat resistant. \$7.50. Bonniers. 15. White ceramic flower vase has a classic shape. \$5. Tiffany. 16. Serving plate has a white center and a blue lattice edge.

(Continued from Page 45) that wielded through Comecon, to establish new forms of hegemony over their land.

Accordingly, while he attacked "United States aggression" in Vietnam in his May 7 speech, Ceausescu also said a few minutes later: "I would like to mention that Rumania's economic relations with the United States, which could be more active, are developing slowly, and this is not due to Rumania's restraint." The Rumanians are waiting impatiently for the Johnson Administration to grant them mostfavored-nation status in trade.\* a move that has been stalled in Congress. Late in April, Ceausescu's envoys signed an agreement to expand cultural exchanges with the United States, and at about the same time it became known that Rumania was seeking to participate in the program of Comsat, the American-sponsored commercial Communications Satellite Corporation.

ANOTHER foreign-affairs role assumed by Ceausescu has been that of honest broker between the struggling factions of the international Communist movement, led by Peking and Moscow. It is a role relished by the Rumanians, who fancy themselves as the nonpareils of diplomacy.

With Brezhnev scarcely out of the country, Ceausescu prepared to receive China's Premier Chou En-lai. Even while the Soviet party leader was in Rumania, Deputy Premier

\*Meaning that each country's exports to the other would be subject to only the minimum tariffs.

Bodnaras was visiting Chou on his way back from partystate talks in North Vietnam.

Exercises like this make the Rumanian leadership at once hated and envied in many Communist capitals. Indeed, the Ceausescu leadership is well-suited to mediate numerous international quarrels, being on speaking terms with all manner of Communists and all manner of capitalists. The fact that Peking and Hanoi do not want mediation with their various adversaries probably bothers Ceausescu little, if at all. Lately, he has been content to give lectures to every point of the compass on how to settle differences in a civilized manner.

It is the belief of most Rumania-watchers that the prime issues between Brezhnev and Ceausescu involve Comecon and the Warsaw Pact. Judging from past performance, Ceausescu is moving gradually on both counts so as not to provoke sharp retaliation. Yet the effect remains the sameto tumble more pillars of the structure of Soviet hegemony in East Europe. Other European Communist nations are looking on with a mixture of fear and fascination. Ironically, the next act of wedgedriving is expected to take place at a Comecon and Warsaw Pact conference in Bucharest in July.

Cynical students of Rumanian history, and this includes virtually all her neighbors, are wont to point out that loyalty to one ally through thick and thin has never been a national trait. In Warsaw they used to tell the joke that "most of us in Eastern Europe would sell

66 'Most of us in Eastern Europe
would sell our own grandmothers—
ah, but the Rumanians will sell their
own grandmothers and deliver them.' 99

our own grandmothers. But the Rumanians—ah, the Rumanians will sell their own grandmothers and deliver them."

For example, in World War I the Bucharest Government switched sides at the 11th hour to the Entente and thus secured the fat prizes of Transylvania and Bessarabia. In 1944, with Russian troops already inside their territory, the Rumanians again switched, abandoning the Axis and even sending 300,000 troops against the retreating Nazi armies.

In such a context, one might say that the Rumanian leadership has decided the Soviet empire was crumbling anyway, and that this was the time to get out of the building. But that would be an injustice to the very sincere desire of the Rumanian people for real national independence.

N the domestic front, Ceausescu has undertaken a vast reshuffling of party and state leaders, which some observers call "de-Dejification." It would be impossible to speak of an opposition faction in the Rumanian Communist party. However, most diplomats stationed in Bucharest believe there is a certain conflict of outlook and interest between the purely organizational types who grew up with him and the smooth professionals of industry and governmental administration gathered around Rumania's Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer. At 64, Maurer is today as well known as Ceausescu-urbane, witty and one of the most competent, allaround men in the leadership. Though of bourgeois origin. he won his party spurs defending Communists as a prewar lawyer, and he personally helped Gheorghiu-Dej, Ceausescu and other party leaders escape from prison in 1944.

Ceausescu's method of handling a potential opposition of technocrats under a man like Maurer has been to put party regulars over them or in place of them. He has also expanded the party membership to an unprecedented 1.55 million, at least a quarter of whom entered under his aegis.

In the past year Ceausescu's style of leadership has emerged with considerable clarity. Lacking the public personality of Gheorghiu-Dej or Maurer, he has repeatedly stressed that his is a "collective leadership" of policies thrashed out at all levels and then adopted unanimously. Yet his stamp is on much of the legislation that

has been rammed through the Grand National Assembly—the establishment of a National Council of Scientific Research to stimulate applied science, for example, and the National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives to strengthen central control over the Rumanian peasantry.

Lately, Ceausescu has been polishing his image in the countryside by making tours of farms and factories. He has traveled to various parts of Transylvania three times, slogging through mud in high boots and braving wind and rain to talk to his people. Unlike Gheorghiu-Dej, he does not play to the crowds with wisecracks and gestures. But last autumn, in Cluj, when persons in the crowd reached out to him with petitions about personal grievances, he stopped every time to take them.

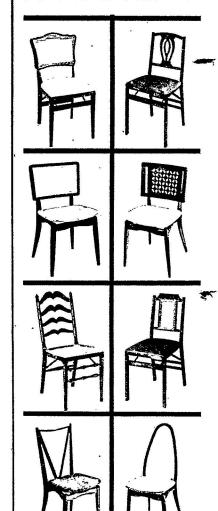
Ceausescu is by nature a retiring man. He has granted only one interview to a foreign newsman and that, a very brief session last summer with a correspondent of Italy's Communist organ, L'Unità, was only a courtesy during the visit of Luigi Longo, the Italian party chief. Other requests have been turned away by Foreign Ministry officials, who shrug helplessly and say, "Our leaders do not have a vocation for publicity."

for publicity.' However, the new-broom effect of his personal policy has made his influence sharply felt throughout the country. He is known to have demanded rigid moral standards, high efficiency and utter conformity to the party policy—or else. An example may suffice. Last year Silviu Brucan, the vice chairman of the radio and television committee, published an article in which he described President de Gaulle as a dictator. Face to face with Brucan, once a close adviser of Gheorghiu-Dej, Ceausescu angrily demanded: "Who told you that de Gaulle was a dictator?"

Brucan replied that he had read the description of the French leader in L'Humanité. Ceausescu interrupted him: "Aren't you a member of the Rumanian party? Don't you read our party documents? Don't you know that de Gaulle is a great friend of Rumania?" Brucan started to answer. "Sit down," said Ceausescu. "I don't want to listen to your reply." Brucan was demoted directly after the confrontation.

At last year's party congress Ceausescu described his

gress Ceausescu described his (Continued on Following Page)



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### Russian Roulette

A correspondent in Washington offers this explanation for the Soviets' decision to withdraw their troops from Rumania in 1958: "The Rumanians won the Hungarian revolution."

By clamping down hard on disturbances in Transylvania following the Hungarian revolt of 1956, and by permitting Soviet troops to pass through their country en route to Budapest, the Rumanians established their docility at a time when the rest of the Eastern bloc was displaying marked, and often violent, signs of disaffection.

Having decided to place less reliance on conventional troops and more on missiles, Khrushchev announced at the May 24, 1958, meeting in Moscow of the Warsaw Treaty nations that over-all Soviet troop strength would be reduced by 119,000 men. Simultaneously, it was announced that in the near future Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Rumania. The actual withdrawal took place on July 25, 1958.

Since the other Eastern bloc countries were still somewhat restless, supposedly the Soviets felt they could not risk withdrawals there. They evidently decided to take a chance with the still-docile Rumanians. Only later did they discover they had been playing Russian roulette, so to speak.

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ideal as a "Communist militant, closely linked to the masses, ardent bearer of the party's word, tireless fighter for the permanent improvement of work, for unswerving implementation of party policy, for the happiness of the entire people." A militant, he sometimes refers to the party leadership as Rumania's "general staff."

Yet in areas where he wants to chart a new course Ceausescu has attempted, like Lyndon Johnson, to achieve a consensus. For what appears to be the first time in Rumanian practice, he is "consulting" artists, writers and scientists, encouraging them to offer their suggestions and views to the party. "We would like an exchange of opinions," he told a meeting of scientists. He, more than anyone else, is responsible for a new sense of a smidgeon of freedom in the intellectual community.

One important aspect of his May 7 speech easily overlooked because of the portions devoted to international affairs was his request for a completely rewritten history of his party. Ceausescu's plea was remarkable for its insistence on veracity and, where need be, correction of previous twistings. "It would be wrong," he said, "to exaggerate the past merits of certain leaders only to bring history into consonance with the present. This would lead to the distortion of historic truth.

Noting "errors" and "failures" of former leaders, he said the new history must "describe the facts, not according to subjective wishes of people, not according to momentary political requirements and temporary criteria, but as they happened and in accordance with ethical truth." As chairman of the party commission for writing that history, Ceausescu has set himself a high task.

And yet, where important matters of party and government policy are concerned, his reaction is almost invariably orthodox. "Ceausescu's approach is to try to solve problems by reorganizing them," a diplomat commented. A Bucharest intellectual remarked: "He has not captured the imagination of the country." Three years ago, when Rumanians talked about Gheorghiu-Dej in public, they spoke his name aloud with a measure of pride in the nation's brand-new independence. But now one can hear a perfectly good party member go on about the same subject and actually lower his voice to a whisper when mentioning Nicolae Ceausescu. Caution is a Rumanian virtue.

THE man who is treated with this circumspection was born Jan. 26, 1918, in the village of Scornicesti, on the rolling plains of Oltenia about 100 miles west of Bucharest. His

parents are said to have been peasants. He joined the Communist youth movement at 15 and the party at 18. He was arrested in 1940 for agitation. Incarceration may have been the single most influential experience in his life, as it was for so many Communists. Some think he may have acquired his monkish ways there, for he neither smokes nor drinks. In a sense, he is a bit like the ancient Dacians, the ancestors of today's Rumanians, who were renowned for ascetic hab-When pressed by invaders, they withdrew to mountain fastnesses.

Ceausescu's fastness is his large and well-guarded villa overlooking Bucharest's Herestrau Lake. There he is said to have his own gymnasium where he works out to keep his 5-foot 6-inch figure trim.

It is characteristic that next to nothing is known about his personal life except that he is short-tempered. His wife, Elena, is a professional chemist who heads a research institute attached to the Ministry of Chemical Industry and is a member of the new Science Yet one Bucharest embassy has her listed as a civil engineer. There are believed to be two sons, one a teen-aged Beatles fan named Valentin (Ceausescu deplores his taste), and a daughter about 17. Except for attending the Italian party congress in 1962, Ceausescu has been West only once—a visit to England, France and Switzerland as the guest of Bucharest's ambassadors in those countries.

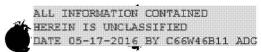
The Rumanian public knows few if any of these details. Not even his birthday was noted this year.

As the youngest leader in Communist Europe, Ceausescu might be thought to be leading some kind of Marxist New Frontier. Yet he has not demonstrated any of the pragmatism of a John F. Kennedy or a Harold Wilson. One might infer that his generation of Communist leaders, steeled in the early postwar years of struggle, would be even more rigid than the tired old Marxists whose careers at the summit are ending.

Nevertheless, there is another element in Ceausescu's character that makes him profoundly different from older Communists. He and his East European contemporaries appear to be determined patriots who will tolerate no interference and no dictation from abroad. They witnessed the humbling of their superiors during the brutal years of Soviet domination and they will have none of it now. Domestically, they are Communists. But in foreign affairs they are nationalists, willing to pay token dues to the world cause to the degree that it does not harm the interests of their own people. That is an essential aspect of the changing political scene of Eastern Europe.

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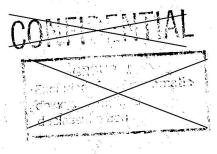
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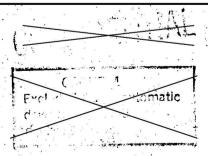
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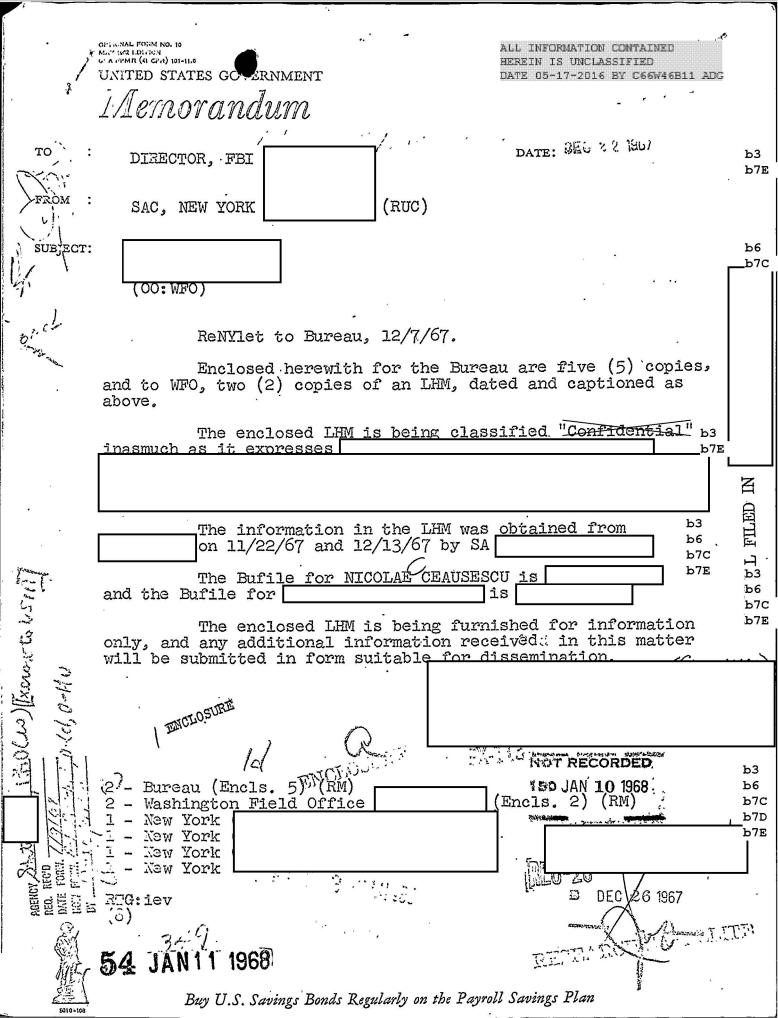
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INTERNAL SECURITY - RO

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furnished	On September 20, 1967, a confidential informant the following details	(S
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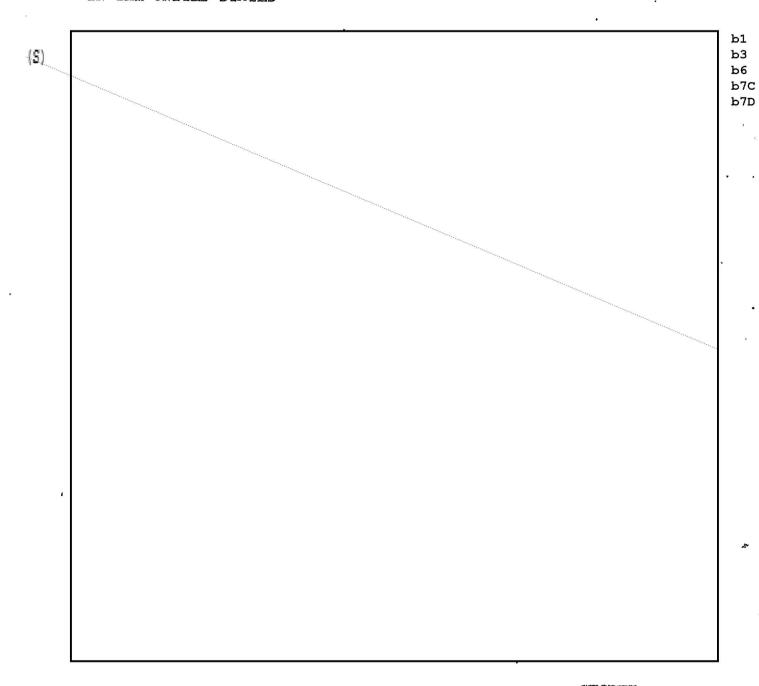
### ROMANIAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

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# ROMANIAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES ... IN THE UNITED STATES

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# ROMANIAN BIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

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# ROMANIAN DIFLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

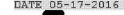
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

# D STATES DEPARTMENT OF IDSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D. C. 20535 September 22, 1967

# CONFERENTIAL

Title

ROMANTAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES

IN THE UNITED STATES

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - RO

Reference

Memorandum dated and captioned

as above.

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

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-26-2016 BY: C66W46B11

FBI

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110	unsmit the follo	wing in	(Type in plaintext or coo	de)		
Vio ·	AIRTEL		(Priority)			
	TO: FROM: SUBJECT	DIRECTOR, FBI SAC, NEW YORK  (OO: NY)	(P)		· Cotto no kar	b3 b7E b6 b7C
JUSH 111. MENC	copies copies	Enclosed for t tioned as above. of an LHM entitle of an LHM entitle ied "Secret" to b	d "NTCOLAE CEAUS)	or the Bureau a	n LHM dated are five b6 and five b7C All LHMs are b7D b7E	•
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Cas for Wate Hou	l - New l - New l - New l - New	York York York York York York York	(CEAUSESCU)	School of the Silver of the Si		0816 920 920 920 920
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٠ غ	Approved: _	EP 10 1969	Sentge	RESEARCH M. Per		



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.



#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York August 7, 1969

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

Nicolae Ceausescu Internal Security - Romania

A confidential source who has Turnished reliable information in the past recently furnished the following regarding Nicolae Ceausescu, President, Komanian Council of State:

The source, in speaking with
learned that Ceau-
sescu may visit the United States, and New York City, in con-
junction with the 24th Session of the United Nations General
Assembly (UNGA). This Session is scheduled to convene on or
about Eptember 22, 1969.
indicated that Converge were with to hold writer

indicated that Ceausescu may wish to hold private conversations with President Richard A. Nixon, and that these meetings may be arranged through Charles W./Yost, United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

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.

12/6/85 361,303 PAGE 15 CLASSIFE (S)

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downgrading and
declassification

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SAC, New York

1-20-70

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1 - Mr. P. F. Shea

1 - Mr. P. F. Shea

1 - Mr. P. F. Shea

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

IS - RO

Renyairtel and LHM both dated 1-9-70.

In view of the fact that subject is a head of state, his welfare is of obvious interest to United States Government agencies and officials.

You should be certain the Bureau is promptly advised when his visit to the United States is imminent. Any pertinent information of a timely nature, particularly information which might indicate demonstrations and/or bodily harm are being planned by any individual or group, should be submitted by teletype in a form suitable for dissemination and or by other more expeditious means if warranted.

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		I	•	Detroit (	
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j.	တ	COMM-FBI		Milwaukee	_
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NOTE:

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Tele. Room

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Callahan

DeLoach Walters \_ Subject, President of the Council of State of Romania, is apparently planning to visit the U. S. during the late Spring of 1970. Reairtel and LHM indicate that who is active in Romanian Iron Guard (an antique communist group) is planning to organize a demonstration that will cause a "great deal of trouble" for subject. Romanian Iron Guard has demonstrated against Romanian UN Delegation in New York in the past and all demonstrations have been peaceful. This is to alert New York to the fact that timely information should be submitted expeditiously when subject's visit becomes imminent.



6.		1	
		FBI	
•		Date: 1/9/70	
Transmit t	he following in	PLAIN TEXT	
, 1	A TIMIT	(Type in plaintext or code)	
Via	AIRTEL	(Priority)	
	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI	
	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK	4
5.5 5.5 5.5	SUBJECT:	NICOLAE CEAUSESCU IS - RO (Bureau (New York) (RUC)	b3 b7E
	and the same of th	ROMANIAN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IS - RO (OO: NEW YORK) (Bureau (C)	201 3
5. 5. 5. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	LHM have land, Det	Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are six an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Copies of the been sent for information to Boston, Chicago, Cleve-roit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Haven, hia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Washington Field.	; ; ; ; ;
7.47	Bureau 1-Boston 1-Chicago 1-Clevelai 1-Detroit 1-Indianai 1-Los Ang 1-Milwauk 1-New Have 1-Philade 1-Pittsbu	nd (Encl. 1) (RM)  (Encl. 1) (RM)  polis (Encl. 1) (RM)  eles (Encl. 1) (RM)  ee (Encl. 1) (RM)  en (Encl. 1) (RM)  lphia (Encl. 1) (RM)  rgh (Encl. 1) (RM)	b3 b6 b7C b7E
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	b3 b7E
The LHM is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it	b3
	b7E
The source in the LHM is whose name is being protected by request. She was interviewed by SAS and and on 1/8/70. Bufile is	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
Bufile is and Bufile for the	b3 b6 b7C b7E

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION CUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

rederal Bureau of Investigation New York, New York January 9, 1970

Nicolae Ceausescu; Romanian-American Activities in the United States Internal Security-Romania

A source with whom contact has been insufficient to	
determine reliability, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau	1
of Investigation (FBT) on January 8, 1970, that he learned from	
that Nicolae	b6
occorpored professory mentanal of the central committees of the	b7C
Romanian Communist Party and President of the Council of State,	b7D
Romanian Socialist Republic, would be visiting the United States	
in 1970. told source that he would organize a demonstration	
that will cause a great deal of trouble for Ceausescu, and the	
source felt that this would be embarrassing to the United States.	
·	
Source advised that sympathizes with the	b6
Romanian Iron Guard and collaborates with	b7C
who resides in Madrid, Spain.	b7D

The Romanian Iron Guard has been described as being an extremely radical, nationalistic, political organization founded in Romania in the early 1930's, which collaborated with the Nazi-German Government during World War II. It is definitely anti-Communist.

The source could furnish no additional information regarding the above.

# CONFIDENTIAL

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'Enclosure .

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-17-2016 BY C66W46B11 ADG

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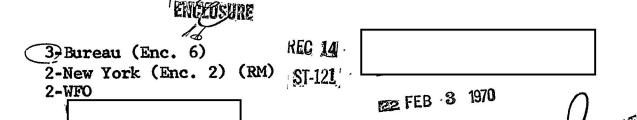
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 2/3/70 DATE: SAC, WFO **b**3 b6 NICOLAE CEAUSESCU b7C IS-RO b7E Bufile NYfile ROMANIAN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IS-RO (00:NY)Bufile NYfile WFOfile (RUC) ReNY Airtel and LHM dated 1/9/70. Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, along with its Eval. Memo. The LHM is classified "Confidential" to protect the confidential source mentioned therein and since it tends to reveal Eval. Memo. classified "Confidential" for latter reason. The information furnished in LHM was obtained from b6 b7C Though it is recognized o b7D

by WFO that the information in the LHM is negative, it is being furnished the Bureau in this form inasmuch as it tends to reflect existing "knowledge" of the possibility of a CEAUSESCU visit to the U.S. among the Romanian Emigre Community in the WDC area.



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



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington, D.C. 20535 February 3, 1970

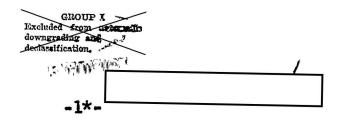
> DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

# NICOLAE CEAUSESCU: ROMANIAN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL SECURITY-ROMANIA

On January 28, 1970, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that through his contacts with individuals of Romanian extraction living in the Washington, D.C. area, he learned some months ago that Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Council of State, Romanian Socialist Republic, had apparently expressed a desire to visit the United States following President Richard M. Nixon's visit to Romania during August, 1969. According to this source, it is his understanding, based solely on rumors circulating among the Romanian emigre Community in the Washington, D.C. area, that the United States Department of State had recommended against a visit to the United States by Ceausescu at the present time.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535 February 3, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

Title

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

ROMANIAN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE

UNITED STATES

Character INTERNAL SECURITY-ROMANIA

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as

above at Washington, D.C.

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

> CONFIDENTIAL GROUP I Excluded from automatio downgrading and declassification.

> > -1\*-

#### ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-17-2016 BY C66W46B11 ADG

# Memorandum

то		DIRECTOR, FBI (100-372507) DATE:	<b>以/3/70</b>	
FROM	,	SAC, NEW YORK [RUC)		b3 b7E
SUBJEC	fr:	(00: WFO)		ь6 .b7С
	copies of	There are herewith enclosed for the Bure an LHN captioned and dated as above, whis sifted "Confidential", as its contents po	CIX Yacan	b3 b7E
	forwarded that off:	Two copies of the enclosure are being fo to the office of origin and one copy is b to Albany as available information indic ico has an interest in	8 tes b7c	230
	enhmitte	The source of the information was former furnished same on 3/20/70.  No active investigation of	is being be	1201
			·	1 10 10
· A	3-Bureau 1-Albany 2-Washin 1-New Yo 1-New Yo 1-New Yo 1-New Yo 1-Wew Yo 1-Wew Yo	(Encl.1) (INFO) (RM)  ngton Field (CEAUSESCU)  ork  ork  ork		ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION CUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

UNTED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
APRIL 6. 1970

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the officer disk to describe the second	
A source who has furnished both reliable and	
unreliable information in the past but who was in a position	
to furnish factual data has advised of being contacted by	*
the to the United States,	b6
30 000 000 000 000 000	b7C
According to the source,was	b6
in New York, New York, on a visit which terminated on	b7C
March 20, 1970. They were together for several hours	
Planette Co, 17 Co. They were together to be veral mout	
during this visit.	
The principal topic of their conversation con-	
cerned the possibility of a visit to the United States by	
Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Communist	
Nicolae Ceausescu, pedictary deficial of one comments	
Party of the Romanian Socialist Republic. As the United	
Nations will celebrate its Twenty-fifth Anniversary in 1970,	
Ceausescu has a logical reason for a visit to this country.	_
commented that if Ceausescu does not come,	b6
will make the trip.	b7C
Will make one of ip.	
	1.0
In any case, was concerned about the pos-	b6
sibility that Ceasusescu would not be accorded recognition	b7C
by President Richard Nixon on the occasion of such a visit.	
The Romanian Government is seeking acknowledgement of its	
The Monaginali Government is seen in a second of the control of th	
leadership and there is considerable concern about this	
matter.	
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the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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迎WCLOSURE

	b6 b7C
said he has hesitated to institute official inquiry regarding a United States invitation to Ceausescu for fear that it might not be extended and the result would be considered a serious set back in relations, particularly after the reception given to President Nixon at the time of his visit to Romania.	ъ6 ъ7С
inquired of the source if he was willing to probe any government sources available to him for an indication of the attitude of the United States Government toward such an invitation to Ceausescu.	b6 b7C
The source was also asked if he would consider sponsoring a private reception for Ceausescu in New York, New York.	
The source advised he is not willing to make inquiry regarding the possibility of an official invitation to the Romanian Secretary General, but would look into the matter of sponsoring a reception for him.	
also commented on potential trade between the United States and Romania. He said several large projects are under consideration, and in addition there is a list of others, including a restaurant featuring Romanian foods, beverages, art, and entertainment. He said that the Romanian Government is willing to finance all or any part of such an enterprise.	b6 b7С
Although the restaurant proposition was presented in a form approaching an offer, it was declined by the source.	
Additionally, commented that he was interested in contacting all the important and prominent Romanians in the United States. He said an outstanding mathematician, who was the inventor of a submarine device and had been employed by the Fairchild Corporation on Long Island, New York, was one of those being sought.	b6 b7С
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Sent \_

Special Agent in Charge

Approved:

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The source advised he would be alert for any indications among the Romanian elements regarding any activity which might be directed against CEAUSESCU during the course of his visit in the US.

This case is being maintained in a closed status pending the arrival of the subject in the US or receipt of information indicating the necessity for active investigation.

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York September 15, 1970

Nicolae Ceausescu

Internal Security-Romania	
On September 14, 1970, a source who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past advised of a recent contact by  in which advised that Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, accompanied by  will attend the anniversary celebration of the United Nations and is expected to arrive on or about October 12, 1970.	ь6 ь7С
Ceausescu is expected to address the United Nations and may remain in the United States for as long as three weeks. He desires to visit Romanian diplomatic establishments and Romanian emigre centers in the United States.	
Ceausescu desired to make a formal visit to the White House, but information has been received from there that it would not be possible in view of the large number of high-ranking visitors who will be in the United States at the same time. The White House has advised Ceausescu and his group will be given a dinner party sometime during the course of his stay in the United States.	я
requested the source to use his influence in the Romanian community to prevent any disruption or unfriendly manifestation directed against Ceausescu. The	b6 b7C
CONFIDENTIAL	
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· Nicolae Ceausescu

source gave assurance that his group would not cause any
violent action. However, he could not speak for other
elements among the Romanian emigres.
said Ceausescu and would be delighted to meet with the source and his friends. He said Ceausescu is very openminded and ready to apply any good ideas he might receive in Romania. suggested that Ceausescu desires to meet with important people who would be receptive to hearing from him first hand: regarding his plans for the future of Romania. He has made plans for the future and many changes are scheduled to be made. suggested that the source arrange a group for an informal dinner party in order to meet with Ceausescu.
also advised he had discussed with Ceausescu and other Romanian Government figures the feasibility of publishing a high-quality magazine with contributors drawn from gifted writers in literature and the arts both at home and from among the emigres. He said it would contain no political matter and requested the source to use his influence to secure contributors from the emigres in the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

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1 1

# 9/28/70

, C	Airtel  1 - Mr. S.F. Phili	b6 b7C
I.	200 170 -	b3 b7E
	NICOLAE CEAUSESCU IS - RO ST-103	
	Reurairtel and LHM 9/25/70, copies to WFO, dual-captioned concerning above subject and	6
	Following is for future guidance and for correcting action as indicated.	Lve
	Two reasons were given for classifying the LHM "Contidential." The first, pertaining to disclosure of F81	['s
	justification for "Confidential;" however, the second reason pertaining to disclosure of Bureau's is not considered justification for classification.	
MAILED & P. 2.2 1970	It will be necessary for your office to resubmit the LHM in accordance with the following. LHM reports information obtained from whose identity is concealed at his request. He is characterized in the LE as having furnished reliable information in the past. This is all that need be said. Your inclusion of the statement adds nothing pertinent to the LHM and, if anything, is objectionable in that it tends is identify a source who you chose to conceal. Further, refer to this individual as elsewhere in the LHM is undesirable. Also, the LHM contains some information which is not believed of significance to cutside accretion and which	
	undesirable. Also, the LIM contains some information which is not believed of significance to outside agencies, and while the would have been permissible to have included the information the airtel, it is not desired that it be included in the LHM. This concerns the exchange between and the so	tion
Sullivan	wherein the source was invited to a reception and source's	
Brennan, C.D. Callahan Casper Conrad Felt Gale Rosen Tavel Walters Soyars Tele. Room Holmes Gandy	SFP:lis (6) SFP:00	B

Airtel to SAC, NY RE: NICOLAE CEAUSESCU reply to Bureau considers this personal data as tending to identify the source and at the same time not to be significant. The fact that a reception is to be held should be included. The most significant information relating to possible demonstrations against subject Ceausescu should, of course, be included, By return airtel, furnish a revised LHM. Expedite so that dissemination is not unduly delayed. Also, because of demonstrations aspect, disseminate LHM to Secret Service locally. NOTE: Incoming reports information NYO obtained from who was in personal contact with invited source to a reception planned for Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Council of State, Romanian Socialist Republic, to be held when Ceausescu is in the U.S. in 10/70 (in connection with UN activities). Source rebuffed stating he does not agree with current Romanian

regime and therefore would not attend reception.

b3 b7E

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	b3 b7E
stated on 9/22/70. that about 7:30 p.m.  telephonically contacted at his nouse in and insisted on meeting with After a short conversation, agreed to the request and in front of his residence at about 8:30 p.m.  accompanied by drove to a "topless" bar on Queens Blvd. near 50th Street. There they talked for approximately 3½ hours, drinking only beer, after which drove to the vicinity of his residence at about midnight and returned to Manhattan.	ъ6 ъ7с ъ7D
concerning the release of relatives and other Romanians from Romania. advised that he does not desire to continue contacts with He does not understand why continues to contact him as he has told that he does not agree with the current Romanian regime and its practices and also since he feels that has lied to him in claiming that he had assisted in the past.	ь6 ь7с ь7D
stated he would contact the FBI to notify of any future contacts with which he felt were of interest to the Bureau.	b6 b7C b7D



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York September 25, 1970 DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

<u>Nicolae Ceausescu;</u>	
	<b>b</b> 6
Internal Security - Romania /	<b>b</b> 7
In late September, 1970,	b6
who has furnished reliable information in the past provided	<b>b</b> 7
the following information concerning a meeting with	<b>b</b> 7
SHE TOTIOWING THIOTHEOTON CONCERNING & moorand water	
asked the after a short exchange	<b>b</b> 6
of social amenities, if the would accept an invitation	<b>b</b> 7
to a reception for Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the	<b>b</b> 7
Romanian Communist Party and President of the Council of	
State, Romanian Socialist Republic, to be held when Ceausescu	
arrives in the United States (US) in October, 1970. The	
advised that he would not since he does not agree	
advised that he would not since he does not agree to be a	
with the current Romanian regime and does not care to be a hypocrite. did not give any specific date or	
hypocrite. did not give any specific date or location for such a reception, and the felt that	
possibly was trying to flatter the	
During their conversation. expressed a	b6
During their conversation, expressed a	b7
great interest in the possibilities of any demonstrations being	٠.
planned against Ceausescu concerning his visit to the US.	
•	

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JONOT ST.

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b6 b7C b7D b6 b7C b7D

Nicolae Ceausescu
Since the has no knowledge of any demonstrations, he so advised of this fact.
The stated in his opinion he felt was trying to ascertain if a Romanian
emigre in NYC who has organized peaceful demonstrations in the past, was planning to organize a demonstration against Ceausescu. The stated that never mentioned by name and that this was strictly
his impression as a result of their conversation.

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. S.F. Phillips

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU
IS - RO

ReNyairtel and LHM 9/25/70, copies WFO.

LHM commenced with a statement that in late September, 1970, "an American businessman who has furnished reliable information in the past" provided certain information. Unless very special circumstances exist (as for example, a defector source who was an officer of a hostile intelligence service) and Bureau has permitted same, it is undesirable in characterizing concealed sources who have furnished reliable information in the past to add other descriptive data such as was done in this instance. Consequently, the phrase "an American businessman" was changed in LHM prior to dissemination to read "a confidential source."

Recipients correct your copies.

1970

EP291

Tele. Room Holmes 2 - WEO

MAIL ROOM

Inasmuch as some information is contained in reLAM concerning preliminary preparations for the pending visit of subject to the U.S. in October, 1970, Bureau has included Secret Service in its dissemination at headquarters level. New York is instructed to disseminate a copy of the LHM to Secret Service locally.

In addition, New York should be particularly alert to the need for disseminating to Secret Service locally information being received relating to the presence in the U.S. in the immediate future of the many foreign high officials coming to this country for the UN commemoration or UN General Assembly.

ф — пку		
Tolson SHP:lis Mohr SFP:lis (7)		
Callahan	<b>N</b>	
Casper NOTE:	~	
Conrad	Subject is President of the	ne Council of State
GaleOf the Ro	ரித்தி Socialist Republic.	
	101-0 200	
Tavel		
Walters	3	fi a

TELETYPE UNIT

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FD-36 (Rev	5-22-64)		· ·
•	, . ~	FBI ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  Bate: 9/25/70 Date 05-17-2016 BY C66W46B11 A	ADG
Transmit t	he following in	(Type in plaintext or code)	
Viα	AIRTEL	(Priority)	- † - †
	TO:		ъ3 b7E
	FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (C)	
	SUBJECT:	NICOLAE CEAUSESCU IS - RO	
1/2/10 Str. 4	NYC on 9, Commercia the Steal to the reat about residence 9/23/70,  1-Bureau (1-1-1-New Youl-New Youl-	and Brew Restaurant, NYC. drove b7D b7C sidence of 11:00 p.m. has been staying at 11:00 p.m. has been staying at 11:00 p.m. has been staying at 10 b6 b7C b7D to 10 b7C b7D to 10 b7C b7D b7D b7D b7D b7C b7D	THE TOUR DOLL OF THE TOUR ACOUNTY
Appr	oved:Spec	al Agent in Charge	

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
is	departing on 9/24/70, for a
	characterized in the LHM as an American furnished reliable information in the

b3 b7E

b6 b7C b7D b6 b7C b7D



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE September 25, 1970 Date 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

Nicolae Ceausescu Internal Security - Romania

In late September, 1970, an American businessman	
who has furnished reliable information in the past provided	
the following information which he learned during a	b6
meeting with in New York City (NYC):	b7C
In New York Ordy (1127)	
advised that	<b>b</b> 6
Nicolae Ceausescu. Secretary General of the Romanian	<b>b</b> 7C
Communist Party and President of the Council of State of	1.00
the Romanian Socialist Republic, has been in the United	
States (US) arranging preliminary preparations for the pending visit of Nicolae Ceausescu to the US during October,	
1970.	
stated that he knows well,	<b>b6</b>
and also knows the of the Romanian President	<b>b7</b> C
since one of them was employed with in Romania.	
Based upon available information	•
and/or investigation,	<b>b</b> 6
	b7C
WDC, is suspected of being connected	
with the Romanian Intelligence Services.	
· ·	

# CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

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.

*	b3 b7E
is characterized in the LHM as NY T-1 who has furnished reliable information in the past.	ь6 ь7с ь7р
On 9/24/70, furnished the following information as well as that contained in the LHM to the FBI.	b6 b7С b7D
telephonically contacted	b6 b7С b7D
who has had prior contacts with concerning the release of relatives and other Romanians from Romania, advised that he does not desire to continue contacts with He does not understand why continues to contact him as he has told that he does not agree with the current Romanian regime and its practices and also since he feels that has lied to him in claiming that he had assisted in the past.	b6 b7C b7D
stated, concerning the reception mentioned in the LHM, asked him if he would accept an invitation to same. stated he would not since he does not agree with the current Romanian regime and does not desire to be a hypocrite. felt that was trying to flatter him to gain his cooperation.	ь6 ь7с ь7р
stated he would contact the FBI regarding any future contacts with which he felt would be of interest to the Bureau.	b6 b7С b7D
A copy of the LHM is being disseminated to the Secret Service, New York City.	



## NITO STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York September 29, 1970

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

	Nicolae Ceausescu;	b6
	Internal Security-Romania	ь7С
	In late September, 1970, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided the following infor-	
	mation learned from	<b>b</b> 6
	at New York City:	b7C
	disclosed that a reception for Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Council of State, Romanian Socialist Republic, would be held when Ceausescu arrives in the United States in October, 1970 did not give any specific date or location for such a reception.	b6 b7С
	expressed a great interest in the possibilities of any demonstrations being planned against Ceausescu concerning his visit to the United States.	b6 b7С
	NY T-1 has no knowledge of any such demonstrations and so advised of this fact.  NY T-1 stated in his opinion was trying to ascertain if a Romanian emigre in New York City who has organized peaceful demonstrations in the past, was	b6 b7C b6 b7C
	planning to organize a demonstration against Ceausescu.  never mentioned by name and this was strictly the source's impression as a result of remarks.	
n	CONFIDENTIAL  GROUPI  Excluded from automatic  downgrading and declassification	

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ENCLOSURE

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b3 b7E

The USSS desires information from areas to be visited regarding possible security problems.

#### LEADS

in the

BUFFALO

AT NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

LOS ANGELES

AT LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will contact all logical sources for information concerning possible hostile demonstrations or other security problems which may arise during the CEAUSESCU visit.

Submit developed information by airtel in form suitable for dissemination unless more expeditious transmission is deemed necessary. Furnish copies of all traffic to the NYO.

7		<del>- SE'CRE'I'</del> -	· ·	<b>L</b>
36-ئىر	(Rev. 5-22-54)	ALL INFORMATION	CONTAINED	
DECL AUTH FBI : EXEM	PTED FROM AUTOMATIC ASSIFICATION ORITY DERIVED FROM: AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE PTION CODE: 50%(1-HUM) 05-25-2016 BY: C66W46B11	HEREIN IS UNCLAS WHERE SHOWN OTHE  F B I  Date: 10/2/70	SSIFIED EXCEPT	
Transm	nit the following in	(Type in plaintext or code)	Why is	
	A TORROR	(Type in plaintext or code)		N
Via	AIRTEU	(Priority)	J <sub>2</sub> 7 4	,
-7				+
	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI			- b3 b7I
70	FROM: SAC, WFO  NICOLAE CHAUSESCO IS - RO (OO:NY)	(P)	film:6	
H	Re New York ai	rtel and LH1 dated 9/	30/70.	
	Eval. Remo dated and cap proposed visit to United is classified "Confident it tends to reveal Burea	l States during October <del>cial" to protect the s</del> e	rning subject's r,1970. The El ource and since	s H-1 e b3
	Confidential s	source mentioned in LH	I.	b1 b3
	For information WFO has received no indidemonstration or protest visit to United States. received, Bureau and appadvised.  2 - Bureau (Enc 5)	planned against subjection in the event such interpretate offices will	ed sources of a ect during his formation is be expedition.	any
	1 - New FOR 4 - WFO (1- (1- (1-	(S)	1. RTO'D	b1 b3 b6 b70 b71
A	pproved: A Special Agent in Charge	REv 19 EX-103 Sent — 17 OCT 8	1970er	
		OHODH		



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D. C. 20535 October 2, 1970

b1 **b**3 **b6** b7C b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

### NICOLAH CHAUSLSCU INTERNAL SECURITY - ROHANIA

(C)

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1-HUM) DATE 05-25-2016 BY: C66W46B11

declassification.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D. C. 20535 October 2, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

Title

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - ROMANIA

Reference

Hemorandum dated and captioned as

above at Washington, D. C.

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

COMPIDENTIAL

GROUP I
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downgrading and
declassification.

consideration it was decided that they would remain aloof and not engage in such activity.

One copy of the LHM is being furnished locally to the US Secret Service for information.

This matter is being followed closely and any additional pertinent information developed will be submitted promptly in a form suitable for dissemination.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York September 30, 1970

Nicolae Ceausescu Internal Security-Romania

A source who has furnished both reliable and unreliable
information in the past advised during the last week of September
1970. that
, stated that Nicolae Ceausescu (Secretary
General of the Romanian Communist Party) would arrive in the
United States for a visit on October 13, 1970, and depart
from here on October 24, 1970.
expressed concern about possible unfriendly activity by members of the Romanian community.
In addition, commented that he is also concerned about Soviet personnel keeping watch over Ceausescu and those who have contact with him. He did not explain this comment, but inferred that the Russians were
looking for information which might be used against Ceausescu.

#### CONFIDENTIAL

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- 1* -	
ENCLOSURE	

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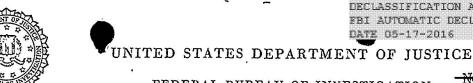
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## 9/30/70

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	TO:	DIRECTOR,	FBI					
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In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Washington, D. C. 20535 September 30, 1970

NO FOREIGN DISSEM.

SECRET

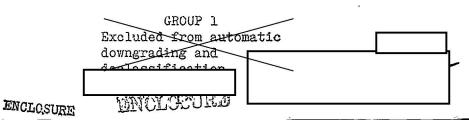
#### ROMANIAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

On September 29, 1970, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he learned from
The source learned that Ceausescu had been
<b>,</b>

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FEI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency: It and its cuntouts are not to be distributed outside your expancy.

#### NO FOREIGN DISSEM.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 O - 346-090 (11)

₹ .	→ FBI	
	Date: 10/7/70	
Transm	it the following in	
	(Type in plaintext or code)	
Via	AIRTEL	
	(Priority)	
	TO: DIRECTOR, FBI	b3 b7
	FROM: SAC, WFO (P)	·
	NICOLAE CEAUSESCU	
	IS - RO	
	(CO:NY)	
	Re WFO airtel to Bureau dated 10/6/70.	
a <sup>1</sup>	Following information concerning subject's trip	
	to U.S. was furished on 10/6/70 by(protect/reliable; classify, "Secret-No Foreign Dissemination"):	b3 b7
	retrable, classify, <u>secret</u> -no roteign bissemination /.	()
	is melian community for twensy-artistics of a Unomenion	b6
	is making arrangements for transportation of a "Romanian security group" to travel to San Francisco, Los Angeles,	
	and Detroit. The group will be concerned with making	
	security arrangements regarding CEAUSESCU's visit to those cities. The group consists of the following persons:	
	one of the group constrains of the relationary beneath.	
	(2' - Bureau	
	l - Detroit (Info) (RM) l - Los Angel <u>es (Info) (</u> RM)	8
	1 - New York (Info) (RM)	b3
	1 - San Francisco (Info (RM) 5 - WFO REC 83	ъ7
	(1 -	b7
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	Special Agent in Charge  U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 0 - 34	16-090 (11)

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It is expected members of the "security group" mentioned herein and persons attached to the CEAUSESCU party will be in contact with Romanian emigre leaders in cities visited.

Any pertinent information received from established sources should be funished Bureau and interested offices in appropriate form.

•G. p				ALL I	INFORMATION O	CONTAINED	Mr. W.	3	
F D-36 (F	Rev. 5-22-64)	•		DATE	05-17-2016 E	BY C66W46B11 AD		, city	/
							***		_
			F	ВІ					
				Date:	10/6/70		, ,	-	
Transmi	t the following i	n	(Tuna i	n plaintext	or code)		1	1	
Via	AIRTEL		(Туре и	i piuimexi	or coue,				
/ /	die de afte de State dont died		<del></del>	(Pric	ority)		Mar Gran	Turk -	
	то:	DIRECTOR,	FBI		]		1	- b3	-
11	FROM:	SAC, WFO	-	(P)			MG:	7 m pr	
A.	NICOLAE CI IS-RO (OO:NY)	EAUSESCU							
	impending (protect/	visit to U	J.S. was fu	ırnishe	d on 10/	ng subject' 5/70 by <del>ign Dissemi</del>		): b3	3 7E
		6327	10 100					b3	
							,	/ b7	7C
	2- Bureau 2- New Yor	·k [	(RM)		EC			b3	3 7E
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	1- WFO		•				-0		
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Ap	580CT	21970	Sil se	ent	N	И Рег			
_	Sp	ecial Agent in			u. s. governm	ENT PRINTING OFFICE :	1969 O - 346-090	(11)	



b3 b6 b7C b7E

Information copies of this communication are designated Los Angeles and San Francisco since source indicated subject would travel to that state on 10/14/70. For information of Los Angeles and San Francisco, subject is Secretary General, Romanian Communist Party, and is due to arrive in U.S. within near future for possible tour of various U.S. cities which have Romanian emigre communities.

WFO will continue to furnish Bureau and interested offices, information received from established sources concerning subject's visit to U.S.

SECRET

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 50X(1,6 ISM/DIPLO)
DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

### 10/6/70

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT AIRTEL WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE b3 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI b7E FROM: SAC, NEW YORK ROMANIAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN THE US 18 - RO (00:WFO) Re WFO airtel, 9/30/70. Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a LHM, dated as above and captioned "NICOLAR CRAUSESCU".

The LHM has been classified "Confidential" as its content pertains to **b**3 b7E b6 advised that On 9/29/70, former b7C told him of b7D the existence of a group known as the Romanian Flood Relief Committee which coordinates the activities of all American organizations contributing to the relief of the victims of the 1970 spring floods in Romania. said that **b**6 attorney in Brooklyn, NY, and a close friend of President of this organization and RICHARD NIXON, is the other members are and respectively of the Chase Manhattan Bank. 3-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM) VENCLOSURE b3 b7D (Encls. 2) (RM) b7E 2-Washington Field NOT RECORDED (CEAUSESCU) 1-New York

1-New York 1-New York 1-New York LATINAL FILED IN

1' OCT 12 1970

	b3 b7E
on 10/1/70, met with and on 10/2/70, the source advised that identified the President of the Committee as of the on East 68th Street. NYC, who was born in Hungary and is now a US citizen. identified the Vice-President as formerly the President of the a close friend of Others mentioned as members of the Committee were the Which build a plant in Romania, and Mr. (FNU) President of the which has an interest in a recently built luxury hotel in Bucharest, Romania.	ь6 ь7с ь7г
explained that the committee has collected about \$25,000 which it intends to use to build a medical center or several hospitals and furnish necessary supplies.	ь6 ь70
In conclusion. related that arranged with to entartain NICOLAE CHAUSESCU at his residence during the forthcoming visit of the latter to the US in October, 1970.	ь6 ь70
	5) b3 b6 b70 b7E
Cn 2/10/70. advised that telephone was acting on behalf of the	b3 b6 b70 b7E
The NY Times article mentioned in the LHM also noted that formeries aschiative the group which visited Bussia.	ь6 ь70
One copy of the enclosed LHM is being furnished locally to the US Secret Service.	
The NYO will continue to submit information developed concerning the projected visit of NICOLAG CEAUSESCU to the US.	

SECRET



#### CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 05-17-2016 BY: C66W46B11

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York October 6, 1970

reliable and unreliable information in the past advised

Nicolae Ceausescu Internal Security - Romania

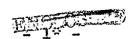
On October 2, 1970, a source who has furnished

Committee that its has arranged with the Romanian Ambassador to the United	
States to entertain NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, during the course of a projected visit by the latter to the United States in October, 1970.	
According to our source. heads	
The committee mentioned above was formed by a number of individuals prominent in business and banking circles to coordinate relief efforts of all organizations engaged in providing assistance to the victims of the 1970 spring floods in Romania.	
The New York Times, a daily newspaper, carried an item on February 11, 1966, concerning the visit of an interfaith group to Russia. Included among those comprisin the group was	ıg

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ENCLOSURE

scheduled to attend the 25th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations as the head of state of Romania. The USSS is charged with security responsibilities in connection with his safety. It has been requested that information from areas to be visited by him regarding possible security problems be made available to the USSS.

#### LEAD

#### CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact all logical sources for information concerning possible hostile demonstrations or other security problems which may arise during the CEAUSESCU visit.

(2) Submit developed information by airtel in form suitable for dissemination unless more expeditious transmission is deemed necessary. Furnish copies of all traffic to the NYO.

# TRIP OF PRESIDENT NICOLE CEAU

(The President is on an official visit to the United States sanctioned by the U. S. State Department, excepting UN appearances.)

Tuesday, 13 October		ALL FBI INFORMATION CO HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED	NTAINED	
12:00 Noon	Arrive New York (JFK)	DATE 05-17-2016 BY C66	W46B11 A	ФG
Afternoon · ·	Meetings at the UN			
• .	•	•		
Wednesday, 14 October	<u>er</u>			
10:30 A.M.	Plenary meeting of UN. Gene	ral Assembly		
12:15 P.M.	Luncheon with Chase Manhat	tan Board	•	b6
4:00 P.M.	Depart for San Francisco	LONG Beac	4	b7C
6:00 P.M.	(Approximate local time) - California	Arrive Long Beach,		
LONG BEACH	Los Angeles - Tour of McDo	nnel Air Force Plant	:	
Evening	Anna Heim, California, RNRHEIM,	] .		
Thursday, 15 Octobe	<u>r</u>			•in
Morning	Disneyland	^		
Noon	(Approximate) - Travel to	Los Angeles,		
Afternoon	Tour of movie studio and C	AL TECH		
Evening	Dinner - World Trade Group	(?)		
		•		
Friday, 16 October	- TENTATIVE SCHEDULE			
Morning	Travel to San Francisco - Valley Irrigation Project California, area	Inspection of Centrand possibly King C	al ity,	
, a second	Visit to Memorex (Electron	nics Plant) in Santa	Clara	
The second of th	Either PM of 16th or AM of Market Distribution Center		nia	
				b3 b7E

UNITOSURI

#### Saturday, 17 October

Morning

Sightseeing tour of San Francisco Bay area

Late Afternoon

Return to New York City

#### Sunday, 18 October

At New York City

Concert - Guest of Mayor Lindsay

#### Monday, 19 October

At New York City

President Ceausescu will address UN

Will attend a luncheon at UN sponsored by

UN President

5:00 P.M.

T/Meeting - Council on Foreign Relations

(68th and Park)

Evening

Reception by Governor Rockefeller

#### Tuesday, 20 October

At New York City - UN

#### Wednesday, 21 October

At New York City - Dinner at Romanian Chancellery, New York, hosted by President Ceausescu

#### Thursday, 22 October

11:45 A.M.

Hotel Americana, New York City

Luncheon (600 persons) with Members of Foreign Policy Association, Council of Foreign Relations

Meeting with New York City Mayor Lindsay

Friday, 23 October

Morning

UN - Lunch meeting with President of Findland

Evening'

Reception at UN hosted by Romanian Ambassador

and later meeting with Romanian American

citizens

Saturday, 24 October

Entire Day - UN meetings

Sunday, 25 October - TENTATIVE

Travel to Niagara Falls and possible

Buffalo, New York

Monday, 26 October

Morning Travel to Washington, D. C. (official visit -

President Nixon will receive)

1:00 P.M. (Approximate) - Lunch with Secretary of State

Evening Reception and dinner at the White House

(business suit)

Tuesday, 27 October

At Washington, D. C.

12:00 Noon (Approximate) - Lunch with Secretary of Commerce

4:00 P.M. (Approximate) - Depart Washington, D. C.

Evening At Detroit, Michigan,

Wednesday, 28 October

At Detroit - Visit Ford Motor Company Truck

and Automobile Manufacturing Plant

Afternoon Possible visit to Meat (Beef) Preparation Center

(Details unknown at this time)

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- 4 -

## Thursday, 29 October

Morning

Depart Detroit

Noon

(Approximate) - Arrive New York City

Evening

Depart New York City - return to Romania

The San Francisco area portion of this itinerary is being hosted in part by the FMC Corporation - Washington Representative

The Detroit, Michigan, portion of this itinerary is being hosted by the Ford Motor Company.

This is an official visit and all travel outside of the New York City area will be by United States Government aircraft.

A possibility exists that a visit in the Chicago, Illinois, area will be added during the time the official party is travelling to and from Detroit, Michigan.

ь6 ь7С

#### ROMANIA TRIP OF PRESIDENT NICOLE CEAUSSCU

(The President is on an official visit to the United States sanctioned by the U. S. State Department, excepting UN appearances.)

Tuesday	17	()~	r٨	ner
1 1112 7 1012 7 000	. 4.	UL		

12:00 Noon

Arrive New York (JFK)

Afternoon ·

Meetings at the UN

#### Wednesday, 14 October

10:30 A.M. ' .

Plenary meeting of UN. General Assembly

12:15 P.M.

Luncheon with Chase Manhattan Board

4:00 P.M.

Depart for San Francis Long Beach

6:00 P.M.

(Approximate local time) - Arrive Long Beach,

California

Low Beach Los Angeles - Tour of McDonnel Air Force Plant

Evening

Anna Heim, California, ANRHEIM,

#### Thursday, 15 October

Morning

Disneyland

Noon

(Approximate) - Travel to Los Angeles,

Afternoon

Tour of movie studio and CAL TECH

Evening

Dinner - World Trade Group (?)

#### Friday, 16 October - TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Morning

Travel to San Francisco - Inspection of Central Valley Irrigation Project and possibly King City, California, area

Visit to Memorex (Electronics Plant) in Santa Clara

Either PM of 16th or AM of 17th - Visit to Safeway Market Distribution Center, Richmond, California

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#### Saturday, 17 October

Morning

Sightseeing tour of San Francisco Bay area

Late Afternoon

Return to New York City

#### Sunday, 18 October

At New York City

Concert - Guest of Mayor Lindsay

#### Monday, 19 October

At New York City

President Ceausescu will address UN

Will attend a luncheon at UN sponsored by UN President

5:00 P.M.

T/Meeting - Council on Foreign Relations

(68th and Park)

Evening

Reception by Governor Rockefeller .

#### Tuesday, 20 October

At New York City - UN

#### Wednesday, 21 October

At New York City - Dinner at Romanian Chancellery, New York, hosted by President Ceausescu

#### Thursday, 22 October

11:45 A.M.

Hotel Americana, New York City

Luncheon (600 persons) with Members of Foreign Policy Association, Council of Foreign Relations

Meeting with New York City Mayor Lindsay

#### Friday, 23 October

Morning

UN - Lunch meeting with President of Findland

Evening

Reception at UN hosted by Romanian Ambassador and later meeting with Romanian American

citizens

#### Saturday, 24 October

Entire Day - UN meetings

### Sunday, 25 October - TENTATIVE

Travel to Niagara Falls and possible Buffalo, New York

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## Monday, 26 October

Morning

Travel to Washington, D. C. (official visit -

President Nixon will receive)

1:00 P.M.

(Approximate) - Lunch with Secretary of State

Evening

Reception and dinner at the White House

(business suit)

#### Tuesday, 27 October

At Washington, D. C.

12:00 Noon

(Approximate) - Lunch with Secretary of Commerce

4:00 P.M.

(Approximate) - Depart Washington, D. C.

Evening

At Detroit, Michigan,

#### Wednesday, 28 October

At Detroit - Visit Ford Motor Company Truck and Automobile Manufacturing Plant

Afternoon

Possible visit to Meat (Beef) Preparation Center (Details unknown at this time)

- 4 -

## Thursday, 29 October

Morning

Depart Detroit

Noon

(Approximate) - Arrive New York City

Evening

Depart New York City - return to Romania

The San Francisco area portion of this itinerary is being hosted in part by the FMC Corporation - Washington Representative

The Detroit, Michigan, portion of this itinerary is being hosted by the Ford Motor Company.

This is an official visit and all travel outside of the New York City area will be by United States Government aircraft.

A possibility exists that a visit in the Chicago, Illinois, area will be added during the time the official party is travelling to and from Detroit, Michigan.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New York, New York October 7, 1970

Nicolae Ceausescu; George F.A. Boian also known as George Francis A. Boian Francis Boian Francisc Boian Francisco A. Boian George F.A. Boyan Frank Bojoin Internal Security-Romania

Boian was born July 24, 1915, in New York, New York, and visited Romania with his parents in 1922. He returned to the United States in 1936.

Boian has participated in three motorcade demonstrations	
organized by	b6
These demonstrations took place on March 24, 1968, March 30, 1969,	b7C
and on August 23. 1969.	
March 29, 1970, but due to inclement weather he was forced to	
cancel his plans.	

During the demonstration of March 30, 1969, Boian held a burning Soviet flag in front of the United Nations.

Boian is employed as a doorman at 3 East 85th Street, New York, New York. He is the Director of the Boian News Service, a weekly publication, which appears to be anti-communist, but which usually contains many accusations against members of the

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b3 b7E Nicolae Ceausescu; George F.A. Boian

Romanian community which Boian cannot prove. He also prints a monthly pamphlet known as 'Porunca Vremii', which at times appears to be a pro-Romanian Iron Guard publication.

The Romanian Iron Guard (RIG) was an anti-Semitic ultra-nationalistic group with a history of violence, which attempted to overthrow the Romanian Government in January, 1941, by open rebellion.

Boian is very active in the Romanian community. He lacks education, but he has caused great dissent in the Romanian community. He is not friendly at this time with who has organized demonstrations in the past.

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Boian was in contact with

on April 30, 1970 inquired if Boian
would demonstrate against Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General
of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and
President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic

would demonstrate against Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania, when Ceausescu comes to the United States, as he demonstrated against the late Romanian leader, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, when he was in the United States during the fall of 1960. Boian related that he demonstrated against Gheorghiu-Dej in front of the Romanian United Nations Mission and spat in Gheorghiu-Dej's face, and he intends to demonstrate against Ceausescu.

Boian advised on October 6, 1970, that he intends to picket across the street from the Romanian United Nations building at 60 East 93rd Street, New York, New York, against Ceausescu. He will picket by himself, and he has no intention of causing any bodily harm to Ceausescu. If Ceausescu attempts to speak to him, he will turn his back on him. He added his present plans are to discontinue his picket after he is seen on two occasions by Ceausescu.

Nicolae Ceaugescu; George F.A. Boian

On October 7, 1970, Boian advised that he learned through an article in the 'New York Times" that Ceausescu would speak at the United Nations on October 19, 1970. He will appeal to all Romanians through his weekly publication to come to the United Nations and join him on October 19, 1970, and express their dissatisfection with Ceausescu and the Romanian regime.

It is to be noted that Boian resides at 300 East 91st Street, New York, New York, and Boian stated that he intends to have signs posted outside his window reflecting his dislike for the present Romanian regime. The Romanian United Mations Mission is located at 60 East 93rd Street, New York, New York. Several of the Romanian personnel assigned to the Mission reside at 200 East Fnd Avenue, New York, New York, and, usually, when travelling to their residence, they pass the apartment house where Boian resides. Boian has stated that he has seen the Romanian cars on numerous occasions drive past his apartment house.

Boian received a medical discharge from the United States Army because of a nervous breakdown. He has been described in the past as unstable, boisterous, a drunkard, and a person with an exaggerated opinion of his own importance.

The following is a description of Boian:

Name Aliases

Residence

George F.A. Bolan George Francis A. Bolan, Francis Bolan, Francisc Bolan, Francisco A. Bolan, George

Francisco A. Boian, George F.A. Boyan, Frank Bojoin 300 East 91st Street,

New York, New York

Sex Male Race White

Nicolae Ceausescu; George F.A. Boian

Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Height
Weight
Complexion
Occupation

July 24,1915
New York, New York
Five feet eight inches
165 pounds
Swarthy
Doorman at 3 East 85th Street,
New York, New York.

Marital Status

Director of his own weekly paper, "The Boian News Service", and prints a monthly pamphlet, "Porunca Vremii".

Married to Camella Boian on August 15,1944.

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