



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**CARLO TRESKA**

**PART 4 OF 10**

**BUFILE: 61-1335**

Carlo Tresca

Section 4

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/28/25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 528/25	REPORT MADE BY: W. RALPH PALMER
TITLE: RE: <u>CARLO TRESCA</u> - Italian Anarchist			CHARACTER OF CASE: Translation from "Il Martello" of May 23, 1925.

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

61-1335  
NEW YORK FILE #61-71.

Translation of salient paragraphs in the article entitled "Mirage on this side of the Barricade", printed in the issue of "Il Martello" of May 23, 1925, and signed "Carlo Tresca".

**DETAILS:**

Pursuant to instructions from Special Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan, Agent translated the following salient paragraphs embodied in the article on page 1, columns 2, 3 and 4, and signed "Carlo Tresca":

"I continue to remain on this side of the barricade, like an oak tree, the leaves of which are not stirred by the winds, under the red flags, which are the immediate flags of the anarchistic ideal, which is mine, and which I have not renounced."

"The 'World' describes me as a tamed man. I cannot help it. The 'Constitution' of Atlanta, Ga. does even better: it has presented me to the public as a man who is ready to die for the Italian and American fatherlands, i.e. for two bourgeois fatherlands, and has quoted me as saying that the American Government is the best in the world, while I, as to Governments, make no exceptions, not even for the proletarian one in Russia, for the reason that Governments are what they are."

"The 'New York Post' of New York, and half a score of newspapers throughout the United States, by means of the 'Federated Press', have already published an interview I had with Esther Lowell, in which it is said: 'The prison has not reformed me. I have come out of it more decided than ever to go on with the struggle against the present economic order.'"

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. J. Brennan</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-1335-211	RECORDED AND INDEXED: JUN 30 1925
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6/3/25

"To be more precise, the 'New Leader' has published this: 'Some newspapers have misrepresented the meaning of Fresca's call to President Coolidge, and the Italian Editor (Fresca) wishes to state that he went into the Executive Office incognito with a group of students from Philadelphia who invited him to join them, and Fresca thought to ridicule the Secret Service men who did not recognize him and did not throw him out. Fresca says that he is the man without a country and that he is against all governments, and that he feels affection for none of them, as it has been erroneously stated by the New York newspapers'."

"If I did not change my faith in the time of the war.....why should I change it now, this beautiful libertine faith of mine?"

"The 'Grido della Raza' (meaning The Cry of the Race, a fascist newspaper published in New York) writes that 'The President did not even notice Fresca's presence'. Well, it is just this the joke on that Department of Justice, which, in order to please Mussolini, has persecuted me to the point of placing, for nine months, one of its agents in the office of Martello to watch my movements."

"You will find me always the same - against god (with a small 'g') and the master, against the church and the state, and against the international bourgeoisie, which keeps bay always at hand to satisfy the belly of its bailiffs."

(SIGNED) CARLO MARTELLO.

The copy of the newspaper, "Il Martello", from which the foregoing translations were made, is being forwarded to the Bureau at Washington attached to copies of this report.

4 The following is a copy of the letter in so closed.

CONFIDENTIAL

...che rispetta la più alta religione il santissimo papa!...

Cio' anche spiega come vanno bene le cose d'Italia fascista...

"Il World" ci fa sapere che un'altra categoria di anarchici esistono al mondo: gli chauffeurs che per la mania di correre - speeders - ammazzano i pedoni. Così dopo gli anarchici del re... abbiamo gli anarchici del volante...

I nazionalisti d'America, scandalizzati dalla proibizione del Motociclismo negli Stati Uniti hanno posto perché sia impedito l'uso di qualsiasi simbolo sovversivo, e combatteranno coll'impedire la sciorinamento di stendardi portante la torcia e quello della falce e il martello.

Sarà certamente punita anche la ragazza che nella baia di New York, ostenta nella sua destra una immensa fucola come simbolo di liberta'. Poveretta! Non sarebbe meglio abbatteere addirittura quella impertinente stitua'?

Scena comica in una Corte dello Stato di New York: Nel sobborgo di Berchona, un poliziotto viene arrestato per aver quindilento il capo della polizia per un "soulhead"... testa piena di mazzette... mazzi di foglioli!

In corte il capo della polizia fa tu il poliziotto a fare i nomi che compongono il Comitato cittadino del quale egli e' il capo. Il poliziotto risponde: si, tutti i nomi di essi qualun... in una commissione - farete i nomi dei poliziotti che fanno i bottleggers per conto vostro. "Tabelleu!"

Alcuni fascisti germanici... richi... banner... che festeggiano la vittoria di Hindenburg in una botola di un salubro di Berlino... sono stati bastonati di santa ragione e due di essi morirono gia' in pol... tere. Come si vede in Germania esiste ancora della gente di coraggio...

E' stata decretata la chiusura per un periodo di due mesi del restaurant Mori di Bloeker Street, perchè preso a vendere liquori. Trattandosi di un posto aristocratico, e perciò frequentato da... gente per bene, al signor Mori e' stato permesso di scegliere lui i mesi che vorrà stare chiuso, e il Mori ha scelto i mesi di luglio e agosto, cioè i mesi della... Inpina... nei quali i ricchi vanno a bere nei ritrovi balneari...

Un nostro informante... testimonia a... cabine, e dice che ottocento dei tremila prigionieri che popolano le prigioni di Atlanta sono nostri... comunisti. Come si vede l'Italia... anche sulla criminalità ha... il suo primato. Non c'è male...

Il governo di Mussolini non permette in

...che il prodotto non cambierà...

E' magnifico: un immenso segno apposto sulla fucola della fucola. Chiesa nella quale è scritto che chi donerà danaro alla costruendo chiesa avrà il privilegio e l'onore di vedere scolpito il suo nome con accanto la dedica: "Io secondo la grazia di Dio... ho posto il fondamento."

L'affare del... fondamento è abbastanza seducete e siamo sicuri che poveranno le offerte dei fedeli!

Fiorella La Guardia asserisce che il governo di Mussolini rende più un... la immensa legge americana a emigrare, perchè permette l'embargo a gente che non ha alcun parente in questo paese, e neppure il passaporto a coloro che vogliono emigrare per raggiungere i loro parenti. Cio' è verissimo ed è assai spiacente il signor Falbo del "Progresso" che invita il La Guardia a... spiegarsi meglio! Falbo non capisce il latino?

Si è che Mussolini favorisce i membri della sua gang, e anche i canorristi della emigrazione, difatti è di ragione pubblica che per imbarcarsi per l'America bisogna pagare "a pizzo" alla mafia nera fascista per parecchie migliaia di lire. Ha capito adesso il signor Falbo che... ballata...

Hindenburg che porta il numero 733... alla lista dei criminali di guerra consegnata dagli "alleati" nella pace di Versailles... è stato messo sul trono di Germania. Secondo le regole esterne e di decoro della monarchia, il Re deve essere coronato. Ma come si è fatto? Il Re è stato coronato... Chi può...

Carlo, l'eroe, sta in un altro partito... e volentieri converrà buona e parte a... che cosa, insomma della sua lotta. Che... è chi lo vuole con la barba e chi lo vuole senza barba. Cosa decidere?

Un dottore, del quale si sconosce il nome, dice sul "Grido della Trippa" alle madri di famiglia... "Allevate i vostri

più semplici.

Alcuni degli elementi sono l'ossidrogeno, l'azoto, l'oro, il ferro, il cromo, l'uranio ecc. in tutto circa 90.

Tutte le altre sostanze, dunque, si riducono a scomporre nei corpi semplici compngono. Così l'aria è un miscuglio di azoto e di altre sostanze; l'acqua è un composto di idrogeno e ossigeno; il sale da cucina è un composto di cloro, ecc.

E' interessante notare che quando elementi o corpi semplici si combinano altre sostanze lo fanno sempre esattamente nelle medesime proporzioni. Quando l'idrogeno e l'ossigeno si combinano per formare l'acqua, lo fanno sempre in una proporzione di peso di 2 di idrogeno e 16 di ossigeno, il risultato, cioè l'acqua, sempre di peso 18. E inversamente se abbiamo 18 grammi d'acqua avremo 2 grammi d'idrogeno e 16 d'ossigeno, può avvenire diversamente. Può avvenire che due elementi si combinano in altre proporzioni per formare altre sostanze. Per esempio, il carbonio si combina con l'ossigeno per formare il monossido di carbonio. Ma 3 gr. di carbonio si combinano anche con 8 gr. di ossigeno per formare il biossido di carbonio. E' da notare che secondo queste proporzioni il carbonio si combina esattamente il doppio del primo.

Prendiamo ancora l'idrogeno e l'ossigeno. Se uniamo 2 gr. di idrogeno con 16 gr. di ossigeno, otterremo l'acqua. Se uniamo 2 gr. di idrogeno con 32 gr. di ossigeno, otterremo l'acqua ossigenata. Se uniamo 2 gr. di idrogeno con 48 gr. di ossigeno, otterremo l'acqua ossigenata.

Il carbonio si combina con l'ossigeno per formare il monossido di carbonio. Se uniamo 3 gr. di carbonio con 8 gr. di ossigeno, otterremo il monossido di carbonio. Se uniamo 3 gr. di carbonio con 16 gr. di ossigeno, otterremo il biossido di carbonio. Se uniamo 3 gr. di carbonio con 24 gr. di ossigeno, otterremo l'acido carbonico.

PUBLIC HALL, 7th and Morris Streets, Philadelphia,

Venerdi 29 Maggio 1925, alle ore 8 p. m.

IL CIRCOLO EDUCATIVO "MARIO RAPISARDO"

con la cooperazione dei migliori Filodrammatici della Colonia rappresenterà il dramma sociale di A. FERRARI

L'Operaio onesto ovvero Il Trionfo dell'Amore

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CASCETTI... il cane... lavoro... questa quanto può apprendere...

CASCETTI del fascio di New York... depunziona le atipolazioni di Allega e di Tre...

... gli agenti di questa... "Cascetti" e cercano per il sospetto sui maggiori espediente delle folle.

il piano è vecchio risale ai tempi... di barbone.

il "Triumvirato" del "Grido della Triplice"... migliore persuasione non che sollecitare in proposito il nuovo ciatore italiano De Martino, purché in faccia poi la stessa MALA FIDUCIA del suo predecessore, conte Cas-

PIETRINO.

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Natura

abile, indistruttibile, mentre recentemente è stato provato che l'atomo a sua volta è divisibile ed ha una struttura complicata come vedremo.

Le molecole di una sostanza sono scomparse, la sostanza cessa di esistere e si hanno gli elementi che la compongono. Così, ad esempio, il gas illuminante o il carbonio. Noi sappiamo che la sua molecola è composta di un atomo di carbonio e di un atomo di ossigeno. Se lo scomponiamo è che l'ossido di carbonio cesserà d'esistere e invece i suoi costituenti, cioè il carbonio e l'ossigeno, continueranno ad esistere. La molecola del carbonio è composta da un atomo di carbonio e due di ossigeno. Ciò l'acido carbonico contiene il doppio di ossigeno dell'ossido di carbonio e non ne può contenere una molecola, come l'ossido di carbonio, poiché la molecola di ossigeno che può entrare in combinazione è l'atomo intero. Da ciò si vede che le proporzioni degli elementi nei composti sono multipli interi.

La teoria atomica spiega così bene le leggi di combinazione chimiche che essa non può essere messa in dubbio.

In mezzo di esperimenti complicati gli scienziati sono stati pezzati con nuove combinazioni. Per esempio, quando si unisce un atomo di un elemento con un altro e si è di nuovo la differenza in peso era sempre la metà atomica del due elementi, perché entrambi concorrono allo stesso numero di atomi. Non è di prolungarsi su questo punto e solo dire che dopo laboriosi esperimenti si è trovato il peso atomico di tutti gli elementi e si è stata fatta una scala com-

farinacei — per mezzo di un fermento digestivo che si trova nella saliva. Da ciò l'importanza di una sufficiente masticazione che allevia lo stomaco e l'intestino di un gravoso lavoro.

Dalla bocca il cibo per mezzo del canale chiamato esofago passa nello stomaco. E' questo un organo a forma di sacco, molto elastico, dove il cibo per mezzo di contrazioni dei muscoli delle pareti è sottoposto a un vivace movimento come di impastamento durante il quale sotto l'azione dell'acido cloridrico viene ridotto in una massa pastosa pronta a passare nel piccolo intestino.

L'azione dello stomaco dura da due a quattro ore e durante questo periodo richiede una grande affluenza di sangue. E' perciò consigliabile di astenersi da lavori ed esercizi che richiedono grande energia durante questo periodo poiché in tal caso il sangue viene richiamato dallo stomaco e la sua azione è incompiuta o insufficiente, e come risultato si hanno indigestioni, dolori di stomaco e di visceri.

Nelle pareti dello stomaco si trovano una quantità di glandole dette glandole gastriche le quali immettono nello stomaco i succhi gastrici che aiutano il cibo nella digestione. Nello stomaco avviene principalmente la digestione delle sostanze azotate o proteiche.

Dopo passato nel piccolo intestino la digestione del cibo continua sotto l'azione del fluido delle glandole intestinali disseminate lungo le pareti dell'intestino. Ma il più importante fluido digestivo nell'intestino è il succo pancreatico prodotto dalla più importante glandola digestiva del corpo o pancreas situata al disotto dello stomaco.

Abbiamo visto che la digestione dell'amido comincia nella bocca e quella del proteine nello stomaco. Quest'organo inizia anche la digestione dei grassi in minor grado. Sicché la digestione appena iniziata si completa nel piccolo intestino per mezzo di tre fermenti contenuti nel succo pancreatico che agiscono rispettivamente sulle tre classi di nutrienti nominati.

Il fegato contribuisce alla digestione con la secrezione della bile che immette nel piccolo intestino nello stesso punto dove c'è l'ammissione del fluido pancreatico. La più importante funzione della bile sembra quella di assistere il succo pancreatico nella digestione e assorbimento dei grassi.

Dal piccolo intestino il cibo passa nel grande intestino. Qui non avviene più alcuna digestione, e il cibo è tutto digerito o viene immesso nel retto ed evacuato insieme ad altri materiali di rifiuto, sostanze indigestibili.

Mentre la digestione procede nel canale digestivo avviene anche l'assorbimento nel sangue delle sostanze attraverso la membrana del canale. Un piccolo assorbimento avviene nella bocca, un po' di più nello stomaco e la maggior parte si compie nel piccolo intestino. Anche nel grande intestino avviene un po' di assorbimento ma ciò è piuttosto dannoso poiché in esso principia la decomposizione del cibo e quindi viene anche assorbito una parte di questo cibo decomposto e perciò velenoso. Molti dolori di testa e capogiri e se l'azione è prolungata molte malattie serie hanno questa origine; è quindi evidente l'importanza di una sollecita evacuazione delle materie di rifiuto.

GIUSEPPE MAIELLO.

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Dall'Errore all'Impostura

Togliamo da la "Rivindicazione": Pubblichiamo queste chiarissime considerazioni sull'errore che il compagno Sebastiano Faure ha poste come introduzione alla sua poderosa opera l'Impostura Religiosa: testo pubblicato in italiano dalla Casa Editrice "Il Martello" di New York.

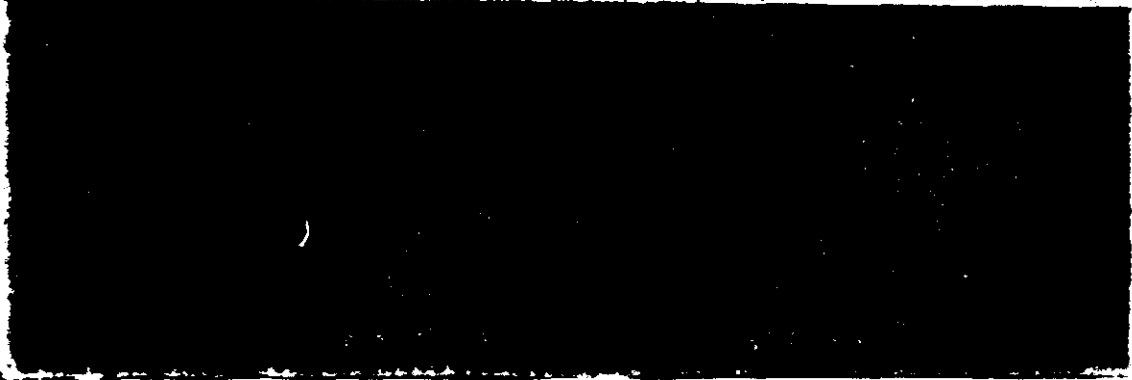
Lo scritto che stralciamo ha un sapore di palpitanza attualità agli effetti dell'educazione di quanti militano nel nostro movimento. Infatti l'analisi logica e stringentemente persuasiva che il Faure fa dell'errore, della menzogna, dell'impostura e di coloro che per interesse o per un deplorabile amor proprio vi si ostinano, calza perfettamente applicandola agli errori in cui si è incorsi in diverse contingenze anche nel movimento nostro. Errori dai quali quei compagni che vi hanno persistito, sono stati travolti nelle degenerazioni della menzogna e dell'impostura e che noi abbiamo veduti passare ai campi avversari e rivoli, con quella bolscevica, con l'ardennica, volta a volta coll'impostura guer-

romperla cogli errori del passato, all'abbassamento d'una coscienza che, insensibilmente assuefatta alle abdicazioni positive, s'è lasciata sorprendere, intimidire o sedurre.

Ridotta così alle più piccole proporzioni, la menzogna semplice non cessa per ciò di essere la menzogna laida e sudicia come tutto quello che offende la bellezza e la purezza della Verità; ma, in assenza di circostanze aggravanti, la menzogna non è in fondo che un errore; non è un delitto.

L'impostura, invece, è un delitto abominabile, perché esige una perseverante premeditazione; perché abbisogna dell'impalcatura paziente costruita di molteplici menzogne, la cui concordanza mira all'erezione di tutta una Dottrina Scientifica, di tutta una Credenza religiosa, di tutto un Sistema filosofico, di tutta una Costituzione politica; perché l'impostura possiede in massimo grado l'arte altrettanto temibile che onerosa di ornare la menzogna e tutte le apparenze e di tutte le seduzioni della Verità, perché pratica questa arte con una grande abilità.

Errore innocuo, menzogna colpevole, Impostura criminosa. Giacché è l'anello di una catena per cui si va dall'assenza totale di col-



sono le uniche che ci inducono a favorire la organizzazione proletaria. Vi è sempre per lo più, una relazione fra l'utilità che si può trarre da un dato movimento e la sua bontà intrinseca. Ed il movimento del proletariato organizzato ha anche una bontà intrinseca. Soltanto questa bontà consiste molto limitatamente nelle conquiste pratiche e momentanee che possa favorire; mentre ciò che ha un'importanza molto superiore sono i suoi vantaggi morali.

Quando l'Internazionale, per esempio, fece sua la frase del Manifesto dei Comunisti: "Proletari di tutto il mondo, unitevi!" uno scrittore borghese allora in voga disse che da quel momento incominciava nel mondo qualche cosa di nuovo, che avrebbe cambiato il corso della storia. Il fatto saliente non era questa o quella teoria speciale accettata dal proletariato internazionale, ma, soprattutto, l'idea della solidarietà, sopra tutte le frontiere, di tutti i lavoratori contro il capitalismo.

Dopo essere stata esaltata per poco tempo in seno alla rivoluzione francese, l'idea della fraternità dei popoli e dell'eguaglianza umana aveva sofferto un arresto di sviluppo. Si era impadronita la stessa classe uscita trionfante dalla rivoluzione di screditarla, mandando Napoleone alla testa dei suoi eserciti ad imporre tasse ed a tiranneggiare, in nome della fraternità e della libertà, quasi tutti i popoli d'Europa.

Dippiù gli idealisti rivoluzionari della prima metà del secolo XIX, rimanendo esclusivamente sul terreno politico, vale a dire sul terreno statale, quando ancora la concezione politica dell'anarchia non aveva conquistato il suo diritto di cittadinanza nel pensiero moderno — anche se uomini come Lamermals, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Victor Hugo, Pi y Margall, etc., intonavano inni alla libertà dei popoli, la concepivano attraverso una intesa cogli Stati, come una federazione politica, militare, doganale, cui l'anima popolare rimaneva estranea perché sentiva istintivamente che ogni stato era suo nemico, e che un accordo fra gli stati non avrebbe migliorato gran che la situazione delle classi oppresse.

In cambio l'Internazionale, per diretto e contatto fra loro i lavoratori delle diverse nazioni, al di fuori ed al di sopra di

santi paradiso.

*Giorni fa Sua Santità il nostro illuminatissimo ed infallibile papa, con grande slancio — proprio come i primi apostoli —, attorniato dalla sua corte — cigè dei poveri derelitti — e seduto in trono — oh, disprezzatore dei beni terreni! — ha proceduto alla canonizzazione di sei anime defunte, specializzate, in vita, in ogni sorta di perversione.*

*Eccovi i nomi e lo stato di servizio, come sono riportati dalla "Voce":*

1.—Signorina TERESA DEL BAMBINO GESU', morta nel 1897.

Che ha fatto per essere santa? Essa passava il tempo a spogliare e vestire un bambolino che credeva essere Gesu' bambino. Come una bimba ha predilezioni per le bambole, questa donna aveva predilezioni per un piccolo Gesu' scolpito, più o meno artisticamente, in un pezzo di legno. La monaca dalla intelligenza INFANTILE, ma scelta un Gesu' infantile come oggetto di adorazione, ed è stata fatta santa da una religione INFANTILE.

2.—PIETRO SANISIUS, gesuita, morto nel 1597.

Quando si pensi al nefasto ordine dei gesuiti, tanto pericoloso da essere scacciato da tutte le nazioni e soppresso dallo stesso papa; quando si pensi ancora che il morto prete di cui sopravvisse e agì nel periodo della iniziale della CONTRO-RIFORMA, durante la quale tutti i frati si distinguevano per la capacità di arrostitire vivi i cristiani, non è difficile comprendere i MIRACOLI che il signor Sanisius abbia compiuto.

3.—MARIA MADDALENA POSTEL, morta nel 1846, fondatrice dell'ordine delle suore delle scuole cristiane.

Chi è al corrente dell'insegnamento che vien dato nelle scuole parrocchiali (dette scuole cristiane); chi è al corrente del sottile insegnamento d'intolleranza contro il Vangelo, contro lo Stato, quindi anticristiano ed anti-civile; chi ha letto le statistiche della delinquenza e conosce la grande percentuale di coloro che le scuole parrocchiali hanno frequentate, può farsi un'idea dell'enorme crimine commesso da tale morta, crimine

una congregazione a ricostituire l'empia dottrina colla fondazio-

*Così si fabbricano i santi nel secolo XX si sfà ancora*

*Il paradiso, l'inferno ed e tutti i loro custodi beati e, ancora i puerosi fantasmi di pel popolo credulone.*

*L'educazione difettosa nella mancanza totale di essa per ignobile idolatria ed il papato del popolo, che è alleato ai potenti, sostiene l'esistenza del privilegio come base alle sue imposture. L'oscurantismo è tuttora negli stessi che lui di lui falsa ed uccide.*

\* \* \*

ROMA — Il comitato senaricato per l'istruttoria in carceri, il più oneroso lavoro svolgendo completamente.

*Conte si ricorda De Bono della Pubblica Sicurezza, in ordine di Mussolini il compimento all'assassinio di Matteotti. Ai furono organizzati prima ed furono dopo. Fra questi ultimi lo a danno dell'onorevole accuse presentate dal dottore del "Popolo", per corrotti. Matteotti sono schiacciati. modo chiarissimo tutto il retto errendo sistema che permette di governare. In qualunque dei suoi innumeri delitti e l'alto Mussolini stesso che ne fu ma in Italia, no. Per colmo comitato suddetto, giunge a misfatti avvenuti attribuendoli d'indole amministrativa che no affatto la responsabilità personale Mussolini e qualunque a vario potranno, tuttora che ripulire quanti più avversari p-*

LUIGI FABBRI

# L'educazione solidale ed i Sindacati

Una delle condizioni poco buone del Sindacalismo è che tutti quelli che si specializzano, come agitatori ed organizzatori, nel movimento sindacale finiscono a poco a poco per dare troppa importanza ai compiti ed ai risultati pratici e momentanei dell'organizzazione e per tenere in poco conto i vantaggi morali.

Questo errore, mentre perpetua le illusioni riformiste e prepara delusioni talvolta irreparabili, genera anche nei sinceri rivoluzionari uno scoraggiamento pericoloso ed un esagerato pessimismo che li allontana dal contatto colla massa operaia, dalle loro lotte quotidiane e dalla loro organizzazione di classe.

Bisogna reagire contro questo errore; e ciò è possibile non già esagerando i benefici dell'organizzazione operaia e chiudendo deliberatamente gli occhi sui suoi errori e difetti, ma avendo il coraggio di ripetere ad ogni istante quanta poca efficacia abbia ogni conquista prima della rivoluzione, e denunciare — cercando di correggerli il più possibile — in ogni occasione gli errori ed i difetti del sindacalismo.

Questi difetti e questi errori sono più che evidenti. Anche l'organizzazione operaia, sviluppandosi in piena società borghese, soffre di questa la deleteria influenza alla quale non potrà mai sottrarsi del tutto. Ed anche indipendentemente da ciò l'organizzazione operaia partecipa della imperfezione della natura umana; e per quanto si voglia perfezionare il nostro spirito critico trova sempre tali e tanti inconvenienti che se si dovesse stare soltanto ai risultati pratici ed immediati, si dovrebbe concludere che "l'impresa non paga la spesa."

Vedremo un'altra volta le tendenze malsane della organizzazione operaia; eppure, malgrado tutto non possiamo nasconderci una verità essenziale: che l'organizzazione operaia è sempre il mezzo impressionabile per noi di mantenerci a contatto colle masse, senza le quali ogni rivoluzione è impossibile: il mezzo migliore per preparare la società futura e l'ambiente necessario allo sviluppo della nostra propaganda e della nostra azione rivoluzionaria.

Oggi, specialmente, che i politicanti attraversano un periodo di grave decadenza e tendono a frazionarsi all'infinito, la massa operaia organizzata è per noi come l'acqua nei pesci: l'elemento in cui possiamo muoverci e vivere l'azione rivoluzionaria. Allo stesso modo che l'acqua di un vivaio può essere più o meno corrotta, l'elemento delle masse organizzate può essere più o meno refrattario alla nostra azione; ma come uscendo dall'acqua tutti i pesci morrebbero, così noi appartandoci dall'organizzazione e dal movimento proletario vedremmo inaridire molta della nostra vitalità politica.

Anche quei rivoluzionari che deliberatamente non si mischiano al movimento operaio, se conservano una propria efficacia di influenza è perché fra loro e la massa vi è, come punto di unione, una frazione rivoluzionaria di operai che partecipa al movimento. Se questa venisse a mancare, gli anarchici ed i rivoluzionari rimarrebbero tagliati fuori del mondo ed avrebbero con questo il medesimo rapporto che hanno certe sette teosofiche di cui soltanto per caso, di quando in quando, si percepisce l'esistenza.

Se lo scopo dell'anarchia fosse unicamente nell'elaborare un sistema filosofico, questo isolamento non sarebbe un gran male. Ma noi siamo rivoluzionari, vogliamo fare la rivoluzione, e per farla ci è assolutamente necessario non tagliare i ponti fra noi e l'elemento proletario — senza il quale una rivoluzione non sarà possibile, e che senza il nostro concorso sarebbe anche impossibile.

tutte le frontiere, contro ogni politica statale, ed avvicini il pensiero ed il sentimento degli uni a quello degli altri, ed in certo modo li uni. Il sentimento di solidarietà fra i popoli di tutti i paesi da allora si ampliò sempre più; e quello che attraverso i secoli era stato il sogno di poche anime scelte di pensatori geniali, fu nell'Internazionale dei lavoratori un fatto — le cui conseguenze pratiche, i cui risultati immediati non hanno potuto vincere le resistenze dell'ambiente statale, militarista e monopolista, e perciò non hanno potuto impedire il gran male delle guerre — ma rimase, nondimeno, un fatto di altissimo valore morale.

L'organizzazione sindacale non deve rinunciare mai a questa parte del suo patrimonio ideale. Vale a dire deve evitare di chiudersi nell'ambito degli egoismi nazionali, come disgraziatamente è avvenuto colle organizzazioni di gran parte d'Europa e degli Stati Uniti durante la guerra, e senza rinunciare a difendere in tutte le parti i diritti dei lavoratori, deve conservare e sviluppare lo spirito umano che ha avuto dalle origini e cercare di essere uno dei coefficienti della formazione di quella fratellanza dei popoli che è stata l'aspirazione di tutte le anime scelte e senza la quale non vi saranno mai, pace, giustizia e libertà nel mondo.

Ma come nella natura tutto va dal semplice al composto, dal particolare all'universale, la prima educazione di questo sentimento di solidarietà che, sviluppato, arriverà ad abbracciare e redimere tutta l'umanità, cominciò nei primi, nei più piccoli nuclei operai che localmente si formano e svolgono la loro attività.

L'operaio è portato dall'interesse proprio ad unirsi ai suoi compagni per essere meno sfruttato dai padroni; ma l'unione, una volta

formata, sviluppa in lui il no per gli altri. Talchè non soltanto dei suoi mali, ma della gloria e si ribella anche per il danno dei suoi compagni di tutti i suoi simili. Anzi spiritualmente i suoi dal sindacato alla camera alla federazione provinciale, confederazione nazionale, movimento di solidarietà si allarga egoismo si modifica, si attenua ed umanizzato da un spirito più vasto.

Tutto ciò costituisce un morale, di cui e come anarchici e funzionari non dobbiamo né terrecarci quando ci occupiamo di organizzazione operaia; perchè la solidarietà è la prima condizione di una società basata sulla giustizia.

Quando i lavoratori sentono quasi istintivo che la causa loro è la medesima di quella loro si saranno abituati a vedere l'interesse del compagno di lavoro; quando il dolore e la frazione della classe operaia loro e l'allegria di tutti i lavoratori lontani, anche quelli di paesi più diverse, quando l'offesa di uno o più operai sarà veramente un'offesa fatta a tutti, e considerato nemico comune, tutti — alpra non solo sarà rivoluzione uguagliatrice, ma scita di una società retta e senza coazioni autoritarie e senza.

Con ciò non pretendo, non cose nuove. Al contrario, tutto ben compreso dai rivoluzionari quasi inutile affermare quest' sviluppo della solidarietà. Lo riconosciuto così giusto e di che abbiamo finito per considerarlo. Eppure non è così: specialmente gli anarchici, per questo spirito di solidarietà, frabbastanza forte; però la nostra ancora molto lontana dall'averesso tutto ciò che è necessario per rivoluzione oggi e per rivoluzione domani.

## FATTI E COMMENTI

PARIGI — Don Jaime di Borbone, pretendente al trono di Spagna, ha rivolto un manifesto al popolo spagnolo, protestando contro la dittatura del Direttorio militare che egli asserisce non abbia fatto altro che aggravare i mali del vecchio regime, ed offrendosi come re al popolo spagnolo. Il manifesto termina con un appello all'esercito, ammonendolo sulle responsabilità che gravano su di esso.

Si racconta che durante il regno del re-voce Franceschiello di Borbone una popolama, a differenza delle tante altre che lo eccitavano, ostentava in modo troppo visibile la sua preoccupazione per la di lui salute, tanto che la casa giunse alle orecchie dell'interessato, il quale nel dubbio che la donna avesse di qualche eventuale complicità ai suoi danni, volle interrogarla.

"Messia, disse la donna" prego perchè speravo che, morto il vostro predecessore, voi foste migliore di lui, ma ho dovuto convincermi del contrario. Desidero che voi non moriate per non sapere che un altro peggiore di voi pigli il vostro posto. Quindi, caro don Jaime, di sovrani non ne vogliamo, ma se ne volessimo, preferiremmo adorare il tiranno attuale per cui

che per Roma papale è un ecc di sapiente agire.

4.—MADDALENA. SOFI morta nel 1865, fondatrice di suore del sacro cuore di Gesù

La distorta istruzione religiosa alla monaca, la rende incapace Cristo tutto intiepo ed in ispirazione del Salvatore.

Avendo una mentalità ristretta che hanno bisogno di un idolo, ha scelto il cuore, che, materia o argento, o legno, guarda, e lagrime ed ama sinceramente di amare, lodare, adorare Gesù. Provreteti private dal diadegli affetti naturali ed umanendo amare giovani degni di una vita naturale sentono il bisogno di versare tutto l'affetto loro cuori su di un cuore di letallo, invece di essere in contatto Cristo.

5.—GIOVANNI VIANNEY 1859.

Di costui non ci viene riportato attività speciale. Evidentemente i sarà stato quello dei molti franspei del suoi amici per farlo al turno grado.

6.—GIOVANNI RODES, m...

Ind. e tanto meno per altri disastri, dove vite di produttori non persi?

Dunque, perché questo fracasso, per un futuro parassita. Cosa ha dato all'umanità per compiangere la sua fine?

Niente. Lui ha preso. Ha preso dal popolo che lavora e si suicida per fame, tutto l'oro per pagare le sue orgie, le sue escursioni, i suoi studi, e anche la rivoltella con cui si è suicidato. A conclusione un parassita di meno.

Ralph Ventura.

## Pennsylvania

### COSE A POSTO

PLAINSVILLE, PA. — "Bestia semi-umana" così si qualificò, un brutto, un irresponsabile che cercò velare la mia onesta personalità con una maschera di calunnie, accusandomi d'appropriazione indebita di circa 220 dollari di un ballo di beneficenza fatto per il ristabilimento della salute di Francesco Cececoni. Il sottoscritto, S. Amani, D. Giustiniani e R. Passero furono scelti quale comitato per il ballo in parola, avvenuto il 28-2-25. Essendo il Cececoni sofferente da più di un anno, il comitato con sua autorizzazione (come si vede appresso) stipulò patto verbale col sofferente per assicurarlo alle cure di una clinica abbastanza competente negli S. U. per guarigione, e su proposta del dottor Alessandro Smith fu scelto il Jefferson Hospital su Filadelfia. L'interessato ne gioì a tale proposta. Il sottoscritto fu scelto quale individuo d'accompagnamento per accertarsi della malattia, per continuare, se del caso, a promuovere ulteriori beneficenze, benché il comitato fosse disposto a coprire alle spese oltre al ricavo del ballo. Se il risultato dei provvedimenti presi in merito era negativo (come in parte fu) l'avanzo era da evolvere ad altre beneficienze da destinarsi.

Queste erano le basi verbalmente avute e prese d'accordo col Cececoni. Fatto sta che il 1° marzo successivo a Filadelfia col Cececoni, il Dr. l'Espediente fu nominato per la regolare amministrazione, con l'ordine lo specialista visitante gli ordinava di rimanere in osservazione per alcuni giorni. Cececoni rifiutò.

Al ritorno il comitato decise di tenere un

142 Farrell St., Plainsville, Pa.

PR ENCERR. ) Noi del sotto-comitato Sacco e Vanzetti diamo il risultato finanziario del trattamento, tenuto sotto gli auspici della compagnia "Cuore d'Arte" diretta dall'artista Scipione Ferrara. Il 24 aprile p. s. nella Eagle Auditorium "Dall'ombra al sole ovvero il Prete Garibaldino" commedia in tre atti di Libero Pilotto. Il programma fu molto variato, con canzonette, declamazioni, macchiette con la Cenci Ledi's orchestra. Alla commedia presero parte C. Destino, Signora G. Redini, Settimio Orsini, la Signorina C. Fazzano, S. Ferrara, G. Tomaselli, C. Cairone.

Entrata generale ..... \$101.50  
Uscita ..... 74.83

Utile netto ..... \$116.67  
che sono stati spediti al comitato Difesa. Ringraziamenti infiniti, tanto alla compagnia "Cuore d'Arte" quanto al tempo P. Sacco, come alla Cenci Ledi's orchestra che si prestarono gratuitamente per la nobile causa. Ringraziamo anche gli intervenuti che hanno dato il loro contributo a pro dei due prigionieri.

Tutti gli'interessati della sorte di Sacco e Vanzetti, sono pregati di venire ad osservare il resoconto. Ciò dovrebbe essere fatto con sollecitudine per evitare possibili ed importanti critiche.

Per il sotto-comitato

John Mansollilo.

Per la buona riuscita della Festa del "Martello" il Comitato ha di bisogno di un buon numero di signore e signorine che si possano occupare per la vendita di fiori, tickets, ecc.

Coloro che gentilmente vorranno aiutarci sono pregati di farci avere al piu' presto il loro nome e indirizzo. Grazie!

# Comun

NEW YORK, N. Y. — saranno tenute sotto gli auspici del Freedom Group, al West Second Ave., N. Y. City: Mercoledì 20: Harry J. nions e loro funzioni.

Mercoledì 27: Joseph amo e rivoluzione operaia Ammissione Libera.

CHICAGO, ILL. Il 6 p.m. a casa del compagno al No. 1706 S. State St. 4. una serata di propaganda taria.

Sono invitati i compagni d'intervenire numerosi per stampa "forcaiola che anc gruppi di buon volenteros vera propaganda che interessa e nulla gode.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. giugno 1925 dalle ore 9 a. all'Anthony Park, West 1 luogo una festa campestre "Gruppo Germinal" a ber carcerati, stampa e propa

Un'ottima musica, allietate Rivolgiamo un caldo ai compagni d'intervenire ce per trascorrere una gior cooperare così a lenire le sognosi d'oltre oceano. I calità circonvicine si trovano.

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NEW YORK — Vann

## L'impostura religiosa

di SEBASTIEN FAURE

(PRIMA TRADUZIONE DAL FRANCESE)

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Richiederne all'Amministrazione del MARTELLO, 304 E. 14th St. N. Y.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN. Giugno 1925 il "Circolo astrali del Mondo" darà un a beneficio della propaganda letario" dalle ore 9 A. M. scelta musica allietterà le inoltre un "Dance Contest sportivi. Luogo della festa Anthony Park, Highland Conn. I lavoratori di ogni cordialmente invitati a pr loro famiglie.

Ingresso per uomini 50c bini gratis.

...mentemente nobilitate di forza spirituale e di ricerca infinita.

Parata una di queste cose, lo dico: l'errore non è tutto, anche e soprattutto il Verbo è una parte di tutto.

Uscire dall'errore? — Sì, qui è tutto. Ci siamo ingannati? Abbiamo avuto l'ingenuità di lasciarci sviare dalle apparenze? — Ebbene, non esitiamo a riconoscerlo e a schieriamo l'errore cui siamo stati assuefatti.

Quest'atto di semplice lealtà compiamolo senza indugio. Subito, non ci riuscirà pensoso; se, al contrario, abbiamo la sventura di rimandare l'esecuzione diverrà tanto più penoso quanto più avremo atteso e v'è perfino da temere che, dopo un certo tempo, non avremo più la volontà e il coraggio di effettuarlo.

Difatti, contrariamente a quel che pensano molti, non si può correre una certa via di mezzo per smettere, ritrattarsi, proclamare il proprio errore. Gli spiriti meschini...

vale a dire gli esseri di corta vista, di idee rate e senza carattere — considerano come un atto di debolezza e di vigliaccheria il fatto di ritrattarsi; essi ritengono che la loro dignità sia intaccata nel confessare l'errore commesso.

Ho notato la caparbità eccezionale con cui i fanciulli ed i vecchi si rifiutano di fare qualsiasi ritrattazione.

Fanciulli, vecchi e donne sono deboli talché non è strano che non accconsentano che difficilmente a confessare i loro errori, perché questa confessione esige una certa forza di carattere.

E' forse per la debolezza dovuta all'età ed al sesso?

E' per l'attaccamento eccessivo ai loro errori e alle loro menzogne? Comunque, sta il fatto che la donna, il vecchio ed il fanciullo divengono facilmente preda dell'impostura, di cui si costituiscono rapidamente i più baldi sostenitori.

SEBASTIEN FAURE.

# PROGRAMMA 23

Apoc Confere

## CAVAL

dalla "I

SANTUZZA  
LOLA  
MAMMA LUCIA  
TURIDDU  
ALFIO

Direttore

I Coristi dell'Opera  
**VIENI**

Il Celebre Ba  
sta raccogliend  
gramma, di rito  
OPERA HOUSE", c

### IL PROLOGO

### NEMICO D

con acc

### BANC

### BALLO

### BIGLIET

P.S.—In luogo del  
ragioni artistiche, cant  
Conti-Buaka, che col te  
tan nel Trovatore, saba  
ha riportato un strep  
Ripetiamo che il I  
Manhattan, sarà con n

# Comun

NEW YORK, N. Y. —  
saranno tenute sotto gli a  
to Freedom Group, al Wo  
Second Ave., N. Y. City.

Mercoledì 20: Harry K  
zione e loro funzioni.

Mercoledì 27: Joseph C  
simo e rivoluzione operaia"  
Ammissione Libera.

CHICAGO, ILL. Il 6 e

# Corrispondenze

## Illinois

### I TRISTI EFFETTI DEL SISTEMA

MELROSE PARK, ILL. — Il sistema sociale di oggi condanna al suicidio chi per fame e chi per indigestione.

La differenza è, che, mentre per i primi non se ne parla, per i secondi si riempiono pagine di giornali per settimanale intere.

Questa volta è toccato al giovane studente di Università, Robert Preston, figlio di un finanziere in sesterie a togliersi la vita, il giorno di pasqua di lor signori, dopo aver bevuto al calice di tutte le gioie della vita che oro potesse comprare.

Il diario trovato gli addosso nelle acque del lago mette a nudo la sua vita, scapestrata di un'infatuazione instancabile di lui, bello, virgine, di casto e di teatro.

Annunziato di diabete per il troppo dolceime e bevande alcoliche si tirava un colpo di rivoltella.

Non fosse mai capitato. Preti, ministri e Rabl hanno piene pagine di giornali con le loro digressioni stomachevoli, per lo più contro le donne, (figlie del popolo) che vendono il loro corpo per sbarcare il lunario, non mica contro il sistema che gli forniva i mezzi delle orgie.

Un ministro si lamenta che è la mancanza d'insegnamento religioso, e che le chiese sono vuote, mentre i cabarets abbondano di avventori.

Povero ministro del padre eterno, che si amarrisce in un campo di cavoli. E pur lo sa bene signor ministro, che le chiese son fatte per il popolo imbecille, e non per quelli che il sistema sociale favorisce lo studio alle Università.

I giovani studenti, sanno già che il paradiso del cielo è stato inventato per tenere a posto i ventri vuoti, e perciò essi si godono il paradiso della terra, e senza rimorso, stuprano, uccidono e castrano, come i milionari Lock e Leopold.

Questa cagnara di parassiti non ebbero una parola sola di commento per i cinquantuno morti dell'esplosione della miniera a Sullivan, Ind. e tanto meno per altri disastri, dove vite di produttori son periti.

Dunque, perché tutto questo fracasso, per un futuro parassita? Cosa ha dato all'umanità per compiangere la sua fine?

Niente. Lui ha preso. Ha preso dal popolo che lavora e si scaccia per fame, tutto l'oro per pagare le sue orgie, le sue escursioni, i suoi studi, e anche la rivoltella con cui si è suicidato. A conclusione un parassita di meno.

Ralph Ventura.

## Pennsylvania

COSE A POSTO  
PLAINSVILLE, PA. — "Bestia acru-u

chiamandosi bestia lui stesso, accusando gli anarchici che placidamente si succhiano i soldi, frutto di beneficenze; ed io specialmente che avevo pigliati quelli fatti pro Ceccoli.

Tanto per una lezione degna di sorte tengo a far noto che a costea pecora rognosa, a costeo disonorato di professione che l'onestà di Domenico Mascioli non si è mai macchiata di una tale vergogna e lo presente a qualunque possa accusarmi per tale infamia non solo qui in America, ma anche in Italia, che lo faccia con tutta la forza della sua coscienza; ed il giornale che dà a me ospitalità per amor di cortesia lo dia anche a chi può coprirsi di tale merito. Caso contrario, i vigliacchi al cento per cento come i miei esultanti saranno bollati alla gogna da lo stesso giornale.

Tanto per la verità di quanto sopra, ecco quello che il Ceccoli mi ha rilasciato per iscritto alla presenza del comitato, assente Sesto Amani e presente un estraneo, D. Regina: "Io sottoscritto su richiesta dell'interessato D. Mascioli, ho a dichiarare che il ballo fatto a mio favore il 28 febbraio 1925, con mia autorizzazione per procurare il mezzo per una completa guarigione; dichiaro che ricusai di trattenermi in osservazione al Jefferson Hospital di Filadelfia, rifiutando ogni beneficenza a mio vantaggio, ed asserisco che le critiche avanzate al Mascioli non sono altro che ingiuste e dannose per eventuali beneficenze che nella famiglia proletaria possano avvenire. Ho ricevuto \$221.35.

F.to: Francesco Ceccoli.

Ed ora a te, vile del teschio di morte, la risposta. Non mantenterti nell'incognito, giu' al maschera che ti ha sempre ricoperto la faccia lurida e vieni ad accusarmi pubblicamente per mezzo della stampa, oppure negli assembramenti popolari ove io non mi trovo per l'assenza.

F.to: D. Mascioli.

N. B. — Il ballo in parola il ricavato netto fu di \$212.62. Spese per il viaggio di Filadelfia ecc. \$91.47, totale consegnato \$221.35. I conti sono rivedibili presso il sottoscritto fino ad un mese dopo la pubblicazione della presente.

Domenico Mascioli

142 Farrell St., Plainville, Pa.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Noi del sotto-comitato pro Sacco e Vanzetti diamo il risultato finanziario del trattenimento tenuto sotto gli auspicci della compagnia "Cuore d'Arte" diretta dall'artista Scipione Ferrara, il 24 aprile p. a. nella Eagle Auditorium "Dell'ombra al sole ovvero il Prete Garibaldino" commedia in tre atti di Libero Filotto. Il programma fu molto variato, con canzonette, declamazioni, macchiette con la Cenci Led'i orchestra. Alla commedia presero parte: C. Destino, Signora C. Redini, Settimio Orsini, la Signorina C. Fazzano, S. Ferrara, C. Te-mascioli, C. Cairone.

una lotta in giro, via! Mi fermi  
 Washington sulla via del ritorno de  
 sta, per sapere la monotonia del  
 5, perirmi, per... mangiare una  
 una bistecca e per fare perdere le mie  
 in alcuni casi in divisa o in bor  
 ni poliziotti. Rischio di  
 nel pressi della Casa Bianca e  
 iato da un gruppo di studenti, sotto il  
 so e gli occhi di quegli agenti del servi  
 segreto, che mi pedinavano continua  
 rie entrati nella sala di ricevimento con  
 altri.  
 Non mi riconobbero. Se avessero saputo

perac  
 cuzioni? Non sembra. No, vi  
 molto,  
 lo so, quattro mesi di carcere. Avreste v  
 luto qualcosa di più? Un  
 di piomb  
 nella stomaco? Ma per qu  
 c'è sempre  
 temo. E finché non vi ucciderete a una  
 spedizione punitiva per farla finita con me  
 non basterà vola e lasciate  
 rete sempre uguale: contro dio e il pa  
 drone, contro la chiesa e lo stato e contro  
 la borghesia internazionale che nella man  
 giarria, sempre pronto, vi fa trovare il fe  
 no col quale salotta l'epa dei suoi nuovi  
 sicarii.  
 CARLO TRESCA.

# NESSUNA MERAVIGLIAI

Nelle infinite litanie demagogiche degli  
 della ventesima Italia, si è udito  
 il verso molto solito sulla  
 responsabilità dei Sindacati fasci  
 chissero, l'opli che rispon  
 ad efficientemente ai bi  
 compilavano  
 l'organizzazione  
 il numero dei membri, sia  
 i benefici economici derivatini.  
 su quali successi si ebbero con lo  
 pero dei metallurgici. Aggiungiamo,  
 a maggior chiarimento, qualche epi  
 illustrativo sul come il pallone ve  
 viene tuttora gonfiato.  
 una lettera circolare, inviata a migliaia  
 presunti membri del mastodontico, or  
 uno dice:  
 come prescrive lo Statuto, invito la S.  
 voler ritirare la tessera del Sindacato  
 quale ella deve ritenersi iscritto anche  
 quest'anno. E' nel vostro assoluto inter  
 far sì che non si debbano diramare  
 sollecitazioni. Questo Ufficio usufrui  
 tutti i suoi mezzi per ottenere dagli  
 il rispetto alle norme statutarie che  
 prescrivono il ritiro delle tessere  
 marzo di ogni anno. La S. F. 7 an  
 ed in caso contrario non si meravigli  
 provvedimenti che i Sindacati, con  
 ggio del Partito, prenderanno nei  
 conti dei riguardanti. Con osservanza.  
 ne si vede, non occorre essere dotti  
 ecologia per interpretare come una  
 sione" quello che vorrebbe essere  
 mplice caldo "invito". Quel non si  
 gli è di una chiarezza froebeliana e  
 evidenza a prova di fuoco.  
 autorità dagli occhi di Argo, natu  
 rale non hanno visto nessun estremo  
 to nell'insistentissima lettera, ma  
 può essere altrettanto per quella tale  
 dura consideranda, urvini di riunione,  
 per la politica, etc., che  
 urti di quelle gloriose e tranquilli  
 dei nostri imperiali fascisti.  
 normalissimo, perciò nessuna me  
 oltre manifesto distribuito a Bolo  
 alla Federazione provinciale fasci  
 sindacato metallurgici si rivela un

nuovo aspetto del "robusto" monumeto  
 di neve: si tratta addirittura della confes  
 sione del fallimento del Sindacalismo lit  
 toriale e dell'apologia di quelle dottrine  
 sovvertitrici ed incendiarie che furono il  
 principale bersaglio delle bande mercena  
 ris assoldate dai pasticci di guerra e di  
 pace e guidate, cretando alla spogua  
 del quadrato "truce" Mussolini.  
 Scante:  
 "Operai metallurgici! Desertando i no  
 stri Sindacati e sapendo che non appart  
 tene nemmeno alle Organizzazioni che  
 pretendono di parlare a nome vostro, vi siete  
 posti non solo in una condizione di abban  
 dono, ma di inferiorità nei confronti della  
 organizzazione industriale salda e compa  
 ta. Ricordate che solo da una organizza  
 zione economica forte, potrete trarre la for  
 za morale e materiale per sollevarvi da  
 quelle condizioni di disagio che voi stessi  
 lamentate."  
 Per convincere ancora meglio gli ope  
 rai di questa necessità di avere una orga  
 nizzazione economica forte, dopo aver pre  
 messo e... confessato che "è giunta l'ora  
 di scuotere la indifferenza e il torpore che  
 tiene tutta la massa operaia" e che "indug  
 iare vuol dire peggiorare di molto le loro  
 condizioni", i dirigenti del sindacato fasci  
 sta hanno inviato squadre di randellatori  
 davanti alle officine obbligando gli operai  
 a prelevare impudicamente la tessera. Co  
 loro i quali si sono rifiutati all'imposizio  
 ne squadrista sono stati bastonati.  
 Ora ci si sia permesso di domandare a  
 gli imperturbabili adoratori della maniera  
 forte, agl'idolatri dello Stato farinaccia  
 no: c'era proprio bisogno di seminare tan  
 te discordie, d'invertire con tanta frenesia  
 i valori ed i fini individuali e collettivi,  
 di ammassare e distruggere, di promuovere  
 insomma la piu' crudele orgia sanguina  
 ria, se dovevasi concludere col ritornare  
 al passato, con l'ammettere quello che al  
 tri, gli ebrei e i rossi, avevano ammesso e  
 sviluppato?  
 Pare di no, se il raziocinio è ancora  
 una facoltà utile e positiva.  
 Confessate allora che siete agli sgocci  
 oli, che vi sono falliti uno per uno tutti i  
 sostegni di cartapesta su cui poggiate.  
 Certamente vi resta l'ultima risorsa, la  
 forza, l'unica che realmente vi ha soste  
 nutti, la sola che può salvarvi. Ne trarrete  
 senza dubbio ancora profitto, bastonerete  
 ancora davanti alle officine, nei circoli e

la Nemese che vi raggiungerà attraverso il  
 braccio armato dei superstiti oppressi, o  
 pagari attraverso la sanguinaria fobia dei  
 vostri stessi compagni di rihalderia, scari  
 anche di voi stessi, assassini per istinto e  
 per educazione, giuda di professione. Dice  
 Mariani: "Quando un uomo per ottenere  
 un impiego, o un luogo di ufficio, di  
 cento o solo per rimanere al suo posto ed  
 evitare noie cambia fede in tre giorni, non  
 soltanto, ma va ad insultare e a randella  
 re i suoi compagni di ieri, quest'uomo è  
 una canaglia e questa canaglia è capace  
 di tutto: non solo di ammazzare Matteotti,  
 non solo di ammazzare il cadavere dello  
 ammazzato, ma di mangiarsi il giorno do  
 po, l'individuo che l'ha pagato perchè am  
 mazzasse. E' per questo che i fascisti non  
 si sentono mai ben sicuri nemmeno in fa  
 miglia."  
 Ricordatevi della minaccia del fantasma  
 a Bruto: "Ci rivedremo a Filippi!"  
 ALGI.

## Perche' Mussolini puo' essere al potere

Basilicena, marzo  
 l'ivendo tra questo popolo lavoratore, si  
 pensa involontariamente a quel tempo pas  
 sato quando i servi della gleba portavano  
 il collare; la differenza è questa: che i  
 servi d'allora vivevano meglio di questi  
 uomini "liberi".  
 Basta parlare con un contadino per ac  
 corgersi dell'inferiorità di questa gente.  
 —Tu ti chiami?  
 —Antonio, a servirlo.  
 —Sei nato a...?  
 —Gnarsi! Signiore!  
 —Tuo padre è vivo?  
 —Grazie! Signoria!  
 E così di seguito. Il linguaggio ha l'im  
 pronta della servitù ereditaria. I nobili  
 proprietari delle terre, vengono soltanto  
 nel periodo della caccia e si occupano di  
 cinghiali e della "Consulta araldica". Ne  
 loro importa come gli "affittugli" trattano  
 la classe lavoratrice.  
 L'inferiorità morale proviene natural  
 mente da quella economica: come si può  
 pretendere evoluzione dove l'uomo ha un  
 vettore quasi negativo?  
 I padroni delle terre sanno che pro  
 gresso e civiltà sono congiunti al miglio  
 ramento economico dei lavoratori, favo  
 riscono l'oscurantismo che permette l'ac  
 cumulo di ricchezze nelle mani di pochi.  
 Ma nelle riviste regionali, nei libri de  
 le scuole elementari della Basilicena, è  
 esaltato lo "spirito di sacrificio del lavo  
 ratore!" Senza sapere di che lagrime gron  
 di! O meglio, viene creato l'equivoco:  
 schiavitù economica e morale vengono co  
 peria col dolce nome di "operosità".  
 Questa gente è ignara della santa lotta  
 che il socialismo ha combattuto e com  
 battute per il benessere del proletariato, per  
 l'equilibrio economico e morale tra le di  
 verse classi. Non sente il bisogno di orga  
 nizzarsi per far valere i propri diritti.  
 Qui si esige il "sacrificio" dell'abbie  
 lizzazione: l'uomo è abituato a servire per  
 nessuno, né sa di essere un numero nella  
 scala dei valori. Il servilismo ha distrutto  
 la volontà individuale.

# MARTELLO

**affaglia diretto da Carlo Tresca**

**5 SOLDI LA COPIA**

**UFFICI: 304 East 14 Street — Primo Piano — Vicino la 2nd Avenue**

**N. Y., 23 MAGGIO 1925**

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## della barricata

di non avere affezione per al-uno, come erroneamente è stato detto nei giornali di New York.

ramente a me sembrò inutile, a prima una smentita simile. Se la fede non cambiata al tempo della guerra, quando le nostre fila cominciarono l'esodo, e neppure quando il fascismo trionfante offriva onori e prebende a tutti i rinnegati, perché dovrei cambiarla ora questa bella fede libertaria? Ma poi perché la smentita era necessaria per calare appunto, gli entusiasmi dei giornali e signori che mi si erano attaccati calagna, desiosi di trovarmi... senza nerba e senza sangue. Per pochi mesi di tempo, ci vuole altro.

camicie nere di New York lo sanno per questo che mostrano di essere intente. Ah! se fosse vero! Se fossi scivolato dei Rossoni, Farinacci, Mussoliniani, sarei le loro camicie ad elevarmi agli altori del potere.

l'altronde il Presidente non si è neanche accorto della presenza di Tresca" scrive un po' di sollievo il "Grido della pace". Imbecilli! Ma sta appunto in questa presa in giro di quel Dipartimento della Giustizia, che per far piacere a costoro, mi ha perseguitato al punto da fare, onde spiare le mie mosse, proprio negli uffici del "Martello", un "gongolo" per ben nove mesi.

Imbecilli, ripeto! Immune dalle persecuzioni? Non sembra. Non vi pare molto, lo so, quattro mesi di carcere? Avrete voluto qualcosa di più? Un po' di piombo nello stomaco? Ma per questo c'è sempre tempo. E finché non vi deciderete a una spedizione punitiva per farla finita con me una buona volta e per sempre, mi a-

la mia identità avrei sentito di nuovo il freddo delle manette ai polsi.

Non mi riconobbero perché mancava, non già la fede, che è sempre quella, ma la bella e, pur troppo, tosata barba.

E ci ho riso sopra. Ci han riso tanti altri che hanno sano il fegato. Ma le canagliette fasciste strillano, poverine, perché, non potendo digerire il rospo della riduzione della sentenza, vorrebbero vedermi ai piedi di Coolidge a ringraziarlo per la grazia.

Io ho da ringraziare coloro che levarono in alto il loro grido di protesta per l'infame sentenza di un anno e un giorno. Debbo a costoro, e sono tanti e nobilissimi spiriti tutti, la mia liberazione prima della epoca fissata dai giudici borghesi.

I motivi? Quali motivi potevano muovere persone che nel campo americano sono negli avamposti dell'arte, delle lettere, e della politica se non quelli di una giusta sollevazione di coscienza per un oltraggio alla giustizia, alla decenza ed alla libertà? Una volta, gli ex anarchici in camicia nera, manifestazioni simili le chiamavano "prove altissime e umane di solidarietà", oggi, invece, a queste prove si dà una diversa interpretazione. Ed è giusto: gente che è sceso nel letamaio non vede più la chiara luce del sole.

Perché, se questi degenerati vivessero in alto, fra gli uomini, ove brilla il sole della fede e della verità, non direbbero, di me, che ho ancora sul corpo i visibili segni di una ingiusta condanna, che goda immunità rivoluzionaria.

Imbecilli, ripeto! Immune dalle persecuzioni? Non sembra. Non vi pare molto, lo so, quattro mesi di carcere? Avrete voluto qualcosa di più? Un po' di piombo nello stomaco? Ma per questo c'è sempre tempo. E finché non vi deciderete a una spedizione punitiva per farla finita con me una buona volta e per sempre, mi a-

nelle case e prolungherete la vostra agonia al potere e salvaguarderete il vostro losco privilegio di malfattori elevati a giudici di un popolo onesto e laborioso, ne avrete ancora il vaneggiamento di veder permesso ad un criminale della dimensione di un Melchiorri, squadrista arrabbiato quanto vile, di scrivere:

"Che è tutto ciò che si sente nell'aria se non la riascisa del fascismo? Che è l'assoluzione di Regazzi se non un sintomo? Tutto è in relazione: il disastro del tre gennaio; la Segreteria Farinacci, l'assoluzione Regazzi, la ripresa dello spirito squadrista. Tutto sarà in relazione anche in avvenire! Il fascismo rafforzatosi sulle posizioni mantenute non tornerà più indietro di un passo.

Dopo il suo Caporetto attende la sua Vittoria Veneto... L'on. Luigi Fera del resto nel suo discorso rivoluzionario non ci ha ricordate le cinque giornate?

Egli ha detto che l'Aventino scenderà non per la pace ma per la guerra! Ebbene, noi attendiamo questo giorno.

Le trecentomila baionette delle nostre camicie nere forse desiderano questo giorno! Permanendo però questo stato di fatto e non creandosi lo stato di diritto, chi può evitare un giorno che il Partito si faccia ribelle per essere come deve essere, fedele al suo programma di vita?

Questa è non altro la necessità dell'attuazione dello Stato nazionale così come noi lo concepiamo.

Si, potrete ancora calpestare, ma per poco, ma ciò non vi varrà, non arresterà la Nemica che vi raggiungerà attraverso il braccio armato dei superstiti oppressi, o magari trionfanti, e sanguinanti fobia dei vostri stessi compagni di ribalderie, stori anche di voi stessi tagassini per partito e per educazione, stori di professione. Dice Martiale: "Quando un uomo per ottenere un labirinto, che è il buio, di salotti da



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M.o G. SIMEONI

accompagnati dall'Orchestra  
**GIO**  
**DIERA ROSSA**

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o successo al "MANHATTAN

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rvaliere Rusticana, la Soprano Rosa  
ortato un grande successo al Manhat-  
ttono Pietro D'Andrea, che nell'Aida,

roli pure impegnato la stessa sera al  
e annunciata.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO** — Domenica  
24 maggio alle ore 7.30 p. m. la Fiedramma-  
tica Proletaria rappresenterà prima un Mo-  
nologo sociale dal titolo "Delinquente Nato"  
e seguirà una brillanteissima Dama alla si-  
gnorina "Eina Mazzoleni".  
Seguirà **SENZA PATRIA** di P. Gori.  
Una apposita orchestra rallegrerà l'inter-  
venuti con uno svariato concerto.  
L'indole netto dello spettacolo andrà a to-  
cazione della stampa liberaria e di



A. ZAGAROLI, baritono



M. GABRIELE SIMEONI



GIOVANNI RUGGERO

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- 1 Radia a tre tubi, dono del personale del "Martello".
- 4 Ingrandimenti fotografici del Prossimo tuo, di F. Zanelli.
- 1 Vestito da uomo del valore di \$45, dalla Campanella, Susi & Co.
- 1 Capretto vivo, dalla De Pamphilis
- 1 Botiglia di Cognac, dalla De Pamphilis
- 1 Scatola Candie a sorpresa, dalla De Pamphilis
- 8 Lapic automatici da M. Palmante.
- 1 Necessaire per Manicure, da comp. A. Di Donato di Akron, Ohio.
- 1 Quadro originale con cornice, del Partiale J. Carona.
- 500 Sigari, da De Notis Cigar & Co.
- 500 Libri e opuscoli e 10 quadri della Libreria del "Martello".
- 1 Cassa di 100 bottiglie Effervescente, fornita dalla G. Corbelli & Co.
- 100 Sigari Tropicani, da P. O. Simeoni.
- 1 Quadro a pastello con cornice, da F. Verina.
- \$10 per oggetti da acquistarsi, da V. Picotti.
- \$5 per oggetti da acquistarsi, da J. Juro dall'Ohio.
- Un bono per un pranzo di 4 persone, dal Restaurant Mazzelli.
- Una Dress per signora, da Tony Susi.
- 2 Conigli vivi, da Capaldo.
- Una Dress per signora, da A. Rogati.
- 1 Gallone d'olio d'oliva, marca Spadaro da F. D. Verderico.
- 10 mezzi galloni d'olio d'oliva Romano, da R. Romano & Son.
- Uno splendido Arazzo, importato dall'Italia, da F. Malvestuto.
- 2 paia di scarpe per signorina, da V. Maio.
- Un bono per 4 pranzi completi, da Pio Susi.
- \$5.00 per oggetti da acquistarsi da M. Picotti.
- 1 penna fontana del valore di \$5.00, da T. Laricchia.
- 11 oggetti diversi da R. Friuli.
- 1 paio di scarpe Colonial per signorina da A. Di Julio.
- Un bono per 4 pranzi dal Restaurant Minerva di S. D'Agostini.
- 1 vaso da Beauty Cream e 1 necessaire Patis Douce per signora in Gold Filled da S. Patriarca.
- 1 Scatola candie da 5 libbre e una scatola piccola da B. Falcone.

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 ze annunciate.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO — Domenica  
 24 maggio alle ore 7.30 p. m. la Filodramma-  
 tica Proletaria rappresenterà prima un Mo-  
 nologo sociale dal titolo "Delinquente Nato",  
 e seguirà una brillantissima Danza dalla si-  
 gnorina Rina Mazzoleni.  
 Seguirà i SENZA PATRIA di P. Gori.  
 Una apposita orchestra rallegrerà gli inter-  
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CHICAGO, ILL. — La festa data a pro-  
 dello Vanzetti il 28 marzo ha fruttato \$414  
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 coperti al Comitato. Il Diretto e E-  
 tron.

PIC-NIC INTERNAZIONALE PER  
 SACCO E VANZETTI  
 Il Comitato Sacco e Vanzetti comunica di  
 avere organizzato per il prossimo 4 luglio un  
 grandioso Pic-Nic Internazionale, che avrà  
 luogo nella Page Estate situata in Brookline  
 St., Needham, Mass.  
 Il Comitato rende pubblico l'annuncio per  
 prevenire che nei paesi adiacenti a Boston  
 siano prese iniziative del genere per lo stesso  
 giorno, da parte dei simpatizzanti della difesa  
 che intendono aiutare efficacemente il comi-  
 tato a far fronte agli impegni assunti per as-  
 sistere legalmente i due reclusi.  
 Fra breve sarà reso pubblico il programma  
 della festa.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Per iniziativa del  
 Circolo Operaio di Coltura Sociale di Brook-  
 lyn, N. Y. si terranno le seguenti conferenze  
 alle quali invitiamo tutti i compagni e gli  
 amici di New York, Brooklyn e dintorni ad  
 intervenire e di condurte con essi le loro  
 donne. Sabato 16 Maggio ore 8 p. m. nella

Sabato 6 Giugno nella quale im-  
 lerà Arturo Giovannitti sul tema: "Nostra  
 interpretazione sull'Empiaggianza, Fratellanza  
 e Libertà".  
 Altre conferenze faranno seguito di cui  
 tenderemo avviso.  
 Libera entità. Libera parola.

IL COMITATO.  
 MERIDEN, CONN. — Il 14 giugno p. v.  
 al Starlight Park, si darà un pic-nic interna-  
 zionale "Pro Stampa Libertaria".  
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 damente invitati ad intervenire.

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 Vogliamo spiegare intanto che i tutori del  
 l'ordine francese per far piacere a Mussolino,  
 al Facinaccio o ad un Francesco Merdura  
 qualsiasi non rinnovino il dirizzone che pre-  
 sero a Tunisi. Il nostro giornale non ha nul-  
 la a vedere colla Francia e colla sue faccen-  
 de. Quando si hanno a pelare tigri, pantere  
 e iene a casa propria, non c'è tempo né vo-  
 glia di pelare i gatti altrui. Abbiamo ben al-  
 tro da fare e da dire che rivedere le bucce a  
 Marianna.

Nel prossimo numero daremo il rendicon-  
 to del giornale.

Per tutto ciò che riguarda l'amministra-  
 zione del "Picconiere", rivolgersi a:  
 PAOLO SCHICCHI,  
 Boite Postale 449  
 MARSEILLE (France).

Facciamo note ai compagni che il comitato  
 di Palermo per la vittoria pubblica sarà ri-  
 costituito qui a Parigi, presso il nostro  
 generale.

LUTIO NOSTRO  
 Ci annunzia da Aquila una notizia che ci ha  
 rattristato l'animo: è morto all'età di 81 anni  
 CARLO CRUCIANI, suocero del compagno  
 Cesare Cavaliere.

Fu uomo esemplare di grandi virtù.  
 Ci fu amico carissimo di un affetto quasi  
 paterno. Era una tempra di quei vecchi ri-  
 voluzionari che combatterono tutte le guer-  
 re dell'indipendenza con la fede di rendere  
 liberi i popoli. La sua vita non ha avute un  
 sol momento di rimprovero. E se le sue  
 virtù avessero dovuto meritare un compenso,  
 egli avrebbe dovuto vivere in eterno, per in-  
 segnare il modo di essere buoni.  
 Alle tre figlie che sono in America, e agli  
 altri due figli in Italia, le nostre condogli-  
 anze sentite e sincere.

Troy, N. Y., Ricci Giovanni — Dev'essere  
 troppo a digiuno di problemi nostri. Il tuo  
 compito è quello di avvicinarlo e di educarlo  
 alle nostre dottrine.

da A. Di juno.  
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May 23, 1925 No

DE PAMPHILIS PRESS, New Y

Guardia in un Comitato tenuto tempo fa alla Irving School... anche dalla probabile elezione di La Guardia a capo della Grande Loggia della Stato di New York.

... ma personalmente poco, o nulla, interessa. L'affare delle elezioni, per quanto, detto fra parentesi, il candidato in opposizione al La Guardia, giudice Freschi, certamente dà poco affidamento, specie perchè fiancheggiato dagli anarchici del re fascisti e dalla cosa che a Providence tenne bordone al fascista Di Silvestro, cioè alla "bordatura suprema" che intende mettere ai piedi di Mussolini l'Ordine Figli d'Italia.

Scartando perciò l'affare delle elezioni resta la famosa frase che ha fatto venire la pelle d'oca ai due organetti del quarto potere!

La Guardia ha, alla presenza — nientemeno — del signor Console Italiano di New York... "dichiarato con accento enfatico che egli non si considera sotto la tutela di nessun governo."

Come una siffatta... "stranissima dichiarazione mette in grave pericolo la nostra Istituzione!" scrive l'articolo.

Ma i signori che vedono a quell'articolo il pericolo rosso non fanno conto di pubblicare le ragioni che la Guardia ha fatto fare a...

La falce presente al Comitato della Irving School è ricordo bene che la dichiarazione del La Guardia in la stampa repubblicana provocata da una lettera scritta dal Console Italiano. Qualcuno avrebbe detto di fronte a la Canossa di... non si può da... egli era... che governa l'Italia...

... il valore e serietà... da buon fascista, avrebbe approfondita la messa scianta e bugiarda del rappresentante dei vagabondi tricolorati d'Italia. Invece, La Guardia si sentì offeso con siffatte interessate, stupide e menzognere "protezioni", e sdegnosamente gridò che egli rinunziava alla tutela di alcun governo.

In quest'atto energico e di giusta ribellione alle manovre politiche del rappresentante di un governo di barabba l'articolo è la sua eterna vedone il pericolo rosso!

E conclude lo scriba: "Nell'ordine non si è mai più avuto obbligatoria l'assistenza politica e di grado superiore. Si può essere ammorbiditi, respinti e così via, ma non si può essere... approvati MAI!"

... come... "fratelli"...

Il grasso in questa Istituzione è composto di lavoratori intelligenti, capaci, e che vogliono prendere a parlare, scrivere, prendere parte attiva alla vita sociale. E non si possono trovare ai maneggi che vedono il PERICOLO ROSSO e promuovono il PERICOLO NERO: la peste fascista che tenta mieterle vittime tra i membri della numerosa famiglia dell'Ordine Figli d'Italia.

Noi sovversivi non ci stancheremo mai di sorvegliare e agire quando sarà necessario.

Siamo contenti dell'opera nostra e una qualche cosa di importante l'abbiamo già ottenuta, per esempio il diritto dei "fratelli" dell'Ordine a discutere pubblicamente gli affari dell'Ordine.

Prima d'ora era delitto grave, che procurava censura ed espulsione, il fare pubblicamente un semplice rilievo sugli affari concernenti gli ufficiali e gli atti dell'Ordine.

I conservatori per... comodità polemica elettorale, o per ragione di stomaco, se vedono dei pericoli rossi possono rimediare cambiando tattica, cioè comprendendo bene a una volta e per sempre...

... in mangiatoia di... per il paravento dei "politici" o ideatori... Di Silvestro... la Casa dei lavoratori emigrati ove essi vanno per riposare le loro membra e rinfrescare il loro spirito, beneficiati dagli negati dalla loro madre patria la quale si sollazza con l'osceno squadrone fascista mandando in giro per il mondo i suoi figli in cerca di pane e di libertà.

PIETRO ALLEGRA.

LA BANDA DEL VIMINALE ED IL SUO CAPO



Disegno affatto della... collaborazione Toland

... la sua creazione di... sca che a Canossa potrebbe... al Viminale.

Ma io continuo a restare, con venti, al di qua della barricata bandiere rosse, che sono le bu macolate dell'ente anarchico... e che non ha niente...

Il "World" mi fa apparire un domestico. E' affar suo. "Thian" di Atlanta, Ga.; ha fatto mi ha presentato al pubblico come che è pronto a morire per la liana e per quella americana, o patrie borghesi, e mi ha fatto governo americano è il migliore, mentre io, in fatto di governo eccezione neppure per quello russo perchè i governi sono qui. Che fare? Smentire. Ed è punto che ho fatto, senza altercazioni di nemici e di com...

Il "New Leader" di New York di giornali attraverso gli Stati tramite della "Federalist Press" pubblicata una mia intervista Lowell, nella quale è detto: "L'opera ha riformato. Sono us... che mai di badare avanti contro il presente ordine econ... A meglio precisare, nel "A" è pubblicato: "Alcuni giornali, turato il significato della viadente Coolidge e l'editore itali... si sappia che egli andò nell'U... tivo in incognito con un gruppi di Philadelphia che lo in... Treves pensò di farsi burlesco segreto che non lo riconobbe... tiò fuori. Treves dico che, senza patria e che egli è comi...



# MARTELLI

Inviare le rimesse:  
Station D, Box 92,  
New York, N. Y.

Settimane

Telefono: Stuyvesant

ANNO XI — No. 19

ABBONAMENTI: Un anno \$2.00 — Sei mesi \$1.00

*Tornando, dopo assenza forzata, al lavoro ed alla lotta volgo il pensiero solidale ed affettuoso ai compagni che hanno con tanto ardore e sacrificio, tenuto in vita questo foglio che e' l'arme di tutti noi per la lotta all'impostura, al pregiudizio, alla reazione ed allo sfruttamento.*

*A Pietro Allegra, che ha dato tutto se stesso, a tutti gli altri cooperatori suoi e miei, che negli uffici del "Martello" sono rimasti come valorosi soldati in una trincea, tutta la mia riconoscenza.*

*Ed ora..... tirem' innanz.*

CARLO TRESCA.

## Sempre a

*Come incominciare? Prio è come combattere i mio non hi voglia di fare Chiscioite.*

*Si tratta delle contorsioni quattro disgraziati ed imp New York e perciò sarà una buona dose di bromuro senza farsi cattivo sangue.*

*Le camicie nere della n chine e miserabilissima co tavano al varco: che fare che questi signori vivono io sona la loro ossessione. fatti, un settimanale di ott scopo di farmi una non n morosa reclame.*

*Ed hanno scoperto sul sono diventato un uomo d' compiacersene, di farmi gratulazioni e di venirmi nata con relativo canto si mettono a gridare: Can.*

*Oh! bella! E Mussolin a Canossa? E non ci siete che ieri eravate anarchic barricadieri, violenti e siet dine borghese, pel vostro sangue e di distruzione?*

*Se, attraverso le dura gione, per un processo di diventato un uomo d'ordini dermi la mana dovrebbero coloro che mi furono com e non lo spao piu', cioè i*

*trebbero così risolvere la successione di Mussolin. sca che a Canossa, potreb al Viminale.*

*Ma lo continuo a reger*

## “Il pericolo rosso” nell’Ordine Figli d’Italia

Il “Nuovo Vessillo” di New York riproduce un articolo — dandogli il posto d'onore — da “Il Pensiero Italiano”, di Utica, col quale viene prospettato il “pericolo rosso” che minaccia l’Ordine Figli d’Italia. E l’articola sta desume lo spauracchio rosso da una frase pronunciata da Fiorallo La Guardia in un Comizio tenutosi tempo fa alla Irving School, e anche dalla probabile elezione del La Guardia a capo della Grande Loggia della Stato di New York.

vecchia guardia dell’Ordine che non sa come altro vivere se non dentro l’Ordine Figli d’Italia.

I tempi son cambiati. Le masse degli emigrati non sono piu' quelle di cento anni fa. E intanto i dirigenti dell’Ordine hanno ancora la mentalità dell’epoca della pietra.

Il grosso di questa Istituzione è composto di lavoratori intelligenti, capaci e che vogliono apprendere, parlare, scrivere, prendere parte attiva alla vita sociale.

Ma lo continuo a reger

TRB:EF  
61-1335-211

JUN 23 1925

June 23, 1925.

Hon. Edgar M. Blessing,  
Solicitor for the Post Office Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As of possible interest to you I am enclosing a report  
submitted by Agent Palmara at New York City for the 29th ultimo,  
in re CARLO TRESCA, and embodying a translation from the May 23,  
1925, issue of IL MARELLLO.

It will be remembered that Tresca has recently been re-  
leased from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 9321.

RECEIVED  
JUN 23 1925

211

100'3-73

**Post Office Department**

**OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR**

**Washington**

July 1, 1925.

6  
19

61-1335

Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of and thank you for your letter of the 23rd ultimo (TFB:SM), transmitting copy of a report submitted by Agent Palmera at New York City, relative to Carlo Trasca, and embodying a translation of an item from the May 23, 1925, issue of "Il Martello."

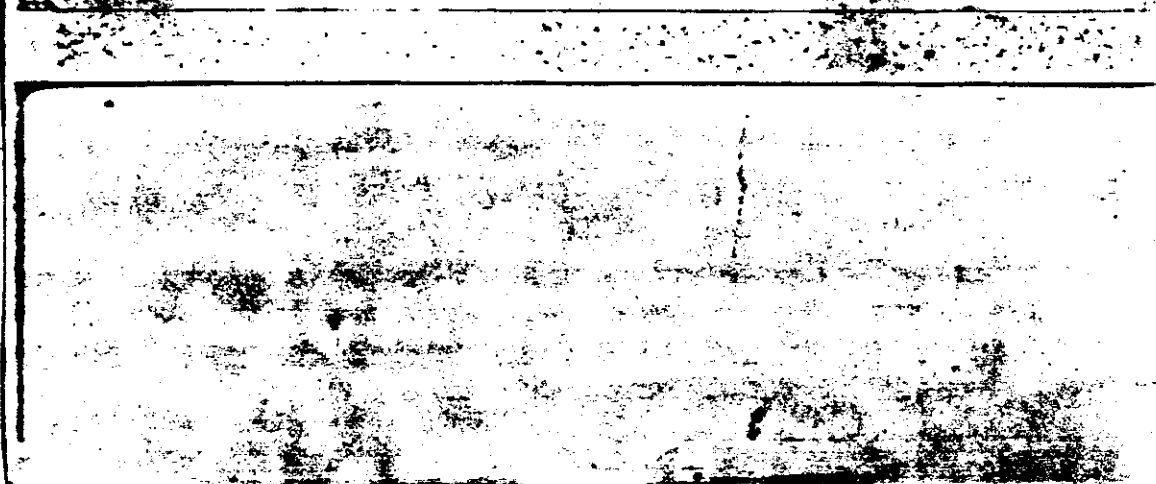
I might suggest the advisability of furnishing a copy of this matter to theardon Attorney, Department of Justice, if such action has not been taken.

Very truly yours,

*H. J. Donnelly*  
Acting Solicitor.

AUG 7 - 1925

61-1335-212  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUL 8 1925 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DATE WHEN MADE  
12-2-26

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE  
11-27-26

PHILA. FILE #61-23

REPORT MADE BY:  
G. L. HORNBER.

TITLE  
PLAY ENTITLED "THE ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI"  
(AUTHOR - CARLO TRESCA)

CHARACTER OF CASE  
RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Communications received by Superintendent of Police Mills, Phila., Pa. from the Royal Consul General of Italy, and a representative of the Facisti League of North America, advising of a performance of the play entitled as above, written by Carlo Tresca, said correspondence indicating the performance should be stopped because of its being offensive to a Government friendly to the U. S. Superintendent of Police Mills requested the opinion of the U. S. Attorney in the matter. U. S. Attorney George W. Coles advised that it was a matter for the attention of the Local Police, but suggested that an Agent of this Bureau attend the performance, which was done, and nothing of importance occurred; the play being allowed to proceed to its conclusion.

REFERENCE:

This case is predicated upon a telephonic communication had on 11-26-26 between Superintendent of Police Mills, Philadelphia, Pa. and Acting Agent in Charge S. Bush, of this office.

DETAILS:

Superintendent of Police Mills advised that he had received a communication from one Eugene Passler, 923 S. 11th St., this City, who represents the Facisti League of North America, advising that on the evening of November 27th, 1926, a performance was to be staged at Garden Hall, 7th & Morris Sts., Philadelphia, the play being entitled "THE ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI," same having been written by Carlo Tresca, which play the Premier of Italy, Mussolini, is ridiculed and derided; requesting Supt. Mills to prohibit the performance of the above play, as it seemed to be offensive to a Government friendly to the United States.

Mr. Mills further advised that the same request was made to prohibit said play at the Local Consul General of Italy. Mr. Mills requested

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	<i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
WASHINGTON REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:	61-1335-24	RECORDED AND INDEXED: DEC 6 1926
42	3-WASH. 1-U.S. ATTY. PHILA. 1-PHILA.	DEC 4 1926 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: DEC 13 1926
		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	PACKETED:
		ROUTED TO: Div. Two	FILE

NAMEC.



to be advised as to whether the U. S. Attorney here would like to instruct him to prohibit said play as the Police regulations did not empower him with authority to prohibit said play as long as the play was conducted within the rules and regulations of the Police Department.

The matter was presented to the U. S. Attorney for his consideration, who advised that he considered it a matter coming solely under the jurisdiction of the Local Police. Mr. Coler requested, however, that an Agent of this Department cover the play and report to him the outcome of same.

Mr. Mills was advised of the U. S. Attorney's decision. The play was covered by this Agent, during which performance there was no disturbance of any kind; therefore there was no occasion for the Police to interfere.

Copy of this report is being furnished the U. S. Attorney for his information.

It was ascertained that this performance was staged by the Anti-Facisti League of Philadelphia, and the proceeds of same were to be given to the Anti-Facisti newspapers.

CLOSED.

REPORT

ON

CARLO TRESCA ARTICLES IN IL MARTELLO

April 25, 1919 - May 5, 1922.

4-6-22

1335

Although Il Martello, the at one time the semi-monthly, more recently the weekly publication edited by Carlo Tresca, affords in every issue abundant evidence of its anarchoist character, there have not been many editorials or signed articles by Tresca himself of an incriminating nature in their entirety. Repeatedly this publication was declared to be non-mailable under the Espionage Act because of a detached statement, so to speak, in some rambling or personally scurrilous article, or because of an editorial mainly of Italian interest whose revolutionary doctrine might be considered to have a general applicability, and so a specific applicability to this country. In this respect, Tresca was a continual offender against the Espionage Act, and his paper bears full evidence of the penalty he thus paid for his determination to offend.

A careful search through the translations on file in this Bureau and an examination of the reports prepared by myself does not disclose very much of first rate importance

along the lines desired - perhaps, it discloses nothing of such importance. I am copying below the few signed articles of any importance, and an editorial or two presumably written by Tresca in his official capacity as editor. As for other articles, such as revolutionary statements by Lenin, Liebknecht, and others, I pass them by as no more incriminating to either Tresca or Il Martello than are the multiplicity of such articles to a multiplicity of other editors and publications which flourish more or less healthfully under our benign laws.

In April 1919 there was published by Il Martello a circular signed by Carlo Tresca, entitled For Our Publication and Propaganda. I give it in full.

"Dear Comrades,

We are traversing a historical period of flames. The bourgeoisie world vacillates. The fire which they thought could be smothered with vile calumnies; the Russian revolution which they wanted to starve by means of the blockade, that they wanted to strangle with a circle of bayonets is blazing, expanding and conquering. From Russia to Germany, to Bohemia, to Hungary and Bulgaria, and while the fire of the social revolution continues to penetrate the bourgeoisie world, destroying privileges and tyrannies, the representatives of the Allied Governments, forgetting the promises made in the name of a vain and lying democracy, are dividing the world in pieces, assigning to this one and that one zones of influence, colonies, cities and provinces, and offer Germany a peace which is a repetition of Brest-Litovsk, of nefarious memory.

"The boundary lines are precise:  
this way revolution, that way reaction.

"The eyes of all proletarians who are porting to see Europe liberated from the last vestige of secret diplomacy, from imperialism, and militarism; the eyes of all the rebels who are struggling to overthrow the Bourgeoisie class, pro-creators of exterminating wars, are now turned towards Italy.

"The future of Europe is now in the hands of the Italian proletarian who by means of a revolution could liberate itself from the yoke of the Church, Hierarchy and Capitalism, and could also render more secure the position of the Soviet Government of all Russia, re-light the communist fire in Germany and awaken the masses of the two allied Governments of France and England.

"Thousands and thousands of workers are returning to Italy from America. If they returned illumined by our propaganda they will go there to increase our ranks, they will go there to add fuel to the revolutionary fire which the Italian brothers are always keeping burning.

"On account of this most important reason we must intensify our propaganda.

"No one can deny that on our side the task is being solved the best way we know how. Six thousand copies of the "RED GUARD", the much appreciated special number issued in defense of calumniated Russia, have been traveling from one end of the United States to the other to encourage, to spur, to inflame.

"We want to continue, we want to persevere. Beside the pamphlets, we need the review which is being repeatedly held up. 'Il Martello' very recently suffered a terrible blow. The fury of the Postal Authorities hurled itself against number 5 and 8 during the Month of April.

"We had decided to issue 'Il Martello' weekly, to be in a better position to assiduously defend our principles so ferociously attacked by those who profit the most by the gloomy times of reaction.

"But we had to parry the blow. We are compelled to publish 'Il Martello' three times a month. The repeated seizures beat us down. To maintain a good front to the necessities of the present time, to intensify our propaganda, to keep solid 'Il Martello', like an oak tree that fearlessly defies the reactionary hurricane, it is necessary that everyone does his duty, more than his duty. We feel keenly now as never before the necessity of our propaganda if 'Il Martello' is sustained at this time, it will contribute to awaken the consciences.

"You must, as you always have, cooperate with us to keep the fire of idealism always lit.

"Enclosed find a book containing our stamps of propaganda. The stamp is a very efficacious method for the spreading of ideas. Let us use it widely. Every letter that you write to a friend, every letter that one of your friends or co-worker writes to an acquaintance must be a messenger of our ideas.

"Sell them buy them all yourself, they cost ten cents each. Work towards making the use of the red stamp general among the Italian workers.

"We have addressed this letter to you because we have noted that you are amongst those who remain steadfast in the ranks, make sacrifices and work. We have addressed our letter to you because we feel assured that you understand the impossibility to continue the publication of Il Martello on account of the repeated sequestrations, without the persevering, constant enthusiastic co-operation of the faithful. The profits from the sale will be used for ----- the stamp which we use many times in order to circulate 'Il Martello' in spite of the censor. Don't disappoint us by your indifference. Encourage us instead by giving us your support.

"YOURS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION,  
(Signed) CARLO TRESCA.

The regular issue of Il Martello for April 26, 1919 contained an editorial on Submission or Deportation. I quote the latter half of it, though all of it is marked by the spirit of revolutionary busversiveness. Referring to the pending deportation of Russians, the writer states:-

"More than 100 Russians are threatened with deportation simply for belonging to the Russian workers unions.

"Naturalized citizens are equally involved: Their citizenship is taken from them.

"This liberty-killing campaign, which has no comparison in the old Russia of the Czar, has but one aim; that of breaking the backbone of the workers movement, that of striking the boldest, more alert, more courageous militants belonging to the red battallions of the proletarian army, by reducing through terror, to submission, silence and obedience, those slaves who are trying to free themselves.

"The deportations are used as a terrible threat against the thousands of workers come here from all parts of the world with the confidence they would find bread less black and less hard, work less painful and better liberty.

"As the prison did not inspire fear, even so deportation will not bend the backbone of those who have faith.

"No curse you bourgeoisie republic. You may imprison us, you can blind us, but ideas cannot be deported. The ideas we have sown with a full hand will germinate and will bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves of whose ample, curved shoulders your pretensions are today resting.

"Ideas are not imprisoned; are not deported  
they remain."

"The curse you on living Republic. We denounce  
you before the world."

From the issue of April 26, 1919 also I quote from  
an article entitled The Two Wars, and signed Ego Sum.  
Whether this I Am was really Tresca or not is not clear,  
though as editor of Il Martello he at least stands responsible.  
The paragraphs quoted close the article.

"Revolution will triumph. Revolution is  
on the march. It conquers life, liberty  
and peace -- these are the strong desires of  
humanity. Only the international revolution of  
the proletariat only can satisfy."

"The struggle has begun and must be fought  
to the extreme; either the bourgeoisie triumph  
and the working classes of the world will still  
be threatened by the most degrading slavery and  
loaded down by heavier and more numerous chains  
or the proletarian victory with the triumph of  
justice, equality and fraternity."

"The struggle has begun. We live in an epoch  
of revolution."

"May. Help me of ideals, heaten, inflame  
hearts with your beneficent rays."

An editorial in the April 26, 1919 issue, Liberty for All Political Victims reads as follows:-

"Workers of America!

"The war for the triumph of world democracy is over.

"The war for the triumph of industrial democracy in America is approaching nearer and nearer each day to its last final battle.

"The capitalists who gathered large profits are counting the coins from which blood is dripping.

"American workers seek work in vain.

"The landlords are becoming more greedy and the rents are reaching dizzy heights.

"The unemployed workers of America are face to face with starvation and eviction.

"The American capitalists have more than enough and are living in pleasure and luxury.

"The American worker is worrying for his daily bread, never certain.

"And all this after the victorious war for the triumph of world democracy.

"Hugo V. Debs, Tom Mooney, Kate Richards O'Shea, Bill Haywood, Luigi Parenti, Pietro Nigra, Giovanni Baldazzi, Pietro Terri and Pietro Bobba and hundreds of others of the champions of the workers movement have been thrown into American prisons.



"Other soldiers of the great cause of labor coming into the economic field of the great struggle are caught by the same forces of reaction and deported after having been spoliated and killed for well nigh unto 35 years.

"The espionage act, created to punish German spies, is continuously used to crush the laboring class of America, imprisoning those who assure the defense of the oppressed, who dare to remain loyal to the interests of our class in spite of the flatteries and threats of the dominating classes; who dare to unmask the Kings and the Caesars of America to present them to the mass of the discarded, for such they really are, deprived of the lying cloak of democracy.

"Forward, Soldiers and Sailors! No appeal to you to affirm your rights you suffer, you who must cause the spoliation of war by men to cease.

"Those who are in prison for you, to you are looking with anxiety because they await their liberty through you.

"Desert your factory! With the general strike act for the liberation of all political prisoners.

"Hurry! For the general strike.

"Initiate, initiate, close your ranks, hold our flag high, let us free the prisoners of our war."

From an editorial, Silence Beast! - in the  
October 31, 1919 issue of Il Martello I quote as follows:-

"One of the editors of 'Il Progresso' does not say this openly very honestly..... It has entered his head to model in our affairs and the brains Malatesta (note - the Anarchist) as a neutral..... There is being debated to-day among our comrades in Italy, the important question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He wanted to give an opinion on the subject, comrade Malatesta wrote a letter from London which appeared in the Volonta (an anarchist paper) which reads in part as follows:-

"The proletariat is naturally concerned in it as the peoples are concerned in democratic regimes, that is, simply to hide the real state of affairs. In reality it means the dictatorship of one party over another or rather the leaders of the party; and dictatorship in the real sense....., with its agents ready to enforce the law by means of arms which to-day are used to defend the revolution from its enemies and to-morrow will be used to impose the will of the dictatorship on the workers....." words which 'Il Progresso' comments on as follows: 'These are grave words over which the careless advocates of the dictatorship of the proletariat should meditate'.

"Certainly and meditate at length, so as to avoid - like the dictatorship of Robespierre which leads Robespierre to the guillotine and opens the way to Napoleon (these words appear in the text of the quoted article but are used as a comment by Il Martello and not included in the quoted letter) to avoid that the future dictatorship of the proletariat may have to prepare for a return to the past regimes.

".....  
 "The long-eared individuals of Il Progresso feign ignorance of the fact that Malatesta is in favor of the dictatorship of the proletariat which signifies real power of all the workers intent on overthrowing capitalistic society, a dictatorship which would become anarchy as soon as reactionary resistance ceases and no one pretends to compel the masses, by the use of force, to work for and obey him."

Although I appreciate the fact that the signed editorial in the December 1, 1919 issue, The Elections in Italy, is not nominally concerned with America, I copy it in full as of importance indirectly because of its general applicability.

"The elections have passed. In its stead remains the revolution which is on the march, swelling the ranks, developing power and throwing flashes of faith and hope. The abstentionists said, 'Don't vote' so also said the Anarchists, the Syndicalists and the Socialists, because several members of the official socialist party were convinced that this was not the time to waste in electoral campaigns but the time for revolutionary action.

"The grasshoppers of our colonial press, still in the dark as to the result of the election, began to scream when the Socialists seemed to have been defeated.

"When the light appeared later on showing that the Socialists had gained a victory, the editors of our colonial press immediately began to take to cover, roaming about for excuses.

"They found some consolation in the fact that the bourgeoisie had abstained from voting. But with the news of the great socialist victory, came also the news of the exceptional abstentionism from the ballot boxes. Who failed to vote? was the question answered by Barzotti.

"The bourgeoisie came back the answer, and they they started to minimize the socialist victory.

"The bourgeoisie keeping away from the polls? But is that not their institution? Why should the bourgeoisie desert their own parliamentary institution in time of need, and so essential to its existence?

"What a lot of articulated beasts are these Italian journalists in America. Their ears have become so long as to prevent them from hearing the voices of history and facts.

"It was the proletariat and not the inert masses, indifferent and ignorant. It was the people who know and act that stayed away from the polls, who did not give vent to his class sentiments, to his faith in the revolution by depositing the ballot into a ballot box the weapon which does not destroy the bourgeoisie institutions but strengthens them.

"The revolution is on the run, the bourgeoisie triumphs, cried the plucked Geese of the 'Bollettino Della Sera' and of 'Il Progresso', while still flying through the air could be heard the cheers of 'Viva the King' coming from Deputies, Senators, Carabineers, Priests, and plain citizens of the bourgeoisie in this hour of peril and desperation.

"Moreover that the general strike, that is, economic action directed by the masses; the general strike in defense of liberty, sacred to free speech and free thought, is heard coming still closer, the inevitable rumbling of a revolution on the march.

"On the march, for revolution is not a revolt. The revolt that may be an episode of the revolution, is many times smothered, repressed by violence sent against from the high powers, but the revolution never. It is the revolutionary power which dissolves the bourgeoisie institutions and plainly visible to those who keep their eyes open.

"It has been initiated with the agitations against the high cost of living. The proletariat of Italy has shown by these agitations that besides its anger, hate and sorrow, it could through its well organized strength, also turn a dominating powerful bourgeoisie institution that belonged to the government over to the proletariat.

"If the elections have spoken they have plainly said that proletarian Italy is decidedly against war, against all wars, and has with a firm voice said to the militarism which threatens its dictatorship, that through here you shall not pass.

"Those elections have said more. Millions have said, by supporting the socialists candidates, that they refuse not to accept the reforms promised by the King in this grave hour of great uprising, but instead will consolidate into a solid mass of three million men who desire the most profound renovations and abolition of private property.

"The Italian bourgeoisie is blind, when it provokes the proletariat of Italy by maltreating it as they have done in Rome, attacking the lead-

ere of the masses mostly hated and feared by capitalism. Does the bourgeoisie feel strong? Does it imagine that this is the best time to attack the awakening proletariat? Does it consider it weak and unprepared? Does the bourgeoisie want to attack it now, before its too late?

"Well then it could be, that this is a meditated, premeditated aggression in hopes of stopping the march. It will perhaps succeed. We do not underestimate the power of the enemy. But that will only retard matters. The march may be slackened but not stopped.

"The bourgeois institutions in Italy are destined to fall.

"The last word will be spoken in the open square and not in Parliament.

(Signed) CARLO TRESCHI, Editor."

In the April 9, 1921 issue of Il Martello there was an editorial, Blows and Counter-blows which, because of its advocacy of violence, I copy in full.

"Violence brings on violence my dear Sirs! Thus writes the editor of one of the biggest, most circulated and authoritative papers of the peninsula, 'Il Corriere della Sera'. The Fascisti defend society against the assaults of a troublesome minority. If by society the distinguished hireling of the pen means the social

entity as defined by the writers of bourgeois public rights - organized society - we agree with him; but if we are to accept the definition given by a cultured Jesuit, we say no.

"By society is meant a spontaneous agglomeration of men where the intelligence and activity of each individual is placed at the service of this agglomeration for the common good. From the definitions of society it is simple to deduct that the Fascisti are not defending the members of society, but they are in the service of the state, the organ of a minority of a small oligarchy of associates, which in the name of its interests has always practiced fraud, deception and robbery. This is the real and true society. It is true that after the war acts of violence were committed by the workers; but the hireling scribbler must reflect, in spite of his shamelessness, that this was reaction, an act of valorous rebellion against the acts of violence that the masses had submitted to for centuries.

"Let us make ourselves well understood. By acts of violence it means not only those acts which aim at individual suppression; but also all those acts which under the mask of law and order obstruct the development of productive activity of the individual, curtail his liberty and the right to satisfy his natural needs.....

"In this beautiful Republic we have prohibition and in some States the blue laws.

"Are these not acts of violence you most esteemed hireling of the pen of 'Il Corriere della Sera?'

"But to travel over rougher seas I shall raise the wings of my imagination and fly to those miserable quarters, in the corners of all the metropolises of the world and gaze upon that gloom and desolate picture, on those groups

lying in the refuse of the gutted, in those dark and asphyxiating basements, without air and light, where tuberculosis and typhus and all the infectious diseases caused by malnutrition and filth play havoc with children and adults and then I ask myself if all this horror is not the result of acts of violence. I still would be curious to ask the editor of that important paper how many children of the poor and how many children of the rich arrive at the age of twenty. I'd would that the long road to Calvary end here! Those who survive, having reached the age of twenty, are forced into different uniforms; they are armed and ordered to kill and be killed. Why? Because there is commercial competition between the professional thieves. There are financial interests, coal mines, oil fields, ivory and furste steel in the warmer countries. And while the bourgeoisie shows so much horror because of some acts of violence, for a few windows that the Socialists have broken, they have not a feeling of remorse for the military expeditions that have and are certain to be in blood. Oh! if a spark of decency could lead them to shame, before crying against the violence of the lower stratum they could bend their ears towards the Valley of Sappho, towards the Carco, in all the valleys of the Alps and listen to the cries of the wounded and the dying they could turn their eyes over the car-leo bodies of half a million youths, glance around in the streets of the large cities, in the small villages, everything and blush for shame, if it is possible for them to blush when speaking of the violence of others.

"Violence, therefore, brings on violence, my dear Sirs and it will not be your Fascisti who will stop it. In the name of what justice, of what feeling of humanity, writes the hireling scribbler, have you carried on a propaganda for violent revolution?"



Also in 1915 Trosca was active in New York City for the defense of Joseph Hillstrom, under sentence for murder in Utah. He spoke at meetings in Hillstrom's behalf in New York, and finally Elizabeth Gurley Flynn went to Utah to actively take up the defense of this man.

On July 25, 1915, at meeting at which Trosca was speaking in Philadelphia, Pa. he was mobbed by 10,000 patriotic Italians, who charged that Socialists and I. W. were trying to prevent Italian reservists from returning to Italy to fight in the war. Representatives in the Italian colony there stated to newspaper reporters that the trouble started with Trosca arriving in Philadelphia and after he had made several of his violent speeches. It was openly charged that Trosca and others offered 700 reservists who sailed on the SS "Lancora", for Italy during July, 1915, twenty dollar bills to remain in this country.

In 1915 he was also active in the defense of Schmidt and Caplan, arrested in connection with McMamara dynamite case in Los Angeles.

The close friendship and association which Trosca maintained with Guiseppe Galleani, leader of the infamous Galleani Group and Grupo Autonomo of the New England district, who has been deported, is revealed in copies of personal cor

"In the name of that principle of right, sir Marshal, have you massacred the Arabs in Tripoli, and, by your war, have you taken the life of more than two million youths?.....

"No revolution was ever brought on through the collective propaganda of the majority, but it was always begun by a daring minority. The majority began to move after the early successes of the minority."

"Not all Paris arose to overthrow the Bastille but that master-stroke was accomplished by four hundred heroes led by Noche....."

"If the editor of Il Corriero believes to frighten us, by distorting history and say that the revolution in Italy cannot triumph because it is not founded on justice and because it had not the aid of the bourgeoisie, he is mistaken. His writings do us more good than harm. We advise him, however, to reflect on what he himself writes and that is that violence creates violence."

Il Martello, of April 2, 1921 contained a discussion of the general European situation, the argument revolving itself into a call to the Communists to put an end to such a situation, and concluded with the advice "an eye for an eye", a tooth for a tooth and the mind directed toward the inevitable, toward the invincible."

Il Martello of May 1st, 1921 contained the following:-

"To attain it (Communism) according to us, it is necessary and sufficient that all be free and that all possess the means of production; that no one impose his own will on another and that no one shall oblige another to work for him. And it is to realize these conditions that we believe in the necessity of the violent revolution. Once the material obstacle (the Government) is overthrown all violence will be useless, harmful and criminal."

Il Martello of the 17th of September 1921, in an article, Wolf in Sheep's clothing, urged the assassination of the Fascist Deputy, Bottai, who had recently arrived in America. There was an instance of a foreign language paper in its own words and by way of quotation from the Rome Umanita Nuova inciting through the U.S. mails, and otherwise, the assassination of an Italian visitor to this country. There was also another article to the same effect signed by Carlo Tresca himself, addressed to the workers of the United States of America. The entire issue was given over to the urging of the assassination of Bottai.

A separate issue, an exact duplicate, bearing only the title Il Martello, was published, and circulated under the title Contro il Fascismo. The October 1, 1921 issue also had a signed article on the same subject.

I made a point of these issues at the time in a report to the solicitor of the Post Office Department as well as in my report to the Department of Justice. I do not know that the latter is very pertinent to the issue in hand; the fact that Carlo Tresca put himself on record publicly as urging the murder of a fellow Italian - even though he did so through the governmental agency of the post office - being no particular offense, I suppose, in the lack of any definite accomplishment.

I think the poster, The Revolution, also reproduced in post card form, and circulated through the agency of Carlo Tresca is worthy of mention here as a most appealing member of putting the idea of the use of torch and gun and mob in the interest of revolution before the eyes and minds of those inclined.

There has not been anything of recent date in Il Martello by Tresca that I have felt important enough to make a point of in my monthly reports, though a few translations have been made and have come down to Washington. Poor as the exhibition made by this little report must appear, I believe it covers all of any possible actionable nature that has been published by Carlo Tresca over his own name, or by his editorial responsibility. That is not to say that the entire spirit and purpose of Il Martello and its editor is not subversive and radical in the extreme.

From the April 27, 1922 issue of Il Martello  
 I quote a May Day paean signed by Tresca. It is mild  
 in key, although in fact it salutes the soldiers of the  
 Third Russian Revolution, which if it means anything means  
 one thing if that one thing means anything of tensibility  
 in a free press! It is just this sort of thing of which  
 the pages of Il Martello are full.

"Readers, Comrades, Remember the 'Martello'

"Let the standards of the faith rise!  
 Many say the Firsts have passed, and still  
 many more will pass. One day the flourish of  
 trumpets of the red legions played hymns of  
 victory; the day of the last struggle seemed  
 to be so near. And then this ominous day  
 appeared nearer to us, and giving our ears  
 to the infinite, we thought we heard the  
 beating of drums and the rhythmic steps of  
 the red challenge, and they they came. All  
 around us the gloomy and terrible reaction was  
 raging, but far away, in the Russia of the  
 Martyrs, the red army marched, conquered, as-  
 cended. ... now! They would like to have us  
 subdued. They cry out to us! Bend your back  
 to the inexorability of History; you are de-  
 fested.

"But we salute the soldiers of the Third  
 Russian Revolution, we tip our hats to the  
 martyrs of the Common of Crooked, and we  
 still hope, and we elevate our gaze toward  
 the sun of May, the beautiful tepid sun, and  
 renew the promise.

"No discouragement, O Comrades! And in this day of exultance think of your newspaper, of MARTELLO, which has always beaten on the iron of prejudices, which is still beating, which will go on beating without pause.

"Help it! Sustain it! Spread it!

(Signed) CARLO TRESCA"

Though, perhaps, to be considered only as an opinion, I quote a statement of Carlo Tresca's in the Red Guard (Rosa Guardia) for May 1, 1920.

"In August 1914, I, a pilgrim of faith, set foot upon the soil of the United States, Then a tolerated guest, now hated and kept under surveillance. When the steership which was transporting us here, passed before the colossal statue of Liberty, a happy joyful run was made to the deck; all eyes became fixed to that lighted beacon, seeking to penetrate the bosom of that woman, symbolizing the greatest of human aspirations.

"'Liberty', to see if within could be found a heart that would palpitate for all political exiles, for all slaves of capitalism, for all disinherited people of the world.

"My heart beat fast, the veins swelled, the blood rushed about in a glittering manner.

"I had then, as I have now, a materialistic conception of Society; wherever capitalism reigns, there cannot be for the individual nor for the proletarian classes, absolute, complete liberty.

"Capitalism means oppression of a class through the work of another. But then, I thought with a sense of relief and with greater faith to become sociable, that I was setting foot upon a land plowed by Jefferson and Lincoln, the land blessed with the strongest, the sanest, the purest of bourgeoisie democracy.

"No, I am disillusioned. I will probably pass again before that statue, but always as a pilgrim of faith. Like many of my comrades - I will probably be deported before these vibrating pages shall have been read by the Italian workers who suffer, hope and combat. Oh! that torch will never again show the resplendency of days gone by!

"No, I am disillusioned. The land of Jefferson and Lincoln has nothing, but chains, prisons, and torture for those who think, feel, and hope for a tomorrow of justice, brotherhood, and liberty.

"I have fought; I have had my wrists bound with your manacles; I have felt the wright of your clubs; I have tasted the severity of your bastiles and your tyrant jail keepers, oh, Bourgeoisie Republic!

"Like many others I came here to love you. And now.....

"I am disillusioned. The reason will be found in the following pages."

(Signed) Carlo Tresca."

13.2  
1335  
CIRCO TRUCCI  
Dept of Justice  
Paris  
7/18/41, 1925  
MIA

The following is a resume of the data contained in the files of this office, together with extracts taken from newspaper clippings. Concerning the citizenship status of Carlo Tresca the information showing him to be an alien was received by this office from the Police Department, said information having been secured by a member of the Police Bomb Squad in an interview with Tresca during the earlier part of this week.

Carlo Tresca, the well known Italian agitator, author and editor, is at the present time 42 years of age. In a recent cross examination by the New York Police Department he gave his residence as 511 East 154th Street, New York City. He stated that his occupation was that of an editor, and said he was married. He arrived in this country some sixteen years ago on the Steamship "Touraine" of the French Line. His birth place is Samonia, Province of Aquila, Central Italy. He stated that he is not a citizen of the United States at the present time.

1912. Tresca made his first prominent appearance in radical circles during the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike of 1912. At that time he was residing in Pittsburgh, Pa. He came to the Massachusetts district in the capacity of an I. W. organizer. At Lawrence he associated with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannetti. William D.



Haywood personally led the strike.

It is needless to relate here the stories of riot, bloodshed and murder which occurred during this strike. Trecca, however, played a prominent part inciting mobs to violence by his constant and fiery speeches in the Italian language. He was arrested at the time, but subsequently released. It will also be recalled that as a result of this strike Ettor and Giovanetti were arrested by the Massachusetts authorities for murder, being charged as accessories before the fact. Trecca's activities in Lawrence were of such a character that just before the strike ended patriotic citizens of the town banded themselves together and threatened to tar and feather him unless he left the place - which he did. A record of his activities in Lawrence can be obtained from the Massachusetts authorities if desired.

1913. During the early part of 1913 Trecca transferred his activities to New York City where he and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn caused one of the most disastrous hotel workers strikes in the city.

On January 24, 1913 he was arrested for his activities in this strike and it was at this time that the romance between Trecca and the Flynn woman was uncovered. Papers in his possession indicated that his home was in New Kensington, Pa., where

he edited an Italian newspaper. The charge against him at that time was for causing a disturbance and riot, he being the leading organizer of the waiters' union. His associates in this strike were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, A. Frank, William E. Troutman and Arturo Giovanetti. Tresca at the time announced publicly that his purpose was to bring about a general strike of all persons engaged in the hotels in New York City. He admitted that the I. . . was at the back of the strike and he acting as their leader. He did succeed in bringing out 12,000 persons who, after listening to several of his speeches, had to be dispersed by the police after much riot and bloodshed; in fact, on January 22, 1913 both Tresca and the Flynn woman were injured in one of these riots.

After this hotel strike, which proved unsuccessful, Tresca transferred his activities to organizing the barbers, whom he succeeded in calling out on strike in New York City. In this strike he was likewise the leader making daily speeches to the masses; it is notorious that there was much bloodshed in the affair.

During the latter part of February, 1913, Tresca transferred his activities to Paterson, N.J., where, with the Flynn woman, Pat Quinlan and others, succeeded in calling a strike of silk weavers and dyers. They succeeded in pulling out some 20,000 workers.

On the 23rd of February Tresca and others were arrested by the Paterson police for causing the strike.

On February 26th he and others were re-arrested after they addressed a meeting of strikers in Paterson which was dispersed by the police. He was charged with making seditious utterances and unlawful assemblage.

At this point of the strike it was decided to call William D. Hayward who was then in Ohio, to Paterson, which Tresca did. As soon as Hayward set foot in Paterson he was taken into custody and placed in jail. In the meantime Tresca and his associates had been released on bail. They continued their speechmaking and organizing to such an extent that Paterson became the seat of a small-sized revolution. The situation became so bad that the local police were unable to handle it and were forced to call upon the Governor for State troops. Tresca, besides his speech-making, was personally active. For instance -- on March 12, 1913, he led 300 silk dyers in a demonstration through the streets of Paterson, which the police had much difficulty in dispersing.

Tresca was arrested for a third time on the charge of inciting to riot. Quinlan in the meantime had been sentenced to seven years in the State's prison at Trenton, N.J.

During the Paterson strike several deaths occurred from shooting and fighting. One of the deceased was Antonio Vischio. On the day of his funeral a procession was held in Paterson and at the grave Tresca was called upon to speak. New York newspapers of April 23d, quote Tresca as saying as follows:

"Fellow workers do not forget the principle of the toiler's who come from Italy. -- FOR BLOOD, YOU MUST TAKE BLOOD."

It was also during this strike that an Erie Railroad Chicago express was dynamited and while suspicion was placed on Tresca for causing it, there was no evidence to actually prove the charge.

On December 12, 1913, the jury heard the first charge against Tresca for causing the strike, they disagreed and were discharged by the judge. At this time Tresca was back in New York, the strike being over. He was associating at the latter point with Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, and when he was being tried on the second charge against him in Paterson for seditious utterances, Berkman made a statement to the effect that he expected Tresca to be convicted, and that the only way "to throw the fear of God into the capitalists was to assassinate Tresca's judge and the prosecuting

attorney". Tresca, however, was acquitted of the second charge on July 1, 1914. Just before this acquittal, however, a very threatening letter signed by the I. W. O., New York, was sent to the District Attorney in Paterson. The letter in effect stated that the judge, prosecuting attorney and individual members of the jury would be held strictly responsible for the conviction of Tresca. The consensus of opinion was that this letter had a great effect in having Tresca acquitted.

During the trial of Tresca for seditious utterances several witnesses were introduced who had overheard his speeches, -- in one of these he is alleged to have said:

"This strike is the start of a great revolution. As I am a man, too, I realize that when you hit them, (strike breakers), you hit them easy."

The prosecution alleged that Tresca meant to have the strikers hit the strike breakers hard.

On the third charge against Tresca, that of causing to riot, he was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment. He appealed to the State Court in Trenton, which finally dismissed the conviction against him.

While the Paterson strike was on Tomm Mann, leader of the I. W. O. in Great Britain, came to the United States. He

was met in New York City by Tresca and Haywood, who after having him make several speeches in the city took him over to Paterson where he assisted in running the strike. Mann announced his purpose in coming to the United States was to further the International solidarity of the working class through the I.W.O.

The Paterson strike ended on July 8, 1913, after five months of incessant warfare. It was a complete failure so far as the I.W.O. was concerned. And Tresca, in explaining this, stated that it was no fault of the I.W.O. that the strike was not continued, but it had been brought to an end by the action of individuals, who becoming hungry finally went back to their jobs. The I.W.O. however, never sanctioned their return. He announced at the time that he would return to Pennsylvania to continue the editing of his paper. There is nothing to show what the name of the paper was that he was editing in Pennsylvania.

At one stage of the strike in Paterson the American Federation of Labor attempted to take action to end it by organizing the workers into their organization, and then calling upon them to return to their jobs. However, Tresca, had the Italian workers who were in the majority among the strikers so well lined up that after a short time the American Federation of

Labor gave up this idea completely. It was feared by the Paterson authorities that should the American Federation of Labor officials and the radical strikers under Tresca meet, bloodshed would ensue.

While the strike was on in Paterson during June, 1913, an immense pageant was organized in New York City by Tresca, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Reed, Giovanetti and others. Madison Square was hired and a complete reproduction of scenes which took place in Paterson staged, including riots, overcoming the police, starvation, alleged beatings by the authorities and clashes between strikers and strike-breakers. The proceeds were used for the relief of the silk strikers in Paterson.

On October 14, 1919 Agent Stone of the Newark office furnished Mr. J. E. Hoover, at Washington, D.C., the complete criminal records of both Tresca and the Flynn woman in the Paterson district, consisting of copies of all indictments against them, dates of trials and results, to which I refer.

1914. On April 24, 1914, Tresca, speaking in New York for the I. W. O., issued a statement that all members of the United Mine Workers of America would be officially requested by the I. W. O. to carry out a general strike adopted at the Indiana Convention two months previously. This strike, he said, would be a protest against the war in Europe.

Instead of returning to Pennsylvania, as he stated he would, Tresca transferred his activities in 1914 to New York City. It was in this year that serious demonstrations and disturbances were caused by anarchist elements who grasped the unemployment situation to further their ends. He was surrounded by such persons as Alexander Berkman, Marie Ganz, Pietro Allera, Lincoln Steffens, Beckie Edelson and others. Demonstrations were staged throughout New York City. Tresca and his companions were the speakers. Usually these meetings ended in the forming of processions through New York principally on 5th Avenue and Union Square. At no time did these gangs have police permits, and on several occasions they were so boisterous and persistent that the police were unable to handle them. On one occasion during April, 1914, after a successful demonstration had been made in Union Square, which the police had failed to interfere with. Tresca declared to newspaper reporters that the police were afraid to interfere.

"The police, he said, were undoubtedly afraid, and that is why we are making arrangements for further demonstrations. The I. W. M. will make as much capital as possible out of the cowardice of the authorities. We are simply going to defy them to squelch us."



He further stated at the time that an International Army of Unemployed was being organized and that similar demonstrations could be held in Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia. The demonstrations themselves were actually held under the auspices of the Free Speech League and Anti-Militarists League, both of which were headed by Berkman and Goldman. (For complete record of these demonstrations and Treasca's part in them I refer to the Police records of New York City.)

In the latter part of May, 1914, Treasca was active in New York speaking for the I.W.O. strike then being waged in Colorado. He gathered together a group of sympathizers and proceeded to Tarrytown, N.Y., near the home of John D. Rockefeller. Although refused a permit to hold a meeting there, he defied the authorities and made his speech. One of his defiant remarks was

"We are going to make a test of the right of free speech at Tocantico Hills, (Rockefeller's Estate), we will hold our demonstrations as near the Rockefeller estate as possible and will go as near the door of Mr. Rockefeller's as we can get. The right of free speech should be upheld there as anywhere else."

During his activity on behalf of the I. . . strikers in Colorado in 1914, he announced in New York that an army of "Reds" would be sent to the scene of disorders by the I. . . to protect the miners the minute the United States troops were withdrawn. He then prepared a night letter to John D. Rockefeller, stating that he desired to meet him in order to discuss the holy bible, which he said, advocated "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, etc." He would ask Mr. Rockefeller he said whether in his support of religious movements he advocated this passage, which he alleged was as applicable to the working class as to the millionaires.

Tresca was an associate also of Caron, Fanson and Berg, three New York anarchists, who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue during 1914. Following the demise of these three men Tresca was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor. When a newspaper reporter interviewed him, following this incident, Tresca confirmed the statement of Alexander Berkman who was then in Denver, Colorado, that the bomb which they were making was intended for John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

"I have no fault to find with him," (Caron) said Tresca. "I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. I believe in violence. Nothing can make me believe any other way than Caron did". He told the reporter, who was from the New York World, that he knew Caron personally and that the latter when he last saw him was burning for revenge against Dr. Rockefeller."

In 1914 Tresca filed a suit against his wife Hilda Tresca for possession of their eight year old child Beatrice. He also started proceedings for a divorce, alleging that his wife was not a proper person to retain custody of the child. The allegation was that she had for several months been living as the wife of Tullia Bellotti, 417 East 43d Street, New York City. Mrs. Tresca filed a counter suit against him for divorce naming as correspondent Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, declaring that Tresca and the Flynn woman had lived as husband and wife at 511 East 134th Street, New York City, N.Y. Mrs. Hilda Tresca was finally refused a decree.

.1915 During 1915 Tresca, still associated with prominent New York anarchists, named, interested himself in the case of Carbone and Arbano, who were arrested and finally convicted for placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Tresca was active with the lawyers for these men in preparing their defense. When a "World" reporter in-

interviewed Tresca as to the probable guilt of defendants.  
Tresca is alleged to have said:

"If those defendants are guilty I want to see them convicted. I believe in violence, but only violence when it advances the cause of labor."

This is reported in the New York World of April 3, 1915. Continuing his remarks, Tresca said:

"I am not an anarchist but a syndicalist."

During the trial of Carbone and Abarno, Police Inspector Turney took the stand and testified that when Abarno was questioned subsequent to his apprehension, he told Mr. Turner that:

"He wanted to blow up the banks to get some capitalist money and that he got the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchist meetings and hearing fellows like Tresca speak."

It was also brought out during the trial that Tresca had made several addresses before the Italian anarchist groups in New York at their secret meetings previous to the bomb explosions.

In September 1915, Tresca and the Flynn woman attempted to take an active part in the strike at the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne, N.J. They were apprehended in Bayonne on their way to attend a radical meeting of the

strikers. In their possession was found a suitcase full of incendiary literature which they had intended to distribute. Chief of Police Reilly refused to permit them to enter, however, and they subsequently disappeared from the town.

On September 9, 1915, both Tresca and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn returned to Peterson and endeavored to again call a strike of silk workers. However, they were forcibly removed from the town by the police authorities immediately after their arrival, and made no attempt to return.

During this year also, Tresca again turned up at the trial of Margaret Sanger, the birth control exponent, when he and others made a demonstration following a speech by Mrs. Sanger in court.

Despite the fact that he was forcibly removed from Peterson, N.J., in September 1915, Tresca in company with Leonard Abbott, Thomas Rice of the American Federation of Labor, Lincoln Steffens and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, returned there. They attempted to hold a mass meeting, but before it got under way the police drove them from the town, not until, however, a riot had occurred. This meeting was to have been held under the auspices of the "Free Speech League of America".

correspondence addressed by Tresca to Galleani. These letters were seized on Galleani's premises in 1917 when he was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice. The first is dated March 5, 1915, and was sent in the envelope of "L'Avvenire", 2705 Third Avenue, New York City, marked "Personal and Special Delivery" to Luigi Galleani, Box 679 Lynn, Mass. It reads:

"My dear Luigi:

The facts, I believe are well known to you. It deals with a police plot that surpasses every measure. We have formed with the consent of the companions here a committee of defense, in which we intended to invite the participation of all the workers of our side. We must issue an appeal for the necessary funds for the defense of the two victims of the provoking agent. Will you please place your signature for the C.S. (Croce e Sovversiva). Let me know through the mail. I pray you vividly, a prayer which I make to you in the name of all, even in the sense of seeing our request accepted, as your name is most necessary for the efficiency of the appeal.

Regards,

Yours,

Carlo Tresca."

A subsequent letter is dated September 25, 1917, in an envelope bearing return address of "L'Avvenire", 226 Lafayette St., N.Y. City. It is addressed to Rafelo Schiavino, Calleani's lieutenant, who was also deported. Its contents indicate the close friendship which Tresca maintained with the Calleani group:

"Dear Schiavino:

I thank you very much for the news which you gave me and which I desired so much. I am very sorry to know Louis physically is not in good condition. Why not suggest to him to come for a day or two here to me to have him visited by my brother Ettore? Already the outcome of the trial is to be foreseen. We have never gone through an epoch so dark as this. I am kept under surveillance continually. I expect to be struck (in the sense of being arrested) momentarily, either by the Department of Justice of Washington which has many articles of the 'L'Avvenire' translated or conspiracy together with Haywood and others. Write me often and do not keep isolated. Anything I can do for Louis ask it of me. I will do it willingly.

"Sincerely and with enthusiasm,

Your companion,

Carlo Tresca."

(In same envelope)-

"Dear Schiavino:

I received \$10 obtained from the picnic at Washington and \$9.35 as initiation contributions at Springfield. Thank you. If it does not disturb you write me and give me news of Calleani. They will his trial be held. Greetings.

Carlo Tresca."

The originals of the above, in Italian, are probably among the Callesani evidence turned over to the Labor Department at the time he was taken into custody.

1916. While Tresca was in Minnesota during 1916, John Alar, a striker in the iron ore district, was shot and killed. We have in our files copy of the "Duluth News Tribune", for June 27, 1916, giving an account of the funeral procession at Virginia, Minn. At the grave Tresca was called upon for a speech. He administered the following oath:

"Fellow workers, I want you to take the following oath: 'I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoot or wound any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye or a life for a life.'"

The reporter of this article was subsequently located by the Duluth and St. Paul offices. He signified his willingness to testify to the truth of this statement by Tresca, which was administered in English. The reporter's name is Thomas Moody, last heard of as a reporter for the Minneapolis News.

Agent Henry of the Duluth office also located during January 1918, copy of a report made by Frank Leeder, a Burns Agency operative from Minneapolis, which quoted at



some length a speech made by Tresca on Nov. 30th 1913 during the iron ore strike in Minnesota. Particular attention at the time was paid to an alleged defamation of the U.S. flag by Tresca, and his statement to the miners to seize the mining property. This speech, and the newspaper item related above were investigated for use in Chicago when Tresca was to take the stand in the I. . . case. Their ultimate use is unknown to the writer. The report as rendered reads:

"I was with the parade this afternoon, and I want to call attention to the speech made by a man introduced as 'Carlo Tresca'. He told the men that they had just begun their fight and that they could only call themselves victors when they had planted the red flag on the mining properties. He said: ('non la straccio come lo stello ex le strappe, ma la bandiera rossa del riscatto' not the rag with the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption.) He closed the speech saying that when they have won this strike and got back to work they should save the money and instruct their children to save their money to buy cartridges with which to take the mining properties away from the ruffians and dirty bosses, and give this property back to humanity to whom they belong. Yes, he said, take them away and cut the heads off the bosses who are now fighting your rights."

In July of 1916, while Tresca was editing the "Milwaukee" in New York, he was indicted in the State of Minnesota for murder in the first degree. Others indicted with him were Sam Scarlett, Joseph Schmidt and other I. W. O., who were charged with causing the murder of Deputy Sheriff Jas. C. Byron at Biwabik, Minn., during the iron ore strike of 1912. The news of his indictment found its way to Italy, for within a short time following it the Italian Socialist Party united in a demand that he be given a fair trial. Propaganda was circulated throughout Italy stating that the American millionaires were attempting to make Tresca their victim. His case was finally brought to the attention of Deputy Caroit, a Socialist member of Congress from Milan, Italy, who lodged a formal protest with the foreign minister of Italy, declaring Tresca to be guiltless. Caroit's idea was to have representations made in Tresca's behalf in this country by the Italian Ambassador. Tresca was finally acquitted of the charge, in December 1916, and upon his return to New York was greeted in an immense demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, attended by thousands of anarchists and I. W. O. It was at this meeting that the now infamous William Shatoff kissed Tresca upon his appearance on the stage.

Tresca and Shatoff again appeared on the same platform on April 2, 1917, under the auspices of the Russian

Workmen's Union, in Manhattan Lyceum, where they both spoke in behalf of the Everett, Wash. strikers on trial at that point for murder.

On March 11, 1917, Mr. Sasley's informant furnished the following copy of a speech made by Tresca at the Russian National Organization Cafe, 159- 4th Street, Passaic, N.J.

Passaic, N.J. March 11, 1917

"RUSSIAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION CAFE  
159 Fourth Street,  
Passaic, N.J.

"SPEECH OF CARLO TRESCA.

"Carlo Tresca, from four to six p.m. spoke against President Wilson by saying he would protect capitalists and run down the poor people. He also said we have got to be ready for a revolt, but I cannot say all I want because I am shadowed by detectives. He also spoke against the statue of liberty by saying that America is nothing but republican prostitute, dominated by capitalists, and we have got to cut down this 'damn thing' and Mr. Wilson will give protection to the capitalists.

"There is no time to lose we have got to revolt against those who spill so much blood, and the time has come when we must get ready. I cannot say now but in a few days I will tell all. All I must say is to get ready.

"The hall was full of Germans and German Jews and very few Italians. There were between three and four hundred persons in the hall.

"He also spoke against Governor Whitman and also against the Judges who also protect the capitalists and push this country into war and we must stop it. We are the majority and the capitalists want this country to go to war for the sake of making more money. Even if I am shadowed by detectives I will not move from this neighborhood and I will have some liberty and then you will see what (?) they will do. This is not very far off from us."

Following this, another report is furnished of a meeting on March 24th 1917, in Clifton, N.J., as follows:

"The meeting at Dell Ava Hall opened at 9.40 P.M. (340 Dayton Ave) behind the saloon, there being 350 to 400 people all Germans and Austrians there. The speaker started to say that the laborers of America are the sugar of the capitalists, and the poor fool laborers believe them and all these immigrants which take citizen papers are rickled. Instead of having the right to vote they make catspaws of them and they want them to go to the front and fight. Instead we should prepare ourselves for the revolution to abolish the domination of politicians and then we can show our free liberty. Minister Wilson wants the war because it is for his interest to control the Americans and keep him in power. He is no man of courage but a coward that he made this country bank the European Powers and by stealing to them during the war and everybody take off their hat to the flag for the sake of money, but if we should go to war he is nothing but a coward and then back out. Of course we are no good."

"Mr. Gompers the leader of all the unions is nothing but the one that sells the poor laborers to those capitalists for the sake of the mighty dollar.

"My dear brothers let us unite and revolt against those capitalists that got with our blood in this European war.

"In the mass meeting there was the same gang of Forstmann and Huffman, the wool and cotton manufacturers of Clifton.

"He also said that the working people should not be misled by fear to try and make them all back out, but instead to come out all together and strike a blow and a good one so that Mr. Wilson or his capitalists will never forget.

"Take for example Russia, where they revolted against the Czar and put him down, because the leaders are all anarchists and they bring all Russia to liberty, and put all those at the head to our feet and be free once and for all. Before he closed his speech he said that Mr. Wilson has been the worst enemy to the European powers but on the other hand give us an opportunity to come out and get liberty and revenge on him and all the capitalists that he protects. He also said that different commissions have been appointed to look out Haskell, Dover and Canada and these are the places where they have been slaughtering humanity by sending munitions to Europe for which those have been lost and are still losing their lives, but we have got to have no fear; this is our time as near as it could come to get united and fight for our liberty and be free and we are sure that the victory is ours, and with us united together and courage we are to have the victory."

Also during the latter part of 1917, Tresca, Flynn, Giovanetti and John Baldazzi were taken into custody in New York City in connection with I.W.O. in Chicago. At that time both Flynn and Tresca stated that they had been thrown out of the I.W.O. by Haywood sometime previously on a charge of double-crossing certain members of the organization who were sent to the Pen recently on a murder charge in Minnesota. They were all removed to Chicago.

On March 11, 1919, the Italian Consul at Cincinnati, Ohio complained to our local office at that point that Tresca was in the city. The consul stated he had known Tresca for the past fifteen or 20 years; that he has been publishing an Italian newspaper of a very seditious nature; that he is an Anarchist, I.W.O. and Bolshevist; that he is opposed to Government and is a member of the Mooney Gang and has in the past made it a point to circulate his paper in mining camps and steel mills, and in fact everywhere where foreign laborers can be reached to stir up unrest.

There are also in the Bureau files at New York several long memorandums from Mr. Ralph M. Basley of the Civic Federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, concerning the alleged activities of Tresca during the war. In substance these reports, which were furnished to Mr. Basley by a con-

Confidential informant, allege that Tresca was closely associated with U. Postiglione and B. Bertoni, and that together they were perfecting a scheme to cause labor disturbances by continued agitation. Part of their plan consisted of the presentation of "dramas" in various Italian sections throughout the country. Several of these "dramas" were attended by Mr. Masley's informant. Of course they proved to be nothing more than the usual propaganda affairs. Tresca's remarks, as reported by the informant will be incorporated hereinunder. In the carrying out of this campaign, Tresca maintained two headquarters, one at 73 Prospect Street, Paterson, N.J., mail address Box 1877, and another at 88 West Main St. New Britain, Conn., under the name of "I. Liberi Club", mail address I. Liberi, Box 610, New Britain. This was during 1917. The location of these headquarters are of some significance, inasmuch as it is assumed Tresca was in association with the Italian Anarchist "Era Nuova" group at Paterson and with the Galleani faction at New Britain.

Tresca has long since given up publication of "L'Avvenire". His next venture was "La Parola del Medico" (Voice of the Doctor) which, although the title might suggest

the contents to be of a medical nature, was, nevertheless an extremely an extremely radical publication.

While this magazine did not bear the name of Tresca, its affairs were administered in another name, it was, however, generally known that he subsequently took over its administration at 234 E. 19th Street, New York.

Several issues of this magazine which have been translated by the Post Office Department, copies of which translations are on file in Washington, indicate the radical nature of it. Without taking definite sides with any one organization, it made its purpose the disseminating of favorable news on current Socialism and Communism throughout the world.

The "Parola del Medico" was in turn succeeded or supplemented by "Il Martello" (The Hammer) and administered from the same address in New York. Tresca's name appears upon this as its publisher. Many of its issues have been declared non-mailable under the Espionage Act during the war. Translations have been made of all important articles by the Post Office. It is not deemed advisable here to include any of the more flagrant translations to indicate the radical nature of "Il Martello", as they are all on file in Washington.



In addition to the publication of his magazine, Tresca has gathered together from various sources a large quantity of texts upon Anarchy, Communism, Bolshevism and Socialism, which he has had translated into Italian. These he advertises and supplies through the mails to almost every Italian center in the United States. A sample of almost every book which Tresca distributes was obtained by the writer and by Agent Francisco during September, 1919, and were subsequently sent to the Washington Office.

Tresca is also actively interested in the Workers Defense Union of New York. In its interests he made an extensive speechmaking, organizing and money collecting trip throughout the central states. The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Offices reported upon this to the Bureau during the fall of 1919.

Tresca's activities have been probably more extensive and violent outside of New York City, in sections mentioned in this report. He seems of late to have quieted down publicly at least, although his influence among the Italians of this country is not doubted even today. It is therefore, suggested, that the city and state authorities in the districts where Tresca has performed most of his work should be in an excellent position to furnish further evidence of his activities.

JOURNAL MEMORANDUM

Date 11-15-22 Office Detroit, Mich.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
CARLO TRESKA, Italian Anarchist  
New York City

Origin of Case New York Bureau office Date 11-3-22

Local Office No. 0-2366 Bureau No. 61-1335 Other Office No. \_\_\_\_\_

Assigned to Special Agent J. S. Apelman Date 11-3-22

Reassigned to Special Agent \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Reassigned to Special Agent \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

STATUS OF CASE

Referred to U. S. Attorney \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. Comm. Warrants Issued \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of court/judge)

Preliminary Hearing \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Continued Hearings \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Presented to Grand Jury \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Indictment Returned \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Arraignment and Plea \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Set for Trial: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of judge, court, and place)

Court Verdict \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: Report forwarded November 15th. Copy to New York Office.  
Investigation closed.

NOTE.—This form is to be filled in by typewriter or ink.

7-1524

DOCKET

61-1930

JOURNAL MEMORANDUM

Date NOV 11 1922

Office *St. Louis Mo*

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

*Carlo Mecca, All Italian Anarchists*

Origin of Case *Chicago office* Date *11/8/22*

Local Office No. *9796-63* Bureau No. *61-1225* Other Office No.

Assigned to Special Agent *McLaughlin* Date *11/11/22*

Reassigned to Special Agent *Beanda* Date NOV 11 1922

Reassigned to Special Agent \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

STATUS OF CASE

Referred to U. S. Attorney \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. Comm. Warrants Issued \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of commissioner) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Preliminary Hearing \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Continued Hearings \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Presented to Grand Jury \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Indictment Returned \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Arraignment and Plea \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Set for Trial \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of judge, court, and place) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Court Verdict \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: NOV 11 1922 *Inv. closed*

NOTE—This form is to be filled out by the writer in ink.

DOCKETED

61-13

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 987,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1335  
215

1635

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

September 13, 1929.

CARLO TRESCA  
COMMUNIST OR "RED".

Dear Sir:

I am this date in receipt of the following letter from  
Captain Thomas J. McLaughlin, Commanding Troop A, Penna. State  
Police, Greensburg, Pa.

Greensburg, Pa.  
September 12, 1929.

Dear Sir:

We are endeavoring to check on criminal record of a well  
known "RED" by the name of Carlo Tresca. This man is supposed to be  
a leader of the Communists and it is understood that Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
the Director of your Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. has  
information concerning him.

Kindly advise as soon as possible as Tresca is active  
against us in our prosecution of the alleged murderer of Private  
John J. Downey, Troop "A", at Acmonia, Pa. August 22, 1927.

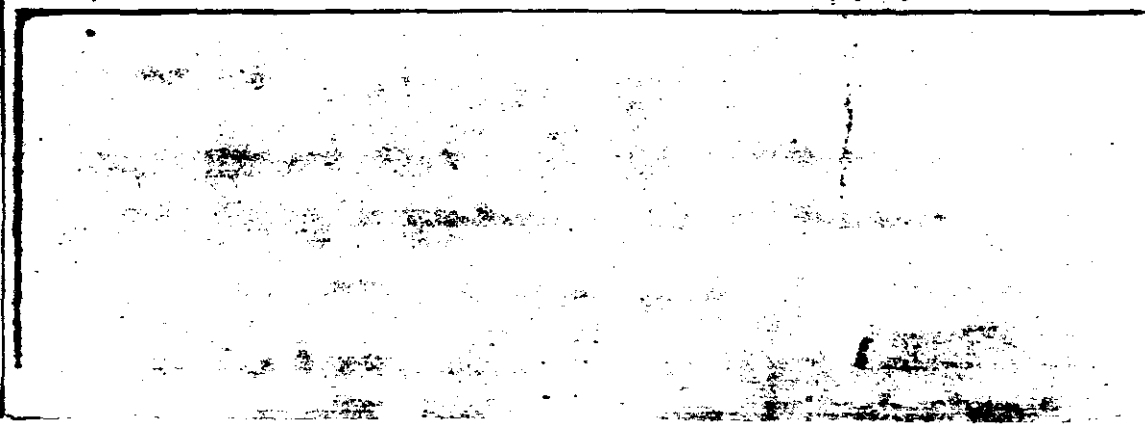
Tresca recently appeared in this district and we were re-  
quested to come to Russellton, Pa. "where the real murderer of John  
J. Downey would be pointed out." Tresca was the man to be pointed  
out, I am sure. However, we did not fall into this trap, as we are  
thoroughly convinced that we now have the right man in New York. The  
idea was to have us follow this up, arrest Tresca and they could use  
this in New York at the Habeas Corpus hearing and also at the trial,  
that we were not sure as to who killed Downey. Tresca would submit  
to arrest and then prove an alibi at the hearing.

Please keep this confidential and let me have the requested  
information as soon as possible.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) Thos. J. McLaughlin  
Captain State Police.

SEP 20 1929

61-7335-215	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 15 1929	16 229
Div. Four	fit



This office has an old file on Carlo Tresca, bearing No. 1635, but it is evidently incomplete as I am informed by one of the State Police working on the matter that he was convicted and sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary from New York City, offence unknown and date unknown.

Besides several letters and telegrams the following reports appear in our file:

Agent R. W. Finch, New York City, March 12, 1919  
In re CARLO TRESCA, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, et al  
Worker's Defense Union.

Agent E. K. McClure, Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 26, 1919 (for  
Feb. 24 and Feb. 25, 1919)  
In Re: CARLO TRESCA, Alleged Radical Alien.

Agent Robert S. Judge, Pittsburgh, Pa. April 4, 1918  
In re: CARLO TRESCA, I. W. W. Matter.

Agent Harry J. Jentzer, New York, N. Y. April 19, 1922  
RE: CARLO TRESCA Status of Citizenship.

Agent J. P. Flourney, Washington, D. C. April 29, 1922  
Re: CARLO TRESCA Status of Citizenship.

Agent John C. Rider, Pittsburgh, Pa. May 15, 1922.  
CARLO TRESCA Status of Citizenship.

Agent J. T. Flourney, Washington, D. C. May 19, 1922  
Re: CARLO TRESCA Status of Citizenship.

The State Police and Capt. McLaughlin have always been very willing in their cooperation with this office and if you can furnish anything of benefit to them in the prosecution of the murderer of Private Downey, who was brutally murdered without any justification, I am sure it will be appreciated by all from Major Adams down to the privates who were Downey's companions.

It is suggested that Tresca's complete criminal history from the Bureau of Identification be forwarded and any other data showing his character and past activities.

Very truly yours,

*C. L. Keep*  
C. L. Keep,  
Special Agent in Charge.

September 18, 1929.

61-1335-215

61-1335-215

Mr. C. L. Keep,  
P. O. Box 987,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

SEP 20 1929

Reference is made to your letter of September 13th, concerning one CARLO TRESCA.

The records of the Division of Identification and Information indicate that Carlo Tresca was received at the Atlanta Penitentiary on January 7, 1925, having been sentenced in the Southern District of New York to serve a term of one year and one day for a postal violation (mailing non-mailable matter).

The records also disclose that this subject, under the name of CARLO TRESSCO was arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 14, 1928, as No. 2474, the charge being Criminal Libel. The record further shows that he was arrested in New York City in 1916 (the day and month not given), and was fined \$50.00, the charge being mailing non-mailable matter.

The sentence upon which Tresca was incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary was imposed on December 8, 1925. He was incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary on January 7, 1925, and was released by commutation of sentence on May 6, 1925.

The above information may be communicated by you to the appropriate Pennsylvania authorities.

Very truly yours,

Director.

SEP 18 1929

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Boston, Massachusetts

October 11, 1940.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TATECCA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

670

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] and who has been used as an informant in this office, informed me on October 9, 1940, that on the day previous he had observed in Boston CARLO TATECCA, of New York City, who was a member of the Sacco Vanzetti Defense Committee. It is stated that TATECCA is definitely an anarchist; that JOSEPH SALERNO, now affiliated with the CIO, and who is definitely an anarchist, was observed in the north end of Boston, and in the vicinity of Union Street and Hanover Street, Boston, on October 8, 1940.

It is suggested that in the event the Bureau's files contain any information concerning these individuals that this office be furnished with the details available.

Very truly yours,

*V. L. Peterson*

V. L. PETERSON  
Special Agent in Charge

*Rec'd 10-25-40*

V. L. PETERSON  
cc New York

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

67-1335-216  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
2 OCT 1940  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FBI - BOSTON

October 28, 1940

KRM:RM

RECORDED

61-1335 -216

Special Agent in Charge  
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: CARLO TRESCA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of  
October 11, 1940, concerning the above entitled  
matter.

The Bureau is familiar with the activities  
of Carlo Tresca and it is suggested that appro-  
priate inquiries be conducted by your office con-  
cerning his activities and those of Joseph Salerno  
in your field office division.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED  
OCT 28 1940  
F. B. I.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
OCT 28 8 05 PM '40  
F. B. I.

61-1335-216



KRM:CJ

61-1335-216

January 14, 1941

Special Agent in Charge  
Boston, Massachusetts

R : CARLO TRFBCA; JOSEPH  
SALENNO; INTERNAL  
SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to Bureau letter of  
October 28, 1940, in the above-entitled matter.

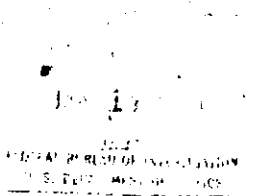
In view of the failure of your office to submit  
a report, it is desired that this matter be covered and  
a report submitted to the Bureau within fifteen days of  
the receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

JAN 14 4 05 PM '41  
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



RECORDED

61-1335-216

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640

3 JAN 16 1941

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten initials]*

KRM:bc  
61-1335-216 February 6, 1941

Special Agent in Charge  
Boston, Massachusetts

RE: CARLO TRESCA; JOSEPH  
SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to Bureau letter dated January 14, 1941, in the above entitled matter. I desire an immediate explanation for your failure to follow the Bureau's instructions as set forth in reference letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

61-1335-218

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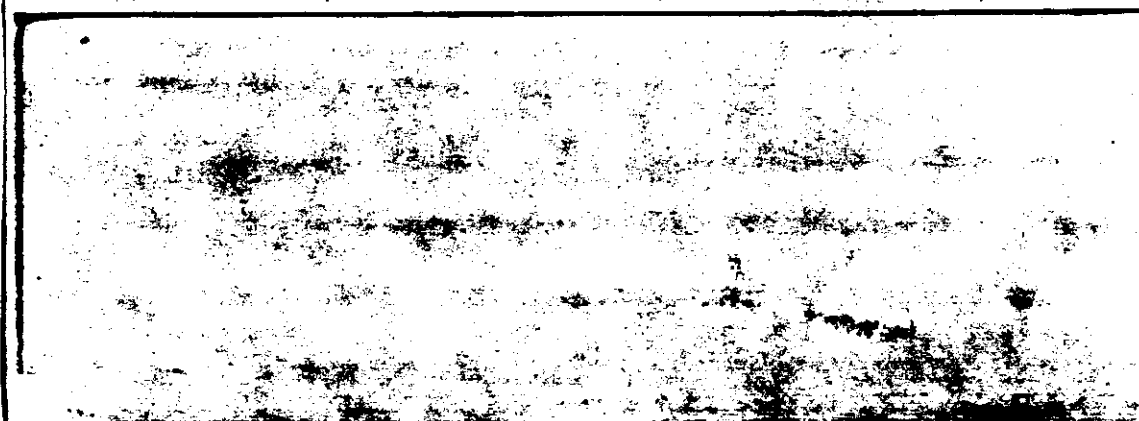
FEB 13 1941

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

RECEIVED  
FEB 6 1941  
P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten initials: KK, PK*





b7c  
[redacted] that while he was on a mission of this nature on the above-mentioned date he observed the two Subjects walking along the streets. At the time he thought nothing of the matter, but later he began to wonder what the nature of their business could be in this vicinity. He thereupon informed Special Agent in Charge V. W. [redacted] of this office. He stated that he did not know the possible destination of these two individuals and that he did not dare to make any conjectures as to any persons they may have visited. He stated that he had known both of these individuals since the time of the Saboteur-Barnett Trial and that he was a close acquaintance of CARLO [redacted]. Outside of these facts, the informant could furnish no other information.

AT BOSTON, MASS.

[redacted] concerning Subject.

b7c  
[redacted] well acquainted with CARLO [redacted] and that if either of these persons were in Boston or the vicinity thereof last fall, they would have contacted him; since they had not done so, he was inclined to believe they were not here. If they were here, he was of the opinion that they came on political business in connection with the recent [redacted] election.

[redacted] were and are strong Roosevelt men and that [redacted] is the editor of the New York City newspaper THE [redacted] in the vicinity of New York.

RICHARD [redacted] of the [redacted] has no knowledge of the [redacted] of [redacted] during the [redacted]

[redacted] of the [redacted] in [redacted] City and that all [redacted] in [redacted] City is [redacted] the [redacted] of [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2344  
Boston, Massachusetts

February 10, 1941

*Mr. J. J. [unclear]*

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: JOSEF SALENO;  
CARLO TESCA  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
Report of SA J. E. FOLEY,  
dated 2-10-41

*b.7D*  
Confidential informant

above entitled report is

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 2

7-355-7198  
7-33671  
FEB 11 1941  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2344  
Boston, Massachusetts

February 26, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TESCA; JOSEPH CALESTRO;  
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

In reply to Bureau letter of February 6, 1941 (61-1335), the Bureau's attention is directed to the report of Special Agent J. H. FOLEY, Boston, Mass., February 10, 1941, which reflects that both Subjects are in New York City and that TESCA is publishing a newspaper called IL MARTINO.

The New York City Office has been made office of origin in view of the fact that these individuals are not in this District and never have resided here. The delay in the submission of the report was due to the fact that the report as originally submitted was returned for correction.

Very truly yours,



V. W. PETERSON  
Special Agent in Charge

VWP/jc  
100-153

RECORDED  
INDEXED

61-1335-220  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 28 1941  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FBI

# Trouble Pursues Carlo Tresca Revolutionist, in Hospital, Is Vexed

**LAURENCE GREENE**  
Carlo Tresca bled again last night, as profusely as he has bled under the nightsticks of the police and from the razors of the police assassins, but it was the same old kind of bleeding and today in Polyclinic Hospital he is vexed and impatient about it.

He lay in the bed, the flow from a nasal hemorrhage uncontrolled, and he said in dialect which Max Eastman once described as "Italian with English words":

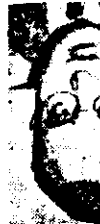
"I don't think I die. I must be strong for fight. Mussolini on 'is has' leg an' pretty soon 'is all finish' with Mussolini."

Sick or well, in trouble or out, his mood does not change. His



NURSE COOPER and CARLO TRESCA

That's a touch of all right. "Heart! Heart! We'll have a bit of children," the English people clothe themselves and to do careful work, you shall be free employment in Europe; you shall be "After we win, there will be money to run a definite domestic of a future governing the guitar and so overheard. To stir British people in the Continent is that the peoples of the and the other the Italian people the German people out on war aims declines to the Party of England the Conservative the real peace



**Rather B**

"THA"

in the cities which constitute a roll-call of labor's causes celebrated: Paterson, Pittsburgh, Westmoreland, the Mesabi Range, Calumet. His first big strike was when the New York hotel workers went out in 1913; it would be difficult to name a major labor uprising in the last quarter century in which he has had no part.

Tresca said once that his big trouble in life was his own amiability. Everybody liked him. He liked everybody. By and large, it was impossible to keep an enemy. And, as a man who is a little sick when he's not fighting, periodic paucity of enemies has been his principal embarrassment.

**His Record in Part**

He has done well enough, for all that. His incomplete record lists 36 arrests and seven trials by jury, the offenses pretty well covering the field of jurisprudence: inciting a riot, unlawful assemblage, conspiracy, blasphemy, slander, libel, disturbing

the peace (by shouting "Viva Socialismo!" in a cop's face), murder, criminal obscenity.

Criminal obscenity, as does everything else, brings up an anecdote. Fifteen years ago a Fascist agent threatened Tresca and dogged him for a time. He bought a gun and shot himself in the foot while trying to stick it in his pants pocket. The Black Hand stepped in and chased the Fascist.

But Mussolini has a long arm. It was supposed that Italian influence caused the criminal obscenity charge, arising from publication in Tresca's paper, The Hammer, of a birth control advertisement. He was convicted and served a year in Atlanta.

On the way back he stopped in Washington. He talked to some children in front of the White House. Two White House guards herded the children into the grounds to shake hands with President Coolidge. They included Tresca because he looked so gentle.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

*Handwritten signature: P. L. Kramer*

NOT RECORDED

FROM THE  
POST  
FEB 26 1941

NEW YORK DIVISION.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

75

61-13352-6  
KRM:DKM

March 29, 1941

Mr. E. J. Connelley  
Assistant Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square  
New York, New York

Re: CARLO TRECCA;  
JOSEPH SALENTO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the undeveloped lead set forth in the report of Special Agent J. H. Foley, dated at Boston, Massachusetts, February 10, 1941.

It is desired that the New York Office give this case pertinent and vigorous investigative attention, and that every effort be made to fully develop any information relative to the present activities of these individuals.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAR 31 9 18 AM '41  
RECORDED

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

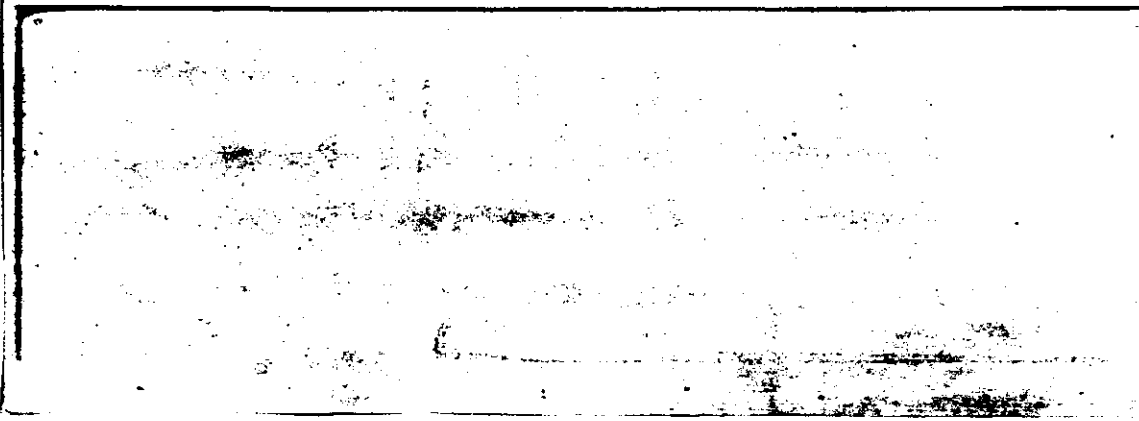
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APR 4 1941

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
MAR 31 1941  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*E. J. Connelley*





June 26, 1941

KRM:MBB

61-1335-221

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley  
New York, New York



RE: CARLO TRESCA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the Bureau's letter of March 29,  
1941, and advise at once the status of this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

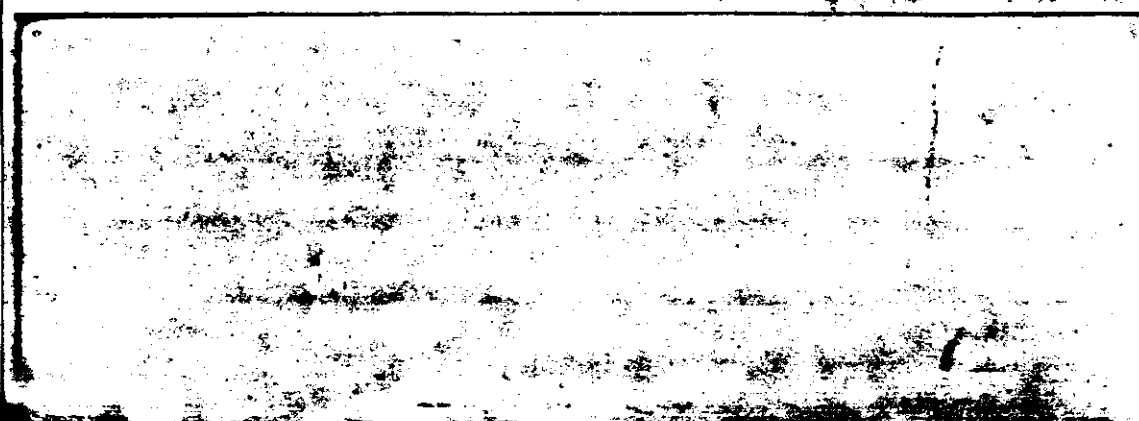
- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED  
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
 JUN 29 1941  
 J. EDGAR HOOVER  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-1335-221  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 JUN 30 1941  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

127



CODE  
NY. rbc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

July 9, 1941

Transmit the following message to:

ASST. DIR. E.J. CONNELLEY, NY NY.

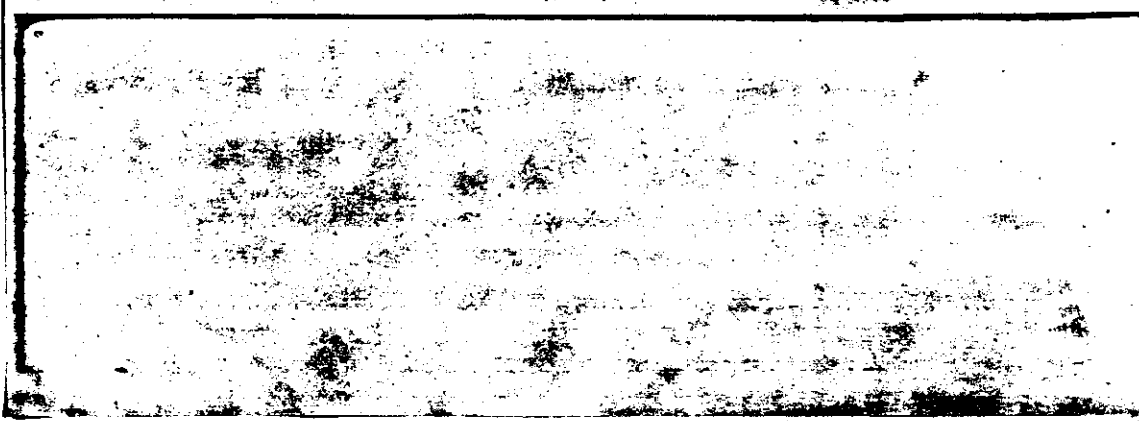
RE: CARLO TRESCA; JOSEPH SALERNO; INTERNAL SECURITY. RE BUREAU LETTERS MARCH  
TWENTYNINE AND JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST AND ADVISE BY RETURN WIRE WHAT STEPS TAKEN  
TO INVESTIGATE THIS CASE.

HOOVER

RECORDED

61-1335-222X  
INDEXED  
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JUL 11 1941  
FBI - NEW YORK  
Per [Signature]

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[Signature]



JUL 11 1941

*Handwritten notes and initials in the top right corner.*

FBI NEW YORK CITY 1-41 656 PM LCR

DIRECTOR

CARLO TRISCA, JOSEPH CALIRNO. INTERNAL SECURITY. RE BUREAU TELETYPE JULY NINE. CASE ASSIGNED NYPD WHO WILL EXPEDITE.

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END ACK PLS

OK FBI WASH PVH

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61-1335-223
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 JUL 15 341
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOY WOOD FIVE

SE

OC:bc  
61-1335

September 25, 1941

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley  
New York, New York

RE: CARLO TRESCA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Please refer to my letter of June 24, 1941,  
and my wire of July 9, 1941, in the instant case and  
advise at once the status of this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. C. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED  
 ★ SEP 26 1941 ★  
 P. M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

61-1335-224  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 2 SEP 30 1941  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NY FILE NO.

100-6870. c18

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/9/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/9/41	REPORT MADE BY E. J. WALSH
TITLE CARMINE SALERNO; AKA; ...			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Investigation conducted by NYO reflects subject TRUCCA born Italy, 61 years of age, entered US in 1934-1935 as a political refugee. Subject resides with MARIANNE BE ... at 98 Jerome St., Bklyn., NY. It is reported he may possibly be married to this woman. Subject is editor and publisher of Il Martello, an anarchistic newspaper, located 2 West 15th St., NYC. Newspaper accounts of activities and reports of subject TRUCCA set out. Subject's apparent wife known to have attended meeting of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite organization, December 12, 1940. Subject SALERNO is intimate friend of subject TRUCCA, and now resides Boston, Mass. According to TRUCCA, SALERNO is a life shot in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Is a rabid anti-Semite.

- 2 -

Report of Special Agent J. H. Foley, dated February 10, 1941, at Boston, Mass.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		64-1335-225	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
5 Bureau 2 Boston 1 New York			

Investigation of this matter was referred to the New York City Police Department, who, under date of July 9, 1941, submitted the following reports:

1. SA [REDACTED], No. 19612, Special Squad 1, assigned to this investigation, reports that the subject resides at 92 Beralemon Street, in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn. It is estimated that he lived at this address for about three years. It is a rooming house, about which neighbors knew little except that it harbors some "queer ducks". The owner of the premises is MARGARET DE SILVER. It is reported that she and the subject are married or, if not, that they live together as husband and wife.

2. Miss [REDACTED] has a summer home at Trecro, Mass., where she and the subject spend part of the summer. They are there now and will return to this city in October.

3. The subject at times gives his address as 10 West 96th Street, Manhattan, the residence of his brother, Dr. STEWARD [REDACTED]. He has at various times lived at or given his address as 82 East 10th Street, 77 E. 10th Street, 304 E. 14th Street and 204 E. 12th Street, all Manhattan.

4. [REDACTED] was born at Sumerna, Aquila, Italy, sixty-one years ago. He is 6', 200 lbs., with graying-black, wavy hair, light blue eyes, fair complexion, a grey mustache and a scruffy grey Van Dyke beard. He has a scar running along the edge of his right jaw and curving upward toward the corner of his mouth. He is heavy set, and slightly stooped in his gait. He speaks English rather well, with a slight Italian accent.

5. The subject entered this country as a political refugee from Italy about 1924-1925. This Island cannot verify the date of his entry. He is known to the Naturalization Bureau only through the attached letter.

6. [REDACTED] is reported to be native-born, October 20, 1879. He is 5'9", 220 lbs., with brown hair and eyes, and wears glasses.

7. [REDACTED]'s occupation has been as editor and publisher

since he came here. For over twenty years now, he has published an anarchistic newspaper "IL MANIFICO" (The Hammer), an organ located at 2 West 15th Street, Manhattan, in Room 211. The paper is supposed to be a semi-monthly. It is published, however, only when TRICIA is in favor. It has been described as follows:

From "The Italians of New York", a survey by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration in the City of New York, published by London House, 1938.

1. "IL MANIFICO is an anarcho-syndicalist semi-monthly published and edited by GIULIO TRICIA. It favors a sort of anti-Fascist united front of all radical denominations. Its pages give a survey of the revolutionary and labor struggles the world over. Criticism of the present Italian administration is one of its chief features. CARLO ROCCA, though not directly connected with any labor organization, is one of the best known protagonists of radicalism among the Italians of America'.

2. There are the following examples of his activities available, in "THE NEW YORKER" of December 1, 1935, and in the "NEW YORKER" for September 15th and 22nd, 1934, this by "THE NEW YORKER", and in a speech by him.

3. From the files of the newspapers, the following summary of his career can be given:

At the age of twenty-two, he was Secretary of the Italian Workers Union, a Socialistic organization. He was indicted for libel, convicted and sentenced to one and a half years. He failed to file an appeal, and fled from Italy to escape imprisonment. For three years after his arrival here he was an editor for the Italian Socialistic Federation in New York. He resigned in 1907 and went to New Kensington, Pa.

NY 100-670 He returned to New York where in 1911 he was active together with ELIZABETH HOLLY BARN (a Communist), "The I.W.O. Firebrand", in the waiters' strike. During one of the disorders in this strike, he was arrested for disorderly conduct at Sixth Avenue and 41st Street. In the same year he was a leader in the Patterson, N.J.,

NY JOURNAL 7/3/14	silk strike, as a result of which he was indicted for inciting to riot but acquitted.
Fed. Ct. Co. Dist. NY CS-138	In September, 1913, he was indicted and pleaded guilty to depositing lottery tickets and letters concerning lottery in the United States mails (Sec. 213 US Crim. Code). Fined \$50. In the same year he was again active in another silk strike in Patterson.
NY JOURNAL 10/1/15	
NY JOURNAL 12/25/16	1914 saw him a leader in the Mesaba Iron Range strike in Minnesota, where he was arrested and tried for murder, but acquitted, being welcomed on his return to New York by a thousand Anarchists and I.W.O.'s. He was also arrested in California in that year.
NY JOURNAL 12/2/16	
NY JOURNAL 10/22/17	He was indicted in Chicago in October, 1917 for conspiracy to hinder and delay the execution of the draft laws of the United States and was sent there for trial. No disposition of the case was found.
NY JOURNAL 10/21/17	
Fed. Ct. Co. Dist. NY	1923 saw him run afoul of the law again. This time he was indicted and convicted under Sec. 211 US Crim. Code for using the mails to defraud and was sentenced to Atlanta for a year and a day. He claimed, and it was unofficially admitted, that the prosecution was started at the instigation of the Italian Consulate as a result of an article entitled "Down with Monarchy", which he wrote.
NY JOURNAL 2/1/23	
NY JOURNAL 11/20/23	However, his first conviction was based on an advertisement for birth control published in his paper. The American Civil Liberties Union fought his case, and Representative WALTER D. H. HARRIS was interested as a free speech advocate, also pleading for clemency at his sentencing. After serving four months of his sentence, he was pardoned by President Coolidge.
NY JOURNAL 12/2/23	
NY JOURNAL	



NY 100-6570  
3/16/36

In 1926, the Italian Government started proceedings in Rome to deprive TRUCCA of his Italian citizenship. Inquiry at the Italian Consulate as to the outcome of this matter proved unavailing.

NY 100-6570  
6/11/37

As a result of a raid by him on the offices of the Alliance Fascisti di Fuco in the Bronx on May 13, 1927, TRUCCA he demanded at the point of a gun that one hundred and fifty applications for citizenship on file in the safe be handed over to him, he was arrested on a charge of felonious assault which was dismissed by the Grand Jury on March 15, 1928. In the same year, 1927, he was head of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America.

NY 100-6570  
10/27/31

In 1928 the Postal Authorities barred several issues of his paper from the mails, the reason not being given.

NY 100-6570  
6/25/33

June 25, 1933, TRUCCA was arrested in Philadelphia charged with being a suspicious person following a meeting where a clash between the Fascists and the Communists resulted in a stabbing. He was discharged the same day.

NY 100-6570  
12/3/37  
1/19/38  
2/22/33

In 1927 and 1933 he was a member of the American Committee to defend LYNN BENTLEY, which after nine months of deliberation acquitted BENTLEY of the charges made against him by the Soviet Union. In the Rubens-Robinson passport inquiry he was a frequent visitor to the Federal Attorney's office, giving his version of the affair, and supplying him with the names of persons he believed implicated.

NY 100-6570  
1/25/41

His last newspaper notice was on February 25, 1941, when he was taken to Holy Family Hospital suffering a nasal hemorrhage, the aftermath of a slashing he got in his more hectic days in the Pennsylvania mine fields.

10. The subject is now best described as a philosophical anarchist. He is definitely anti-Fascist, living as he says, 'for the day Mussolini is run out of Italy and I can return to die in peace'. For thirty-five years he has been a leader in

the left-wing movement, and during that time he has been called everything from anarchist and Communist to radical and syndicalist. He must be occupied a position in the left-wing group analogous to that of an older statesman. He is not very active, but doing too much time eating.'

11. In various notices and the files of the Alien Squad of this department, he is mentioned as the editor of LA STAMPA LIBERA (THE FREE PRESS), a Socialistic newspaper published in New York. However, he was never so connected, being merely a friend of its editor, GIULIO VALENZI. The following, taken from the "History of New York", is thought to be pertinent. Among the anarchists, the "MURKIN" group, clustering around the paper of that name and its editor, CARLO TRUCCO, co-operated occasionally with the 'Marxist' anti-Fascist United Front, though violently disagreeing with them concerning the Communist attitude toward the Spanish labor unions.'

12. TRUCCO's record in the files of the Bureau of Criminal Identification of this department shows the following:

1917 John J. Smith to defraud (211 1900). Fined \$50 Federal Court.

1919 Unlawfully conduct, Irvinia, Minnesota. Discharged.

1922 August - Using mails to defraud (211 1900). One year and one day, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., Federal Court.

1927 May 11 - Injury, Voluntary assault (211). Discharged March 17, 1928, Grand Jury.

1933 June 27 - Philadelphia, Jr. No. 135165. Suspicious character, discharge on writ, Judge H.W.

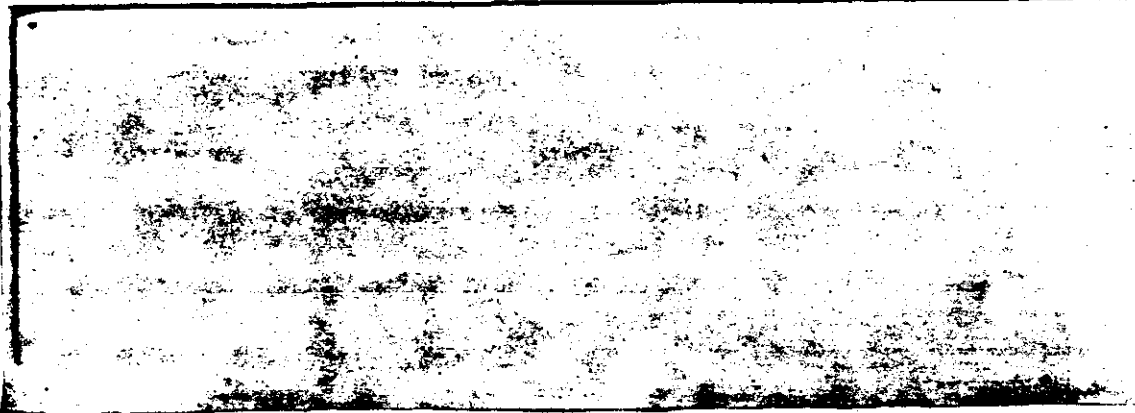
13. There are no licenses issued to the subject.

14. ROBERT H. WILSON owns and lives at 96 Jerusalem St., Brooklyn, which is used as a rooming house. He is reputed to be the wife of CAROL WILSON.

15. The sources of this information are believed to be reliable. One of the informants [REDACTED]

16. Further substantiation is lent by the fact that when

310



taken to Polyclinic Hospital in February, 1941, TRUSCA gave his wife's name as Mrs. M. TRUSCA.

17. He is said to be native-born, October 20, 1909, 5'10", 200 lbs., with brown hair and eyes, and wears glasses.

18. The records of this squad show that a MARGARET DE GILL-VI was present at a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite organization, December 12, 1940.

19. The holder operator's license No. 1230910, issued September 17, 1940, and has a 1940 convertible Ford coupe registration No. 282076.

20. JAMES SALVANO, who is an intimate of TRUSCA, is now residing in Boston, according to the subject, and is a 'big shot in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America'. He is not a Fascist, according to TRUSCA, but rather a rabid anti-Fascist. He is also reported to be a very good public speaker.

21. SALVANO has been in Boston for a number of years. Whether he has ever lived in New York was not ascertained."

The following letter was attached to the above-quoted Police Department report.

Department of State  
Washington

April 26, 1926

Dear Sir:

The following

The Secretary of Labor

In an informal note of March 31, 1926, to the Under Secretary of State the Italian Ambassador gave the names of three

Italians residing in New York who, as he states, "have shown in word and deed to be decisively radical and against the Government of Italy has taken steps which might imply the loss of their citizenship". The names and data relating to the individuals are as follows:

CARLO TRUSSA, Editor of the Communist paper  
"Il Martello" of New York (304  
East 14th Street).

MARCO MANTOIA, Editor of the socialist paper  
"Nuovo Mondo", formerly a member  
of the House of Representatives who has an  
address in New York and she is now  
on a tour of socialist speeches in the  
United States.

PIETRO MARIANO, radical socialist, whose address is  
7 East 15th Street, New York.

On March 20, 1950, in a conversation with the Special  
Secretary concerning the above matter, supervisor that the persons  
mentioned could probably apply for naturalization as American  
Citizens and observed that he was in possession of evidence  
to the effect that they were receiving money from Soviet-Russian  
sources for subversive activity.

The above information is transmitted to you for your confidential  
use in case the individuals named should apply for naturalization  
or citizenship of the United States. This Department is not in a  
position to express an opinion as to whether sufficient grounds  
exist for denying naturalization to the persons mentioned, but it  
is thought that, if they apply for naturalization, the Department  
of Labor present the statements of the Italian Ambassador a  
sufficient reason for the appropriate Naturalization Examiners  
make special investigations concerning the character and activities  
of the persons in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

/s/ JOSEPH C. GUNZ,  
Under Secretary."

100-6770

100-6770-1000

100-6770-1000

ADAMSON, [REDACTED] <sup>b2, b7D</sup>  
in an attempt to ascertain present whereabouts and activities of sub-  
ject [REDACTED] who is now residing in Boston, according to subject  
TRINCA.

ADAMSON

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

CAW:WM

October 13, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLOS THESCA.  
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

This office is desirous of ascertaining whether or not the above individual, whose address is furnished as 2 West Fifteenth Street, New York City, has complied with the Registration Act by registering as an agent of a foreign government with the State Department.

The above information is desired in view of the fact that this office has received information indicating that the above individual is engaged in collecting funds for the aid of veterans in occupied France, Switzerland and Italy. These contributions are supposed to be mailed to HARRY KELLY, 25 Prospect Street, New Rochelle, New York, for transmittal to France and Switzerland.

Very truly yours,

*P. E. Foxworth*  
P. E. FOXWORTH  
Assistant Director

EX-16  
INDEXED

61-1335-2257

SEARCHED	SERIALIZED
INDEXED	FILED
OCT 14 1941	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

22 ANSD

DLT:EH

October 30, 1941

~~SECRET~~

61-1375-2257

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: CARLOS TRINCA  
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 13, 1941 in which you desire to be advised whether subject has complied with the Registration Act by registering as an agent of a foreign government with the State Department.

This is an inquiry which should be addressed to the Washington Field Office, and you are therefore instructed to make the appropriate inquiry through that office.

It is pointed out that from the information set forth in your letter, subject may possibly be operating in violation of the Neutrality Act as well as the Registration Act, and therefore appropriate inquiry should probably be made of the Secretary of State in order to determine whether or not he is licensed pursuant to the terms of that act.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten notes:*  
203

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED  
 ★ OCT 30 1941  
 P. M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Handwritten initials:*  
J. Edgar Hoover  
C. W.

**Division of Investigation**

**U. S. Department of Justice**

New York, N. Y.

GPD:MEL  
100-9744

December 5, 1941

Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: **CARLO TRESCA**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY (I)**

Dear Sir:

Kindly furnish the known criminal record of the following:

<u>Name (inc. aliases)</u>	<u>City, Police Arrest, or Other Number.</u>	<u>Approximate date Fingerprints forwarded Division of Investigation.</u>	<u>Fingerprint Classification.</u>
CARLO TRESCA with aliases CARLO TRASCA CARLOS TRESCA	N.Y.P.D. #E-3650	Arrested in 1923 by New York Police Department. Also, subject allegedly spent a year in Atlanta Penitentiary in 1927. Subject is approximately 60 years of age.	

61-1

Very truly yours,

*P. E. Foxworth*

**P. E. FOXWORTH**  
Assistant Director  
~~Special Agent in Charge.~~

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
DEC 11 1941  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
Post Office Box #2044  
Boston, Massachusetts

October 30, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TRESCA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated October 28, 1940 (Bureau File 61-1335) and to the report of Special Agent R. T. WEAVER, in the same case, at New York City, dated September 9, 1941, which report sets out a lead for this office to ascertain the present activities of Subject, JOSEPH SALERNO.

Please be advised that JOSEPH SALERNO is the Massachusetts State President of the C. I. O., and that no investigation will be conducted by this office unless the Bureau so instructs.

Very truly yours,

*T. W. Peterson*

T. W. PETERSON  
Special Agent in Charge

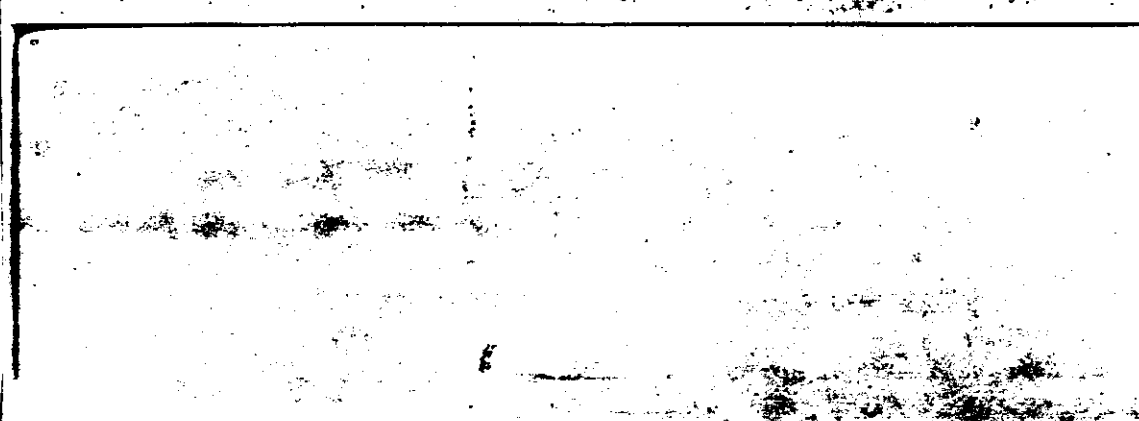
BNF:MC  
CC New York  
100-156

RECEIVED

61-226

NOV 5 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE
MASSACHUSETTS

*W. J. ...*



RECORDED  
EX - 16

GCM:mdd  
61-1335 *JLB*

December 3, 1941

Special Agent in Charge  
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: CARLO TRESKA,  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 30, 1941, in the above entitled matter, wherein you call the Bureau's attention to Bureau letter dated October 23, 1940, and the report of Special Agent R. W. Meadows dated September 9, 1941, at New York City. In your letter you also stated that subject Salerno is the Massachusetts State President of the C.I.O. and advised that no investigation would be conducted unless the Bureau so instructs.

Your attention is directed to your letter dated October 11, 1940, in this matter, wherein you made information available to the effect that Salerno was affiliated with the C.I.O. and that he was reported to be an anarchist. In light of the above information, on October 28, 1940 investigation was authorized concerning this individual by the Bureau to determine if he was engaged in any activity inimical to the best interests of this country.

To date investigations have been conducted concerning him, both by your Office and the New York Office. The Bureau can see no reason for not conducting further investigation concerning him, especially in light of the original information by your Office. This, of course, does not authorize an investigation of labor leaders as such.

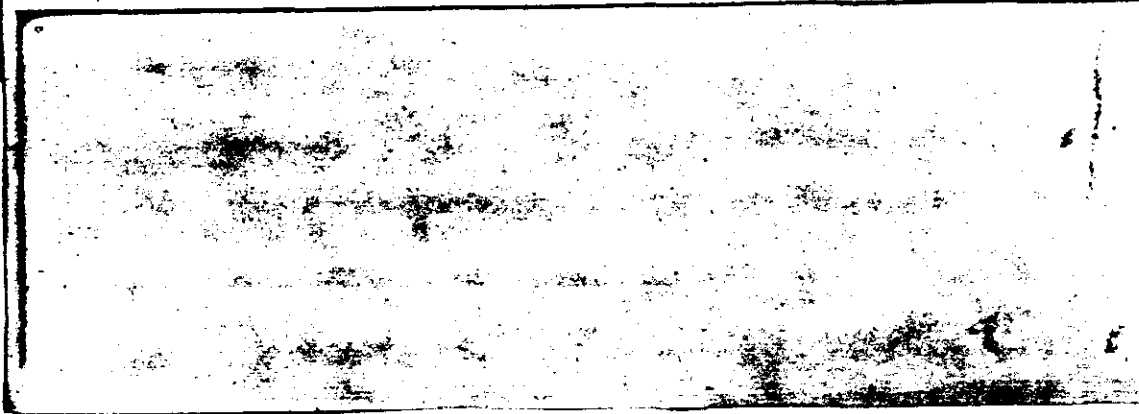
- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ DEC 4 1941 ★  
cc - N.Y.  
P. M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM 5649  
DEC 4 10 07 AM '41



CARLO TRESCA (Alien)

COMMUNIST

Residence address:

98 Joraleman Street, Brooklyn, New York  
(7/9/41)

Business address:

2 West 15 Street, New York City

Subject is an alien, having been born in Sumona, Italy, in 1890. He entered the United States in either 1904 or 1905. He is known to be the editor of the Italian Newspaper "Il Martello" (The Hammer). (Patrolman John T. Madden, Shield No. 19012, New York City Police Department: 100-6870)

The newspaper published by the subject has been described as an anarcho-syndicalist semi-monthly publication. It favors a sort of anti-Fascist united front of all radical denominations. Its pages give a survey of the revolutionary and labor struggles the world over. Subject, though not directly connected with any labor organization, is one of the best known protagonists of radicalism among the Italians of America. (The Italians of New York), Federal Writers Project, W.P.A., New York City: 100-6870)

In the 9/15/34 issue of the New Yorker, it is stated that at the age of twenty-two, subject was secretary of the Italian Workers Union, a Socialistic organization. He was indicted for libel, convicted and sentenced to one and a half years. He failed to follow an appeal and fled from Italy to escape imprisonment. For three years after his arrival in the United States, he was an editor for the Italian Socialistic Federation in New York. (Patrolman John T. Madden, Shield No. 19012, New York City Police Department: 100-6870.)

The 1/27/13 issue of the New York American indicates that the subject was active together with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a Communist in the Waiters' Strike. During one of the disorders in this strike, he was arrested for disorderly conduct at 6th Avenue and 41st Street. In the same year he was a leader in the Paterson, New Jersey milk strike, as a result of which he was indicted for inciting to riot but acquitted.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2344  
Boston, Massachusetts

February 21, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TRESCA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of  
February 7, 1942 (61-1335).

Every effort will be made to afford this  
case attention at the earliest possible moment.

Very truly yours,

*V. W. Peterson*

V. W. PETERSON  
Special Agent in Charge

VWP:MP  
100-158

61-1335-  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECEIVED  
FEB 24 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WES

COMM:11

61-1335

February 7, 1942

Special Agent in Charge  
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: CARLO TRESCA;  
JOSEPH SALENO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Refer to my letter dated December 3, 1941,  
in the above-entitled matter and advise immediately  
what steps have been taken in an effort to comply with  
my request.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED  
 FEB 10 1942  
 P. M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-1335-  
 11-23-42  
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FEB 11 1942

The 12/25/16 issue of the New York Sun states that in 1916, the subject was a leader in the Mesaba Iron Range strike in Minnesota, where he was arrested and tried for murder, but acquitted, being welcomed on his return to New York by a thousand Anarchists and I.W.O.'s. He was also arrested in California in that year. (Patrolman John T. Madden, Shield No. 19012, New York City Police Department: 100-6870.)

The 12/3/37 issue of the New York World Telegram reveals that subject was a member of the American Committee to defend Leon Trotsky, which after nine months of agitation, acquitted Trotsky of the charges made against him by the Soviet Union. (Patrolman John T. Madden, New York City Police Department, Shield No. 19012; 100-6870)

Subject is also known as the editor of "La Stampa Libera" (The Free Press), a Socialistic newspaper published in New York, (Patrolman John T. Madden, New York City Police Department, Shield No. 19012; 100-6870).

J.E.H. 61-1335

April 6, 1942

2

Special Agent in Charge  
Boston, Massachusetts

RE: CARLO TRUSCA;  
JOSEPH SALEMNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Sir:

You are instructed to refer to my letters of December 3,  
and February 7, 1942, and advise this Bureau without fail  
investigative steps have been taken to bring this case to  
conclusion.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
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61-1335-230  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
APR 11 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

Boston, Massachusetts

April 17, 1942.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TRESKA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 6, 1942, Bureau file 61-1335. This is to advise that this case was assigned to Special Agent WALTER ROETHKE, of this office, who has been transferred prior to submitting a report herein, and the case is being re-assigned to Special Agent ROBERT J. FLYNN. A report will be submitted in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. DALIGAN  
Special Agent in Charge

JD:CR

FILE COPY

61-1335-231



JAS: MED  
97-1114

July 31, 1942

20153

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

Re: Carlos <sup>C</sup>Tresca  
Registration Act

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 30, 1941, concerning the above mentioned individual.

It is requested that the Bureau be advised as to whether or not any investigation is being conducted concerning the activities of this subject, and if so, when a report may be expected.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED

61-1335-231x

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 3 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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AUG 1 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten signature]*

New York, New York

August 11, 1942

100-9744  
CFF:AS

CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: CARLO TRESKA, with aliases  
REGISTRATION ACT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - 1

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated July 31, 1942  
(Bureau file 97-1114), entitled, "CARLOS TRESKA, REGISTRATION ACT."

[REDACTED]

There is attached hereto a disposition sheet reflecting the disposition of the arrest of Carlo Tresca which was carried on Bureau criminal record, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1933, on a charge of being a suspicious character. This charge was subsequently dismissed.

Very truly yours,

F. B. FOLWORTH  
Assistant Director

Enc.

b7D

FILE COPY

61-1335-231X1

-231X1

*etc  
7/12*

VIDALI, f.n.u. - Alias:  
COMPERAS, Carlos; SORRENTI, Carlos

ONI

Ref: (a) Various cards re: Carlos COMPERAS, with aliases.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Reference cards reveal that SUBJECT was reported to be a CGPU gunman presently residing in Mexico. The Fourth International, monthly magazine of the Socialist Workers Party, in the August, 1940, issue, page 87, in an article entitled, "Attempted Assassination of Leon Trotsky" revealed that SUBJECT's real name is VIDALI, that he is a native of Trieste; and that he was reported at that time to be in Mexico under the name of Carlos COMPERAS.

FBI-WIS

June 26, 1942

B-7-CP cc44

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61-1335-2312

-23122

61-1335-2312
INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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61-1335-231

August 28, 1942

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge  
Boston, Massachusetts

RE: CARLO TRESCA;  
JOSEPH SALESTO;  
Internal Security - I

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 17, 1942, in which you advise that a report in this matter would be submitted in the near future.

A review of the Bureau file fails to reflect that any report has been submitted by your office and you are directed to give this matter your prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Keenan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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

362  
61-1335-232  
AUG 28 1942  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Boston, Massachusetts  
October 13, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TRESCA; JOSEPH SALERNO  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent JOHN A. PARKER at Boston, Massachusetts, dated October 13, 1942, in the above-entitled matter.

Special Agent WILLIAM J. WEST of this Office is of the opinion that Subject SALERNO was involved in I.W.W. activities during the era of World War #1.

Consequently, the Bureau is requested to check the indices of its files covering that era for any information pertaining to SALERNO which may prove helpful in instant investigation.

It is further requested that a summary of such information as is obtained be submitted to the New York Field Division.

Very truly yours

*J. T. Madigan*  
J. T. MADIGAN  
Special Agent in Charge

JAP/kg  
100-258  
cc-New York



COPY IN FILE

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67-1585-233  
OCT 15 1942  
FIVE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-258-107-2

JDD:DA

61-1335-232

Date: November 4, 1942

To: SAC, Boston

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CARLO TRELCA; JOSEPH SALERNO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - I  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

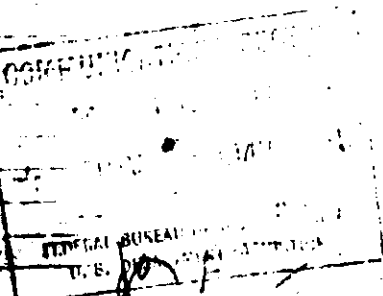
Reference is made to your letter dated October 13, 1942, in which you requested a check of the Bureau files for information concerning Joseph Salerno during the period of World War I.

For your information and the assistance of the New York Field Division, there are being enclosed herewith photostatic copies of pertinent information relative to Salerno from September, 1919 to March, 1921.

Enclosures

cc - New York

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Tracy
- Carson
- Coffey
- Hendon
- Kramer
- McGuire
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy



*[Handwritten signature]*

NOV 12 1942

100-326197-2

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Post Office Box #2344  
Boston, Massachusetts

November 10, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TRESKA;  
JOSEPH SALERNO  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
Bureau File #61-1335

Dear Sir:

A review of the files indicates that CARLO TRESKA resides in New York while JOSEPH SALERNO resides in Boston.

In view of this fact, it is suggested that this file be separated and that a separate file be opened on JOSEPH SALERNO designating Boston as the office of origin.

Yours truly

*John T. Maligan*  
JOHN T. MALIGAN *agv*  
Special Agent in Charge.

cc - New York

100-326197-3



61-1335-235  
NOV 14 1942  
FIVE

JDD:afh

RECORDED 11 1335

Date: December 10, 1942

To: SAC, Boston

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CARLO TRESCA; JOSEPH SALERNO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - I  
CUSTOMER DETENTION

Reference is made to your letter dated November 10, 1942 in which you suggested that separate files be opened on Carlo Tresca and Joseph Salerno since Tresca is presently residing in New York and Salerno in Boston.

In view of the fact that the residence of Tresca has been verified by investigation in the New York Field Division, it is deemed advisable that the New York Office open a separate file on this subject and continue the investigation as office of origin.

The Boston Field Division shall remain office of origin in the case of Joseph Salerno.

cc: New York

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-326197-3

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 10 1942 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-1335-235

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