FBI File: Carlo Tresca

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U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.  20535

Subject of Request: CARLO TRESCA
FOIPA No. ________/199-____

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (Freedom of Information Act) and/or Section 552a (Privacy Act). In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)
☒ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3)
☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☒ (b)(6)

Section 552a

☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☒ (b)(7)(C)
☒ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)
☐ (k)(1)
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☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

(See Form 4-694a, enclosed, for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 1358 page(s) were reviewed and 1358 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

☐ originated with another Government agency(ies).
These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

☐ contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
Carlo Tresca

Section 1
March 24, 1932.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir,—

The reports in the files of the Bureau are somewhat contradictory upon the question of citizenship of Carlo Trasca. Statements appear to the effect that he is a naturalized American citizen, and there are other statements to the effect that he is not.

In order that this point may be definitely cleared I desire that you ascertain through confidential sources available to your office the exact status of his citizenship.

If it is a fact that he is not a naturalized American citizen, it is, of course, our intention and desire that every effort be made to bring about his early deportation, and I would cordially request to call his case to the attention of the Secretary of Labor.

Very truly yours,

Director.

61-1386-1
April 10, 1933.

Mr. Edward J. Freeman,
Post Office Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir,–

I desire to refer to my communication of March 24, 1933, in which I directed that every effort be made to ascertain the citizenship of Carlo Tresca. To date I have not received a report, and I will appreciate your expediting the same.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.
April 12th, 1922.

W. J. Sellen, Sec.
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

DEMITO TESCA: Italian Anarchist.
File No. 63-72.

Sir:

Referring to bureau letters dated April 10th and March 24th respectively, initialed JEH, I wish to inform you that in accordance with your instructions, this matter was referred to confidential informant for investigation. This informant has not, as yet, been able to get in the information desired.

In view of the fact that the deportation of this subject is contemplated in the event that he should be proved to be an alien, informant was instructed to be particularly cautious in this investigation in order not to attract attention and cause suspicion as to his interest in the matter of TESCA citizenship.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Sellen
Special Agent in Charge.

April 17, 1922.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Return in 5 days.

To: J. E. Hoover
Asst to the Attorney General
Dept of Justice
Washington, D.C.
Facts Developed
At Paterson, N. J.

Pursuant to telephonic request of Special Agent Scully of the New York office, Agent was directed to get information concerning Subject at Paterson, N. J.

Agent first called at Paterson Police Headquarters, where Howard Gall was interviewed. Sgt. Gall has charge of all the Bertillon records and it was found that at the time of TRESCA's arrest no pedigree or picture was taken but he was turned over immediately to the Passaic County authorities.

However, Agent, from a newspaper file, was able to ascertain that—on March 5th, 1914, CARLO TRESCA was arrested by the Paterson Police for an alleged violation of a law of 1898 alleging unlawful assemblage. This arrest was in connection with his activity when a leader of the I. W. W. and while the Paterson silk strike was on.

Agent, in company with Detective Charles Birola, interviewed a person who was a personal friend of TRESCA's when the latter was in Paterson. From this source it was learned that Tresca is a native of Italy and was born in the Province of Abrucza; that he was arrested in Lawrence, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent next went to the office of the County Prosecutor, Passaic County Court House, where an examination of the records showed that Subject had been indicted on three different counts, three of which charged him with unlawful assemblage and the other as acting as an agent in an illegal strike. On June 5th, 1914, after a trial by jury, Subject was acquitted on the charge of unlawful assemblage while the other three indictments were nolle prossed at this time, TRESCA was not a citizen of the United States.

HENRY MARELLI, who was counsel for TRESCA at his trial at this time, was next interviewed and he recalled that during the progress of the case, TRESCA was served with notice of a divorce action on the part of his wife who was then living in Philadelphia. He was charged with brutality as well as other offenses, and according to Mr. Marelli, he served a term of six months for an offense committed either in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, following an attack which TRESCA made upon a priest.

In this connection, Agent recalls that from a confidential
urce he learned that TRESCA was attacked one day in Pittsburgh andashed with a razor on his chin. Following this he grew a chin beard tohide the scar.

Mr. Marelli stated that he did not believe that Tresca was a
citizen of the United States although he may have been admitted to citi-
zenship since his residence in New York City because of the fact that
object had been active with Tammany politicians at election time and
sisted materially in certain elections in New York City.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.
April 31, 1922.

Mr. William E. Burns,
Post Office Box 614,
Newark, New Jersey.

Dear Sir,-

I have read with interest the report made by Special Agent Drew for April 13, 1922, upon Carlo Tresca, and have noted particularly the last paragraph in which there is expressed some doubt concerning Tresca's citizenship.

I have been making an effort for sometime to determine the fact as to Tresca's citizenship; and I desire that you make every effort to ascertain whether Tresca is an American citizen in order that, if he is not, necessary steps may be taken by me looking to his deportation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
In connection with the above entitled case, Agent examined all records at the Naturalization Bureau, New York City, and learned that CARLO TREGCA was not naturalized in the following courts: The Eastern, Southern and Northern District Courts of New York, and Union County, New Jersey. The latter being a very large county, the records and procedures are handled by the New York Bureau of Naturalization.

Agent also examined the polling lists at the Board of Elections at the Bronx office, New York City, which covers Ward 8 at 154th Street, where subject resides, and their records show that subject has not voted from 1916 to 1921 inclusive.

Agent further ascertained that subject, CARLO TREGCA, had a wife residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1916 and at that time his wife filed suit for divorce, which was not granted. During 1913 subject resided in New Kensington, Pa., and in that year he was very active at Paterson, N. J., and Lawrence, Mass.

The Naturalization Bureau, Department of Labor at Washington is supposed to have a record of all aliens who were admitted to citizenship since the new law has been enacted and probably that Bureau would be of great assistance in establishing the desired

HJJ:LVN.
information.

agent is of the opinion that if subject's wife is located
information relative to
subject's citizenship can be ascertained. 6LE

For the information of the Pittsburgh office--This Bureau
is not interested in the criminal record of CARLO TRESCA, but
merely desires to establish definitely whether or not subject ever
actually became a citizen of the United States, and an investigation
should be conducted under cover, accordingly.

Investigation closed at this Bureau.
MAY 1, 1922
Mr. R.B. Spencer,
Box 987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir -

Reference is made to a report of Agent Jentsch, at New York, for the 19th inst., in re - CARLO TESCA - Status of Citizenship, copy of which was forwarded to your office.

In view of the importance of this matter, it is desired that you give the same immediate attention. It is suggested that you confer with former confidential informant [redacted] with regard to this matter.

Yours very truly,

P.S. Director.

61-13355
April 22, 1922.

R.B. SPENCER, Esq.,
P.O. Box 987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anarchist

Dear Sir:

With further reference to your telegram of the 18th instant concerning above subject.

It has been learned thru reliable confidential source that TROUSCA will leave New York City on March 30th, 1922 at 2 A.M. His destination is not certain, but it is understood to be Shenandoah, Pa. Whatever place it is he intends to visit, he has been there before and has stated that it is a good place for propaganda.

Any further details which may be obtained here will be forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge.

CJS: VE

61-1335-6
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.
April 22, 1922.

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

R.S. CARLO TRESCA R-115-E
Status of Citizenship.

Dear Sir:

Re: Bureau letter regarding this subject, dated April 21, 1922, initials JHR: H No. 61-1335, I wish to call your attention to the report of Special Agent Harry J. Jentzer in re above subject dated April 19, 1922 from which you will note that Agent Jentzer exhausted every possible source of information on this score in this district and has failed to find any evidence which would indicate that CARLO TRESCA is a citizen of the United States.

The report of Special Agent Emmett T. Drew in re CARLO TRESCA, Italian Anarchist, dated at Newark, N.J., April 14, 1922, to which you made reference in your letter would indicate that this agent had covered the ground quite thoroughly in his district also without finding any evidence on the subject’s being a citizen of the United States.

Confidential informant reported today by telephone that he had been informed by DP. MARIO TRESCA, the subject’s brother, that subject is not a citizen of the United States and that he has no intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. Informant’s report will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge.
April 21, 1922.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir,-

I note in the report made by informant 854 for April 9-13, 1922, that the statement is made that Carlo Tresca has a private office upstairs in No. 206 East Twelfth Street. I assume, of course, that this is on a different floor from that on which his regular office is located.

It would, of course, be very desirable, if possible, to ascertain the matters which are discussed and taken up in this private office. I shall leave it to your discretion as to the best method to be followed in securing this information.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

61-1335-8
April 21, 1933.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 341,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir,-

I note from the report made by Special Agent Drew, of the Newark office, for April 13, 1933, a copy of which was forwarded to you, that the last paragraph would indicate that Carlo Tresca is not an American citizen.

It is highly important that this fact be determined in order that, if he is not an American citizen, the necessary steps may be taken looking to his deportation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
April 24, 1922.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer you to a report of West Center, New York City, for the 19th of last, concerning CARLO TATUA — Status of Citizenship, so far as which was forwarded to your office.

I desire that you make an immediate effort to secure Crocetti's citizenship status from the naturalization board of that court out of omissions.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.

61-1335-10
April 27, 1922.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Refer to Mr. Ruch

Dear Sir:

IN RE: CARLO TRESCA,
Status of Citizenship

Replying to your letter of April 24th, 1922 in reference to the above entitled matter, I beg to advise that I got in touch with several informants who immediately began an inquiry in this connection. I am awaiting reports from these informants before writing you further.

Very truly yours,

R. F. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.
April 28th, 1922.

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

ED CARLO TESCA N.Y. Mile R-115-E

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding herewith copy of "The Greenwich Villager" dated April 22nd, 1922, which contains a picture of Carlo Tresca and an article about him.

This picture is probably the one mentioned in Confidential report of Agent Palmera for April 8th, 1922. Reference to this article is also made in report of Confidential Informant [redacted] for April 28th, entitled "CARLO TESCA - Anarchist Activities."

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge.

MAY 13, 1922

(Enclosure)
VILLAGER BEACH PARTY LURES
WITH PROMISE OF GOOD TIME

Villagers 42
Carlo Tresca

VILLAGERS ALL SET TO RUN OFF NEPONSIT CHAMPIONSHIP

Well, here we are again with that insurgent Wanderlust still at our heels. No mightier Frankenstein was ever invented than this persistent fellow of a pavement-hater, this lusty inoculator of spring fever that descends with the coming of the oysterless months upon our unsuspecting Village. We tamed his impatience last week with the announcement of a Villager Beach party to take place at Neponsit Beach on Sunday, the 23rd of April. But when the sun rose warm and luring on the morn of Easter, Sunday last, that wretched young sect of a Wanderlust rose too, and nothing would do but that the editor and varjous scribbers and sundry of the staff of the Villager must needs rise too, and early, and don their multi-colored garments wherein they are wont to venture forth on the Sabbath day, a suspicion to the siren call of the above napoop of a Nepons...
M. Walter Scott, the competent bookseller, is now managing Frank Shay's shop on Christopher Street. Frank is taking music lessons on a Ford. Whitman's Salut au Monde will be the attraction at the Neighborhood Playhouse shortly. We are taking a short vacation in May. We plan to take a box of books with us: books that we have read and want to read again. They will be Conrad's Lord Jim; McFee's Casuals of the Sea; Hanson's Growth of the Soil; Stephen's The Demigods; Butler's The Way of All Flesh; Rolland's Jean Christophe; Wells' The Time Machine; Lawrence's Sons and Lovers; Dreiser's Sister Carrie; Dostoevski's Crime and Punishment; Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles, and Whittier's Meleag. The foregoing are our ideas of good reading. But they don't belong on a vacation. So, we'll take a copy of Albatross of Konoctonchines and be satisfied.

THE LONER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Have you noticed the new lettering at the north of your Greenwich Villager? We had to say nothing about it in due modesty, but there have been an overwhelming number of comments and inquiries concerning it, and we find ourselves unable to escape pitting ourselves on the back, so to speak. We do not like it, and we hereby acknowledge with thanks all the expressions of admiration that have been showered upon it.

The Greenwich Villager is indebted to Victor and for the new title piece which everyone is so well. Mr. Perard is himself a Villager deeply interested in the Village that he says took a great deal of pleasure in introducing the Village landmarks as a background the lettering. The Arch is of course, the

CARLO TRESCA
By Marguerite Tucker

Carlo Tresca, editor of "Il Martello" (The Hammer), is one of the most interesting personalities in the Village. Tresca has the distinction of having been 27 times in jail in this country for his ideals, and the stories he tells of how and why he got there would fill a volume. He was born in Sulmona, D'Abruzzi, Italy, birthplace of Gabriel D'Annunzio, Pascal D'Angelo, poet, and Arturo Giovannetti, poet of Masses. At seventeen, Carlo Tresca, young and militant rebel, was editor of a paper called "Il Germe" (The Seed), also Secretary of the Italian Railroad Workers' Union. In his work, he constantly attacked the Italian monarchy, and for this he was given 2 years in jail, but accepted a ten years banishment; and went across Lake Lugano, to Switzerland, refuge of the rebels from all countries. Here he met the famous minstrel, Pietro Govi, composer of the beautiful revolutionary song. Continued on page three

Good Food T N T 137 MacDougal Street

Continued on page two
His latest work is a translation of a study of Hugo Stiene, the German financier, which Huebsch is publishing.

55 Charles Street is a most charming house viewed from the outside, but it doesn't hold a candle to what you find inside. It is chock full of charm. First there are the Perards, who lived many years in Paris, and who remodelled the house. He paints and illustrates, while she has made a delightful backyard garden. Then there is Mrs. Henry Payson Dowst, the widow of the well known short story writer of Sateevonfame. She is chuck full of Vitamines, and pep, and humor. Also "Chief" Hamilton, Director of Camp Timanous, a "Triangle" Camp in Maine, who already had that far away look in his eyes that speaks so eloquently of listening to the Wanderlust. And there too we met Miss Helen Peters, who paints, writes poetry, smokes cigarettes, and enjoys reading the Villager more than all her other accomplishments.

Villagers picnicking of a Sabbath, to pay a toll at the toll box, and requesting permission to travel further into the Island so-called Long, unto the terminus of the line, named Rockaway Park. So far as custom has disclosed, the toll exacted is but the paltry sum of seventy-five pennies for the going and return, and for those of the Village who have not yet reached the years of discretion, the fee is remanded to one-half that amount. It is further enjoined that all members of this afore-mentioned Villager Beach Party, shall seat themselves in an orderly fashion in the coaches of the train leaving the station at 11:05 A.M. on the Sabbath morning. (See note above.) At Rockaway Park, the expedition will disembark, and sally forth into the streets of the town until a delicatessen shop is reached and deprived of its choicest treasures, whereupon all heads being counted and found not missing, the party will approach Neponsit Beach, those who may so desire, by the use of their own God-given means of locomotion, and the collection of firewood and building of a fire, the fetching of water from a nearby source of supply, and the construction of an arena and grandstand for the unique clamshell tossing contest, than which nothing is more diverting. The winner of the contest will not only achieve the distinction of thus becoming champion of Neponsit Beach, but will further be honored with presentation of a handsome purse and a write-up in the following issue of the Greenwich Villager.

LITTLE SHOPS AND COFFEE HOUSE
4 WEST 6TH STREET
BERTHA F. NETTLINGTON, Proprietor
Open Daily (Monday included)
11 A.M. to Midnight
Best cooking in the Village
at Satisfactory Prices
Large Variety of Food to Take Out
Phone Stuyvesant 246

ANDRIEN
LUNCHEON AND TEA ROOM
Cor. 17th Avenue and 11th Street
New York
Southern Hot Waffles
with Maple Syrup Our Specialty
Breakfast a la carte
LUNCHEON 11 A.M.
DINNER 7:30
Salads—Sandwiches—Pastry
OPEN FROM 7:30 A.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT
VILLAGE GOSSIP

Did You Know That—

CHARLES KECK, of 40 West 10 Street, is the sculptor who did the monument of Booker T. Washington which was recently unveiled at Tuskegee Institute.

BONNIE McLEARY, of 7 MacDougal Alley, has been commissioned to do a monument of the Irish Free State to be placed on the College Green in Dublin. In the studio, by the way, is where Ezra Winter did most of the decorations for the Cunard Building on lower Broadway.

MARGARET WYCHERLY, of East Eighth Street, will have the principal woman's role in Arnold Bennett's "What The Public Wants," the new Theatre Guild production.

ANDRE POLAH, the Belgian violinist of East Twelfth Street, and winner of the thousand dollar prize for the best American symphony, gave a recital at Town Hall Thursday evening.

Peter Larsen, of Fourteenth Street, is working with the Firm

The Editor of the Baby Section would be glad to receive items of interest about Village children. All such contributions must give the name and address of the child as well as the name of the sender.

Olga Siegel, of Perry Street, spent a week at Baldwin Harbor, Long Island, visiting her little cousins Rhoda and Buddy. She reports a fine time and a loathfulness to return to city pavements.

Tom Blevins, of West Tenth Street, sails for Europe this Saturday and is looking forward to a chemical examination of the briny waves to see if they really are salty or not.

Barbara Strumsky, of West Eleventh Street, is having luncheon with her friend Mr. Younkers at the Astor, and is then being taken to the Hippodrome for the afternoon performance. Mr. Younkers, she says, may be a Villager, but he is much more wonderful than that, for he tells he of Shang ne gah who comes to good little girls, and he even makes pennies come out of his hair.

The hearts of the younger generation of our Village have been beating a little faster all week in contemplation of what the weekend holds in store. Their beloved Charlie Chaplin is now at the Sheridan Theatre in his latest picture, "Pay Day," and is there a child in the whole Village who hasn't heard of Charlie or been to see one of his pictures? The news spread like wildfire, and consequently we have heard on all sides of theatre parties for Saturday afternoon. We would be willing to bet that the audience at the Sheridan this Saturday afternoon will be more amusing than the picture.

VILLAGER BEACH PARTY

Continued from page one

means of locomotion meets best your location to the Long Island platform of the Pennsylvania the others by means of an electric trolley. Further enjoyments will here be lifted, and the party will be free to enjoy themselves and each other as they wish and see fit. Only sundry matters of
CARLO TRESCA
Continued from page one

"Addio, Lago di Bello," who advised Carlo to go to America, "because," said Govi, "they love me." Govi himself, 25 years before had travelled all over the states singing his way with a guitar on his back and had learned to love the American toilets. Tresca took the advice and immediately on arrival he met Serrati, today editor of the Italian labor paper "Avanti!"

He soon became known for his radical activities, was arrested 3 times in Philadelphia and 9 times in Pittsburgh. His night against Catholicism lined the priests up against him in Pittsburgh and he was excommunicated in public seance by a special Italian delegate, who was incidentally a relative of his. In Uniontown, Pa., he was again arrested for libel against a priest and given six months hard labor, but Protestant public opinion was so strong that the judge said "For God's sake let him out." He then threw himself into the American labor movement, with the help of his comrades Arturo Giovannitti, and went through the Calumet, Mich., and Massaba Range, Minn., strikes, like a meteor. During the Lawrence strike, along with John Reed he fought the keenest battle, and later in the Waiters Union strike, of 1912, he received the long, bitter scar, that he celebrates with the Italian Gladys Oaks, of Perry Street, "reds." A wonderful programme.

THE MEWS
by HARRY GODFREY

The response to our call for a columnist to fill the columns of the recently defunct Mews indicates the high pressure of the Village thermometer and its mercurial column. The contributions submitted ran the whole gamut from zero and below way up to boiling and over, so that the editor was alternately shaking with a shiver and burning with a fever. When reduced to a normal temperature, and permitted to remain there pro tem, it was while reading the witicisms of our newly acquired columnist. It is with great pleasure that we announce Mr. Archie Coates, who as "Archie" will conduct his business behind "The Smoke Screen," beginning with next week's issue of the Villager. Mr. Coates is an alumnus of F.P.A.'s Conning Tower in its Tribune days, in fact an honor graduate, having won the watch in 1916. He is an ardent Villager, a resident of Eleventh Street, and a free lance writer of some parts. Well, here's best wishes to you, Archie, and may you gather a goodly company of contributors to share your moments behind "The Smoke Screen."

Greenwich House
The artists and sculptors of Greenwich Village will join in a community exhibition during the week of April 24 to May 2 at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street. Among the distinguished artists of the neighborhood who will show their work are George DeForest Brush, Orlando Campbell, Thomas Eakins, Rose O'Neill, Maurice Prendergast, Ezra Winter. Among the sculptors will be Daniel C. Frenzel, Earle Fraser, Anna Hya, Paul Manship, Gertrude Whitney, Frederick MacMonnies, Lucy Perkins Ripley, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Sherry Fry, Leo Lentelli. Much of the work will be shown for the first time.

Exhibits of the crafts of Greenwich Village will include ironwork, jewelry, textiles, painted screens, silver work, enamel on wood, overglaze ceramic decalcomanias, stained glass, dolls, pottery. The pottery and woodwork of the young people of Greenwich House will also be on exhibition.

On each day of the exhibit there will be a special feature. Florence Fleming Noyes and Elise Dufour will dance, Gore Brinley will give a reading from Chaucer, Christine Wilcox is to sing. The Children's Theatre of Greenwich House and the orchestra of the Music School will also furnish entertainment. Tea will be served each day.
Our Neighborhood House

In the midst of our personal lives, it is almost with a sense of gratitude that we should look upon any organism that is making for a common community life, that is striving for a neighborhood betterment, and that is doing all in its power to tie in the personal lives and activities of its neighbors with each other. Such an organism is Greenwich House, the neighborhood house of our Village, at 27 Barrow Street, organized and directed by Mrs. V. D. Simkhovitch.

For nearly twenty years, Greenwich House has been an integral part of the community life of this district—before the Village became conscious of it—of our community who run off to the mountains. There are parties constantly being given, entertainments, talks on all kinds of timely and necessary subjects, and dances.

But still a good many of our neighbors, especially the more recent residents in our Village, have never been inside Greenwich House or interested themselves in its activities. This seems something that should be mended as soon as possible. For after all, we are all bound up so closely together that what does not seem to directly affect us, some day comes back at us like a boomerang. And while we may not feel the personal need for the services of Greenwich House in our lives, it is well to realize that Greenwich House has played a large part in making our life as a little community safer, more useful, and more interesting. Now while the exhibit of our neighborhood artists is being shown there, would it not be a good idea to stroll round to 27 Barrow Street and just look the House over?

The Eyes of the Middle West
By Anne Ross

I am from the plains. I am from a dreary village on the plains and I have come to New York. This is my New York; I have come to stay in it and this is the song I sing to celebrate my

CAPTIVE
I said: My heart shall be free
To play, to fly—
No law shall fetter me
Nor virtue with her dingy ways and cold
And I shall seek beyond the morning's gold
New fire when the flame of old loves die.
My mind, I said, shall be free
None shall say no.
It has the key
To all the sweet, wild pathways of the world
Wherever beauty's banner is unfurled.
And where the winds of high adventure blow.
My life, I said, shall be free
As winds or skies.
And then you came to me—
Dear, would you have upon my lips a song
To keep our springtime magic winter long?
Bid me be free—and hide your troubled eyes.

— 도나 메이저 메이저
WITH THE VILLAGE ARTISTS

Whitney Studio Club Exhibition
By Marguerite Tucker

There are so many good things at the Whitney Studio Club Exhibition, 417 West Fourth Street, that we hardly know where to begin. At random, we pick out a Joseph Stella "Man on the Elevated," a curious and beautiful thing, and we like Jerome Blum's vibrant "Tahiti." "The Caravel of Lullume the Extravagant" by Donald Corley, a most enchanting and imaginative toy, brings tales to our mind of lovely Persian nights, when dark-eyed pirates roamed the seas, in utterly beautiful, unsalable boats, according to the fairy books.

"Horses of Wood" by Edna P. Stauffer has the real spirit. Alexander Altenburg's landscapes are unassuming and serious. Rockwell Kent shows a "Berkshire Winter" landscape, with figures of women and children moving lightly along in the clear crystal winter atmosphere, with striking effect. The sky and hills are beautifully treated. Lydia Gibson has an interesting portrait of "Ken" per has a charming little etching "The Evening Wind," a little nude, going to bed with the curtains blowing in against her body. It is warm, colorful and lively.

There is no space to write more of this interesting exhibition and many good things have to be omitted.

The exhibition has been very well attended and remains open until April 30th.

From an Artist's Notebook
By Gertrude Boyle

Style—so much talk about style! It is not often one can say it! Style in art is simply individual expression or interpretation of universal truth. A perception of a truth—a fact of life coming directly through an individual will naturally take on the characteristics of the one manifesting it. So why bother so much about the form of expression, the style, the manner of saying it? If you have anything to say simply say it; if you feel deep down the expression will be sincere; and as no two people see life through the same eyes your interpretation will be unique.

Word Pictures
By Dorothy Hamilton

A black cat treads the snow. Oh, it is disturbing to the feet! Whiskers. There is no pleasure in the feel of wind against stiff whiskers. But there is pleasure in movement and in self-contained intention—beyond a certain knoll, a body's space to the left, under the snow (how lovely, how a thought!), lies buried, yesterday's-killed sparrow. One wing torn off, maybe. That was irresistible; the bird would flutter so. Birds' beaks are not worth eating, nor their claws. But the stomach, the breast, the brain! Here is the knoll. Here is the place to turn. Here is the rise in the snow—as high as a sparrow is thick. The delight of uncovering it. What? Cold? Frozen! It stings the teeth! Better not sting the teeth! A leap into the air and down again quickens suffering paws. Leave the offensive, wings, less thing, and sit beside the living-room fire, yawning, rubbing down beautiful, resilient whiskers.

now a woman has given him this cyclamen flower.

There will be a Fashion Show and Good Time at the Judson Memorial Hall, 55 Washington Square, given by the young people of the Church, Monday evening, April 24th at eight-fifteen. The fashions will be displayed on fair residents of the Village, and will be followed by the presentation of a mellow-melodrama in one act, entitled "Bunk." The party is planned not only as a spring gaiety, but also to raise the work Judson is doing among the needy babies of the district.
**THE BOOK SHELF**

**THE NEGRO OF TODAY**

By Robert A. Hicks

Note: The following review was written by a colored man, a Villager, who is educating himself. His reactions are more than interesting.

What Eugene O'Neill has done for the stage, T. S. Stribling has done for the novel.

At my first reading of this wonderful book, I was under the impression that Mr. Stribling was a Negro, writing of his life, but I was overjoyed to learn that he, being a southern white gentleman, so truthfully stated the painful struggle of the educated negro in the south.

The need of such a book, in order to come to a better understanding, has been looked for by both races.

Peter Siner, a southern mulatto Negro, who has just received the degree of B.A. at Harvard University, returns by train to his home town, Hookers Bend, in the State of Tennessee, in hopes of building a second Tuskegee for the further advancement of his race.

**GRAY WOLF STORIES**
Indian Mystery Tales
By Bernard Sexton

The following book review is by a child of twelve whose parents don't want him name printed because of the danger of his getting an exaggerated idea of his own importance. We withheld it in deference to their wishes, but not the fact that it took much urging before it was possible to pin the young man down to dictation.

Gray Boy Stories are for children that are seven years old to nine years. It is very interesting and teaches something about Indian fairy tales. It is all about an Indian boy that was captured by a man named Owl Man who was a magician and made him very much at home. And the book tells all about the adventures of the boy after he was captured. All the stories are just about the same kind.

**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**
By Ralph S. Murray

Quite recently the metropolitan dailies have been blossoming forth with letters, articles, etc., prepared and submitted by various radical reformers of the highbrow class, to the general effect that Greenwich Village—the seat of the artistic in this land—is responsible for the general tenlem and the Heights, Brooklyn or the Bronx, and a few from South Albany and the Flatlands. And I'll challenge them to show me one Villager who is setting an example in "loose conduct" for these poor little flappers to follow. They couldn't do it, if only for the very apparent reason that they wouldn't know a Villager if they met one face to face.

And then there's another reason why they ought to come down and spend the week end with us. I'm sure they'd be pleased to get a glimpse of our very esteemed friends, "the north of islanders," who invade our realms on all holidays. They would get enough material and scandal to talk about and how often for ten years to come. Oh where is the reformer who can afford to turn down this opportunity to mingle with Cuddling Cake-eaters from the rocky regions of the hefty Heights? Where is he who would not jump at a chance to see a Finale-hopper consume an Eskimo Pie? And feel, down in the depths of his heart (if he has one) that these are children of his own flock who, having become inspired by his previous preachings, are doing their best to demonstrate to the world that they think he is all bunk.

We Villagers, being a broad-minded and placid folk, do not give a hoot how many "scandal-on his face, know ye that we have in our midst one who would help us change from our life of sin—would lend us a helping hand and pull us by the nape of our necks from the pitfalls of Fourth Street—and help us banish all the evils that surround us: i.e., candles, fireplaces and Sterno stoves. Don't, for heaven's sake ask him if he's a bootlegger—even though he does resemble one—and at the same time do not mistake him for a dealer in antiques and rush up to him with a picture of "Eve" supposedly done in the year of 0001.00 by that renowned painter Adam.

After all, every knock is a boost. Let us eat, drink (H-2-O) and be merry and let "Honi soit qui mal y pense" be our motto.

Continued from page one pivot point, and balances on one side the Jefferson Market, and on the other the old Judson Memorial Church, or as he says, marks the extremes of the Village from church to jail. A few of the types of architecture and some suggestion of foliage help create the atmosphere of our Village.

Mr. Perard is an artist of note, possibly his best known work being his portraits of Gen. Foch and Gen. Pershing that were reproduced by the thousands all through the war. At present, he is giving some of his time to...
A CHALLENGE
By Sophie Irene Loeb

No play of modern times has presented so forcibly the trend of the young mind as to his relation with the world at large as is presented in the Green Ring at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

While the play would more fittingly find its environs in Russia from where it comes, it is indicative of some of the symptoms that are evident in our own country.

The old adage "children should be seen and not heard" is thrown to the winds. They are not only seen and heard, but they make their own decisions and persist in maintaining them. While some of these traits are to be encouraged, yet the red flag must be waved if we are to avoid being deluged with a wave of self-opinionated young people who settle all questions of the universe and do not wait to obtain their majority in the business of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In other words, liberty is spelled in capital letters and freedom means no restraint. This dangerous doctrine, formulated too soon, is perhaps responsible are more to be desired than all the forged chains that they can put about them to preserve their own individuality.

Individuality in fact, results largely from the home ties, and the love that is engendered in the early years. When this is gone the young man or woman become mere machines who go through life with the idea of satisfying self only and losing all sense of their relationship to their relatives and the world at large.

Young people are going too fast on the theory that they can stand alone and should be permitted to do so. The cry of personal liberty has been overdone. There is no such thing. No one can do anything alone. The whole world moves on the relation of one to the other which is doubtless one of the fundamental reasons for the presumption of relativity.

The Green Ring is a good piece. It is well acted. Never have I seen so many young people in one play do such excellent work. I think the play will do a great deal of good in showing the tendency of the times and the views of young people as to themselves.

* * *

Henri will again appear at the Farewell and God speed to the "Hairy Ape" was given by the friends of the Provincetown Theatre last Saturday night after the last performance in the little MacDougal Street Theatre. The high jinks was held in the club-rooms and lasted until five when the sandwiches ran out and the ice melted. Among those present were Eugene O'Neill and friend, wife, Lucy Hufnaker, Eddie Goodman, Henrietta Rodman, Duna Barnes, Mary Blair, Edna Kenton, Hutchins Hapgood, Bill and Marguerite Zorach, "Pitzie," Christine Ell, Louis Wolheim, Cleon Throckmorton with his storm and strife, Vida Ord, Jimmie Light and everyone else connected with
WHAT THEY SAY

Each week the Greenwich Villager reporter meets some well-known Villagers and transcribes to his notebook the words which fall from their lips.

"Why don't you ask your contributors to use one side of the paper only—and a typewriter instead of a pen"—The Graphic Press, of 39 West 8th Street, renowned printers of the Greenwich Villager.

"This looks like kind of a clean, decent street, let's walk through here."—One uptown lady to another, emerging on Eleventh Street from the French Pastry Shop.

"Lots of excitement on our street today. The firemen came and everything. I told them it was nothing but a smoking flue, but they insisted upon going up anyway."—Wm. Gibbons, vender of antiques on West Eleventh Street.

"If you happen to describe Mr. Perard's studio, don't forget to mention the Grand Rapids davenport he just bought. Along with old majolica and Jacobean chairs the main attraction is its

LIBERATOR MAY DAY CARNIVAL

For the last half of the Village season The Liberator has planned a grand carnival and masquerade to be held April 29th, May Day Eve. A score of artists and writers, actors and newspaper men will be there to help make the festival the big event of the year.

Floyd Dell, grown from a Moon-Calf into a realistic farceur, has written a riot of a little play entitled "A Busy Day at the Liberator." Floyd himself, will play as will also the doughty Mike Gold, the negro poet; Claude McKay, Gropper, artist and humorist, and Hugo Gellert, whose goats wander so amiably over the pages of magazines. The play will be illuminating as well as amusing.

The merry-making is to last all night with unabated revelry. Bryant Hall has been selected because it is located at 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue, and the actors can drop in as soon as their shows let out. The Clef Club Orchestra will furnish jazz.

Did you know that when Charlie Chaplin arrived in New York the first place he looked up was the Liberator office, located at 138 West 13th Street, the Village, and that H. G. Wells spent an evening with the staff and was heckled by all present?

The Liberator masquerade May Carnival is of course, going to be amusing and amazing because so many unusual people are inter-

VILLAGE REAL ESTATE

Williams-Dexter, real estate operators, are going to erect a two story and basement building at the southwest corner of Perry Street and 7th Avenue to be used as their own headquarters. They have rented an apartment at 74 Bank Street to Mrs. S. Holm: at 46 Charles Street to Capt. Charles L. Lloyd: and an apartment at 42 Barrow Street to Arthur E. Jameson.

J. Irving Walsh has rented Dr. Salmon's apartment at 125 West 12th Street to Miss Marine Pool: also one to Douglas Duer, an illustrator on Hearst's paper, at 78 West 11th Street: to Miss Raymond: Rogers an apartment in the new apartment house at 71 West 12th Street.

L. B. Field has rented an apartment to Sampson Raphaelson, writer, on East 8th Street: an apartment to Ruth Murchison at 50½ Barrow Street in Hunt Deiderick's studio: to Miss Nye, Donald Ogden Sturdvy's apartment at 6 Minetta Street, as he is going away for the summer.

Pepe & Bro. have rented apartments at 11 West 8th Street to
I sing not of towering buildings, miles of stone, roar of steel above ground and roar of steel below ground, streets where moneys are earned, streets where moneys are spent, but—

A woman striding down the Avenue, booted and spurred, the tails of her coat spread gaily to the wind; a little priest reading Balzac in a subway train; a man coming out of the Plaza with a monocle in his eye and a Camel cigarette between his lips; a charming girl in tweed knickerbockers and a Paisley shawl loitering before Joe Kling’s bookstore, a copy of The Villager tucked under her arm; a nursemaid with muslin capstrings in Central Park West; flower wagons on lower Fifth Avenue; the Jefferson Street Market.

I sing not the cafes, the theatres and flashing signs, not paras and galleries, but—

Candles glowing in Three Steps Down below the sidewalk; a hurdy gurdy playing in the rain at Washington Square; a brave little garden between apartment houses in Gramercy Park; a “peep-show” on the Bowery; and Caroline who sings for her supper every night at a shop in Sullivan Street.

Not the great thinkers, writers, arguers, but—

The young Russian stranger who gripped my hand so warmly during that moment at a performance of the Provincetown Playhouse, then escorted me uptown to the Pennsylvania Hotel—and said goodnight.

Not balls and fetes and opera, but—

A Liberator evening at Arlington Hall, where “informal conversation and dancing” followed a diverting discourse on books delivered by a coal black negro with a Harvard accent and an Irish wit, where wild eyed radicals cheered a tame parlor poet, and black and white toddled cheek to cheek.

not great pictures, not bronzes, not marbles, but—

A vista between office buildings that frame sky’s blue, two golden lights and a sombre span of Brooklyn Bridge; a fat Sicilian woman smoking in a window; union suits drying on a Harlem balcony, as gay and as challenging as flags in war-time.

Not your lights, New York, but your half-lights.

Not Civic Virtue, but the Tragic Turnip.
a sheriff's wife fell in love with him and led him on an affair. He was arrested with the W. W. during the war and his per "Il Martello," the Hammer, pressed 17 times in two years. It is hammering stronger ever.

When we asked him about Greenwich Village, he said laughingly, "Yes! I boarded for four days at the Jefferson Jail during the waiters' strike. Then the judge acquitted me and we all went over to a bar, corner of Greenwich Avenue and Christopher Street, that no longer exists, unhappily, where John Masonfield, English poet, was serving drinks." Carlo Tresca bewails the changes and longs for a return to sanity. Carlo Tresca loves America. He finds her young and daring, beautiful, royal, with a "don't care" grandeur that is bewitching: "This is the fighting ground for me. I love it, and hate it. I fight to make everybody happy."

He is still young, very handsome, gay, eager and witty: he loves wine and a good time, but when injustice raises her ugly head, he is off, like a spirited horse, to the rescue. No wonder he has been called the Don Quixote of the American labor movement.

Tresca is giving a ball at Tammany Hall on Saturday, April 29, it is announced as a May Day luncheon. From the Hall Carlos Opera, with a full ballet. They will also give the play "War Brides," translated for the first time into Italian. Fellow "Reds," artists, poets, writers, cranks of all description, will be there, and are promised a lively time.

The newest arrival to the training table at the Tea N Tea for poets who think they can box and for boxers who think they can poet, is Willie Bradley, the Greenwich Village welterweight who did such excellent work in training Harry Greb for the Gibbons fight. After a stiff workout at Jack O'Brien's training quarters at Madison Square Garden, Willie and Harry Kemp, the premier Village poet, who is to appear in the squared circle with Sam DeWitt, the fighting assemblyman, within the next few weeks, can be seen walking arm in arm to their training table on MacDougal Street where their manager, S. Sam Schwartz, supervises the number of calories they consume.

Became a CHIROPRACTOR NOW

For Particularly Call or Write
N. Y. State College of Chiropractic, 27 University Pl. cor. Union Sq.
A. J. NEWMAN, Chief Clinician.

Sunday breakfast, luncheon tea and chafing dish supper, at The Dinner Bell, 92 Grove Street.
where he meets Tump Pack, another Negro, who is also returning home after serving in the United States Army abroad, where he received a medal (as Tump Pack puts it) "fuh stabbin fo' white men wid a baynit."

Upon reaching home, Tump Pack is arrested on a charge of having shot crap three years ago, and later is killed by a sheriff while pleading to serve in prison in his sweetheart's stead.

Peter Siner becomes infatuated with Cissie Dildine, younger sister of his childhood sweetheart. On the night of his engagement, he hurries home to inform his mother, whom he finds sick in bed with malaria, a disease which is attacking all the colored members of Hooker's Bend, due to neglect of the white owners. At four o'clock of the same morning she dies.

After many hardships, Peter and Cissie marry and come North, where he hopes to secure a position with Farquah, a white friend and college chum.

It is sincerely hoped by the black man, that "Birthright's" influence will stimulate a more mutual understanding between the white and black, so that the nefarious world may be free from the infernal plague of racial oppression.

Dinner $1 T N T 137 McDougal St.

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He promises to give the Villager a series of drawings with the delightful quality of his etchings, showing some of the more picturesque and charming corners of the Village.

FRANK SHAY'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Membership Fee $1.00

Books 25c Per Week

FOUR CHRISTOPHER STREET

The Cricket
CORNER EIGHTH STREET AND UNIVERSITY PLACE
A Pleasant Place to Eat
You'll like the Food
Table d'hote CHICKEN and WAFFLE DINNER 85c
Dinner 85c.
(Saturday Evening)

Cafeteria Luncheon

LOUIS IORIO
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
REWINDING & REPAIRING OF MOTORS
Household Refrigerators
5 GREENWICH AVENUE NEW YORK
His latest work is a translation of a study of Hugo Stine, the German financier, which Huebsch is publishing.

55 Charles Street is a most charming house viewed from the outside, but it doesn’t hold a candle to what you find inside. It is chock full of charm. First there are the Peards, who lived many years in Paris, and who remodelled the house. He paints and illustrates, while she has made a delightful backyard garden. Then there is Mrs. Henry Payson Dowst, the widow of the well known short story writer of Satepepost fame. She is chock full of Vitamins, and pep, and humor. Also “Chief” Hamilton, Director of Camp Timanos, a “Triangle” Camp in Maine, who already has a far away look in his eyes that speaks so eloquently of listening to the Wanderlust. And there too we met Miss Helen Peters, who paints, writes poetry, smokes cigarettes, and enjoys reading the Villager more than all her other accomplishments.

Villagers picnicking of a Sabbath, to pay a toll at the toll box, and requesting permission to travel further into the Island so-called Long, unto the terminus of the line, named Rockaway Park. So far as custom has disclosed, the fee exacted is but the paltry sum of seventy-five pennies for the going and return, and for those of the Village who have not yet reached the years of discretion, the fee is remanded to one-half that amount. It is further enjoined that all members of this afore-mentioned Villager Beach Party, shall seat themselves in an orderly fashion in the coaches of the train leaving the station at 11:05 A. M. on the Sabbath morn. (See note above.) At Rockaway Park, the expedition will disembark, and sally forth into the streets of the town until a delicatessen shop is reached and deprived of its choicest treasures, whereupon all heads being counted and found not missing, the party will approach Neponsit Beach, those who may so desire, by the use of their own God-given means of locomotion, and the collection of firewood and building of a fire, the fetching of water from a nearby source, of supply, and the construction of an arena and grandstand for the unique clamshell tossing contest, than which nothing is more diverting. The winner of the contest will not only achieve the distinction of thus becoming champion of Neponsit Beach, but will be further honored with presentation of a handsome purse and a write-up in the following issue of the Greenwich Villager.

Mrs. Edwin Newdick, was a pleasant visitor from Boston, who found the Village full of merry friends.

Billy Owen, of West Fourth Street, is looking very fine in a "misses tailleur" of soft brown. She is still on playing terms with her piano, she tells us. Hope to hear you play soon, Billy.

K. Sutherland burst forth into spontaneous song the other night at the T. N. T., and gave further proof to her admiring audience of the rich qualities of her voice.

Good Times T N T 137 McDougol St.
It is these groups of young people of Russia, so well portrayed in the Green Ring, that become later the so-called “intelligentsia,” which in plain parlance is a “know-it-all” proposition.

The chief lesson to be learned in the Green Ring is the danger line between the much desired Self-expression, and the more deplorable Ego development.

Young people are too fast coming to regard their parents or guardians in the light of mere higher courts to which an appeal must be taken willy-nilly.

The inner and more human elements of life are lost sight of in such an academic atmosphere. The love of ties as between parents and children will become of less importance and elements to be thrown off as soon as possible, if such views are to be encouraged and promulgated.

Young people instead might better be taught that spider threads of love as developed in the home and their relation to it during morning, April 18th at 10:30. On this occasion the dancer will present a number of his creations for a children's theatre. It is naturally hoped his audience will be mostly children. There will be no admission charge but those wishing to drop a coin in the box on their way from the theatre will be helping the children of some famine-stricken Russian artist, Henri’s musical accompaniment, which is as usual mostly by Debussy, will be played by Valdo Garnier.

The program includes: The Juggler of Moskowski, “Symphony with golden balls all flying to a dubious heaven.” Narcissus at the Pond of Debussy, “plastic abusiveness dripping with sentimentality.” An Eastern Actor of Yamada, “Japanese prints, abruptly gaudy in the virility with which they manage the double task of listening to the East and Ezra Pound.” And the Danse Negre of Scott, “sensuality playing with the dregs of the negro race, and begging for shades of perfumed vengeance.”

Edward Goodman will terminate the run of “The Pigeon” this Saturday and is already planning his first fall production.

This Sunday evening the Liberator will hold its weekly meeting at the Civic Club, 14 W. 12 Street, at eight. The speaker is Dr. S. A. Tamenbaum, a psycho-analyst and editor of Psycho and Eros, who will talk on Neurosis. An interesting music program is promised from Louise Vermont, contralto, with Anne Owen at the piano.

An interesting exhibit of drawings is being held at the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension, 12 West 11 Street, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Phillip Lydig. The drawings are, the work of Gene Carr, the creator of the Metropolitan Movies in the morning World and well-known illustrator. The exhibit will remain open until the first day of May.

dine and dance
GREENWICH VILLAGE INN
5 and 6 Sheridan Sq.
$1.50 to $1.90
Dorothy K. Earle, of East Eleventh Street, is doing publicity for a Broadway show soon to appear on the boards.

MARRIED

Jennie DelValle of 60 West 10th Street, and Edward Figg of 152 West 131st Street.

Cleon Throckmorton, the Art Director for the Provincetown Players, and now a permanent Villager from Washington, was married to Katherine Mullen last week.

Marie Elizabeth Baird, of 79 Washington Place, and Roland Herbert George, of 210 West 44th Street, were married at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

Miss Mears, the sculptress, is back at her apartment, 46 Washington Square.

THE SHERIDAN THEATRE

Week Starting April 23rd

SUNDAY

Ethel Clayton in "THE CRADLE"

MÀJOR JACK ALLEN'S ANIMAL PICTURES - SCENIC PROLOGUE

TUESDAY

Buster Keaton in "The Playhouse"

WEDNESDAY

TUESDAY

"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

CONCERT ORCHESTRA

PRICES: - Matinees 25c All Seats - Evenings 25c - 40c - Loge 50c

Except Sundays and Holidays
In the sculpture we find the work less interesting; Sally Robinson shows a fine head of "Carl Ruggles"; "Big Oak" by Victor Salvatore is good. Edward Hop-
Reference is made to report of Agent Harry J. Jentzer, New York City, dated April 19, 1922, in which request is made that further information be obtained from the Naturalization Bureau, Department of Labor, in reference as to whether or not Subject has ever become a naturalized citizen of this country.

Agent called on Mr. Thomas Shoemaker, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor; Mr. Shoemaker had the files of his bureau carefully examined and did not find any record that Subject has ever declared his intention to become a citizen of this country or has he ever received any naturalization papers.

Agent then called at the office of the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, and saw Mr. Russell, who after examining the files of that bureau advised Agent that there is no record of Subject having declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

There is on file some correspondence in the Bureau of Naturalization, which shows that in October, 1916, Carlo Tresca, the Subject, was under arrest in Duluth, Minnesota, charged with murder by the State Authorities. At that time an inquiry was made by the State Authorities whether or not there was any case pending against Carlo Tresca and was advised that the Bureau of Immigration had no knowledge of any case against him.

61-13335-13
This is the only information Agent finds in either the Bureau of Naturalization or the Bureau of Immigration in reference to Subject.

Copy of this report is being forwarded to the Pittsburgh office and to the New York City office for their information only.

Closed at this office.
May 3, 1922.

Mr. F.H. Hessler,
P.O. Box 821
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TRESCH, the notorious anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
May 3, 1932.

Mr. J.P. Rooney,
Bos 455
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TRESCA, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
Mr. Lawrence Letherman,  
Box 3165  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TRESCA, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
May 2, 1922.

Mr. Walter G. Foster,
P.O. Box 451

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TUCOSA, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
May 2, 1922.

Mr. R.B. Spencer.
P.O. Box 987

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a strictly confidential source to the effect that CARLO TRESCHI, the notorious Anarchist of New York City, is an alien.

In view of his present activities, I therefore desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly prepare immediately a detailed report upon all information in your possession which would assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings against this subject?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
Mr. R.J. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York.

Dear Sir -

According to information which has been received from various informants under your direction, it has been noted that CAMDO TRISCA is an alien. I therefore desire that you prepare immediately a detailed report upon the information in your possession which could be used against TRISCA in deportation proceedings.

In view of the present activities of TRISCA, I desire to place the matter of his deportation before the Secretary of Labor at the earliest opportunity; therefore, kindly give this matter your undivided attention.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
Agent in company with Special Agent Joseph F. Hommes covered a mass meeting at LAUREL GARDEN, 457 Springfield Ave., Newark, N.J., at which place subject was scheduled to speak but did not appear.

It was proposed to approach TRESCA with a view to determining whether or not he is a naturalized citizen of the United States. This could not be accomplished however as the meeting adjourned without TRESCA appearing. It is possible most any time to locate TRESCA in 6th St., New York and if there is any doubt about his citizenship status it is respectfully suggested that an agent from the New York office approach him and ascertain whether or not he has ever been naturalized. Inasmuch as he does not frequently come to New Jersey there is no other way or source of information whereby this information can be had as requested in Bureau letter JNH dated April 21st, 1922. However, if TRESCA does appear in this district an effort will be made to interview him.

The meeting referred to above was held under the auspices of the MAY DAY COMMITTEE OF UNITED TOILERS OF AMERICA, and the only speaker who was advertised to appear was WILLIAM ROSS KNUDSON who was introduced by the chairman as a representative of the INTERNTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS. He spoke in English. The other speakers were Comrade WEISS who spoke in Lithuanian and

N.Y. Office
Comrade SIMON, who delivered a speech in Ukrainian. About 200 attended.

Investigation concluded.

W.B.B.
Reference is made to report or informant entitled as above, dated April 24th, made in reply to bureau letter JEH:H, 61-617, 4/21/22.

Accompanied by Special Agent Morris Traub of this office, Agent proceeded to the vicinity of 208 E. 12th St., and made a survey of the premises. The building referred to adjoins the store room, offices and stables of the Beake Milk Company on the west, and a combination office and dwelling on the east. West of the premises of the Beake Milk Co. there is an alley which passes thru to East 11th St. The Beake Milk Co., stables on the alley, adjoin a Livery stable on the alley also. This livery stable extends along the alley to E. 11th St. So that the Milk stable and the Livery Stable constitute an unbroken wall from 12th St., to 11th St., shutting off any rear approach to 208 E. 12th St., and facing on E. 11th St., there is a brown stone dwelling which according to informant is separated in the rear from 208 E. 12th St., by a fairly large yard.

Attention is called to the fact that this building is entirely occupied by radical organizations. It is understood that it is leased by the Workers Party.
There is also an Italian janitor employed in the building who sleeps in one of the rooms. He states that it might be possible for him to entice someone to leave the building in the evening to go to a moving picture show, but this could not be guaranteed to be a successful plan as someone might agree to go on some evening on which some one might remain at the office. Even granting that this plan might work there still remains the very important feature that in the event of a slip-up,

Examination of our confidential shows that it is not unusual for some one to be in TRESCH's office after 8 o'clock in the evening. It is the opinion of Special Agent Traub and this Agent that any such action as desired in TRESCH's private office would entail considerable risk of exposure particularly with reference to which fact should be given careful consideration before any further move is made.
The following report is submitted in consonance with instructions contained in the Bureau's communication of the second instant, initialled GFR-JR, and numbered 61-317-242, requesting detailed report of information in the possession of the Boston office which might be used as a basis on which to institute deportation proceedings against the above alleged alien anarchist.

CARLO TRESCA first came to the attention of the writer in connection with deportation proceedings brought against one RAFFAELE MANTONE, alias MAUTONE, at Boston, December 1, 1908, upon which date the aforesaid alien, MANTONE or MAUTONE, was at that time arrested under Immigration warrant No. 51924/205 and given hearing in accordance with the Acts of March 3, 1903, and February 20, 1907. The complaint against him arose out of trouble which occurred at a meeting in Fall River, Mass., on September 20, 1907, which meeting CARLO TRESCA was to address but failed to appear, and his place was taken by the aforesaid alien.

Should the Bureau deem that report to be of interest in the case of TRESCA, it may be found in file No. 51924/205 at the Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C. MANTONE or MAUTONE, on page 32 of said report, states that CARLO TRESCA was to address that
meeting but failed to appear on account of having been arrested at Philadelphia; that he knew TRESCA personally, having met him in Fall River, and that he was editor at that time of his own paper, "LA PLEBE", which he had transferred from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Pa., in which city the Postmaster refused him the use of the mails for the distribution of his paper. MANTONE, on page 42 of said report, states that "LA PLEBE" commenced publication "a year ago", that is, in 1907, and was later published under another name which he did not know.

On December 7, 1906, Mr. W. W. Sibray, then U. S. Immigration Inspector in Charge at Pittsburgh, Pa., made an investigation concerning CARLO TRESCA and his paper "LA PLEBE" in that city, and submitted the following report for use in the deportation case against MANTONE:

"Mr. George B. Billings, Commissioner of Immigration, Boston, Mass.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of December 2, 1906, No. 11791, in which you request that an investigation be had relative to certain publications of this city, also certain persons alleged to be connected therewith; and I have to submit the following report:

At the present time a paper called La Plebe is published in this city, the headquarters being at the corner of Tunnel street and Webster avenue. The editor of said paper is given as Carlo Tresca, and the publisher Helga Tresca, who is supposed to be his wife. The paper in question was formerly published in Philadelphia, but was removed to this city last August.

I visited the offices of the paper for the purpose of interviewing Carlo Tresca, but was informed by
his alleged wife, Helga, that he is now in Connecticut, Mass., where he is making collections, and procuring new subscriptions to the publication. He is expected home the last of this week, as he is defendant in a libel suit at Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, having been sued by a Catholic Priest of Connellsville, Pa., for publishing his picture in what he considers a compromising position with one of his lady parishioners, also for certain derogatory and alleged wilful mis-statements in connection therewith.

Tresca is under indictment in this county on 7 other counts, all being for libel, and I am informed that his photograph at present occupies a conspicuous place in the Rogues' Gallery.

I was informed that the subscription list of La Plebe numbered over 5000, and upon examining it I found the name of

"R. Mantone,
P. O. St. No. 6,
Fall River, Mass."

I am today in receipt of a communication from the Postmaster of this city in which he advises me in part as follows:

"Carlo Tresca asked me to have an Italian paper called "La Plebe" entered as second class matter at this office. An investigation was made into the case and on the ground that sufficient evidence of a bona fide subscription list were not presented, the privilege of entry to the second class was denied him. The office of publication was given as No. 8 Tunnel street, Pittsburgh.

"While the applicant for the admission of this paper was pending, allegations were made that the publication was of an anarchistic nature. Translations of a number of articles were made and forwarded to the Department, which decided that the charges, so far as teaching anarchy was concerned, were not well founded. There has been no other paper entered at this office by either Mr. Tresca, or any one acting for him, to the best of my knowledge."

From the above it will be seen that the publication referred to was refused the use of the mails as second class matter; the paper, however, is at present being sent through the post office as third class matter.

As to the character of La Plebe, I will state that while the postal authorities did not find anything
in the papers they examined sufficient to exclude it from the mails, yet it is regarded among the better class of Italians in this city as advocating anarchism.

The Italian Consul informed me that the editor, Carlo Tresca, is a fugitive from Justice in Italy, being now under a two years' sentence in that country for criminal libel. He says that the man is thoroughly bad, and the paper savors strongly of anarchism.

It is stated that one of the principal contributors to the paper, and the closest friend of Tresca is Ludovico Caminita, who was editor of the 'Questioni Sociale', a paper formerly published in Paterson, N.J., but recently suppressed by the Government.

In my conversation with the publisher, Belga Tresca, she strongly denied that La Plebe is anarchistic in tendency, but claims that it is socialist and a purely legitimate publication. I am informed, however, by the police, that in a recent lecture given by the renowned Emma Goldman in this city, that this publication with all its friends were present and participated in the meeting.

I enclose under separate cover three copies of "La Plebe" that you may get something of a general idea of its character.

With reference to the paper "Il Proletario", I am informed that it is also a socialist paper of the same grade as La Plebe, and is published in Philadelphia by the Socialist Federation. Carlo Tresca was its editor for one year, having been succeeded by Antonio De Bella. It appears that both Tresca and De Bella were arrested in Philadelphia on a number of serious charges, and that the cases against them have not yet been settled. This, however, will unquestionably be entirely covered by the Philadelphia office.

This report has been delayed owing to the difficulty found in procuring the information desired, but I trust that it will reach you in time to serve its intended purpose. If further information is desired from this end of the line, I shall be glad to render all the assistance in my power."

It is also understood that at that time Postoffice Inspector in Charge Cortelyou at Philadelphia, Pa., also submitted a report in reference to CARLO TRESCA and his activities in that city, which may possibly be found in the aforementioned file of the Bureau of Immigra-
The next reference to CARLO TRESCA in the files of the Boston office is in a report submitted by Agent R. W. Finch, New York City office, made January 24, 1919 (Boston file 10,011), in reference to Chinese I. W. W. activities. In this report Agent Finch submitted what purported to be a photograph of Chinese I. W. W. members taken by the Caplo Studio, 44 Bowery, New York City, in which group appeared CARLO TRESCA.

By reference to the report from the U. S. Immigration Inspector in Charge at Pittsburgh, above quoted, it will be noted that he states that one of the principal contributors to "LA PLEBE" at that time was LUDOVICO CAMINITA, who was editor of "LA QUESTIONE SOCIALE" at Paterson, New Jersey. In March, 1920, several anarchists were arrested by the New York City office of the Bureau, including LUDOVICO CAMINITA and ROBERTO ELIA. A statement taken from ROBERTO ELIA at the New York City office of the Bureau March 8, 1920 (Boston file 103/2), brought the information that he worked for a year and a half, from April, 1907, on the anarchist paper "LA QUESTIONE SOCIALE", conducted by LUDOVICO CAMINITA at Paterson, New Jersey, and subsequently went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he entered the employ of CARLO TRESCA as a compositor on "LA PLEBE". ROBERTO ELIA, who has since been deported as an alien anarchist, it appears from another report (Boston file No. 101/141), was employed as a bookkeeper for CARLO TRESCA at Pittsburgh in 1909.
Some few months after the arrest in Massachusetts of the alien anarchists, Sacco and Vanzetti, in April, 1920, a committee known as the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee was formed in this city, and many prominent agitators, including Carlo Tresca, came to its support. From time to time this office secured copies of letters passing between various radicals and Aldino Felicani, head of this committee at Boston.

In a report submitted by the writer (Boston file No. 204/20), November 19, 1920, was quoted a letter from one Giovanni Tartanella, 179 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, New York, to Felicani, in which Tartanella alleges that Ludovico Caminita is in the employ of the Department of Justice and says, "From reliable sources I have been informed that Tresca and Cuneo are travelling through Massachusetts and also Connecticut, confirming to all that Companion Caminita has passed into the camp of reaction"; continuing, "Up to the present time this is unknown to other than myself and certainly it will not be long before they all know it -- and then? -- poor Caminita!" He further writes: "I intend to call a meeting of all the old companions of Paterson and Brooklyn, inviting also Albertini, also inviting Tresca and Cuneo, to see where this news comes from."

Under date of November 23, 1920, Agent W. E. Hill, Boston office, submitted a report in which he quotes a letter from the same Tartanella to Felicani, concerning an alleged "trial" of Caminita by the anarchists, in which Tartanella states as follows:

"It is about time to finish this job. You told me that my proposed meeting could serve our enemies of
the meeting. Let us admit that the meeting might be of some assistance to our enemies. The fact remains that it is more important that we clear up things. It would be well if we could prove that Caminita is a spy. If yes, then better for us. So much gained by our action. If no, much gained for Caminita and for all of us. Therefore, I still am of the opinion to have a meeting at once of the old and well-known members. We have nothing to lose and much to gain."

In the same letter TARTANELLA asks FELICATO, "Between you and TRESCA are good relationships existing?"

On November 24, 1920, the writer submitted a report (Boston file No. 104/24) indicating that one sent a letter to CARLO TRESCA, care of "IL MARTELLO", Box 92, Station D, New York City, which CARLO TRESCA in turn forwarded to at Boston, and which read as follows:

Ruggero Sacco who wrote a letter to companion N. Sacco, believing him to be his father, has also a father whose name is Niccola Sacco, son of Luca. He is a tailor and has a shop in Boston. He was born in Tuoro, Province of Caserta. He came to America hurriedly and left in Genoa all his papers. We have proofs of him being a proved companion and deserving. I pray you in the name of TRESCA to place in the 'Notizia' the enclosed notice so as to enable him to find his father.

Thanking you in advance.

At the bottom of this letter appeared a postscript signed CARLO TRESCA, as follows: "I pray you to satisfy this"; and there was also enclosed the following notice:

"Nicola Sacco, son of Luca, born in Tuoro, Province of Caserta, tailor in Boston, Mass., or in the suburbs, is requested to send his address to his son, Ruggero of Tiran, who has arrived from Italy, 208 East 12th St., care of 'Il Martello'."
Under date of December 3, 1920, the writer submitted a report (Boston file No. 104/20), indicating that on November 27, 1920, Boston, received from CARLO TRESCA the following letter, which was translated by, and referred to in report of, Agent W. R. Palmea, New York City office, made November 30, 1920. The letter read as follows:

I am sending you a letter sent around by . It is very eloquent. I write you this letter so that you may show it to whom, from whom I expect a categorical answer. Is it true what says, or is it true that he received from the committee of Boston the charge of begging all the good ones who wish to contribute to the defense of sending not a penny to Tresca, but to send contributions directly to Boston, and then it is up to me to take whatever decision is convenient in such a case, or it is not true, and then it is up to you to provide with urgency and with honorability. Greetings.

Agent D. DiLillo, Boston office, under date of February 9, 1921 (Boston file No. 104/20), quoted a letter from the well-known anarchist, LUIGI SEROTTI, 15 Dale street, Providence, Rhode Island, to Boston, concerning a dispute between SEROTTI and FELICANI as to the activities of the former, in which letter SEROTTI says:

"The anarchist passport can be furnished to me by nobody; my actions are my passport; besides that, GALLOMANI, SCHULZINA, PACGI, TRESCA, MAZZARELLA and others can say of me more than a certain FELICANI."

Under date of May 25, 1921 (Boston file No. 104/20), Agent D. DiLillo, Boston office, quoted the following letter from
CARLO TRESCA, of New York City, to [Redacted], at Boston:

I have received Vanetti's note. I thank you. I regret very much, indeed, not having the opportunity to see you last Sunday. It is long since we have seen each other: I told Lopez that he can put me at the disposal of the Committee for about ten days. I now learn that Cuneo will go there. If my ten days could be reduced to seven I would appreciate it greatly. At present I am with my shoulders against the wall; three seizures of 'Il Martello', and, to make things worse, the seizure of the last issue of 'Guardia Rossa'. Seven or ten, it is necessary that I be notified whether I shall come or not and the localities that I must visit.

I was awaiting you to discuss the matter of the projected work to be conducted among the members of the Sons of Italy order, but I vainly awaited for you did not appear. I am now doing something with Baldo Aquiana. We will see. May I hope to receive an early reply? Regards.

In the September 3, 1921, issue of "IL MARETELLO", publication of TRESCA, under the caption of "FROM THE BASTILE", appeared the following article, which was translated by and incorporated in report of Agent W. R. Palmer, New York City office, for September 15, 1921 (Boston file No. 104/6):

"FROM THE BASTILE.

Dearest:

Contrary to the opinion and the hope held by comrades, by friends and by my very lawyers for a verdict of 'not guilty' I was pessimistic both before and during my trial.

It was the recent and bitter experience which made me predict what happened. I have been found guilty in the second trial, as I was in the first by preconcerted action.

As I am an Italian and of revolutionary propensities to be judged by twelve 100/100 American citizens, in this period pregnant with hatred and intimidation, one must be really a fool, to be blind to the inexorabilities of things and men plotting not for my perdition,
but against our ideas, and I feel proud of not having been wrong in my prediction. Nor shall I attempt to analyse in this letter the different causes of phenomena and factors which rendered unavoidable this injustice, but, if the executioner will allow me and the confinement will not wreck my suffering mental qualities, I intend to write minutely and extensively about them.

This letter is dictated by the affection and gratitude I feel for you and for all the good ones, for all who have done and will do to protect my life and my liberty; for all that my comrades did, do, and will do; and also to tell you that I, defeated but not conquered, exhort you all, from my cell of confinement, to continue the good struggle for the true liberty and the true justice. I send you my cry of encouragement. Do not feel overwhelmed if two of the soldiers fall, and learn the good qualities of our foe. Be constant, implacable, decisive and active for the good, just as our foe is for the evil.

Best regards to Elizabeth Flynn and all the comrades.

Yours for the cause,
Bartolomeo Vanzetti."

"We receive with approbation this cry of encouragement and repeat it in this fighting newspaper in order to have it spread in the fields, in the factories, in the huts, wherever there are people with callous hands, suffering, working, hoping and struggling.

You are proud, Bartolomeo, because you could not be mocked, because you showed no sign of weakness when facing the enemy, although you well knew that the efforts of the working class that feel much affection for you and for your cell-mate, Nicola Sacco, the efforts of your lawyers and the rights of truth and justice had to be defeated against the Chinese Wall of the political and race prejudice, the hatred of the bosses, which is, as you rightly assert, implacable and ferocious."

"In another letter Vanzetti writes:

Well, dear Fresco, we have been found guilty. Why, it would be a great wonder if we had been absolved. I expect nothing more than the bourgeos' justice. The American juries condemn by preconcerted action, in spite of everything. After all, they did not have the satisfaction of seeing us tremble, nor will they ever have."
"These two comrades in arms and faith are as strong as an oak, which does not bend in the wind storm. And all of us are proud of you. Sacco and Vanzetti, of you, we are flesh of our flesh, of you who have known how to hold aloft, so pure and so immaculate, the flag of the ideal, in the midst of the enemy's field, where you are kept prisoners.

And we shall go on with this work - we from this battle line, the phalanx of our comrades from the advance line of the vast field of the struggle, for the true liberty, for the true justice, but first of all, for your liberation.

This is a pledge which all of us promise to live up to with all energy."

With reference to the letters quoted above, it is desired to inform the Bureau that these were obtained from a confidential source and probably would not be available for use at a hearing before the Immigration authorities, as it would be necessary to disclose the source of the information.

In connection with the agitation spread throughout the country on behalf of the Italian anarchists SACCO and VANZETTI, CARLO TRESCA at times took an active part as a speaker at different mass meetings held for the purpose of raising funds for the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Under date of December 3, 1920, Agent W. P. Hazen, Hartford, Connecticut, office (Boston file No. 101/17), advised that on Sunday, November 2, 1919, CARLO TRESCA addressed a meeting of two or three hundred people in the Princess Theatre, Hartford, Connecticut, which meeting had been arranged by the Italian anarchist GIROLOMO GRASSO, of 150 Market street, that city.
On Sunday, February 6, 1921, CARLO TRESCA addressed a similar meeting at Congress Hall, 675 North Street, Springfield, Mass., which meeting was attended by several hundred radicals and sympathizers. In this speech it is reported that he solicited subscriptions to his paper, "IL MARTELLO", eulogized the organization of laborers in Connecticut, and spoke on the SACCO-VANZETTI case in Massachusetts.

Under date of January 30, 1922 (Boston file No. 104/20), the writer submitted a report to the effect that on January 29, 1922, CARLO TRESCA addressed a mass meeting of radicals held at the Grand Opera House, Boston, Mass. This meeting was under the auspices of the WORKERS' DEFENSE CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND, a Communist organization, and the other speakers at that meeting included JOSEPH M. COLDWELL, of Providence, Rhode Island, recently released from Atlanta penitentiary, and P. P. COSGROVE of the Communist Party of Boston.

Under date of June 14, 1921, Agent D. DiLillo, of the Boston office, submitted report showing that on May 29, 1921, CARLO TRESCA, together with FRED H. BIEDEKAPP, of New York City, and FRANK R. LOPEZ, Spanish anarchist of Boston, addressed an international protest meeting held under the auspices of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE at Malnati's Hall, Quincy, Mass., at which approximately two hundred persons were present. Report indicates that while his remarks were confined principally to the SACCO-VANZETTI case, TRESCA also stated as follows:

"We defend Sacco and Vanzetti because they are innocent, we defend them because they are two of our comrades, we defend them because they are two men. If instead of Sacco and Vanzetti two other men, who would not be two comrades, were in the same circumstances we would defend..."
them just the same, even if they were the true robbers. And you know why. Because the money they would have stolen would have been the property of nobody but the producing class. The money that the killed paymaster took from the bank to pay the workers of the Slater & Morrill shoe factory did not belong to Slater & Morrill. It was worthless paper created by the present system, and it was at the same time the work, the energy, of the workers who had sacrificed themselves in working in the factory to create that riches. So, you see, that money belongs to the workers, belongs to you, belongs to all, because it is the fruit of our work and our energies. That considered, a man who takes the money away from another person does not commit a crime, but he takes just what is coming to him."

Agent M. T. Hart, of the Boston office, in report submitted June 28, 1920 (Boston file No. 183/6) stated that on June 19, 1920, CARLO TRESCA addressed a radical meeting on Boston Common, held under the auspices of the WORKERS' DEFENSE CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND and the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. Other speakers at this meeting were: ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNU, of New York City; REV. DEHLY, of Boston, and P. P. COSGROVE, of Boston. The meeting, as reported, had references to the SALZEDO and ELIA cases in New York, the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Boston, the LAWRENCE STRIKE of 1919, and other radical matters.

With reference to the publication, "IL MARTELLO" ("The Hammer"), conducted at New York City by CARLO TRESCA, it should be stated that the Boston office has at different times secured copies of this paper and made reports thereon. It is, however, assumed that the Bureau has a complete file of the same paper and is in position to furnish necessary translations of articles therefrom.
Under date of August 1, 1921, the Boston office notified the New York City office of the Bureau (Boston file No. 199/9), to the effect that "IL MARTELLO" in its issue No. 24 for July 23, 1921, contained the following:

"We recommend to all our readers Comrade Mario Giordano, who arrived recently from Italy charged with the circulation of the daily newspaper 'L'Ordine' ('The New Order') published at Turin, Italy, which is the official organ of the Italian Communist Party. He who wishes to possess exact news of the Italian revolutionary movement in particular and of the world in general should subscribe to the newspaper, which daily publishes all the news from Moscow which is communicated directly to that newspaper 'L'Ordine', which is the sincere expression of the Italian revolutionary proletariat, is free from any connection with the Socialist Party, and contains much correspondence from New York. The simple subscription is $6. annually, the supporting subscription is $10., $3. and $5. for six months. Send communications to Mario Giordano, 200 Spring street, New York City."

In reply thereto, under date of August 3, 1921, Agent J. A. Barbers, New York City office, reported that "L'ORDINE", published at Turin, Italy, was the organ of the ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY and that Informant P-137, New York City office, advised him that on July 20, 1921, at the RAND SCHOOL, New York City, CARLO TRESCA introduced him to MARIO GIORDANO, of 200 Spring street, New York City, who had arrived in the United States May 19th previously from Italy in the interest of the circulation of the aforesaid paper.

Agent D. DiLillo, Boston office, in report made August 22, 1921, referred to an article appearing in TRESCA'S paper, "IL MARTELLO" of August 6, 1921, page 4, which reads as follows:
"Newark, N. J.--- To our thinking and hoping comrades -- it has been with great joy that we have been notified that within a few days our old CRONACA SOVVERSIVA will resume its publication at Turin (Italy). We were craving to receive that news since long ago.

In the actual moments - when the outrageous, worn-out and irresponsible politicians are shamelessly exploiting the patience of the Italian proletariat - our CRONACA SOVVERSIVA will very certainly be the necessary whip.

All those who for years supported that periodical during the time it was published here in America know that it never weakened before the snares laid and the calumnies continuously uttered against it. Its purpose was to defy the reaction with a daring spirit, and continuously to defend the oppressed and our ideals.

Our best wishes and fraternal regards to Luigi Galleani and to the whole family of the CRONACA SOVVERSIVA.

A Group of Libertarians."

In report submitted by Agent H. J. Lenon, Pittsburgh office, March 29, 1922 (Boston file No. 101/308), report is made that CARLO TRESCA, then at 208 East 12th street, New York City, had arranged meetings in the Pennsylvanian coal fields to be addressed by PEDRO ESTEVE and that TRESCA had secured the services of EMILIO CODA, an anarchist of Dillenvale, Ohio, formerly with the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston, to procure information concerning the coal strike for use by TRESCA, who was writing articles in "IL MARTELLO" concerning the same. The same report indicates that investigation made by Pittsburgh corroborated information furnished by the Boston office to the effect that CODA had been at 1148 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, during the early part of 1922.

The Boston office has no further information in its files concerning CARLO TRESCA.

CLOSED
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation.

File #9608

304 Federal Bldg.,
Cleveland, O.

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

May 5, 1922.

61-135

Dear Sir:—Attention Mr. Hoover—2

Answering your letter #61-817-242, initialed CPR.R, dated 2nd inst., for information concerning CARLO TRESCA, anarchist of New York City, I beg to advise that while this man is well known by reputation to this office, the files of the Cleveland office contain practically no information concerning him. This may be due to the fact that his activities have been confined mainly to the eastern part of the United States.

Practically the only mention made of him in the files of the Cleveland office is that he was in attendance at an I. W. W. meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, on May 2nd, 1917.

Very truly yours,

BLISS HORTON
BLISS HORTON,
Special Agent in Charge.

BL:LF
Mr. CARLO TRESCA
Italian Anarchist Activities.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 2, 1922, initialed CPR:JR requesting information in the possession of this office which could be used against Tresca in deportation proceedings, I am transmitting herewith memoranda (in duplicate) of Special Agent Charles J. Scully and George Starr with reference to the above subject.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.
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 Carlos Treasa 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 Treaso during the earlier part of this week.

Carlos Treaso, 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 512 East 154th Street, New York City. He stated that his occupation was that of editor, and said he was married. He arrived in this country some sixteen years ago on the Steamer "Tournaire" of the British line. His birth place is Semonia, Province of Aquila, Central Italy. He stated that he is not a citizen of the United States at the present time.

In 1912, Treaso 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.W. organizer. At Lawrence he associated with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Etton and Azaro Giovannetti. William D. Haywood personally led the strike.

It is needless to relate here the stories of rise.
arrested at the time, but subsequently released. It will also be recalled that as a result of this strike Etter and Giovannetti were arrested by the Massachusetts authorities for murder, being charged as accessories before the fact. Tresca'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 burn 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 Tresca transferred his activities to New York City where he and Elizabeth Curley-Flynn owned one of the most disastrous hotel workers strikes in the city.

On January 8th, 1913 he was arrested for his activities in this strike and it was at this time that the romance between Tresca 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 creating a disturbance and riot, he being the leading organizer of the waiters' union. His associates in this strike were Elizabeth Curley-Flynn, A. Frank, William E. Trutman and Arturo Giovannetti. 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.O.U. was at the head of the strike and he acting as their leader. He did succeed in bringing out 28,000 persons who, after 11 o'clock, because of his speeches, had to be dispersed.
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 men and 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, the McMillan and others, succeeded in calling a strike of silk weavers and loom men. They succeeded in pulling out some 20,000 workers.

On the 25th of February Tresca and others were arrested by the Paterson police for causing the strike. On March 18th 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 seditions utterances and unlawful assemblages.

At this point of the strike it was decided to call William J. Howard who was then in Ohio, to Paterson, which Tresca did. As soon as Howard 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 speech-making and organizing to such an extent that Paterson became the scene of a small-scaled 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
Trocco 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 Taconic, N.Y.

During the Interessen strike several deaths occurred from club 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 Trocco was called upon to speak. New York newspapers of April 30th, quoted Trocco as saying as follows:

"Fellow Workers do not forget the principle of the tellers who came from Italy—FOR BLOOD, YOU MUST TAKE THE BLOOD."

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

On December 15, 1913, the jury heard the first charge against Trocco for causing the strike, they disagreed and were discharged by the judge. At this time Trocco 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 sedition, attorney, Berkman made a statement to the effect that he had posted Trocco to be convicted, and that the only way "to throw the fear of God into the mouths of the (I.W.W.) was to assassinate Trocco's judge and the prosecuting attorney." Trocco, 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.W., New York, was sent to the District Attorney in Paterson. The letter in effect stated that the judge, prosecuting attorney and their assistants of the jury would be held strictly responsible for the conviction of Trocco. The conclusion of the letter was that...
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.

In the third charge against Tresca, that of causing a
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 Tom Mann, leader of
the I.W.W., inGreat Britain, came to the United States. He was
not in New York City by Tresca and Haywood, who after leaving him
made several speeches in the city took him over to Paterson where
he assisted in winning the strike. Mann announced his purpose
in coming to the United States was to further the international
solidarity of the working classes through the I.W.W.

The Paterson strike ended on July 2, 1913, after five
months of incessant warfare. It was a complete failure so far
as the I.W.W. was concerned. But Tresca, in explaining this,
stated that it was no fault of the I.W.W. 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.W., 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 that
the name of the paper was that he was editing in Pennsylvania.

In the event of the strike in Paterson the American
organizing the worker 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 as well lined up the idea 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 interesting paper was organized in New York City by Tresca, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Reed, Giovannetti and others. Madison Square was hired and a complete reproduction of scenes which took place in Paterson staged, including riot, 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 sick strikers in Paterson.

On October 31, 1913 Agent Stone of the Newark office furnished Mr. J. J. 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. U., issued a statement that all members of the United Mine Workers of America would be officially requested by the I. W. U. 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.
situation to further their ends. He was surrounded by such persons as Alexander Berkman, Marie Cans, Pietro Allega, Lincoln Steffens, Meddie Nelson, 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 rallies 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.W. will make as much capital as possible out of the cowardice of the authorities. We are simply going to defy them to squash us."

He further stated at the time that an International Army of Unemployed was being organized and that similar demonstrations would 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 Tresca's part in them I refer to the Police records of New York City.)

In the latter part of May, 1914, Tresca was active in New York speaking for the I.W.W. strike then being waged in Colorado. He gathered together a group of sympathizers and proceeded to Aurora, Colo., near the home of John H. Mitchell. Although refused a permit to hold a meeting there, he defied the police and made his speech. One of his defiant remarks was
In a speech at 5:00 o'clock last night (Rockefeller's estate), we will
hold our demonstrations as near the Rockefeller estate
as possible and will ram our pickets 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. W. W. strikers
in Chicago in 1916, he announced in New York that an arm of
"and" would be sent to the scene of disorders by the I. W. W. to
protect the strikers for minutes the United States troops were with-
drawn. He then addressed a meeting letter to John D. Rockefeller,
stating that he had already been 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 believed to be applicable to the working class as to the
millionaire.

Treasurer an associate also of Cown, Mason and Berg,
three New York politicians, who were blown to pieces while making
a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue during 1914. Following the
demonstration of these three men Treasner was one of the speakers at a
meeting held in their honor. Then a newspaper reporter interviewed
him, following the incident. Treasner confirmed the statement of
Alexander Berkman he was then in Denver, Colorado, that the bomb
which was sent to him was intended for John D. Rockefeller.

"I have no fault to find with him," (Crown) said
Treasner. "I believe he was justified in what he intended
to do. I believe in violence. Nothing can make me believe
any other way than Cown did." He told the reporter, who
was from the New York World, that he knew Crown personally
and that the letter when he last met him was burning for
reasons unknown. "We have no

one armed for protection of their nine-year-old child, Rosalind.

Described as "the most amiable of men."
wife was not a, put on... to do the matter of the child. The


wife was not a, put on... to do the matter of the child. The

The District Court in the State of New York.

During the trial, a former supporter of Tresca, declared that Tresca had

and the Flynn woman lived as husband and wife at 33 East 131st

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

Street, New York City.

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

prominent New York anarchists, named, interested himself in the

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

case of Carbone and Abarno, who were arrested and finally

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

convicted for planting bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Tresca was

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

active with the lawyers for those men in preparing their defense.

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

When a "scab" reporter interviewed Tresca as to the probable

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

guilt of defendants, Tresca is alleged to have said

"If these defendants are guilty I want to see them

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

convicted. I believe in violence, but only in violence

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

when it advances the cause of labor."

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

This is reported in the New York World of April 3, 1915.

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

Continuing his remarks, Tresca said:

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

"I am not an anarchist but a Syndicalist."

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

During the trial of Carbone and Abarno, Police

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

Inspector Tunney took the stand and testified that when Abarno

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

was questioned subsequent to his apprehension, he told Mr. Tunney:

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

"He wanted to blow up the banks to get some capitalist

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

money and that he got the idea of planting bombs while

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

attending anarchists meetings and hearing fellows like

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

Tresca said:

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

"It was also brought out during the trial that Tresca

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

made several addresses before the Italian anarchists groups in

Tresca was found guilty of the charge of conspiracy.

New York at their sisters meetings previous to the explosions.
In September, 1916, Treasa and the Flynn woman attempted to take an active part in the strike at the Standard Oil Plant in Barona, 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.

In November, 1916, both Treasa and Elizabeth Curley Flynn returned to Peterson and succeeded in again calling a strike of all workers. However, they were forcibly removed from the town by the police authorities immediately upon their arrival, and made no attempt to return.

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

Despite the fact that she was forcibly removed from Peterson, N.Y., in September, 1916, Treasa in company with Leonard Abbott, Thomas Plue of the American Federation of Labor, Lincoln Steffens, and Elizabeth Curley 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."

Also in 1916 Treasa was active in New York City for the defense of Joseph Hillstrom, under sentence for murder in Utah. She spoke at meetings in Hillstrom's behalf in New York, and at the time Elizabeth Curley Flynn went to Utah to actively take up the defense of this man.
speaking of "Uncle" Joe Hill. As he was numbered by 10,000 patriotic
Indians, the charge that Socialists and Reds were trying to
prevent American recruits from returning to fight in the
war. Representatives in the Italian colony there stated to
me that trouble was still the trouble started with Trezca arriving
in Philadelphia, and after he had made several of his violent
speeches. In two cases, however, that Trezca and others offered
the government the bill on the U. "Uncle Joe," for Italy during
July, 1918, wasn't able to remain in this country.

In 1918 he was active in the defense of Schmidt
and Dylon, working in connection with Nekruss's Eweitt case in
Joe Hill's case.

The above statement of association which Trezca
made during an interview in Italy, in one of the Italian Cal-leaf
Group, and the member of the New York division, recently
departed, is revealed in a copy of a personal correspondence addressed
by Trezca to Cal-leaf. These letters were seized on Cal-leaf's
premises in 1926 when he was arrested by agents of the Department
of Justice on Oct. 5, 1925, and was sent in the envelope of
"Uncle Joe," 17 Third Avenue, New York. City, marked "Personal
and Attached Address to Joseph Cal-leaf, Box 673 Lynn, Mass."

It reads:

"My dear Mr. Hill:

The facts, I believe, are well known to you. It

depends on a police plot that depends on the police plot that
formed with the consent of the American government of

the S. S. Cal-leaf, in which we intended to invite the participation of

all the papers of our side. We must issue an appeal for the

necessary funds for the defense of the trial. I wish the members of the

committee engaged in the defense of the trial. I wish to say in the name of

the committee engaged in the defense of the trial. I wish to say

The facts, I believe, are well known to you. It
depends on a police plot that depends on the police plot that
formed with the consent of the American government of

The facts, I believe, are well known to you. It
depends on a police plot that depends on the police plot that
formed with the consent of the American government of

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depends on a police plot that depends on the police plot that
formed with the consent of the American government of

The facts, I believe, are well known to you. It
depends on a police plot that depends on the police plot that
formed with the consent of the American government of

The facts, I believe, are well known to you. It
depend...
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENNAN

May 6, 1922.

Re: Carlo Tresca, Italian Anarchist Activities.

Referring to Bureau letter dated May 2nd, initialed CFR and numbered 61-817-242, requesting a detailed report upon the information in our possession concerning Carlo Tresca, that could be used in deportation proceedings, there is attached here-to a copy of a report made by Agent Davis covering the information contained in the files of this office up to May 7, 1920.

During the past two years Tresca's activities have been confined principally to various committees formed for the defense of radicals who have been charged with violating federal and state laws. He has also been engaged in conducting the affairs of the Italian publication known as "Il Martello."

It is a known fact that Tresca, while he has been associated with prominent Anarchists, nevertheless, has claimed on at least one occasion that he is not an Anarchist. Quite to the contrary is a report submitted by informant for May 1, 1922, in which it is set forth that Tresca at a meeting held at Tammany Hall, this city, stated that this was his twenty-fifth anniversary in the Anarchist movement and that he had been awaiting the day of the revolution which is to come soon.

It is also to be noted that in the report submitted by Agent Lonetee of the Cincinnati office of Bureau for March 11,
I have, he sets forth that Tresoa, at Cincinnati, had advised that he had known Tresoa for fifteen years and that he (Tresoa) was an Anarchist.

It has been reported to this office from time to time that Tresoa's principal means of livelihood is through commissions received on moneys collected for the defense of so-called political prisoners. He is said to be still residing at 511 S. 15th St., in an apartment also occupied by Elizabeth Surley Flynn and her sister.

Tresoa is not looked upon as being of the type of Anarchist who might be termed a terrorist. He is continually under suspicion by various Anarchistic groups and, but for the fact that he is editor of a paper with a fairly good circulation, it is doubtful whether the Anarchists would recognize him.

Charles R. Criley
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Special Agent.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FREEMAN

RE: CARLO TRESCA

Tresca has been actively engaged in the Sacco Vanzetti Defense work. He is quoted by our Confidential Informant as saying in the presence of several radicals:

"Don't you men worry, we will get these men out of jail in spite of the authorities, who are trying to murder them."

He has been active in getting out propaganda for this work and also in holding meetings for the same purpose. Recently he has been very busy with Fred Moore, the attorney, trying to locate witnesses for the case. It is understood through Confidential Informant that they expect to produce witnesses to offset the evidence already introduced.

He has also participated in various labor troubles speaking at meetings where strikers were in attendance. On May 7, he addressed a meeting of the striking suit case and bag makers of the Fancy Leather goods Industry at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St. New York City. Confidential Informant reports as follows: "Tresca spoke in Italian and urged the members to stick to the strike because they were bound to win, and to rely on their officials to get the best conditions possible for them. He cited a number of cases when strikes had been successful, due to the united front of the workers, and he urged them to stand pat also, and not give away one inch."

He was invited to speak at the Textile Strike in
Rhode Island, but that he had been barred by both the Police and the Union but he said that would not stop him from going there if the strikers wanted him he would go there regardless of whether the Police or Union wanted him. According to our information Tresca went to Providence to speak. He returned to New York on April 2nd and remarked that he had "a lot of success up there".

Tresca has also been giving some attention to the Coal Strike. On March 23rd, 1922, in the he stated that he did not think that the strikers would ever give in under the conditions which the bosses are trying to impose upon them. He also said that he had some good dope on the miners situation which he is going to publish in the "Il Martello". This same informant reports that Tresca made the arrangements for Pedro Estava's work in the coal fields in and around Scranton. In the early part of April he published an article on the coal strike in the "Il Martello", and he is quoted by Informant as saying: "I am trying to show the miners through the paper that they are treated like a lot of animals and therefore should rebel against such conditions and if I can help them to open their eyes to the true state of affairs I am going to do so."

In January Tresca was seeking a suitable location for a store and in answer to a question as to why he did not rent a regular store, he said that it was too risky - he would be raided time and again, therefore he was forced to keep his store on the upper floor of a building. In the course of a discussion Tresca was not asked why he did write an article against the President in his paper
and he replied that he would not write an article against the
President because he did not think it advisable just at this
time to become antagonistic to this Administration because it
has granted him a lot of concessions. He said the road was
hard enough to travel without making it harder.

Commenting on his paper "IL Martello" he said that he had
been asked by a few people whether or not his paper was an anarchist
paper and, according to he answered by saying that
if he declared himself that his paper as an anarchist paper, the
Postoffice authorities would bar it immediately from the mails, and
then he would also get into serious trouble because they would come
after him and try to jail him so, instead of declaring that it was
an anarchist paper he says that it is his paper and does not say
what it is. That is the reason why he has kept himself out of
trouble so long and if he can help it he is going to keep himself
out for a long while, because he can do better work outside than
he can in jail.

Speaking to and others regarding the article
about him which appeared in the "Greenwich Villager" Tresca said
that the part where it states that in Italy he took a ten year
banishment instead of a two year prison term, is wrong. He was sen-
tenced to a two year term in prison but instead of doing the two
years he left Italy, becoming a fugitive from Justice. After ten, he
can return to Italy because the law dismisses the penalty after that
period. Tresca said further that he had been lucky in this
country in not doing any time in prison after having been arrested so many times, and this fact makes him bolder and willing to take more chances than others.

Respectfully submitted,

George J. Starr,
Special Agent.
A subsequent letter is dated September 15, 1917, in an envelope bearing return address of "L'Avenire", 226 Lafayette St., New York City. It is addressed to Rafele Schiavina, Galleoni's lieutenant, who was also deported. Its contents indicate the close friendship which Tresca maintained with the Galleoni group:

"Dear Schiavina:

I thank you very much for the news which you gave me and which I desired so much. I am very sorry to have 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 visit by my brother Tello? Already the outcome of the trial is to be seen. We have never been through an epoch so dark as this. I am kept under surveillance continually. I expect to be arrested (in the sense of being arrested) momentarily, either by the Department of Justice of Washington which has many enemies of the "L'Avenire" translated or conspirator together with Myhood 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 Schiavina,

I received 110 obtained from the picnic at Stonington and 40.35 as initiation contributions at Springfield. Thank you. If it does not disturb you write me and give me news of Galleoni. When will his trial be held. Greetings.

Carlo Tresca."

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

1916. while Tresca was in Minnesota during 1916, John War, a striker in the iron ore district, was shot and killed. Here is our files copy of the Duluth News "Tribune", for June 27, 1916, giving an account of the funeral procession with, that the grave Tresca was called upon for a
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 a speech made by Tresca on Nov. 20th, 1913 during the iron ore strike in Minnesota. Special attention at the time was paid to an altered definition of the word by Tresca, and his description of the mines and mining property. This speech and the newspaper letter printed above were investigated for use in Chicago when Tresca was to take the stand in the I.W.W. case. Only ultimate one is known to the writer. The report was rendered.

"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 strikes when they had planted the red flag on the mining properties. 'I call these struggles 'non la striscia comin la stella su la stragia, ma la bandiera rossa del risarcimento' (not the flag with the stars and stripes, but the red flag of our redemption). He closed the speech saying that then they have won this strike and got back to work they should save the money and instruct their children to save their money to participate with which to take the mining properties in war with the suffia's and dirty bosses, and give this property back to humanity to whom they belong. Yes, he cannot take them away and cut the heads off the bosses. He can not fight your rights."

In July of 1914, while Tresca was editing the "I" "Vendita" in New York, he was indicted in the State of Minnesota in the first degree. Others ----"
Simbirsk, Russia, during the iron ore strike of 1913. 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 made a post office. A proclamation was circulated throughout Italy stating that the American millionaires were attempting to make Treaso their victim. His case was finally brought to the attention of Deputy Carcetti, a Socialist member of Congress from Milan, Italy. He led a formal protest with the foreign minister of Italy, pointing Treaso to be accused of libel. Carcetti's idea was to have representations made in Treaso's behalf in this country by the Italian ambassador. Treaso was finally acquitted of the charges in November, 1917, and upon his return to New York was greeted in a large demonstration at Washington, D.C., attended by the son of Treaso and friend. It was at this meeting that the former librarian, William Chaffe, kissed Treaso upon his upper case on the stage.

Charme and Chaffe again appeared on the same platform on April 7, 1917, under the auspices of the Russian Government.

Union, in a short time, were they both eager in behalf of the Russian cause to unite at this point for Russia.

Truesdale, N.Y., March 11, 1917

T. E. TREASO

12 South Street

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Treaso, from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m., spoke against

President, followed by a letter from the protest capitalists

and the issue of the New York Times, the New York Journal

and the New York World.

The latter is a rare document, and I am sure that it will

be a fine addition to your collection. In addition, I am sure

by saying that Mr. A. J.

has written a letter, indicating, in his letter, that

he has received a letter from Mr. A. J. Truesdale, N.Y.
There is no time to lose. We have got to revolt against these who will not teach, that the time has come when we must not rest. I cannot say now, but in a few months I shall tell you all that I must now be to get ready.

The mills will be full of workers and German Jews and the time will come. There were between three and four hundred people in the hall.

I, as the President of the U.S. have got to protect the capitalists and put this country into a state we must stop it. We are the majority and the capitalists want this country to go to war for the sake of getting more money. Then if you are satisfied with that, I will not move from this place and all I will give you liberty but then you will see that I shall not do any more for you.

Following this, another report is furnished of a meeting on March 25, 1877, in Clinton, N.Y., as follows:

The meeting in the hall was held at 11 A.M., with the speaker being George Washington. The speaker started by saying that the workers of America are the owners of the capital. He opened the floor by asking them and all those in favor of striking out letters and giving them the right to vote, if they are the owners of the letter, they should be ready to revolt against the owners of the mills. He opened the floor by asking them if they were ready to revolt against the capitalists who are ready to revolt against the workers. He opened the floor by asking them if they were ready to revolt against the capitalists who are ready to revolt against the workers. He opened the floor by asking them if they were ready to revolt against the capitalists who are ready to revolt against the workers.
May 7, 1920.

The last but not the least urgent and pressing are the places where they have been. Everywhere humanity has realized conditions to escape for which there have been lost and are still losing in bravery, but we have got to have no fear; this is not the time that it could come to get united and fight for our liberty and be free. We are sure that the world is ours and with us united, together and courage to make us victorious.

In another letter, a part of 1917, Pecora, Flynn, and Kowalski had been arrested in the custody in New York City in connection with.... In Chicago, it is known that both Flynn and Kowalski have been and were known out of the federal court. It is now known publicly that a number of double-crossing persons in connection with the organization who were sent to the ten rooms of a room in Chicago. They were all removed to other r

...bail. Cincinnati, Ohio

The story is this: Fr. Frank was in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, at the time. He had been there to help the police in the case of a man who had been found guilty of murdering an Italian woman and a young Italian girl. That he is an anarchist, I do not know. The girl had been exposed to the news, and in a moment of exaltation, she rushed into the street and exulted in the fact that she was an anarchist. The girl was taken outside the city, and to that day we no longer knew her whereabouts. Fr. Frank could be arrested and is still in prison.

The case was in the courts of the State of New York several years back, and I am not sure, at the Civil War, in New York City, concerning the case of a Briton who was under arrest during the war. In substance, these facts were confirmed by the

...other facts. Truth was done in it.
Italy's problem to spread the country. Several of these "dramas" are attended. Of course they proved to be nothing more than the usual propaganda affairs. Teresa's arrest, as pointed out, will be incorporated herein.

To his advantage, one of his street, Paterson, N. J.,

(all addresses must be in 65 East Main St., New York, and under the name of "M. Albert Club", mail address:

Ahern, 65 East Main St., Paterson, N. J.,

which was during 1917. The benefit of these bloodthirsty acts of some dictators, unfortu-

nately it is normal procedure in connection with the Italian

president "M. Albert" and of interest and with the gallant

beneficiary,


also the fact of the arrest of "M.

Hitler," he was then in town dating the stenographers' note

of this event. A letter was written at the request of

secretary and that it was to be used, and, nevertheless it

other local official to the effect that the error existed. It was known in every part of

acknowledgment must be subsequent to this even.

served, and of the facts to me in writing, with a letter of explanation. Although with definite advi-

this period the discussion of Germany in the conference of

sional note.

attorney. Among the...
MAY 6, 1922.

SPOONER
STANDARD LIFE & BLDG.
PITTSBURGH

US SENT EN'TO TESSCA NOW IN PITTSBURGH. SECURE IF POSSIBLE QUICKER REPORT UPON HIS ACTIVITIES FROM FORMER CONFIDENTIAL IMPORTANT. STOP TWO.

BURNS.
May 20, 1922.

Mr. Walter C. Foster,
Box 451,

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a report of Agent McDevitt for the 15th instant concerning CARLO TRESCHI, FRANK SARACHIK and GUIDO INNASALUTI.

As I am extremely concerned at the present time for the purpose of instituting deportation proceedings, if sufficient evidence can be secured, I desire that you obtain a detailed report upon his speech at Hershey, Pa., as reported by Agent Roberty.

If, during Tresca's speech at Hershey, Pa., he made any statements which would come within the purview of the deportation statutes, affidavits covering these statements should be secured and forwarded to this office immediately.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Name]
Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 2, 1922, initialed GFR:JL, File 61-817-242, stating it is more than likely that TRESCA, the notorious New York anarchist is an alien, and that the Bureau is desirous of obtaining any information that might assist the Government in instituting deportation proceedings.

I have to report as follows: That I would respectfully refer the Bureau to my report of June 8, 1920, entitled "CARLO TRESKA - ITALIAN ANARCHIST - ITALIAN WORKERS UNION." This report shows that TRESKA admits being a "direct action anarchist." Of course, this report as you know was made by Confidential Informant [ ], who is no longer in our employ; also to report of former Special Agent Louis Lippman of this office dated 10/29/21, entitled "SACCO & VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE," which tells of TRESKA being a speaker at a meeting held here in Philadelphia, in which TRESKA criticised the courts of Massachusetts for their handling of the Sacco & Vanzezetti Case.

This is about all the information of any value that we have in our files, although TRESKA has made his appearance in Philadelphia on several occasions.

61-1335-26
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 12, 1922.

SIR,

Washington, D.C.

Two stop Brennan advises Tresca left New York for Philadelphia Tuesday night stop will return Phila-
delphia Sunday stop Informants have not seen him in this
district.

Spencer.

10:23 AM
10:27 CP
10:32 AM
Decoded 10:40 AM.

\[\text{[Signature]}\] 12/11/23

\(\text{[Stamp]}\) 6/1355

\(\text{[Stamp]}\) MAY 13 1922

\(\text{[Stamp]}\) 61-1335-27

\(\text{[Stamp]}\) MAY 15 1922
Late on Saturday Afternoon, May 13th, a coded telegram was received from Agent in Charge BRENNAN, New York, stating that CARLO TRESCA noted New York Anarchist was leaving late at night for Hershey Station, Penna., evidently for the purpose of disposing of radical literature and that he was expected to return to New York on Monday.

Hershey, Penna., is about 16 miles from Harrisburg, Penna., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

It appears that TRESCA held a meeting on the farm of the above Italian SARACHINI, which is about two miles from Swatara Station on the P & R. R.R. TRESCA was on a soap box making a speech. There were about one hundred Italians at the meeting and the only thing that our Informant heard TRESCA say that was against the Government was that the Government was rotten and that the members at Washington were a bunch of thieves.

Hershey, Penna., is a town owned by HERSHEY'S - the big chocolate manufacturers and there is an Italian Chief of Police there who did not appear able to get very much information from the Italians in the town. However, we have located an Italian in the town whom we feel sure can give us some information later concerning
what TRESCA talked about and this Italian states that TRESCA comes to that town every year and that he has among the Italian element a following of about one hundred.

During the course of the investigation, it also developed that the above named TRUBALUTI a Grocer at Swatara was an active radical and that he has had his truck painted RED to indicate his radical feelings. SAVICHINI is an alien.

CONTINUED:
May 9th. Today I left my residence at 6 A. M. and proceeded to Forsythe Street, New York City, but failed to meet with any members of the group.

I next visited the office of Carlo Tresca, and there found several persons, whose identity is unknown to me. One of these men was answering correspondence from various cities and the others, like myself, were visitors. The man who was engaged in writing held a conversation with Tresca concerning an article which the latter had written about Caminita, in which Caminita was called a spy and a tool of the Department of Justice. Tresca said that Caminita is guilty but that he knows enough to keep quiet, and that if that he had said about Caminita was not true the latter would have shot him as soon as he was released from jail.

Tresca said that he had received several letters from Anarchists throughout the country, demanding information concerning missing members of the Anarchist Group. Tresca stated he was going to publish an article and explain something concerning this subject, whereupon the man who was engaged in writing told Tresca that he was crazy and that he was not going to publish anything of the kind, adding that if he, Tresca, did this the whereabouts of the Anarchists would become known to persons outside of the movement. Tresca then remarked that no
was going to Philadelphia tonight to address a meeting and that he was going to bring some red literature with him.

May 10th. Today I again visited Tresca's office on several occasions, and was advised that Tresca was still in Philadelphia but was expected to return Thursday afternoon.

May 11th. Today I called at Tresca's office and found that he had returned from Philadelphia. He told me that the Police of that city had stopped the meeting which he was to address, but that he expects to go there again on Sunday, as the comrades there are preparing for a gathering.
Instructions received from R. E. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

Pittsburgh, Pa. May 15, 1923

May 8-10.

John C. Rider

Status of Citizenship

CARLO TRESCA

Facts Developed

At Pittsburgh, Butler and Charlestown, Pa.


The files of this office also contain correspondence and reports relative to subject, dating back to report of Agent McClure, of this office, for February 20th, 1919.

Report of Agent Jentzer, above referred to, sets forth that subject had a wife residing in Pittsburgh in 1916, at which time said wife had filed a libel in divorce, which was not granted.

The following data was taken from the records of the Prothonotary's office, Allegheny County, Pa.:--

July term, 1915, Rocket "3", Page 323, Case #1325.
Libellant - Maria Tresca (nee Guerra), by her Attorney,
Jacob Byrditz.
Respondent - Carlo Tresca.
Libel in divorce, (desertion and non-support), filed
in open Court May 20th, 1915.
Case continued from time to time until January 13th, 1916,
when the Court appointed Morris Feldstein, Master.
Master's report filed February 9th, 1916 -- Decree refused,
Prov. 14th, 1916.

Agent carefully examined the testimony, which was rendered
before the Master in this proceeding, and the following excerpt
was submitted.

Reference:
COMITES OF THIS REPORT TO:

New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Washington D.C.
John C. Rider, May 15th, 1922

Married to subject April 8th, 1904, at Sulmona, Italy. Subsequently and about three months later subject, respondent, left Italy for the United States and later on libellant arrived in New York, May 11th, 1905.

Mrs. Tresca and subject resided in New York for several months, then proceeded to Philadelphia and remained for about three years, no specific addresses given in either instance.

Later on, and about 1909, Mrs. Tresca and subject removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and remained until the early part of 1913, first residing on Webster Avenue, no specific address, and for a later period, and about two and one-half years, at 304 Robinson Street with one Mrs. Jane Harrison.

During the residency of Tresca at Pittsburgh, he edited a publication entitled "VANDERS", published at 38 Tunnell Street, Pittsburgh.

From the records, thus far examined, it is ascertained that subject during the latter part of 1911, or early part of 1912, was committed to the Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, although the charge upon which committed is not shown.

In Mrs. Tresca's libel for divorce she states that while residing at New Kensington, Pa., March 8th, 1913, subject deserted herself and one child.

The writ, which was executed in the divorce proceedings, could not be served upon the subject by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, who returned the same endorsed, "N.E.I."
The Court's ground on refusing to grant a decree in this case was founded upon a technicality, to wit, that the petition, filed May 22nd, 1913, was premature due to the fact that MRS. TRESKA had placed the date of her desertion March 9th, 1913.

The records of the Chief Examiner of Naturalization for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and for the period from 1902 to date, does not reveal the name of subject.

Agent examined the records of the Clerk of Courts, Allegheny County, case - Commonwealth vs Carlo Treska, and found that there was a record of the above referred to case in the District Attorney's office, Vol. II, page 12, and the Clerk of Courts office, case 148, September Term 1910, in which subject is charged with criminal libel, prosecutor REV. VINCENT CARINARO, 408 Spring Street, Butler, Pa.

Case went to trial October 26th, 1910 and the defendant was found guilty as indicted. Defendant was represented in this case by RALPH O. DAVIS, Attorney-at-Law, present address Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A new trial was denied in this case and Appeal taken to Superior Court, Pennsylvania, and referred to as case No.99, April Term, 1911. The lower Court was reversed and the case re-tried in the Court of Common Pleas, June 8th, 1911. Defendant was found guilty as indicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $300.00 and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a period of nine months.

In the trial of this case TRESKA was denied the right of testifying, due to the fact that the objection was made by the Prose-
cutting Attorney to the effect that TRESCA did not believe in the existence of a God, who might punish him if false testimony was rendered, and in the objection raised by Prosecuting Attorney the Court sustained the objection; due to this fact the Superior Court held that TRESCA should have been permitted to testify and the case was sent back for re-trial.

No transcript of the second trial is on record and RAULPH C. DAVIS, Counselor for TRESCA, states that he has no recollection of any inquiry having been made by the Court, or HE.DAVIS himself relative to the status of TRESCA’S citizenship.

Note: Attorney Davis was interviewed by Agent in Charge Spencer, of this office, who has a favorable acquaintance with Davis and who referred to TRESCA as one of the few clients he had represented and retained a vivid recollection of their peculiarities. Davis gave the impression that TRESCA evidenced considerable radicalism in their interviews, as between counsel and client.

Agent interviewed REV.VINCENT MARIANO, 405 Spring Street, Butler, Pa., who was the complainant in the criminal libel suit referred to and was positively advised that TRESCA, at the time of his trial in 1911, was not a citizen of the United States. This inference he based upon some investigation that had been made; furthermore that TRESCA, a nonbeliever in God and with adverse ideas as to the form of Government of the United States, and it was generally known that those conditions existed, could not have been consistently considered an applicant for citizenship.
MARINARO stated that since 1911 he has heard very little in regard to TRUSCA, although from information received it would appear that TRUSCA had been active at Beaver Falls, Charleroi, Homer City and Black Lick, Pa., in socialistic activities.

Agent interviewed REV. CARMO FALCONI, 601 Main Street, Sharpsburg, Pa., who stated that he has been acquainted with subject covering period from 1905 to 1911; that from investigation he made at the time of the criminal libel suit, heretofore mentioned, he is of the opinion that subject was not a citizen.

In the investigation made by FALCONI it was found that subject had a criminal record in the County of Philadelphia, Pa., and it was his recollection that subject had workhouse records in said county.

FALCONI stated that, inasmuch as subject is a disbeliever in God and does not approve of the form of Government of the United States, it would be inconsistent to consider subject an applicant for citizenship. FALCONI referred to subject as being, not a socialist, but a terrorist and one who had threatened FALCONI with personal violence and the destruction of his church while at Charleroi, during the years of 1905-07.

It is the consensus of opinion of all parties Agent has interviewed that subject when active at Pittsburgh, and during his residency here, was approximately 30 to 33 years, therefore, it would appear that subject, at the registration period September 16th, 1918, would have been about 10 years of age.

Referring to Bureau letter of April 24th, 1922, requesting that

endeavors be made, through confidential informants, to obtain specific information relative to subject's citizenship status, it was believed that subject would be in Pittsburgh when he might be approached discreetly, by one of several confidential informants, for the purpose of developing the requested information. However, none of the confidential informants, as have been consulted on this matter, have been able to definitely state that TRESCH has been in this district of late.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

It is suggested that the Washington D.C. Office make an appropriate investigation of the Draft records for the registration of September 15th, 1918, if such records can be inquired into without having first ascertained the resident address of registrant.

It is suggested that the Philadelphia Office examine the criminal records of that county for the period of several years prior to 1911, when it is alleged that subject served several sentences in the workhouse.

The New York Office is requested that this office be kept advised as to the next visit of subject to this district, at which time endeavors will be made to develop the requested information.

Investigation continued.
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

May 16, 1923.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Refer to Mr. Ruch.

RE: CARLO TRESCA,
Inquiry into Citizenship

Referring to preceding reports in this connection, I am in receipt of reliable confidential information that it does not appear in the records of St. Louis County, Minn., whether TRESCA is an alien or not. At the time of the Mncaba Range Strike in 1916 TRESCA was placed under arrest and placed in jail for a while but later released with several other leaders, on the promise that they would leave the State.

I assume that for reasons of your own, you do not care to have subject interrogated directly as to his citizenship. This would seem to be the most direct way of getting at the facts, but this action may be contrary to your policy at this stage of the investigation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. B. Spencer,
Special Agent in Charge

MAY 20 1923
Reference is made to report of Agent John J. Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1922, in which request is made under the heading of "Undelivered Mail" that the Washington office investigate the draft records of the War Department, in this city, with a view to ascertaining further details in connection with subject's citizenship.

Agent respectfully advises that there is no way to determine from the draft records of the War Department the status of any registrant without first having obtained the location of Local Draft Board in which party resided to register. Agent is advised that on account of the great number of men who registered, which runs into the millions, that there has never been arranged any alphabetical order of the names by which draft references could be made to any particular person.

Agent's own information in reference to Carlo Frasca, the subject, obtained from previous investigations in connection with anarchist activities, is that he was a resident of New York City, for the past three or four years, and that it could be determined at what place he was a resident during the time of the selective draft, Agent could then determine exact record. This information from the draft records the portion concerning subject as shown by his registration papers.

Agent's own report made in this case at Washington, D.C., April 28, 1922, information is furnished that the records of the bureau...
of Naturalization, Department of Labor, show that subject has never become a naturalized citizen. This would seem, however, to be conclusive proof that subject had never become naturalized.

Agent, however, in order to be sure in this matter called again, today, at the Department of Labor and interviewed Mr. Weinberger, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Naturalization, asking him the method of keeping files and indexes in his bureau, and was informed by Mr. Weinberger that the bureau was established in 1906 and up to 1912 applications for citizenship papers were filed in alphabetical order. After that time the method was changed and application papers were filed by courts and that there is 2500 of these courts in the United States, each court having applications for citizenship filed in alphabetical order. It will be seen from this that in order to be absolutely certain from the records of this bureau as to whether or not subject has applied for or become a citizen that the records of each one of these courts be examined.

Agent is advised by Mr. Weinberger that a residence of one year must be established before foreigners can apply to any one of these courts for citizenship. This being the case, Agent respectfully suggests that if it is possible to establish the places at which Carlo Frasca had lived for at least one year and have the records of this court examined, it would eliminate the use of investigating other records, or if upon the determination of the places at which he has resided, this office could be advised and then examine the files as shown in the Bureau of Naturalization, here.

Agent is advised that J. Horton Sturgis is the National
Naturalization Examiner for greater New York City and that he has the records, arranged in alphabetical order, of applicants for citizenship.

In talking over this matter with Mr. Shoemaker, First Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, he volunteered the information that in Deportation Proceedings in which the defendant pleads citizenship as a defense, that the burden of proof of the same was upon the defense and that persons committing acts by which aliens are made liable for deportation may be proceeded against by the Government when the defendant would naturally prove his naturalization if that were his status. Agent only quotes this as the view of an official of the Government, having charge of matters of this kind and which was in reply to Agent's inquiry as to what method to pursue in order to ascertain positively from the Department of Labor records whether or not any particular person had declared his intention to become a citizen or been granted a Naturalization paper. Agent from his recent investigation in this case feels very sure that there is no way to determine positively from the Department of Labor as the records now stand whether or not Carlo Fresca has ever become a naturalized citizen.

Copy of this report is forwarded to the Pittsburgh office for information only.

Copy of this report is forwarded to the New York office for investigation.

Awaiting instructions.
At Detroit, Michigan.

Reference is made to Bureau Letter, 61-817-242, May 2, 1922, initialed GPR, concerning Carlo Tresca, the notorious anarchist of New York City.

An examination of the files of this office and of the records of the Detroit Police Department, failed to disclose that a person by this or any similar name had ever been arrested or held for investigation.

This name is totally unknown to the Agents of this office, and confidential informants connected with radical circles, report that they have been unable to obtain any information concerning this individual.

In connection with this matter I interviewed Lieutenant Fred Clark of the Radical Squad of Detroit Police Department, and he stated, that in the summer of 1919, he took into custody upon the request of the New York Police Department, an alien, Carl Pavio or Carl Parco, an author of an anarchist publication. However, he was unable to give a description of this man, and the only detail that he could recall concerning the individual arrested, was that he was a Finn.
In an effort to get a better description of the man mentioned by Clark, I searched the records of the Detroit Police Department again, but was unable to find the name of Parvio or Parco.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 24, 1922

Mr. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. CARLO TENUCA
(CRIMINAL RECORD)

Dear Sir:

Referring to report of Special Agent John C.
Rider of the Pittsburgh, Pa. office dated May 16, 1922
entitled: CARLO TENUCA- STATUS OF CITIZENSHIP,- which
requests all information concerning the record of
subject while in Philadelphia. I wish to state that
TENUCA'S radical activities in Philadelphia have never
seemed to be very high. He recently forwarded all the
information as to his activities in Philadelphia to Wash-
ington at the request of the Bureau. However, answer-
ing Agent Rider's report, would state that CARLO TENUCA
was arrested on February 16th 1909 in Philadelphia, Pa.,
charged with assault and Battery.- Aggravated Assault
and Battery to ravish and Rape- Adultery. On April 16th
1909, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months
in the Philadelphia County Prison by Judge P. A.
Gray, the name and address of the complainant being:
Marietta Pintone, 1116 Hilsworth Street, Philadelphia,
Pa. Subject was arrested by Officer Krentz of the
Reserve Guard. No photograph was taken of him at that
time.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

CALDER G. FOSTER,
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

PITTSBURGH, PA., OFFICE.
Reference is made to the Director's letter dated May 2, 1922, initialed GFR.JR, 61-917-242, wherein it is requested that this office furnish information on file concerning subject, as to whether or not he is an alien.

According to information on hand at the Chicago Bureau Office, the following is a brief of evidence, which was prepared at the time of the Chicago Trial of the I.W.W., at which time subject was indicted with many others, but for some reason was not tried in Chicago.

CARLO TRESCA was born in Italy, Abruzzo, 1879.
1900 editor in Salorno (native town) of "Il Gaeme", a revolutionary Socialist paper. Edited this paper for four years, struggling successfully against local political graft. Many times persecuted and imprisoned.
Organizer of "Agricultural Workers' Union."
1903 elected Secretary of the Syndicate of Firemen and Railroad Engineers, the largest labor organization in Italy.
June, 1904, assisted in the capacity of Secretary at the convention of Railroad Workers held at Milano.
Driven from Italy because of eighteen months' sentence (penal servitude) for political agitation. Left Italy by way of Switzerland; for 10 years exile.
August, 1914, arrived in America.
Organizer of Italian Socialist Federation and Editor of "Il Proletario." In three years built up federation from six to ninety-one branches and revived "Il Proletario."
Served three months jail in a spirited newspaper campaign against corruption of the Italian Consulate in America.
1907, spent five months as editor of "La Voce del Popolo", daily paper published in Philadelphia.
Then edited "La Plebe" with a preeminent anti-clerical character, made great struggle with Catholic Church and representatives of the Italian Government, ending with nine
months in jail and the suppression of "La Plebe" by the post office authorities.

1909, published "L'Avenue" (Transferred from Pittsburgh to New York, 1913)

While in Pittsburgh, was assaulted and throat slashed by an attempt at assassination by a hired thug of the Italian Government.

1910 to 1916 active in the I.W.W. agitation, taking part in the Lawrence strike.

Arrested there and released through the action of the crowd.

Never re-arrested.

Active in Little Falls strike, the Warrior's strike in New York City.

Arrested charged with inciting to riot.

Active in Paterson strike, 1913.

Arrested innumerable times; acquitted by jury.

Also active with Italian strikers of West Moreland, Pa., and Calumet, Mich.

Has conducted aggressive anti-militarist campaign since war started.

Was on return from Western Lecture trip when called to Mesaba Range by strikers.

From the evidence gathered against subject, at the time of the I.W.W. trial, the following witnesses could testify:

THOS. MOODY reporter on "Minneapolis News", Minneapolis, Minn.

can testify that he was present at a meeting addressed by THESCA at the grave of John Alar.

THESCA spoke in Italian except at the very close of his address and his hearers were very much affected by his talk. At the close with uplifted hands over the grave of Alar, he used these words in good English:

"We will get three or five for every one of our men that are killed by the mine owners."

Agent has been unable to find anything in the Chicago Bureau files, which would show whether or not subject has become a citizen of the United States.
since his arrival in this country. However, it is barely possible that the New
York Office may have something on subject, due to the fact that he has been closely
associated with ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who makes her headquarters in New York
City, and according to the information on hand, subject also has been in New York
City considerable.

CLOSEST
REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA  
DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/22  
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/23rd and 24th 1922  
REPORT MADE BY: S. BUSHA

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
CARLO RISCA, GUIDO TRUBALUTI and ORIDIO TRUBALUTI  
: ITALIAN ANARCHISTS

FACTS DEVELOPED:  
AT HERSHEY, PA, KROPP and SWATARA, PA:

Reference is respectfully made to report of Agent McDevitt for the 15th instant entitled as above also to bureau letter dated and initiated as above, requesting a detailed report upon the speech of CARLO RISCA at Hershey and SWATARA, PA, on May 14th 1922:

In compliance with bureau instructions, on reaching SWATARA, PA, it was found that there exists there an association called the MUTUAL ITALIAN SOCIETY "THE INDEPENDENT" ("SOCIETA MUTUA SOCCORSI INDIPENDENTI"). This society with a membership of about 45 persons is exclusively composed of Italiens - residents of Hershey and SWATARA and is functioning under a Pennsylvania charter taken out about two years ago; with the exception of about six members who are U.S. naturalized citizens - all the rest are aliens, natives of northern Italy and persons of the ignorant type.

At the present time all the members are more or less imbued with radical sentiments - this as I understand due to the fact that there appears to be among them about 10 individuals who are strongly imbued with anarchist sentiments and being rather educated they control the said society. It was through the influence of these ten persons who were found to be the admirers of CARLO RISCA and...
consequently the subscribers to his Anarchist publication "IL MARTILO," that VINCENZO SCA' was invited and on Sunday, May 14th, 1922, appeared at a so called and arranged picnic by members of the society, same held at the farm of DON VINCENZO SERCHETTI at Swatara, Penna.

SCA' arrived at Hershey, Penna., on May 14th at 11 AM - he was met at the railroad station by one EUGENIO CASTAGNATI and INFAGNO CORRADI (both laborers at the Hershey plant) and was conducted in an automobile owned by LUCI CORRADI of Hershey, Pa., to the farm of VINCENZO SERCHETTI at Swatara, where he was warmly received by the pioneers. Upon his arrival at the picnic ground, SCA' without introduction opened up his speech relating the case and experience of SACCIO and VACCETTI informing the crowd that they were both wrongly convicted by the notorious capitalists and that in a short time the guilty parties of the alleged crime will be produced. He appealed for monetary assistance to help and save the lives of the two martyrs of the laboring class whose extermination he stated is sought by the Capitalists and its Government. As a result of his eloquent pleading he personally collected a contribution which amounted to about $100.00. Continuing with his speech, SCA' stated that not only the U.S. Government was a corrupt Government but all the Governments on the face of the earth were the same, the Italian Government in particular being the worst. Even the most so called Liberal Government as that of the Soviet Russia was in the same
category, it being proved that under its Governmental system the laboring class are starving to death every minute and he emphasized that the people as a whole will be better off without any Government at all. At the termination of this phrase he was asked whether he (TRESCA) was not a Socialist and in reply he stated that he was an Anarchist and not a Socialist.

Continuing his speech he again dwelt on the differences existing between the Capitalist and Laboring Class - never mentioning again the name of the United States Government and he also cleverly refrained from explaining the ways and means for the laboring class to better their condition, simply advising them that it will be the salvation of the laboring class to stick together in unions and fraternal associations. He also advised them to educate themselves by subscribing to his publication the "IL MARTILO".

During his speech he never mentioned nor advised the audience to the use of force and violence against any Government or persons and therefore as it will be seen from the above, there was nothing which could be secured and be used against this individual in the deportation proceedings.

At about 5 A.M., he left the bickers and spent the night in the house of one ANGEL RAPPARLDE of Swaters, Pa., and departed for New York on Sunday morning at 9 A.M.

The most active members responsible for bringing TRESCA
to succeed at Hershey and Swatara who are also subscribers to his
publication the "IL TEMPO" are the following aliens -

JOHN COLANZIO,
C'OSARI CHINAI
CRISTIANO RAYRALLI
CVIDIO and OLIVIO FRANZOLATI (brothers)
ICARIA ROMAGNOLI
ILLIO M. STRANDERATI
CVIDIO BASSI, President of the Society
LUCIANO Credi - the Secretary.

The man JOHN COLANZIO is the person who communicated with
TRESOA and is the holder of P.O. Box 162 at Hershey, Penna.

It was further ascertained that TRESOA on arrival at
Hershey and Swatara, Pa., did not dispose of any radical literature.

Judging from the activities of the Anarchist members of the
SOCIETY, "THE TEMPO" who are the admirers and followers of
TRESOA, Agent has reached the conclusion that this society is at
present an embryonic Anarchistic Organization and if left in the hands
of the present leader it will later prove dangerous, therefore, it
was decided by the Hershey officials who are the owners of the town
of Hershey as well as of a large part of Swatara, to break up the said
organization by secretly discharging the leaders in this movement
who are all employees of the HERSHEY CHOCOLATE COMPANY and thus
coax them to leave the territory around Hershey and Swatara.

Arrangements in the mean time were made with one RALPH
FIORE an Italian police under HERSHEY'S employment to follow up
the movements and the next place of abode of the individuals expected
to leave the town of Hershey after their discharge from work.

TOMASSO AMATISSI of Swatara was the individual who had
asked TRUSCA during his speech whether he was not a Socialist
when he (TRUSCA) replied that he was an ANARCHIST.
Instructions received from Acting Agent in Charge Buysd.

REPORT MADE AT: Albany, N.Y. DATE WHEN MADE: May 29th, 1922.

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 28, 1922. REPORT MADE BY: Thomas Guilfoyle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CARLO TRESCA --- Alleged Anarchistic Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Albany, N.Y. and Cohoes, N.Y.

JUN 2-1922

Continuing reports in this matter, Agent was to the New York Central Depot to meet the 11:30 train on which, according to the telegram received at this office from Agent in Charge Brennan of the New York office, subject was supposed to arrive in Albany.

Upon arrival at the depot, Agent learned that the first train to arrive from New York on Sunday, May 28th, was at 12:05 P.M. Agent waited for this train and after a careful scrutiny of all passengers arriving on this train, was unable to locate subject who was known to Agent by sight. Agent is sure that if subject had arrived on this train, he would have recognized him.

After making a careful undercover investigation around the depot and vicinity, Agent went to Cohoes, N.Y. in which town, the telegram had stated, CARLO TRESCA was supposed to deliver, as advertised, a propaganda lecture.

Agent called on Chief of Police Edward O'Hearn of Cohoes, N.Y., who informed Agent that he did not hear of any meeting or lectures of the sort mentioned, but would make a personal investigation with Agent. A very thorough search was made by Agent and Chief of Police O'Hearn of the different localities in Cohoes, N.Y. where such a meeting or lecture would be likely to be held, but they were unable to find any place, hall or otherwise, where any such meeting or lecture was to be held.

REFERENCE:  COMPLIANT WITH ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Hoover. Washington - 2; Albany - 1; New York - 1. TG-KH119.
held, and could not find any person who had ever heard of such a
meeting or lecture, and no one was to be found who knew subject.

Agent was convinced that if such a meeting was to take place in
Cohoes, N.Y., Sunday, May 28th, it was surely a strictly secret one.

Investigation concluded.
At Albany, N.Y.

Acting upon information contained in telegrams from New York City under date of May 26th advising this office that the above subject would arrive in Albany, New York, on Sunday, May 28th, and deliver a propaganda lecture either at Albany, N.Y., or Cohoes, N.Y., Agent, after assigning Special Agent Guilfoyle, who knows subject, to cover all trains arriving at Albany and to shadow subject upon his arrival and also to cover the Cohoes end of the case, covered the Italian section of Albany, N.Y. with Plainclothesmen EDWARD HEALEY of the Albany Police Department, assigned to Agent by Chief of Police LASCH as HEALEY knew about all of the Italians in this city with radical tendencies.

Agent, about 3 P.M., called at the residence of a prominent Italian of Albany, N.Y., formerly attached to the [illegible] of Albany, but now connected with the [illegible] who has been used by Agent on various occasions as a confidential informant, in order to obtain the assistance of in uncovering the meeting place or locate where this meeting was being held.

[illegible] advised Agent that he would be only too willing to assist him in this matter but was unable to do so as he was employed nights by the [illegible] and would have to report to work at 6:00 P.M., but stated that if it could be arranged with [illegible] to change his
night off from Monday to Sunday night, that he would try and obtain
the information desired.

Agent called on [redacted] of the [redacted] and obtained permission for [redacted] to remain away from his
work Sunday evening and assist Agent.

[redacted] was so advised and instructed to, in a discreet manner,
interview members of the several Italian societies of this city of
which [redacted] is a member, and obtain whatever information he could in
regard to this matter and report to Agent Monday.

Agent then, accompanied by [redacted] continued the investigation
until 6:30 P.M.

Investigation continued.
Edward J. Brennan  
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
15 Park Row, 14th Floor  
New York, N.Y.

June 5th, 1922.

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

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to bureau letter J.W.H.  
61-817, dated April 21, 1922, regarding CARLO TRESCA's  
office on the third floor of the building at 208 E.  
18th Street. Every effort was made by this office to  
ascertain the nature of the conversations which took  
place in that private office. A survey of the vicinity  
was made by Agents Starr and Trumb of this office and  
as report of the same is enclosed for your inspection.

CARLO TRESCA has vacated  
the private office referred to and in the future will use  
the office occupied by the Italian Defense Committee on the  
second floor. In other words, he will no longer have  
a strictly private office.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JUN 10 1922

61-1355-39

RECORDED
DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to bureau letter of June 16, 1922, initialed "CJ. 41. 217-287 concerning cable sent by Carlo Tresca.

"We believe merely a matter of the word "behind". Informant is not sure whether this is a code message or whether it contains a code book which is in the course of publication. If this is a code, it is very doubtful whether anyone, however expert, could decode any message from these two words.

Yours very truly,

Edward J. Brennan,
Special Agent in Charge.

[Signature]

Claimed 1927-143
While in the office of Carlo Fresca sometime after 6:00, Gigi, an informer, who works as a porter in the building, came into Fresca's office with a can of ether. He asked Mario Fresca, who was present, if he could use any of it, saying there are two cans of it in the attic, and that some has been stored there by the Russians during the war. Gigi also exhibited a small bottle containing cocaine, which he gave to Mario Fresca, with the request that he ascertain just what it was.
June 24, 1922.

Mr. S. H. Hardin,

Post X11, City Hall Station,

Dear Sir:

The report is due in reply to a request of June 24th for
the 19th inst. concerning 500C Tornado.

From the contents of this report, it would
appear that we have never been notified to date with
the results of the tests.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Inspector.

61-1385-41
On July 10th I went to I.W.W.'s office at 208 E. 12th St., and after answering a lot of questions, I learned that I.W.W. was not in, but were there. They were talking about a man in at 3:00 P.M., who was coming from Pittsburg, a follower of C.M.I.H. and was going to Italy.

JUL 24 1922

On July 11th at I.W.W.'s office, he came in and said that he had been down to the dock, as he did not feel well (he has a bursacol in Easton [Pa.]). He asked me to go and get a number of show cards at the union office for the debate next Friday night.
of the Priest, and while there still came in and they talked about the CARRUTA case and still I told him to be careful, because "Il Centodue", a friend of Scranton, Pa., was taking CARRUTA's end and was cutting all the men in the district in his favor, and that they would hurt TRESA, but TRESA said that he would watch out and wait for them to move first. I then went for the show cards and brought three more of TRESA distributed them among the men present, in order to get around in different stores. As we have no man to take around to different Union Halls, and from him I learned that M. E. who is in Italy is about 32 years old; weight about 155 lbs.; short 5'11' tall; heavy build; dark hair and complexion. He is very tall and slender before he left here in 1920.

In July 16th at TRESA's office, when TRESA came in he found this man E. GILE, who has written articles for his paper "Il Martello"; and TRESA called up BARBARO, a man in St. White Horse, and told him that SERRICCO was in town and BARBARO said that he would go back to tell him as soon as he could put away 2,000 francs. I now understand he a Giulino follower, an individualist.

[Text continues but is obscured and illegible]
and signed his name "D. NUCERI ABBADAVOLI". He told me that was his name.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

**For Callo Trasca & Others** - Italian Anti-Fascist activities

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.,

Trasca was getting points together for his debate on the 14th with the Rev. Giglio. He asked Buscillio and Staff different questions.

Trasca incensed the debate and gave us a line on what he was going to say. Buscillio is intelligent on this line. They discussed also the CAMINF labor, and Trasca said that he would not say a thing but would wait first for a move from the other side.

REFERENCE:

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
C.P.I. Rev. New York 2

(Confidential)
ordered TARTAMILLA that the reason was that MILANO left the country so suddenly and TARTAMILLA said 'Yes, he had to leave for a good reason,' and he would not say any more. He then said something must be done soon to save the Barbers' Union in Brooklyn, who are practically bankrupt. He said that he was going to start a campaign for organization. QUITILLIADO said that $110.00 was collected at the meeting. This money will go to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense. We left there at 1 a.m.

IL MANTOLO was out and he had to go over it for mistakes and correct them.

They are always seen together around Greenwich Village.

The organization of the defense is in bed economically, having used up money that belonged to the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and money that had been raised to send to Political Prisoners in Russia.
July 30, 1942.

61-1355.

Col. W.C.

Mr. R.S. Spencer,

221-23rd St.

Mr. Spencer,

You have been informed that all our information regarding J.J. and his associates is classified.

Jet plane was 270.

Under Sec. 300.

61-1355-44

61-1355-44
From -

To- Carlo Tresca.

Locations - Monogha - Riverville - Star City - Clarksburg -
Shinton and Fairmont.

Signed -

b 70

Copy of this report is submitted to Pittsburg for their information.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.

August 25th, 1922

[Signature]

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

In re: CARLO TRESCA
and others, Anarchist
activities.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to
your letter of August 24th, initialed J. E:
C. R. 37, 61-817, in regard to the name of
the woman who was to have sailed on the
Italian steamer Conte Rosso, for Genoa, on
the 16th instant.

Efforts are being
made to ascertain the identity of the woman
referred to, and report will be submitted
just as soon as the desired information is
obtained.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Edward J. Brennan
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

[Signature]
AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

According to bureau letter, dated and initialed as below, Agent examined the passenger list of the S.S. Conto Rosso, of the Lloyd Sabando, 3 State Street, New York, which sailed for Naples and Genoa on August 10th, 1922, but failed to see the name of ELLA ZINN, who, according to Confidential Information was a passenger on that steamer.

The Conto Rosso carried 50 first cabin passengers, 467 second, and 1386 third. It is expected back to New York on September 4th, 1922.
September 2, 192-

SPENCER

605 Standard Life Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Authorized to recruit confidential Italian informant not exceeding ten dollars per occasion five and four per day to cover Carlo Fresca while in West Virginia.

SIGNED.
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
September 4, 1922.

Burns,
Washington, D.C.

Confirming telephone conversation Carlt Tresct arrived in Fairmont, West Virginia, this morning carrying two bundles labeled "large quantity anarchistic literature published in New York". Carlt absent at time of seizure but authorities expect to locate and proceed under Red Flag Act Immigration Inspector will leave for Fairmont tomorrow. I will keep you advised.

Spencer.

Rec'd 9:10 a.m. 9-5-22 JAR
Decoded 9:34 a.m. MOB
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
September 6, 1922.

Burns,
Washington, D.C.

Replying to your telegram fifth Carlo Tresca not yet located. West Virginia local States Attorney is inclined to leave matter to Immigration Department however if Tresca is located am sure States Attorney will hold him until Immigration officer arrives.

spencer.

Rec'd 10:33 a.m. #3
Decoded 10:45 a.m. #08

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
SEP 8 - 1922
DIVISION

RECORDED
61-1335-50
September 8, 1928.

J.R.H.

C O R E

BRENNAN,
15 Park Row,
New York City.

The present location of Leo Trenchard is to be in West Virginia.
Definite whereabouts unknown.

ENRIS

61-1335-5

Burns,
Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

After a thorough search in Fairmont and surrounding country
Carlo & Guerra seem to have left that section report on
anarchist literature seized follows.

Sincerely

[Signature]

[Redacted]

Read by
SEP 7 - 1922

[Signature]
CARLO TRESCA,

AT FAIRMONT, W.VA.


I ascuted the city and did not see any manifests, or any kind of anarchistic propaganda.

Monday, September 4th, 1922, CARLO TRESCA at P. & L. R. R. J. Burns Depot at 10:05 A.M. Six southern Italians met TRESCA at depot, all working men. TRESCA got off train with two bundles wrapped in paper. TRESCA handed the two bundles of paper to two of six Italians.

Description of bundles: one bundle was two feet wide and about eighteen inches in height, the dimensions of the second bundle was about three feet in height and about eighteen inches in width.

TRESCA and six Italians then went to 110 Market Street, City, arriving there at 10:18 A.M.

I then called Mr. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge, and was advised to get in touch with District Attorney.
I called on Frank Amos, District Attorney, and laid the case before him. Mr. Amos issued a search warrant for liquor and dispatched five officers to raid 110 Market Street, City. Raid resulted in confiscating literature as attached. I worked on literature until 5:30 P.M. At 5:05 P.M. I took a car for Monongah and arrived there at 6:30 P.M.

I covered Monongah on East Side of West Fork River, with no results. I later learned from Mr. Amos that the anarchists are supposed to be located on West Side, Monongah. I left Monongah at 7:30 P.M. and arrived at Fairmont at 8:30 P.M.

From 8:10 P.M. until 8:57 P.M., I shadowed 110 Market Street, City, and the whole house was in total darkness. At 9:00 P.M., I met street cars coming into city from Monongah, etc.

At 9:10 P.M., Mr. Amos, District Attorney, and I left in his Dodge Coupe and covered Monongah, Riceville and other small towns, and there were no assemblies in above towns.

Mr. Amos made the remark that he thought WSWCA had left this district. Mr. Amos and I visited 110 Market Street, City, at 10:40 P.M. and said house was dark. I bid Mr. Amos good-night at 11:00 P.M.

The following books were confiscated in raid at 110 Market Street, Fairmont, W.Va.:-

1. L'Origin de l'Uomo.
2. "The Origin of Man."
3. Canti D'Usilio, By Pietro Cori.  
"Songs of the Exiled".

4. Anarchia e Comunismo, By Carlo Cafiero.  
"Anarchy and Communism".

5. Il Reducce da Tripoli, By H. Harriot.  
"The Refuge of Tripoli".

6. Argumenti Libertari, By Tomaso Concordia.  
"Free Arguments".

7. Giorgio e Silvio, By Mailio Silviero.  
"George and Silvio".

8. Senza Patria, By Pietro Cori.  
"Without Patriotism".

9. Nuovo Cantore dei Ribelli, By Libreria Sociologia, Patterson, N.J.  
"New Songs of Rebels".

"American Prisons".

11. Le Industrie Nazionali, By D. Kropotkin.  
"The National Industries".

12. Il Rosso Bagliore d'Oriente, By "Tasputin".  
"The Red Banner of the Orient".

13. La Notte di Francesco Fenar, By Grippiola Francesco.  
"The Death of Francesco Fenar".

"Spiritism Unveiled".

15. Tenebra e Luco, By Elvira Castello.  
"Troy and Night".

"Poor Public or People".

17. La Politica Interna dei Soviets, By Nikolai Lenin, J. Trotsky, John Reed.  
"The Foreign Politics of Soviets".

18. Questioni Urgenti, By Luigi Taffari.  
"Urgent Questions".
18. Come Era Nel Principio, By A. Giovannitti.  
"For it was at the Beginning".

"Nostalgia Proletaria". (Could not translate).

20. Comunisti Autoritarri e Comunisti Anarchici,  
By Sebastien Faure.  
"Communist Authors and Communist Anarchists".

21. I Ludi, By Renzo Chiarone.  
"The Woves".

22. L'Anarchia, By Ulisse Paolino.  
"Anarchy".

23. A Chi Servono I Governi, By "Il Libero Pensiero".  
"Who does the Government serve".

24. Le Scuole clericali, By Societa Editoriale Milano,  
Milan, Italy.  
"The Clerical Schools".

25. Tolstoi, By Tullio Pantea.  
"Tolstoi". (Could not translate).

26. Comunismo, By E.M. Creti, Milano, Italy.  
"Communism".

27. Due Mesi di Attività della Internazionale Rossa delle  
Unioni Operarie, By J. Murphy.  
"Two months of activity of the International Red of the  
Workers' Union."

28. Pagine Libertarie, By Carlo Volachi.

29. Bracci e Savoia, Il Regicidio, By Amilcare Cipriani.  
"Bracci and Savoy, The Regicide".

30. Teatro Sociale, Il Portapolvere, By Ottavio Murcan.  
"Social Theatre, The Pocket-book".

"Rebels' Thoughts".

32. La Guerra e la Guerra, By Paolo Valera.  
"The War and the War".
| 33. | Per la Storia, By Tipografia Sociale, Spezia, Italy. | "For the Story". |
| 34. | Giordano Bruno, By Vittorio Cassiano. | "Giordano Bruno" (Could not translate). |
| 35. | Per Le Nuove Generazioni, By Bellania Torrato, Spezia, Italy. | "For the New Generation". |
| 36. | La Spida, By Elvira Cattello. | "The Challenge". |
| 41. | Il Fascismo, By Paolo Valera. | "The Fascism". |
| 42. | Enrico Malatesta, By Max Nathan. | "Enrico Malatesta". |
| 43. | Risorgimento, By G. Baldacci. | "Risorgimento". |
| 44. | Scienza e Fede, By R.M. Barbato. | "Science and Faith". |
| 45. | Prossio il letto di morto di un anarchico, By Anstide Ceccherelli. | "At the Death Bed of an Anarchist". |
"Communism and Christianism - Banish Gods from skies and Capitalists from Earth."

43. La Monaca Di Parigi, by G.Diderot. "The Nun of Paris."

48. "Per l’uccisione di re Umberto, by Leo Tolstoy. "For the murder of King Umberto of Italy."

50. La Difesa dell’ I.w.w., by G.Talcozzi. "The Defence of the I.w.w."

51. La Marea dell’ Ideale, by Giulo Tanini. "The March of the Ideal."

The following newspapers were confiscated in the raid at 210 Market Street, Taiwmont, N.Ya.:-

1. La Frusta. "The Whip."


4. L'Alunata. "L'Alunata" (Could not translate)."'

5. L'Arvernia Anarchico. "The Coming Anarchist".


7. La Cedia Eléctrica. "The Electric Chair."


On September 5th, I shadowed 210 Market Street, City, between the hours of 2:10 and 11:40 A.M. Everything very quiet and nobody
came in or out of said house.

At the suggestion of Mr. Amos, Prosecuting Attorney, I interviewed [redacted] assured me that he would put his "Intelligence Bureau" to work and check up on TEFCCA'S activities. He said he would cover Fairmont, Chinnston, Monongah and Clarksburg, W. Va.

At 12:00 noon, I took a street car for Chinnston, arriving there about 1:00 P.M. I interviewed Chinnston's Postmaster and found that JOHN SPATAPORA has moved to Willard, W. Va., and GIOVANNI B. SPATAPORA has moved to Wyatt, W. Va.

The Italian element are practically all located at Wyatt, Owings and Willard. The leader of Italians in Chinnston proper is [redacted], ABZURIGNO, a wholesale fruit dealer, and he bears a good reputation.

There are two main lines operating out of Chinnston for Owings and Willard. I interviewed both drivers as to "my uncle" with the black beard and the (TEFCCA) has not been in that locality as yet.

I left Chinnston at 3:07 P.M. and arrived in Clarksburg at 4:00 P.M. I visited the alleged headquarters at 657 West Main Street, city, and examined said house for one hour. I did not see any of my friends. The above number is a three story frame dwelling and by its appearance must house five or six families. Italians lived in above house.
I left Clarksburg and arrived in Fairmont about 7:00 P.M.
Resumed work on "110 Market Street, City, and everything O.K.

On Wednesday, September 6th, I spent the day in Fairmont,
and engaged in interviewing Judge Chowalter, 'Prosecuting Attorney Ams
with reference to ways and means of prosecuting alleged anarchists
in Fairmont and surrounding towns.

I also made arrangements to have about two hundred and fifty
pounds of anarchistic literature shipped to 303 Standard Life Build-
ing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Left Fairmont at 4:17 P.M. and arrived in Pittsburgh at 9:45
P.M.

NOTE: When I next saw the above mentioned literature it was
in the office of the District Attorney, at Fairmont, and one bundle
containing some of the same looked as it did when in possession of
subject, although it might have been opened in the room located at
"110 Market Street and some of the literature taken out. This bundle
I can identify by the shape of same, the color of wrapping and the
rugs.

The contents of the second bundle were brought to the
office of the District Attorney in a suit-case and a paper box without
the original wrapping.
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

September 9th, 1935.

Director, F.B.I.,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed special report relative to Carlo Teresi, who is an under-cover investigator, supervised by me with instructions from the Director.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Joseph E. Kennedy
Assistant Director in Charge.

[Handwritten note: 6/1335-55]
New York, N.Y.,

September 9, 1922

Burns,
Washington, D.C.

Carlo Trucco returned to New York last night.

Brennan.

Rec'd 10:30 a.m. HB
Decoded 10:35 a.m. HB
According to a letter of M. Albert Pinto in charge of

19th of December 1711, together with

enclosure of letter written in Persian, and addressed to JALO

Shah, with the result first time it was translated, the following is

true translation of the letter in question:

"To the Right Honorable

Sir,

I have just received the letter you sent me of which you wrote me of your service written on this side. Knowing that you will still be my friend although I

am doubtless, I cannot understand why Carlo Persia states to be indebted to the double-deal person, but the

other, who has expressed himself explaining it to me.

...I write more... (This evidently should be "Urnita

more"). (For a more detailed explanation in Italian, it

is necessary to look at the next issue where there will be a letter

writing in Italian, as the other issue ends here). Under the circumstances it may be understood you and

Jalaluddin will become more intimate, and

Persia will always be anything and will be all of his lurid

and beautiful, even on his uncle's in Chicago,

and write as I am now, and if you can't write like him, you must write with what you have

and write as I am now and he will become, not so

literary, but as you are. I am and always was in the

faces, and I am a man at heart and am always

to your service.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The text is handwritten. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a letter or note written in Persian and later translated into Italian. The content is not entirely clear due to the handwriting and possible transcription errors.
I have never voted for personal interests nor for fame, nor have I thrown the pick or the hammer away, as your friend from Pueblo has tried to do, and who is endeavoring to appear to be what he is not — an apostle of the proletariat. Do you suppose that I get paid for being secretary of the famous and so much talked of "Mason & Co," (evidently meaning Masonic) Federation? I have always spent money out of my own pockets, for stamps, paper, envelopes, etc. and when I have been taken for a fool. In your judgment displeases me it is because I cannot understand how Carlo Tresca has been caught in such a trap. I am actually waiting for what you will say about the same.

In the meantime respect my feelings, and as much as you can it will be to me. I have faith in your kindness to me.

Have the kindness to me.
Mr. I.J. Brandon,
Box 311, City Hall Station,
New York.

Dear Sir --

I am returning herewith, for your files, correspondence concerning Carlo Trucca, which was inadvertently forwarded to this office with a report of Agent Thaler for the 15th instant, concerning this subject.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.

Enc. 1/1770

MAILED
SEP 20 1922
New York, N.Y.,
September 8, 1922.

Burns,
Washington, D.C.

Referring to your telegram Carlo Tresca room in hotel at Fairmont, West Virginia, broken into and raided during his absence Tresca returned to Pittsburgh by auto and railroad to New York, arriving probably September sixth reported to have left for Boston last night he did not tell anybody his plans.

Bromman.

Received 9-9-22 9:39 a.m. FB
Decoded 9:48 a.m. FB
September 10, 1922.

61-1335

[Paragraph with illegible text]

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Filed: 3.1735
Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

September 30th, 1922.

Director Wm. J. Burns,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.                         Attention Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter of the 18th instant, which has reference to Carlo Tresca and others, attaching thereto report of Confidential Informant of New York, for the 9th instant, your attention is respectfully invited to the report of September 7th, 1922.

Referring to page eight, paragraph three, of the report, you will note that arrangements were made with the local authorities at Fairmont, W.Va., relative to forwarding the literature seized by State authorities at 110 Market St., Fairmont, W.Va., all shown in the report.

The referred to literature has been received by this office, shipment having been made by express Wm. J. Burns from Fairmont, W.Va., under date of September 11th, addressed to Mr. Spencer, 605 Standard Life Building, and will be held pending further developments in the premises.

Yours very truly,

J. C. Rider,  
Acting Agent in Charge.

JCR: N
The following is a synopsis of an article printed in "Il Martello", for September 30th, 1922, entitled "Botta e Risposta" (Question and Answer), and signed "ECO SUL", which is one of the pseudonyms of CARLO TRESCA, according to Confidential Information received by Agent.

The lengthy article appearing on page 3, columns 3-4-5, deals with a personal controversy between one ANTONIN FRESI, and CARLO "TRESCA. TRESI is now connected with "Alba Nova", the Italian Organ of the Worker's Party of America. TRESCA, in his attack on FRESI, whom he calls a weathercock, states that he, TRESCA, has never changed, and is to-day what he was in 1914, when, requested by one ROSSONI in Stamford, Conn. what he was, TRESCA said: "A syndicalist Anarchist." TRESCA adds that, although he is body and soul with the Russian Revolution, he cannot digest the limitation to the right of speech, press, and assembling; the dictatorship is there, but it is not the dictatorship of the proletariat, but of the Communist Party, i.e., of the Bolsheviks.

The article ends thus: "Many new things have taken place in Russia since the time that the authorized Communists spoke with heat about the
transitory dictatorship, which is there to stay, until the third revolution shall have uprooted it in the name of that liberty which to-day, even in Russia, groans under the iron heel of the government."
The following is a translation of an item printed on the last page and last column of "Il Martello" issue of September 30th, 1922:

"Title - For our Propaganda"

Comrade CARLO TRESCA in his next propaganda tour will visit the States of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and New York. Our Comrades should write at once and let us know whether they will hold propaganda meetings in their localities.

TRESCA will treat the following subjects: "The Origin of Capital" - "The Class Struggle in America" - "Why I do not believe in God", "State, Country and Religion" - "Fascism and Italy" - "The Russian Revolution and the Dictatorship of Proletariat". It is up to our Comrades the choice. TRESCA will be away from New York a part of October, the whole of November and part of December.

THO COMRADES from ILLINOIS who have been so anxious to have TRESCA in their mine fields are advised TRESCA will be there about the end of November. But requests should come at once - Don't delay.

No. Signature.
DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: CARLO TRESCA ($10,000 Bond)
N.Y. File No. 5-115-E

Dear Sir:

Referring to bureau letter GFR: JR 61-874,
October 18th, 1922.

Examination of the files of this office for
several years past fails to disclose any evidence of
a $10,000 bond or any other bond being held against
him.

Confidential Informant [redacted] was also questioned
and states that he has absolutely no knowledge of any
such bond.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

GJS: WD
ATTENTION, COLLEGE MEN!

WANTED, two hikers, apparently college men, who ate in lunchroom between Wheeling, W. Va. and Zanesville, O., near Cambridge, about 5:30 A.M., June 27, while hiking to Columbus. They talked with an official of the United Mine Workers about impending labor troubles. These two young men can assist in saving lives of thirteen men. VITALY IMPORTANT. If you do not know anything yourself pass this along. Telegraph at once collect to EARL LEVIS, St. Clairsville, O.

Any information obtained will be submitted to Bureau immediately.

There is attached to this report a clipping from the New York American for 10-21-22, which gives the details of the above matter. This clipping was submitted by Special Agent R.W. Palmer.
May 6, 1922.

To: Very One

S. T. Dunn, Acting
Assistant Director, National
Bureau of Investigation,
Rm. 410, Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Dunn:

I am sending the best I can able to do as
to the Erie Tragedy articles. The man is very cautious, after
all, that it goes back to the actually incriminating. Moreover,
the illness here is in such an impossible condition — we have ab-
solutely not the associate of a filing cabinet for all these
over the side of increase, and apparently are to set them only
when the sides of the desk grow cold — that I have used to
such conditions. I have also consulted other coroner in the usual of the case, but do not find anything of a press
manner but that it is not, or is not in the own possession. I hope
that I good — but I believe it is about all there is worth while—
that is of so much help to you.

Very Truly yours,

Robert A. Bowers.
EDITOR

ON

CARLO TRESCHI ARTICLES IN IL MARTITO


although Il Martito, at one time the semi-monthly, more recently the weekly publication edited by Carlo Treschi, affords in every issue abundant evidence of its anarchistic character, there have not been any editorials or signed articles by Treschi himself of an incriminating nature in their entirety. Apparently this publication was declared to be non-saleable under the Espionage Act because of a detached statement, as to speech, in some railing or personally scurrilous article, or because of an editorial mainly of Italian interest whose revolutionary doctrine might be considered to have a general expediency, and so a specific, applicability to this country. In this respect, Treschi was a continual offender against the law and act, for his paper bears full evidence of the penalty be thus said for his determination to offend.

A careful search through the translations on file in this Bureau and on my possession of the reports prepared by myself does not disclose very much of direct real importance along the lines desired in perhaps, it discloses nothing of such importance. I am copying below the few signed articles of any importance, on an editorial or two presumably written by Treschi 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 Treschi or
I. Martello then raises the multitude of uncitizens to a multitude 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 Trosca, entitled For Our Publication and Propaganda. I give it in full.

"Dear Comrade,

We are traversing a historical period of flames. The bourgeois world vacillates. The fire which they thought could be smothered with vile calumnies, the Russian revolution which they wanted to strangle with a circle of bayonets is blazing, extending and conquering. From Russia to Germany, to Bohemia, to Hungary and Bulgaria, and while the fire of the social revolution continues to penetrate the bourgeois world, destroying privileges and trampling the representatives of the Allied Governments, 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 Trest-Litovsk, of nefarious memory.

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

The eyes of all proletarians who are yearning to see Europe liberated from the last vestiges of secret diplomacy, from imperialism and militarism; the eyes of all the rebels who are struggling to overthrow the bourgeois class, pre-creators of exterminating wars, are now turned towards Italy.

The future of Europe is now in the hands of the Italians proletarian who by means of a revolution could liberate itself from the weight of the Church, Monarchy, and Capitalism, and could also render more secure the position of the Soviet Gov't., 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 return illuminated 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
To one can deny that on our side the task is being solved the best way we know how. Six thousand copies of the "R.D.D."D", the much appreciated special number issued in defense of Fannuciousa, have been traveling from one end of the United States to the other to encourage, to spur, to inflame.

As we want to continue, we want to preserve. Inside the pamphlets, we read 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 6 during the month of April.

We 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 carry the blow. We are compelled to publish "Il Martello" three times a month. The recent episode 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. No feebly now as never before the necessity of our work and 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 have the fire of idealism alway lit.

In closed find a book containing our stamps of excommunication. The stamp is a very efficacious method for 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 message 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.

"So 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 cooperation 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 INTERNAITONAL REVOLUTION.  
(SIGNED CARLO FRESO)
The regular issue of Il Martello for April 19, 1919 contained an editorial on Russian deportations. I quote the latter half of it, though all of it is replete by the spirit of revolutionary subversiveness. 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-murdering 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. By striking the workers, more, shorter, more committed odious belonging to the red battalions of the anti-slavish army, by reducing through terror, to submission, silence and obedience, these slavers 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 editor did not imagine your, even so deportations did not hurt the backbone of those who have faith.

"To curse you half-prosperous republic. You may imprison us, you can blind us, but ideas cannot be deported. The ideas we have grown with a full head will germinate and bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will pull up the slavers on whose nailed, curved shoulders your victorious are today resting.

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

"To curse you oh lying Republic. We announce you before the world.

"From the issue of Il Martello for April 26, 1919 also I quote from an article entitled The Two Wars, and signed Ego Sum. Whether this I Am was really arose of not is not clear, though as editor of Il Martello he at least stands responsible. The paragraphs quoted close the
"Revolution will triumph. Revolution is on the march. It
compels the skies, liberty and peace—these are the strong
desires of humanity which the international revolution of
the proletariat only can satisfy.

The struggle has begun and must be fought to the extreme;
either the bourgeoisie triumphs 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 will be the triumph of justice,
equality and fraternity.

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

"Live, Holy day of ideals, hallowed, inflame hearts with
your beneficent rays."

An editorial in the April 20, 1915 issue, Liberty for All Po-

titical 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 blood of which blood is dripping.

"American workers seek work in vain.

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

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

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

"The American worker is worrying for his daily bread, nev-
er certain.

"All this is for the victorious war for the triumph
of world democracy.

"August V. Deb, Tom Mooney, Harry Richards, O'Hare, Bill
Haywood, Luigi Galvani, Pietro Nardi, Giovanni Faldazzi,
Pietro Tarsi, Pietro Libba 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 pacific field of the great struggle are caught by
the soil, having been forgotten. I went into the
field and have been sheltered and fed for 25 years.

"The general strike, reputed to punish German spies,
is continuously real to destroy the laboring class of Americans.
If, however, the defense of the oppressed,
who dare to remain loyal to the interests of our class
in spite of the flattery and threats of the dominating
classes who dare to unmask the Seizors and the Czar's
agents to prevent them from the mass of the discarded,
for such they really are, deprived of the lying cloak
of democracy.

"Comrades, Soldiers and Sailors! We appeal to you to affirm
your right you suffer, you who must cause the spoliation
of man by man to cease.

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

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

"Hurrah for the general strike.

"Agitate, agitate, close your ranks, hold our flags high,
let us free the prisoners of our war.

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

"One of the editors of "Il Progresso" does not earn
his money very honestly.........It has now entered his
head to meddle in our affairs and he brands Malatesta
(acta 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.
Reported to give an opinion on the subject, Corrado
Malatesta wrote a letter from London which appeared in
the Volonte (an anarchist paper) which reads in part
as follows:-

"The proletariat is naturally concerned in it as the
people are concerned in democratic regimes, that is,
only 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 dictator on the workers......." said
words which "Il Progresso" comments on as follows: "These
are very words over which the careless advocates of the
dictatorship of the proletariat should meditate."
"Certain annullments of the 18th of Brumaire and the assumption of Robespierre's name by the revolutionary leaders of the day and Napoleon (these words are in the text of the quoted article, but are used as a contrast to the words of the article) to avoid that the future dictatorship of the revolution may have to prepare for a return to the same regime.

"The long-cherished individuals of Il Progresso, fearing ignorance of the fact that the nation is in favor of the dictatorialism of the revolutionists which signifies real power over all the workings of the ever-increasing capitalistic society, a dictatorship which could be anarchy as soon as revolutionist resistance ceases and no one pretends to control 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, 1878 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 light and hope. The capitalists said, "Don't vote." So also said the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Socialists, because several members of the official socialist party were convinced that this was not the time to waste in electoral canvassing but the time for revolutionary action.

"The pressmen of our colonial press, still in the dark as to the result of the election, began to scream when the Socialists came in and the other parties were defeated.

"On 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, rooming about for excuses.

"But the pressmen in the fact that the bourgeoisie had abstained from voting. But with the news of the great socialist victory, was also the news of the exceptional abstention from the ballot boxes. Who failed to vote? was the question answered by Bersotti.

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

"The bourgoise is keeping away from the polls? But is that not their institution? Why should the bourgeoisie desert
tions, or as the term is called, the financial institution of the people, and as such it has its existence.

The new proletarian and not the inert masses, indifferent and ignorant, it is the people who know and act that stayed and won the revolution. The people, who did not give vent to his class sentiments, in his faith in the revolution by depositing the ballot into a ballot box, the people which does not destroy but profound. Institutions and strength were born.

The revolution is on the run, the bourgeoisie triumphs,eryl the éclat of the "Bollettino Della Sera" and of "Il Tempo". While still flying through the air could be heard the cheers of "Vive la République" from Barricades, Street, Comedies, Priests, and plain citizens of the bourgeoisie it visioned a fall and destruction.

Moreover, that the general strike, that is, economic action directed by the masses, the general strike in defense of liberty, armed to free speech and free thought, is heard can be easily seen, the last line of a revolution on the march.

So the people, the revolution is not a rebellion. The revolt that was the outcome of the revolution, is many times smothered, revolution being covered by violence sent against the bourgeoisie, but the revolution never. It is the revolution, and in the disorganization the bourgeoisie institutions and classes visible to those who keep their eyes open.

It has been initiated with the rations against the high cost of living. The proletariat of Italy has shown by these actions that besides its anger, hate and sorrow, it could from its well-organized strength, also turn a dominating powerful bourgeois institution that belonged to the govern over of the proletariat.

If the election have spoken, if the message have spoken they have plainly said that proletarian Italy is decided against war, against all wars, and put this final voice, said to the militarism which threatens its dictatorship, that through here you shall not pass.

These elections have said now. Millions have said, by supporting the Socialists candidates, that they refuse not the cost the reforms promised by the in this grave hour of great uprising, but instead will consolidate into a solid base of three million men who desire the most profound revolutions and abolition of private property.
"To the bourgeoisie I reply, it is courting the destruction of its very business by instilling into the masses such a spirit of action and rebellion that they may break the chains which bind them in order to attain the objects they seek. The mere existence of a system, no matter how perfect it may be, and no matter how many concessions it may make, is not enough. It must be able to meet the needs of the time, to adjust itself to the changing conditions of society, and to find a means of expressing the will of the people. If it does not, it will be overthrown by the force of circumstances.

"If I had to choose a party to support, it would be the Socialists. They have shown that they are willing to fight for the rights of the people, and are not afraid to use whatever means are necessary to achieve their ends. The bourgeoisie, on the other hand, are mere puppets in the hands of the bankers and capitalist interests, and are willing to sacrifice the welfare of the people in order to maintain the status quo.

"The bourgeoisie institutions in Italy are destined to fall."

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

(Signed) Carlo Tresca, Mitre.

In the April 7, 1921 issue of Il Forteello there was an editorial, "The Socialists are only the shock of the battle as it serves to announce the victory of the masses."

"Violence is the only weapon of the Socialists. They use the violence of the masses in order to achieve their ends."

"Socialism is not 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."

"Society is the organization of a minority of a small oligarchy of associates, which in the name of its interests has always practiced fraud, deception and robbery."

"But let us make ourselves well understood. By acts of violence is meant not only those acts which aim at the individual suppression, but also all those acts which under the mask of law"
and call obstruct the development of productive activity of the individual, entail his liberty and the right to satisfy his natural needs...

In this brutal public we have prohibition and in some States the hire laws.

Are these 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 imagination and fly to those miserable quarters, in the corners of all the nations of the world, and see upon that gloomy and desolate picture, on those groups by suffering in the refuse of the gutter, in those dens and asphyxiating basements, without air or light, where tuberculosis and typhus and all the infectious diseases caused by malnutrition and filthyプレイrge with children and adults and then I ask myself: is all this horror not the result of acts of violence. I still would be curious to ask the editor of that weekly important paper how many children of the poor and how many children of the rich arrive at the age of twenty, and could not the long road to Calvary and 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 fur to steal in the weaker countries. And while the bourgeoisie shows such horror because of acts of violence, for a few millions that the Bolshevik have broken, they have not a feeling of purpose for the military expeditions that have and probably the world in blood. Oh! if a spark of decency could lead them to shame, before crying against the violence of the lower strata they would bend their ears towards the female of men, towards the Carso, in all the valleys of the Alps we listen to the cries of the wounded and they dying they would turn their eyes over the mangled bodies of half a million youths, classes around in the streets of the large cities, in the small villages, everything and nothing for shame, if it is possible for them to blush only seeing of the violence of others.

"Violence, therefore, brings on violence and it will not be our fascists 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?"

"In the name of what principle of right, sir hireling, have you asked of the Arabs in Tripoli, and, by your war, have you taken the lives of more than two millions 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."
Il Martello, on April 7, 1921 contained a discussion of the general European situation, the argument resolving itself into a call to the Communists to act, or fall to such a situation, and concludes with the advice "we ave as an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and the mind directed towards the invincible, to and the invincible."

Il Martello of Oct 15, 1921 contained the following:

"To attain it (Comunism) according to us, it is necessary to establish that all be free and that all possess the means of production; that none impose his will on another and that no one shall force another to work for him, and it is to realize these conditions that we believe in the necessity of the violent revolution. One of the natural obstacles (the Government) is overthrown all violence will be useless, harmful and criminal."

Il Martello of late 17th of September, 1921, in an article, Wolf in Sheep's clothing, urged the assassination of the Fascisti Deputy, Em Bozzi, who had recently arrived in America. Here was an instance of a foreign leader's speech in its own words and by way of quotation from the torn U.S. News 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 people of the United States of America. The entire issue arrived over and the urging of the assassination of Bozzi.

A separate issue, an exact duplicate, barring only the title Il Martello, was published, and circulated under the title Centròil Fascismo. The October 1, 1921 issue also had a signed article on the
The incident at the time of a report to the Solicitor of the post office department as well as in a report to the Department of Justice. I do not know if the matter is very pertinent to the issue in hand; the fact that Carlo Fracese put himself on record publishing a work on the subject of a fellow Italian— even though he did so through the emergency powers of the post office— being no particular offense, I suppose, is the lack of any definite accomplishment.

I think the Foster, The Revolution, also reproduced in post card form, got circulated through the agency of Carlo Fracese is worthy of mention here as a most appealing manner of putting the idea of the use of torchlight and gun and not in the interest of revolution before the eyes and minds of those inclined.

There has not been anything of recent note in Il Martello by Fracese that I have felt important enough to make a point of in my monthly reports, though the translations have been made and have gone done to public use. Fees for the exhibition made by this little report must appear, I believe it covers all of any possible actionable actionable matter that has been published by Carlo Fracese over his own name, or by his editorial responsibility. That is not to say that the entire spirit and essence of Il Martello and its editor is not subversive and radical in the extreme.

From the April 27, 1914 issue of Il Martello I quote a May Day poem of all by Fracese. It is mild in May, although in fact it salutes the workers of a third Russian Revolution, which if it means anything means one thing, if that one thing means anything of tangibility in a free press! It is just this sort of thing of which the pages of Il Martello are full.
Let the standards of the faith rise! Long may the firsts have passed, and still more will pass. One day
the flourish of trumpets of the nad nations 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 bars to the infinite, we thought we heard the beating
of drums and the rhythmic steps of the red phalanxes. And
then they came, all around us, the gloomy and terrible re-
duction was raging, but far away, in the Russia of the
Nineteenth, the Red army marched, conquered, ascended. And now?
They would like to have us subdued. They cry out to us!
Send your back to the inappetant of history, you are de-
defeated.

But we salute the soldiers of the Third Russian Revolution,
we tip our hats to the martyrs of the Common of Cronstadt,
and we still hear, and we elevate our gaze toward the sun
of May, the beautiful tender sun, and renounce the promise.

In dismemberment, O Comrades! And in this day of excellence
think of your conqueror, of ARDILOC, which has always beaten
on the iron of prejudice, which is still beating, which will
be an inertia without pause.

Hear it! Sustain it! Spread it!

(Signed) CARLO TURCIO.
In August 1914, I, a pilgrim of faith, set foot upon the soil of the United States. Then a tolerated guest, I was hated and sent under surveillance. Then the ship which was transporting us here, passed before the colossal statue of Liberty. A banner of hope was made to the deck; all eyes became fixed to that illuminated beacon, seeking to penetrate to the bosom of that woman, symbolizing the greatest of human aspirations.

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

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

"I had seen, as I have seen, a materialistic conception of Society. Wherever capitalism reigned there cannot be for the individual nor for the proletarian classes, a 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 in humanity, that I was setting foot on a land blessed by Jefferson and Lincoln, the land blessed with the strongest, the sanest, the purest of democratic democracy.

Now, I am disillusioned. I will probably pass again before that statue, but always a pilgrim of faith. Like many of my comrades — I will probably be deported before those building stones shall have been read by the Italian workers who suffer, hate, and weep. Oh! that torch will never again shine the resplendence of days gone by!

"Now, 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 weight of your clubs; I have tested the severity of your bastilles 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 Trazza
New York, November 3, 1922.
Burns,
Washington.

Carlo Tresca leaving New York twelve twenty five A.M. November fourth due Detroit seven twenty five P.M. same day starting on two months tour of United States. Itinerary not known. Detroit office notified.

Brennan.

Read 6:05 P.M.
Decoded LGS.
November 20, 1922.

Mr. R.E. Spencer,

Box 987,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

According to information which I have just received from the new firm office, and I understand you have also been advised, that PREONA is expected in Russellton, Pa., in the near future.

It is desired that you cover Texas very closely while in our territory, and should his activities come within the purview of the Pennsylvania Flynn Act, the local authorities should be advised confidentially, in order that action may be taken against him.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
November 4th, 1922

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

In re: CARLO TRESCA
Alleged Italian Anarchist.

Dear Sir:

The above subject left New York City 12:25 A.M., November 4th, for Detroit, Michigan, where he is due to arrive at 7:05 P.M., the same day.

It is understood that Tresca will spend several days in each of the following towns: Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; and Muncie, Pa. Among the towns which he expects to visit in the course of his tour, are: Joliet, Ill.; Farmington, Ill; Nokomis, Ill; Kirchid (?) Ill.; Tolucu, Ill; Collinsville, Ill; Herrin, Ill; Eclair, Ill.

Before returning to New York, at the close of his tour, which is expected to last about two months, Tresca may stop off for a while at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Detroit office of the Bureau has been notified by telegram that Tresca is enroute to that city and an additional telegram has been forwarded, giving his description.

For the information of the Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburgh offices, to whom copies of this letter are being forwarded, the description is submitted herewith.
November 4th, 1922.

Director.

"Italian; age - 45 years; height 5'11"; weight 230#. well built; has black Van Dyke beard; olive complexion; very dark brown eyes; may be wearing glasses; usually wears blue serge suit; black beret; bowing black tie; light grey coat; carries now leather suitcase."

Any additional information obtained will be submitted to the parties interested.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten Name]

EDWARD J. FRENCH
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

GJS: AH
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
588 Federal Building
Chicago, Ill. November 7th, 1922.

J. O. Connellan, Sr.,
U. S. Box 603,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

CARLO TRECCA,
Alleged Italian Anarchist.

I am transmitting herewith copy of a letter addressed to the Director, under date of November 4th, 1922, by EDWARD J. BRENNAN, Special Agent in Charge at New York City, concerning the above entitled subject, inasmuch as some of the towns referred to therein, where subject is expected to speak, are located in the territory covered by you.

Yours very truly,

JAMES P. HOSLEY,
Agent in Charge.

[Stamp: C. I. S. Intelligence]

[Stamp: Nov 10 1922]

[Stamp: REC. 61-335-65]

[Signature]

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Mr. J. P. [illegible]

Go to Director and New York office.
 Receipt is acknowledged of Agent in Charge Rooney's letter transmitting copy of letter under date of November 4th addressed to the Director entitled as above from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York.

Wrote a letter to the Chief of Police at the various towns mentioned in Illinois that subject expects to visit, copy of which is attached and made part of this report.

Investigation continued.
November 11, 1922.

Please refer to our No. 9796-625

Chief of Police,
Bald, Ill.

Re: CARLO TRESCA
All. Italian Anarchist

Dear Sir:

The above subject is from New York City and left there on November 4th at 12:25 a.m. for Detroit, Mich. From Detroit he expects to visit your town as well as some others on his tour. This person is an alleged Italian anarchist. He is described as follows:

"45 years; height 5'11"; weight 230; well built; has black Van Dyke beard; olive complexion; very dark brown eyes; may be wearing glasses; usually wears blue sergo suit; black fedora hat; flowing black tie; light gray coat; carries new leather suitcase."2

It is requested that you endeavor to ascertain if he has been in your city or is expected there. If you are able to ascertain that he coming, kindly notify me in advance. We are desirous of obtaining full information concerning this person and all with whom he comes in contact.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter, I am.

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. MCLAUGHLIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

P.S. - Enclosed find self-addressed envelope which requires no postage for your reply.
On November 3, 1922, the following telegram was received from the New York office of the Bureau:

"Carlo Tresca prominent Italian radical leaving New York 12:25 A.M. November 4th, due Detroit 7:25 P.M. same day. Starting on two month's tour of United States. Endeavor to learn destination after leaving Detroit. Keep Bureau notified regarding his activities."

Inasmuch as SUBJECT was unknown to this office and no description was given by the New York office, the following telegram was dispatched by this office on the same day:

"Referring to your telegram Carlo Tresca. Can you furnish description of SUBJECT."

On November 4th, the following telegram was received in reply:

"Referring to your telegram Carlo Tresca stop Italian age forty five height five feet eleven inches two hundred thirty pounds well built has black Vandyke beard olive complexion very dark brown eyes may wear glasses usually wears blue cargo suit black fedora hat flowing black tie carrying new leather suitcase wearing light grey coat."

SUBJECT arrived in Detroit at 7:25 P.M. on November 4th, via Michigan Central, and was met at the station by a young Italian who resides at 1982 Division Street, Detroit. They both proceeded to 3104 Rivard Street, where TRESCA was welcomed by a number of leaders of the Union of Russian Workers and members of the Italian anarchist organizations.
On November 5th, SUBJECT addressed an Italian meeting held at Laura and Sons hall, corner Watson and River Streets, Detroit. About 500 persons attended this meeting, and the Italian publication entitled "L'Adunata" (issue October 30, 1922), and a pamphlet entitled "Aristide Ceccarelli" were distributed at this meeting.

Confidential informant who was covering SUBJECT'S movements, reported that he departed on November 6th. No details as to the time of departure and destination of SUBJECT could be ascertained.

Investigation closed at Detroit.
The following brief message was received from a strictly confidential informant:

I later learned that CARLO TRESCE will be in Cleveland tonight, November 18th. He will be the guest of MR. JOSEPH HONTANARI, at his residence and place of business, 2047 Murrayhill Road, and will hold a conference at the Rome Theater, which is located a short distance from Montanari's residence.

Please handle this information carefully, so as not to uncover our informant.

[Signature]

Nov 25, 1922
On September 3, 1922, notified this office by telephone that CARLO TRESCA was leaving New York City for a tour of West Virginia on a train out of New York at 5:30 P.M., Sept. 3, 1922, arriving Fairmont, W. Va., 8 A.M., on the following day. A telegram was immediately sent to the agent in Charge at Pittsburgh notifying him of the above information.

He had made a quick get-away from Fairmont because the Police had broken into his room half an hour after he had arrived there. He was out of his room when the raid occurred and did not return to the room. He abandoned about $200.00 worth of books and drove with a friend by automobile to Pittsburgh and came to New York by train. Later on at a restaurant subject mentioned that some one in the organization must have spies on him and that he was trying to figure out who it might have been.

TRESCA stated that he had been shadowed by two men as soon as he arrived.
at the station. This, according to subject, proved that the Government knew what train he was on.

Informant was instructed to be very cautious as to his conduct in the future.

Search of the files of this office fails to show that any report had been received from the Pittsburgh office explaining in detail just what occurred at Fairmont, W. Va.

670
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N. Y.

November 23, 1922.

D. J.

Mr. Carlo [illegible]
Italian Anarchist Activities.

I am attaching two copies of a circular printed in Italian, the title of which is "Chi sono i Fascisti?" (Who are the Fascisti?).

The substance of this circular, as translated by [illegible], is a protest against the Fascisti movement in Italy for their treatment of the radicals, and an announcement that an anti-Fascisti meeting on behalf of the "Unione Nazionale" will be held in this city at Manhattan Lyceum, 20 East 4th Street, on November 30th, at 7 P.M. This circular, which is published by the Social Culture Workers Club of New York, further announces there will be two dramatic plays "Per La Vita," ("For Life"), and "La Via del Paradiso," ("Heaven's Way"), given by the "Il Nuovo di Firenze," (Florence). The admission is given at fifty cents.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Additional signatures and dates]
Chi sono i Fascisti?
Che Nessuno Manchi!

Pescara - Canto - Declamazione - Ballò - Prezzo Unico 50 Soldi!

Poesia con partecipazione artistico, Cuneo e Trësa.

La sera, alla sera, ci si è insospettabilmente messa cù e Guarda. Della piazza
segna la serata con le sue insospettabili macchiette. Della piazza
il concerto "La Vía del Paradiso". Effere Parmigiani verano a radde.

La riflessionemutazione "Era Nera, di Parigini, dire in Italia,
la vita, critica Cesare Pulcinelli, da loro, il dramma in 4 atti. Per la Vía,
le caras, Lugo il 30 Novembre 1922, alle ore P. M. "Al Manat-
la

tan Lucca, 66. F. 4th St., viene a voce. N. Y.

Pro "Ummanita Nova"

Grande Serata Anti-Fascista

Di N. X.

Circolo Operaio di Cultura Sociale

Pubblicità a dura dissi

stipendio in coltura napoletana.

Vedete, vorrai colpito la serata, soltanto e

le cose che non piace, la poesia, la "Vía del Paradiso". Effere Parmigiani verano a radde,

il concerto "Era Nera, di Parigini, dire in Italia,
la vita, critica Cesare Pulcinelli, da loro, il dramma in 4 atti. Per la Vía,
le caras, Lugo il 30 Novembre 1922, alle ore P. M. "Al Manat-
la

tan Lucca, 66. F. 4th St., viene a voce. N. Y.

Pro "Ummanita Nova"

Grande Serata Anti-Fascista
REFERENCES:

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT CLEVELAND:

Reference is had to letter from Agent-in-Charge Brennan, New York City, dated November 4th, indicating SUBJECT expected to make a tour of part of the United States and to talk in Cleveland, among other places. Reference also is had to telegram from Agent-in-Charge Brennan dated the 15th instant, stating SUBJECT was coming to Cleveland in care of JOSPEH MORRISI, 2045 Murray Hill Rd. and would leave Cleveland about the 18th for Detroit. Reference also is had to telegram dated November 17th from Agent-in-Charge Spencer, Pittsburgh to the effect that he had been advised SUBJECT was due the same day or the following day in Cleveland.

Agent was handicapped on the 17th by having all Special Agents engaged on matters that they could not readily be taken off. Agent, however, through a confidential source obtained the services of a man who, late on the 17th, located SUBJECT through MORRISI, whose place of business is at 2047 Murray Hill Road. The informant on the morning of the 18th stated that SUBJECT was to give an address before a small group at the Rome Theatre on the evening of the 18th. Informant stated he would attend the meeting. He stated that SUBJECT was not keeping himself...
in hiding in Cleveland and apparently was not particularly interested in whether officials knew he was here or not. Informant states that SUBJECT made the following remarks at the Roman Theatre, in part:

"It has been a long time since I was last here. Several years have elapsed since then, and although sorry, I must acknowledge that the Italian workers of Cleveland have not progressed very much in the way of moral eminence, but as this is not the subject of my conference, and I do not want to digress, I will get down to the starting point.

Most all of you have read something concerning the actual state of things in Italy, and in spite of the fact that the press, mercenary and dishonest, gives to the savage inhumanity of the Italian Fascisti, an interpretation that has all the appearance of justice. I am here tonight to tell you that the press lies.

The press, controlled, owned by the capitalistic class could of course, show in its remnant nakedness all the injurious actions that the capitalistic class is perpetrating today.

"Fascismo" is not an institution of yesterday, but the majority believe Fascismo is an old organization which has existed in every part of the so-called civilized world way back in the past, under different names, under different aspects, but always with the same object in view: The oppression of proletariat and the protection of the masters.

If you go a little back in history, you will find the "white terror" in inland organized by the capitalists and paid to kill the workers who had awakened to the new current of ideas that came from Russia.

Something like Fascismo may be traced in Austria, Germany and we can even trace it in this country at the time when an army of bandits got up in arms to protect the interests of the planters, and maintain the slavery of the negroes.

Here's those vile assassins paid by the planters.

Most sadly. The masters who realized what profits they would lose with the abolition of slavery, reorganized an army of cowards and turned it loose to kill. The shameful battles were those of crime against justice, oppression against right, barbarism against humanity, and here allow me a digression.

All wars, gentlemen, have as a basis and origin the interest of the capitalists. In the name of democracy, humanity, civilization, the innocent all believing easily convinced working
class is made to risk his family, home and life and is thrown against each other, but the true, exclusive reason of war is the betterment of the masters at the expenses of the proletariat.

What was the World's War fought for? You will certainly remember what the European countries were preaching in those days.

France said "We want back Alsace and Lorraine, two provinces that legitimately belong to us and that are constantly crying to return under the skirt of the old mother." England said "We fight to abolish militarism." Italy said, "We fight to embrace redemptionism, we fight to free Trento and Trieste to reclaim a people who Italian in origin language and costumes are unwillingly and illegally kept under the domination of Austria." America fought for Democracy.

Now that the war is over, now that everybody with a sane mind can reason out the facts I want to ask you: Was Militarism abolished? Evidently not, if we take in consideration the fact that France has today 800,000 soldiers ready for action. Then it was not for the abolition of militarism that the war was fought, and if it wasn't for the abolition of militarism it certainly was to satisfy the greed of the masters.

What did the working class get out of the war? Nothing. What did all those poor disabled soldiers get? After Trento and Trieste were annexed to Italy. We have read that many of them are today begging the public charity to keep up their unfortunate existence. But no, I am mistaken. The working class derived something out the war, yes indeed, 'Fascismo'.

Before the war the government could keep the people down through the medium of the priest. This moral eunuch dispensing blessings and holy water at any price could with the mirage of a future happy life put to sleep the conscience of the workers and the poor, good, ignorant people went to church, listened to the priest and between the fear of God and the devil and the hope of going to heaven sooner or later suffered in silence, not daring to revolt, but after the war the people were becoming tired of the priest. The worker who had been kept down by obscurantism for centuries began to develop a will of his own and act accordingly. It was then that the government, the masters of industries and the noblemen, considering that the influence of the priest was not sufficient, gave life to Fascismo.

After the German bullets came, the Italian for the working men of Italy. For a moment it was thought the days of suffering were gone forever, when the steel worker seized the mills and refused to slave any longer for the masters. For a moment we thought the example of Russia would have been followed,
but unfortunately it was only an illusion. A traitor, Giolitti, sold the aspirations of the workers and they became more ferocious than ever. 'Fascismo'. The Fascisti insulted, beat, burned, killed, and the masters laughed contentedly at the work of devastation. When will the Italian people revolt?

Blinded by the Spanish workers who following the biblical citation 'Eye for eye, tooth for tooth' answer the bullets of the hired thugs with bullets, the dagger with the dagger, arson with arson. Workers fall daily in Spain, martyrs of their cause, but the masters fall in equal number, and the masters shiver, feel uncomfortable and resort to every method and means to save their position, and not only at home do they want to feel safe, but they also want to eliminate any menace that might come from abroad.

Here stands as a proof of this what they have done against Russia. Never before has International Capitalism raged more ferociously than against the Russia of the Workers. Every weapon has been considered good, from the block to the mercenary bayonet.

Clemenceau with a policy of intrigue, intimidation and seduction had formed, favored and organized what vast set of small, nominally independent states, I say nominally independent because they were in reality financial slaves of France and the Allied Powers. From Finland to Romania and even down to the Caucasus region with Denikine was formed a protective barrier against the threatening expansion of the Communist doctrines put in practice by the Russian workers. The 'block' created by the English Empire, favored and backed by American Imperialism, tended to kill by starvation the revolution, tended to destroy by starvation the immense fortress of the Communist ideal.

The 'block' killed the babies, women regardless of age and even the sick in the hospitals were inexorably hit because not only farming implements locomotives and machinery were denied -as in, but even medicine for the sick, and the hypocritical assassin like blood thirsty civilization that wants to starve a whole nation, that kills slowly thousands of children, women and old people, that denies relief to the sick in the hospitals, tells of civilization, tries to find justification in self-defense against Russian atrocities. Hypocrites!

Where is the theory of 'Free determination of people'? Why don't they let the Russian people attend to their destiny? but this is not enough. A circle of fire and iron was tightened around Russia. The war from Siberia to Estonia, from Finland to Georgia; Kolchak, Yudenich, Denikine were paid to extinguish the fire of revolution that warmed up the hearts of Russian people and with it the hearts of the workers of the world.

A reproduction of the block against Russia is the
Fascismo of today. It is an army of degenerate, perverted criminals who are trying to kill the spirit of revolution in Italy, and these easterins once despised the very same flag that now they kiss and worship.

They are traitors who have sold their conscience for a little money and they have the moral support of the authorities which insures them immunity for their crimes and the material support of the capitalistic class.

We are falling in a state of political slavery. Our industries are in the hands of thieves. Prices go up instead of coming down and the worker is forced to work more, eat less, die soon. What to do? Can we go any further? Can we accept the Socialist's theory telling us that a solution must be reached "slowly, gradually, without violence?"

Informant states SUBJECT spoke continuously from seven to ten P. M. to an audience of approximately 200 men and one woman and that at the end of the speech subscriptions were collected for "Unita del Lavoro", published in Milan, Italy. Informant further states that SUBJECT went from the comic theatre to Montanari's residence, and expected to hold a meeting of some kind in Detroit about 2:00 o'clock the following day.

On the morning of the 19th when the report of informant was received Agent Hope, of this office, at the request of this Agent, telephoned the Detroit Office concerning SUBJECT'S anticipated visit to Detroit and gave the further information which had been furnished by the informant that SUBJECT probably would speak at the home of the Santas in Detroit.

Matter closed.
The following is a translation of an article which appeared in "Il Lartello" of November 25, 1922, entitled:

"TRASCA'S TOUR"-

"Our editor has already spoken in Russeltown, nemon, McIntyre, Aultman, Homer City, Bridgeville, Allsworth, Sharon, all in the state of Pa.; in Lomellville, and Canton, Ohio, in Detroit, Mich.; and Mishawak, Ind.

He is now in North Michigan and Minnesota, and then after Milwaukee, he will go to Illinois, where he will speak at:

Toluca
Lark
Farmington
Kincad
Carlinville
Bond
Herrin
Nokoni
Valier

December 1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th & 6th
7th & 8th
9th
10th
11th
At Saint Paul, Minnesota:

Reference is made to telegram from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York City, New York, dated November 24th, 1922, which reads as follows:

"CAMILLO TRESSCA, prominent Italian radical, will be at Virginia, Minnesota, November 25th to 30th, Inclusive."

An examination of the office files show that CAMILLO TRESSCA has been investigated by this Department and reported as "U.S. vs. W. T. SMITH, et al, I. W. W. Conspiracy", and reference is made to reports of Agent Kenny, Duluth, Minnesota, for March 15th and 14th, 1919, and Agent Stayner, February 1st, and 14th, 1918, and particularly to report of Agent Wolfe for October 10th, 1919, entitled "SILAS SCARLETT, CAMILLO TRESSCA, and JOSIAH SMITH, I. W. W. Activities". There are other reports in the file, but these are the essential ones, and should be read in connection with this investigation.

At 7:30, St. Paul, Minn.:

It appears from the records in this case that TRESSCA was jointly indicted with a number of other I. W. W. s, for murder committed in 1919, and that several of the others pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to serve time. The indictment against TRESSCA was never pressed for trial for the reason that TRESSCA agreed to leave the state and never return. The office records are not conclusive, however, as to just what action was taken by the
Court in regard to TRESCA. Agent visited the County Court House at Duluth, Minnesota, and examined the Court Docket in reference to the case of JOSEPH NICKOL, PHILIP MEGONOVICH, et al., Docket No. 5043.

The last entry on the Docket reads as follows: "All files in this case sent to Virginia, Minnesota."

Agent interviewed [redacted] who is connected with the Oliver Mining Company, and has charge of radical Italians. He stated that [redacted] is considered one of the most dangerous radicals in the United States. He was formerly a practicing attorney in Italy, and was disbarred because of his radical ideas. He has been on the copper range of Michigan for several days and according to Mr. [redacted] is there at the present time. Agent secured at Duluth, Minn. bills advertising meetings to be held by TRESCA at Virginia, and Chisholm, Minnesota, in which he was advertised to speak at Chisholm, Sunday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. at Karl's Hall and at the Italian Hall at Virginia, Minnesota, on Sunday night, at 7:30 p.m.

At Virginia, Minnesota:

Agent visited the Chief of Police, F. A. HITE, and was informed by him that the daily paper published at Virginia, Minnesota, carried an announcement to the effect that CARLO TRESCA would speak on Sunday evening at 7:30 p.m. upon the Italian Fascisti. He said that he had a plain clothes man on the force, [redacted] an Italian that might be able to give information in regard to TRESCA.

Agent interviewed [redacted] who stated that he had received some information in regard to TRESCA from CHARLES G. SERRA, a barber in Virginia, Minnesota, who told him a few days ago that TRESCA
was going to speak on Sunday night at 7:30 p.m. and that if he wanted to hear a good speech he should try and be present.

Agent arranged with [redacted] to attend the meeting with him on Sunday evening.

At Chisholm, Minn.:

Agent called on ED. CLOUTIER, Chief of Police, at Chisholm, Minnesota, who stated that he had not heard that TRESCH was to speak, and doubted if such was the case. He said that Karl’s Hall was in charge of the Chisholm Hotel, which is below the Hall. The Chief of Police went with Agent to the Hotel where the manager was interviewed, and he stated that the Hall had been rented for Sunday afternoon, and that bills had been circulated announcing a speech to be given by ED. TRESCH, but that Sunday morning an Italian came and stated that TRESCH had been unable to keep his appointment and that they would have the speaking at a later date, and that he would get out bills as soon as it would be definitely decided as to when TRESCH would be present. In order that they might be sure of the Hall he paid the money in advance. The party who secured the Hall was M. B. PHELPS. Agent was informed by Mr. CLOUTIER that about two thousand miners live at Chisholm, Minnesota, and work in the various mines nearby. About 60% of them are Finns, 20% Slavs and 20% Italian. He says there is no disturbance at the mine at the present time and that the miners are all employed and seem to be satisfied.

At Virginia, Minn.:

In company with Officer [redacted] Agent visited the Italian Hall, at Virginia, Minn., at 7:30 p.m. The Hall was dark and
no meeting was held. was, however, informed in the afternoon that the reason the meeting could not be held was that TRESCA was unable to keep his appointment, but that he expected to speak in the fall on November 30th, if he could get to Virginia, Minnesota, at that time. stated that from what he could learn TRESCA is coming to the range for the purpose of making plans for unionizing the mining companies. This is the work that he attempted in 1916 that resulted in murder, and after the murder and TRESCA'S being indicted the strike was called off. This will be the first attempt that has been made since that time to unionize the employees of the Olliver Mining people.

Agent called at the Clerk's office, Virginia, Minnesota, and examined the records in the CARLO TRESCA matter, and finds that there were two cases, No. 1008 being the indictment that was secured against PHILIP LISCHOWICH, JOHN ORSHINS, JOSEPH HINICH, JOSEPH CHERNOCKOVICH, MIRIAH LISCHOWICH, SAM SCARLETT AND CARLO TRESCA for the murder of JULES C. BITCH. This is the case in which JOSEPH HINICH, PHILIP LISCHOWICH and JOSEPH CHERNOCKOVICH plead guilty and were sentenced to a indeterminate sentence of from one to twenty years. When the above parties were sentenced, on motion of the County Attorney, the case against CARLO TRESCA, JOE SMITH, and SAM SCARLETT was dismissed. Case No. 1009 is an action against all of the above parties for the murder of ED. SCHUBISKY. The records show that this case was also dismissed. The records do not show, however, that TRESCA at that time agreed to leave the state and never return. If such a statement was made by him, it is not a matter of record in the
Court docket. There is a possibility, however, that it appears in the
Stenographer's notes taken at the time. The Stenographer who made
the record in the case was ROBERT S. TAYLOR and the hearing was
before Judge J. M.

On account of the time of the meetings being changed,
Agent returned to Saint Paul, but the meetings will be covered if held.

Agent in making a report on I. W. W. activities was informed
by a confidential informant that the I. W. W's after leaving North
Dakota, were to meet on the Iron Range where activities were to be
carried on in the lumber camps and that trouble was expected on the
Iron Range in the Spring.

Copy of this report furnished for the information of the
New York office.

Investigation continued.
Reference is made to the report of Agent in Charge McLaughlin, dated 11/11/22, in this matter.

Wesley Settles, City Marshal of Farmington, Illinois, furnished this office with a circular written in Italian, the translation of which reads somewhat as follows:

"TASSO' MEETING.

Workers:

In this tragic hour of international repression, while one war is fought and another is being prepared for us, while the greedy masters seek to drive back into the darkness of the Middle Ages the working class which produces all the necessities, in this hour of anxiety, hear the message of one who is struggling for the advent of a better humanity.

We therefore invite you to a meeting which C.A.LO TASSO of New York will hold at the G.A.H. Hall, Farmington, Ill. on December 2nd, at 7 P.M.

Do not fail to attend.

The Committee."

Inasmuch as Farmington, Ill. comes within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Office, a wire was sent Special Agent in Charge Rooney, embodying the substance of the above information.

Copies of this report to the New York and Chicago Offices for their information.

Investigation continued.
Attention Mr. Hoover #2
Milwauk  File #91096

REPORT MADE AT: Milwaukee, Wis. DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 30, 1922 PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 30, 1922 REPORT MADE BY: Earl L. Doles

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CARLO TRESCA (ITALIAN ANARCHIST) Propaganda Tour in the Central States.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Milwaukee, Wis.

Agent ascertained under pretext from Steve Torok, 299 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis., proprietor of a saloon and hall at that address, that a meeting was to be held in his hall the afternoon of Nov. 30. The hall was observed under cover until 3:30 PM, half a dozen young men were observed hanging around the hall from 2 PM to 3:30 PM. It appearing that no meeting would be held, Agent entered the saloon and after remaining some time and being convinced that no meeting was to take place that afternoon in the hall in the rear, left.

The following is a translation of a portion of handbills tacked on the back door of the saloon which is also entrance of the hall - the language being Italian:

"WORKMEN
December 3, December
Hour 2:30 P.M.
299 Superior St., Cor. Russell Ave., Bay View
The famous orator of New York will be in Milwaukee
CARLO TRESCA
and will speak on the theme: interesting to all THE FASCISTI PARTY AND THE SITUATION IN ITALY."

The handbill originally gave the date as Nov. 30, but a pasted had been placed over this date changing it to Dec. 3, from which it would indicate that TRESCA is three days behind his schedule.

Lieut. John F. Wesolowski, Milwaukee Police Department, stated in connection with the postponed speech of TRESCA that if there is any

REFERENCE: BUREAU 2 New York 1 Detroit 1 Pittsburgh 1 Cleveland 1 Chicago 2 Milwaukee 1 ORIGIinal 61-1335-75
advocacy of the doctrines of criminal anarchy in violation of Section 4522 of the Wisconsin Statutes that he will place all those present under arrest; and he requests the co-operation of this Bureau in securing the services of two Italian interpreters who can be relied upon to testify in court.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent W. R. Palmere, New York, N. Y., for period Nov. 29, 1922.

Continued.
CARLO TRESCH spoke in Virginia, Minnesota at the Italian Hall which is under the control of the Italian Benevolent Society, on November 30th. The speaking began at 7:30 P.M. and there were less than one hundred people present including women and children. Agent had arranged with Chief of Police WILHE for the services of an Italian member of the police force to act as interpreter and the following is the substance of TRESCH's remarks, all of which were in the Italian language. In fact, he made no statement of any kind except in the Italian language. TRESCH's purpose evidently was to start an anti-Fascisti movement and he began his speech by a general talk upon the present Italian government. He said that there was an Italian government to begin with that was militaristic and that the Fascisti clan is merely a tool for the government tyrants and that NONUNION is a degenerate, a worthless character and has fallen so low as to be kissing the Pope's feet. He said that Italy is up-side-down and composed of two factions. He said there would come a time when conditions would be settled again and people will have a voice in arranging the future of the country; that the same conditions exist in this land; everything is topsy-turvy since the war; that we can see in the future that people will have a voice in the government here also. He said...

Reference is made to Agent's report for November 26th, 1922 in the above entitled matter.

Mr. Hoover
Director (3) - New York (1)
that all of the different powers of the nations are still craving for more military government as a means of peace; that in 1914 all the nations were preparing for larger armies and navies to promote peace and we find that that peace meant. He said that our friend, General Pershing in a talk recently said it was absolutely necessary to increase our standing army if we want to preserve peace in our country. He said that no matter how much peace talk we hear there will always be war as long as two nations existed and that there were two classes, the millionaires and the poor classes. He then talked about the big industries that paid big wages and work was plentiful but said that the large wages did not help since the price of living costs were doubled which meant the making of more millionaires. He pointed to the Oliver Iron Mining Company as one of the big producers of the country that paid big wages during the war period. He said of course they boosted prices of their products and that they have not lost anything by paying their men big wages. The only reference TRESCA made to the strike of 1916 was when he said that everybody knows that in 1916 the boys were not making big wages but they had been doing better since. In speaking of the army, he compared it with Police Officers who have lots of power behind them; first the government with its laws and behind that the army and said that what makes a policeman brave is a state law with state force of arms behind the police officers and federal troops behind the state army. He said that every nation has such laws. TRESCA at no time in his speech made any reference to strikes or any radical agitation. He stated that it was the duty of all Italians to inform themselves upon the conditions that existed, not only in their own country but in the United States
and then stated that he was at the present time engaged in the publication of a paper "The El Martello" and that in this paper he would publish all the news that would be interesting to them. He then stated that his purpose in coming on the range was to secure subscriptions for his paper. He said that he hoped that the boys present would subscribe freely to his paper and not hesitate the way that some of them did at Chisholm and Hibbing. He said that they seemed to be afraid that if they subscribed they would lose their jobs at the mines. He also offered a number of radical books for sale. There was a very light response to his plan for subscriptions, as only a few subscribed for his paper and only one or two books were purchased. There was little enthusiasm in the audience.

The TRESCHA was questioned very closely by Agent and insisted that the government of the United States was not eluded to in any direct manner and that TRESCHA seemed very guarded in his remarks and very mild in the language that he used compared with the speeches that he made on the range in 1916. He said nothing whatever about labor unions or strikes. The paper "El Martello" according to the same was entered as second class matter November 3rd, 1916 at the postoffice at New York and the issue distributed by TRESCHA bears date New York, November 20th, 1922. Published at Manhattan Lyceum Building, 66 East 4th Street and 3rd Ave. New York.

TRESCHA was entertained in the afternoon of November 20th at the home of Lino GUTI, 901 S. South 2nd Ave., Virginia, Minn. He was introduced by Joe ROMANO of Hibbing. He was entertained the night of the 30th at the home of Mike LENCI, 202-9th Street South, Virginia, Minnesota.
At Eveleth, Minnesota:

CARLO TRUSCIA spoke at the Italian Hall at Eveleth on the night of December lst. Before the speaking began, Agent arranged with the Chief of Police at Eveleth for an Italian interpreter in the person of who attended the meeting and reported to Agent the facts given hereafter. Agent also attended the meeting and by actual count, there were fifty-six people present. No one introduced TRUSCIA, but he simply began talking to the crowd. He made the same talk as at Virginia and attempted to secure subscriptions for his paper but the men did not seem to be interested and when he began urging them to subscribe several left the hall. Agent secured a copy of his paper "El Martello" which will be attached to the office copy of this report.

At the conclusion of his speech TRUSCIA stated to one of his friends that he was going to return to New York the following day.

At Chisholm, Minnesota:

Agent found that TRUSCIA had spoken at Chisholm on the night of November 29th and took the matter up with ED CLOUTIER, Chief of Police and secured from him the following information. TRUSCIA spoke at Carlo Hall to a crowd of less than one hundred people. He secured a few subscriptions for his paper but there was little interest manifested in the meeting.

At Hibbing, Minnesota:

Agent also found that TRUSCIA spoke at Hibbing on the night of November 28th at the Italian Hall and at Hibbing Agent took the matter up with Deck Sergeant WILL who stated that there had been a meeting held by TRUSCIA on November 28th at the Italian hall and that
he had one of his Relievers, JOE NOH, cover the meeting and report the facts. He said that NOH could be found at North Hibbing where he was on duty. Agent went to North Hibbing and interviewed JOE NOH. He stated that he was present at the meeting held by TRUSCA on the 29th and that there were about seventy-five people in the hall.
He stated that there was quite an opposition to TRUSCA on the part of the Italians of Hibbing for the reason that since Italy has adopted the Fascisti party that the Italians are most all in favor of the mother country and that people do not approve of the opposition carried on by TRUSCA against ITALIAN and because of their attitude on that question many of them remained away from the meeting. NOH himself is very strong advocate of the Fascisti movement and claims that the Italian are about evenly divided on the question. Agent questioned NOH very closely as to what was said by TRUSCA and it seems he used exactly the same line of talk as he did at Virginia. In fact, from all the information that can be obtained, it seems TRUSCA was following a set speech or lecture from which he did not deviate except to urge the sale of his paper and books.
Agent talked the matter of TRUSCA's visit over thoroughly with the officials of Hibbing, Duluth, Chisholm and Hibbing and each one of them made the same statement as to the result of TRUSCA'S visit which was to the effect that he had accomplished nothing. Also, that his visit had nothing whatever to do with unionizing the employees of any of the mines. They seemed to agree that his purpose was to secure subscriptions to his paper in order that he would be in a position to continue the Fascisti movement.
Investigation concluded.
Detroit, Mich.  1-5-32  12-2-32  J. S. Apelman

Anarchist Activities

At Detroit.

Reference is made to my previous reports on the above named SUBJECT.

Information has been received that TRESCA, the Italian anarchist organizer, who is touring the country, visited Hibbing, Minnesota on November 29th, and while in that city was in conference with proprietors of the Nesaba Shoe Repair Shop, 1708 Third Avenue, telephone 731-J.

This office is also informed that TRESCA has requested his friends to address all correspondence to him in care of B. Juma (or Fuma), Box 115, Carlinville, Illinois.

Investigation closed at Detroit.

DEC 13 1932

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

WASHINGTON-3, NEW YORK-1, ST. PAUL-1, CHICAGO-1, DETROIT-1
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

December 5, 1922.

Refer to Mr. Fuch

Director W. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

**RE: CARLO TESPICA,**
Anarchist.

Re: your letter of November 23, 1922, I regret to say that I have no details of Carlo Tresca's visit in this vicinity. I was advised by the New York office that Tresca was due in this district the week beginning November 15th, and arrangements were made through confidential sources to cover his movements. In addition, I arranged to have a meeting at Greensboro, Pa. but at the last minute the informant engaged to cover this meeting was called to court and could not be present. Again on the 15th I received a telegram from our New York City office reading as follows:

"Referring to my telegram Carlo Tresca now reported came Palmieri six six one night Larimer Avenue East Pittsburgh Reported leaving for Cleveland shortly. Please notify offices interested of future movements."

Informants, however, were unable to get in touch with subject at the address mentioned in above quoted telegram.

The same sources of information which were unable to get in touch with Tresca in Pittsburgh, seem to have had more success in Cleveland, see report of Special Agent in Charge Horton covering November 16th to 19th inclusive.

I am sorry that I cannot furnish more details but the man upon whom I depended in Pittsburgh was called away.

Read by
W. J. Burns

[Signature]

61-1335-78
on another matter at the last minute. This can is

Very truly yours,

17/13. 

R. B. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.
Attention Mr. Hoover

Milwaukee office file No. 909

Milwaukee, Wis. 12-5-22 12-3-22 Earl L. Pole

IN RE: CARLO TRESCA (Italian Anarchist) Propaganda Tour in the Central States.

FACTS DEVELOPED
At Milwaukee, Wis.

It was learned through a confidential source that TRESCA came to Milwaukee under the auspices of the Italian Socialist local in Milwaukee; also that TRESCA is between 37 and 40 years of age and was born at Lulmona, province of Aquila, Italy, entering the United States in the year 1905 or 1906. The informant does not know whether or not TRESCA is naturalized, but recalls reading that he was arrested about five years ago in Calumet, Mich. for his activities in connection with a strike.

Agent obtained the services of an interpreter in addition to securing the services of Detective [redacted] of the Milwaukee Police Department, who understands Italian, to cover this meeting, to be prepared should there be any advocacy of the doctrines of Anarchy in violation of the Wisconsin Statutes.

TRESCA spoke at 2-99 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis. to an audience of about 35 persons, all of Italian birth. TRESCA was introduced by one SAM DE SIMONETTI, prefacing his remarks with the statement that "dishonorable police, who are paid to watch you, are present." The remainder of the speaker's time was devoted to criticism of the Fascisti government and movement in Italy. The speaker did not hold the attention of his audience, and when he concluded only twenty were present. A pamphlet bearing the signature of the ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION, 1044 W. Taylor

Reference: Copies of this report furnished to
Bureau 3, Milwaukee 1, New York 1, Chicago 1

ORIGINAL 6/1335-79
Street, Chicago, Ill., entitled: "The brigand government of the Fascisti dishonors Italy," was distributed, as well as a few copies of "IL MARTELLO current issue.

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above. Closed at Milwaukee.
December 11, 1922.

Mr. R.B. Spencer,
Box 987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dear Sir -

Kindly let us have a report upon the activities
of CARLO TRESCHI who was in your city on the 13th and 14th
ultimo, as requested in my communication of November 22nd.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
director.
To Mr. X

Dear Mr. X,

May I see the city summon

Return in 4 days.

New York

[Signature]
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

December 13th, 1922.

[1335]

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

Replies to your letter of the 11th instant, therein requesting a report from this office relative to Carlo Tresea, who was in Pittsburgh on the 13th and 14th ultimo, your attention is respectfully invited to my letter of the 5th instant, (Refer to Mr. Bush), which covers, I believe, your present inquiry.

Yours very truly,

R. E. SPEICHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

[1335]
December 19, 1922.

J. C. BERRY, Esq.
City Marshal,
Tolna, Ill.

Re: CARLO TRESKA
All. Italian Anarchist

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of November 13th and December 8th, 1922 in reference to Carlo Treska.

I note from your letter of the 8th instant that Treska was supposed to be at Herrin, Illinois, and that you obtained this information from good authority. I shall be pleased to be further advised if you obtain any additional information as to where Treska may be.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

JAMES J. MCLAUGHLIN.
Special Agent in Charge.

cc - Director 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
NFC 2 R 1922
DIVISION

61-1335-82
Referring to my report of December 1, 1922.

While at Zeigler, Ill. and Herrin, Ill. on other matters, Employee took this matter up with the local Postmasters and Chiefs of Police and was informed by them that so far as they knew subject had not visited their respective towns.

At Herrin Employee made confidential inquiries among Italian residents, however, no information was obtained showing that the subject has spoken in this vicinity.

This matter will receive be continued pending receipt of additional information.

Investigation continued.
February 12, 1923.

Mr. N.J. Bronnoff,
P.O. Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I desire to refer to the report of Confidential Informant number 670 for February 5th relating to a meeting.

You should direct the informant to give this matter very careful attention and to ascertain, if possible, anything definite concerning the proposed action against Mussolini.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
February 12, 1923.

Mr. W. L. Hurley,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

I received information from a reliable source in New York that Carlo Tresca recently addressed a meeting in that city, at which was discussed the Fascisti and in which it was stated that it might be desirable to write to some friends in Italy so as to take action against Mussolini.

It is stated that he is proposing to make an Anti-Fascisti tour for a month or two.

This matter will be given very careful attention by this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

61-1335-85
Telegram from EDWARD J. BRENNAN, Agent in Charge, New York City Office of the Bureau, under date of February 24th, 1923, informed the following:

"INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE THAT CARLO TRSCCA RADICAL ITALIAN WILL SPEAK WATERBURY SUNDAY AFTERNOON. MEETING BEING ARRANGED BY L. JAKELLEN, 934 BANK STREET WATERBURY. SUGGEST YOU HAVE MEETING COVERED BY ITALIAN SPEAKING PERSON.

(SCD) BRENNAN."

Agent proceeded to WATERBURY, on afternoon of Saturday, February 24th, 1923, and held a conference with Superintendent of Police GEORGE BEACH and DETECTIVE GEORGE McIULLEN at Police Headquarters regarding this meeting on Sunday. SUPERINTENDENT BEACH informed Agent that they had information regarding this meeting to be held on Sunday, and also stated that circulars had been distributed about Friday of the past week, February 23rd, 1923.

A copy of one of these circulars was secured by Agent. Same was printed in the Italian language, signed by "COMMITTEE", no personal signature. There was no union printing or other means of identification as to where same was printed and confidential informant stated it was his opinion that circulars were printed by some unscrupulous person to make it appear to have been printed by & distributed by some unknown person. Case still under investigation.
printed at New York City. The circular stated that a meeting of the anti-Fascisti Society, would be held at CONCORDIA HALL, 305 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn., on February 25th, 1923, at 2 P.M. That CARLO TRESCA would be the principal speaker. The circular matter also contained information written in Italian regarding the government in Italy at the present time under the leadership of BENITO MUSSOLINI. Agent had the substance of this circular translated, and learned that the committee who arranged this meeting desired to arouse sympathy amongst the Italians of Waterbury, for the ANTI-FASCISTI SOCIETY, stating that while the government under MUSSOLINI pretended to give more freedom to the Italian people than formerly, it really was more of an autocratic government than the Italian people ever dreamed of.

On Sunday at 11 A.M. a conference was held in the office of Superintendent Beach, attended by several detectives, Supt. Beach and Agent. Agent took no active part in this conference and offered no suggestions, and it was decided by Supt. of Police Beach, not to permit TRESCA to speak if he arrived. He stated that he intended to place about 15 policemen in the hall and half a dozen detectives and to be kept in touch with the situation.

At 2.15 P.M. CONCORDIA HALL, were the meeting was scheduled to be held, became rapidly filled with Italians and at 3 P.M. when CARLO TRESCA appeared with his Secretary, there was nearly 500 Italians in the Hall. Several of the detectives spoke to TRESCA, his secretary, and other Italians present on the stage just before the meeting was scheduled to open, and informed TRESCA that he could not speak in Waterbury, without a permit from the Superintendent of Police. TRESCA then stepped to the front of the stage and told the audience in Italian that he would
proceed to Police Headquarters to see about the permit with his secretary and that the meeting would be adjourned for 15 or 20 minutes.

Three of the city detectives accompanied TRESCA to headquarters and also Agent, and a conference was held at Superintendent Beach's Office. Superintendent Beach informed TRESCA he would not give him a permit to speak as he was an anarchist and an undesirable character. Also that the subject he was to speak on was very objectionable to a large number of the Italian race in Waterbury, and that if the meeting went on there would probably be a riot. He also advised him to leave town and TRESCA stated he would engage a lawyer. The detectives then informed the Captain of Police, who were in the hall, with about fifteen policemen to clear the hall and call the meeting off. TRESCA left police headquarters and nothing more was seen of him.

Agent learned that on Saturday afternoon a telegram was sent to a prominent citizen in Waterbury signed by the CIVIL LIBERTY LEAGUE of New York City, asking this citizen to use his influence in obtaining permission for TRESCA to speak. Agent learned from Supt. Beach, that this citizen was a reformed JEWISH RABBI in Waterbury, who received the telegram.

In conversation with Supt. Beach, at Police Headquarters, TRESCA stated that he had been arrested quite a number of times that his business was that of an editor, and admitted being in Waterbury about five years ago. When asked if he was an anarchist, he answered "I suppose they call me one", but that he did not think it necessary to answer that question. He also told Supt. Beach, that he did not think it was necessary to state his political beliefs.

to the front of the stage and told the audience in Italian that he would
accompanied TRESCA to police headquarters that TRESCA stated on the way that the meeting would have to be held some other Sunday in Waterbury, if it could not be held on that day.

Superintendent Beach stated to Agent that under no circumstances would be permit TRESCA to speak in Waterbury. After the police gave orders in CONCORDIA HALL to clear the hall, the crowd disbursed and no further activities took place.

Agent learned that one LOUIS JAMELE, who resides at 87 Fox Street, Waterbury, Conn., and conducts a meat market at 934 Bank Street, Waterbury, was instrumental in arranging the meeting. Italian Detective Thomas Colasanto of the Waterbury Police, stated he knew JAMELE for the past 18 years, that he craves notoriety and that he takes up very easily with every new movement among the Italian people. He was never considered of a very radical type and they have classed him as a "coward" when it comes to any trouble in holding meetings. He is a citizen and a property owner. The police stated they have kept a surveillance on Jamele, along with other Italians of his type.

CASE CONCLUDED in the CONNECTICUT DISTRICT.
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Sir:  

I wonder if you could give me any information regarding Carlo Tresca, an alleged anarchist. We are having some trouble with him in this city and have refused to allow him to speak here. I am very anxious to get his police record if he has one.

Thanking you for any information, I am,

Very truly yours,

George M. Beach  
Superintendent

G.M/B
March 6, 1923.

[Signature]

[Handwritten text]

Subject is a well-known Italian anarchist, now about 45 years of age. He arrived in the United States about 1904 or 1905 on the S.S. 'Italia,' his birthplace being Savoia, province of Genoa, Italy. There is no record of his ever having been naturalized as an American citizen. Prior to coming to the United States Tresca was sentenced to a term of two years under a conviction in Italy for his activities there but escaped from that country and proceeded to Switzerland.

In the textile strike in Lawrence, Mass., 1912, subject was active as an organizer and played a prominent part in the disorders and incitement to violence by his speeches.

Specific cases of Tresca's participation in the disorders at Lawrence can probablly be secured from the authorities in that city.

In January, 1913, Tresca was an active leader, with Elizabeth Gurley Finis, of the hotel workers' strike in New York City. This strike in New York was accompanied by much disorder and some violence. Following the hotel workers' strike, Tresca was active in organizing the barbers and in their strike he was a leader. This strike was accompanied by considerable disorder.

In 1913 Tresca was one of the leaders in the strike in the silk mills at Paterson, N. J. During this strike there
was also went striker, for a large part of which Tresca was responsible by reason of his speeches and personal activity. Later this strikers one of the strikers was killed and at the press time the only man to speak. He is quoted by New York papers of April 2, 1913 as saying,

"Police workers do not forget the principal of the toilers who come from Italy,--
for these, we must take blood."

Tresca was indicted in New Jersey for his participation in the Tin Can Strike, one of the charges against him being for2tions utterances. He was acquitted on this charge July 1, 1914, on a third charge growing out of the same strike, that of a similar sort, he was sentenced in the lower court to 20 days in prison, but upon appeal the conviction was dismissed.

In 1914 Tresca was active in New York City, where he was associated with Daniel Berkman and other radicals. Taking advantage of the unemployment situation demonstrations were set out through New York City with Tresca and his companions as the leaders. These meetings usually ended in the forcing of proceedings, though without police permits and on one occasion in April, 1914, after a demonstration had been made in Union Square, Tresca ordered to newspaper reporters that the police were not in to interfere.

Tresca was an associate also of Caron, Hanson and Berg, three anarchists who were blown to pieces while taking a bomb in
In the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

3/6/25.

A house in Lexington Avenue, New York, during 1914. Following the arrest of three men crosses was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor, after which he was interviewed by a police reporter. He is quoted as saying,

"I have no fault to find with him (Caron). I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. I believe in violence. Nothing can save us believe any other way than Caron did."

In 1916 Cross filed suit for divorce, alleging that his wife was not a person to retain the custody of their children. Cross filed counter suit for divorce, naming as co-conspirators Elizabeth Tress, his wife, but Mrs. Cross was refused the divorce. It has been asserted many times that Elizabeth Cross and Cross's mistress,

In this Cross was active in the defense of Carbone the arrest, consisting of placing a hood in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. Cross was interviewed by a reporter of the "world" as to the trouble with the defendants, Cross is alleged to have said,

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

This is reported in the "New York world" of April 3, 1916.

During the trial of Carbone and Arambula, police inspector Turkey took the stand and testified that when Arambula was questioned
in later 1913.

Subsequent to this an extension he told I. T. Gunderson that,

"I got the idea of planting hops while attending an anarchist meeting and hearing I. T. Gunderson speak."

I. T. Gunderson, associated with, and a friend of Luigi Galleani, the leader of the well-known Galleani group of anarchists in the New England district. This friendship is revealed in a series of interval correspondence addressed by Fred to Galleani, which letters were seized in 1917 when Galleani was arrested on deportation warrant.

In 1910, while Fresco was in Minnesota active in the strike in the iron ore mines in that state, one of the strikers was shot and killed, and at the time Fresco was called upon for a speech, he told his audience to have administered the following oath to the strikers present,

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

This statement by Fresco was made in English and the newspaper reporter who was present subsequently signified his willingness to testify as to his having made similar statement by Fresco.

In a speech made by Fresco on November 30, 1913 during the iron ore strike in Minnesota, he is reported to have told the strikers 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:

"On the struccio come le stelle et le
strasse, ra la bandiera russa del riso- catto". (at the res with the stars and stripes but the reality of our redemption.)

So is stated to have closed the speech saying that when they
for conditions. Ali the now got back to work, they should save their
money and instruct their children to save their money to buy
elitist, with which to take the mining properties away from
the rail-roads and city bosses, and give the property back to
our city to what it belonged.

In July, 1916, Fresca was indicted in Minnesota in
connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff J. G. Byron during
the 1916 strike but in December, 1916, Fresca was acquitted of
this crime.

Fresca was one of the persons indicted with William
S. Coca, et al, at Chicago, but it appears that Fresca was
never tried, for no reason it does not appear.

Fresca, has for a good many years been the editor of
various Italian radical publications. He is at recent the ed-
tor of "Il "lombard" (The Lombard), published in
Milan, [while the tenor of this publication is mar-
bolic and many of its issues declared non-viable by the
post office at current, there have not been any articles which
were sufficiently specific upon which Fresca might be prosecuted
or deportation case destined.

[In addition to the publication of this paper Fresca
has also engaged in the distribution of a considerable number of]
books and pamphlets upon anarchism in the Italian language.

Tresca has been very active as a worker and speaker on behalf of theacco-Venticell Defense Committee.

Tresca addressed a gathering of radical Italians at G. E. near Foxley, N. J., on May 14, 1922, during which he said that all governments were corrupt and that the people as a whole would be better off without any government at all.

At this point one of the persons asked Tresca whether he was not a socialist and in reply subject stated that he was not a socialist but an anarchist. At this meeting Tresca was very careful not to mention or advocate force or violence. Tresca is usually careful in his statements, and where he was not only advocate the overthrow of government by force, his speeches and writings tend to convey that thought to any gathering of Italian radicals before whom he appears.

In the issue of "America" for April 1-15, 1930 there appears an editorial referring to the deportation of a number of radicals. From that editorial the following is quoted:

"We hate you bourgeois republic. For we believe, you can kill us, but ideas cannot be deported. The ideas we have sworn with a full hand will continue to bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your victors are today resting.

"They are not imprisoned; they are not deported but remain.

"To you we say, fellow republicans. We denounce you before the world."

In "America" of May 1, 1931 the following appears:

"To attain it (Communism) according to us, it is necessary and sufficient that all be free and that
In "The Worker" of September 17, 1931, there appeared an article "sold in shop's clothing," which in its own words
out of the Italian anarchist paper "Nord Milano," an excited anti-assassination of the
Italian Fascist Party, Breschi, who was then in the United States.

Subject has for some time been active in anti-Fascist activities and reconstructions.

Tresca is reported to have been a speaker at an anti-Fascist meeting held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York, on February 23, 1933, at which he is alleged to have stated that the purpose of the meeting was to keep together and train for the final battle which may come soon, also that another purpose of the meeting was to obtain funds to buy bullets and keep them until they are needed. He is alleged to have remarked that some time "another Breschi will be born and they would need money to put the pound of lead into the Italian King's stomach and also in Mussolini's."
March 7, 1926.

Dear Mr. [Name],

I am attaching hereto a memorandum with exhibit A, together with the letter from Mr. George A. Beach, superintendent of police, Waterbury, Conn., for further information on the matter.

I am forwarding herewith the file upon which, and have placed a cover on the report submitted by A. W. Davis on May 7, 1926, which report you requested me to forward to you.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

APR 3, 1926

61-1335-87
March 9, 1923.

Mr. George M. Beach,
Superintendent of Police,
Waterbury, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 28th ult, in which you request certain information concerning Carlo Tresca, who has recently been causing you some annoyance.

For your strictly confidential information, I can advise you that Tresca is a well-known Italian anarchist. He arrived in the United States about 1904 or 1905 on the S. S. "Touraine", his birthplace being Samonia, Province of Aquila, Italy. There is no record of his ever having been naturalized as an American citizen. Prior to coming to the United States Tresca was sentenced to a term of two years under a conviction in Italy for his activities there, but escaped from that country and proceeded to Switzerland.

In the textile strikes in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912 Tresca was active as an illegitimate organizer and played a prominent part in the disorders.

In January, 1913, Tresca was an active leader, with Elizabeth Garlay Allen, of the hotel workers' strike in New York City. This strike in New York was accompanied by much disorder and some rioting. Following the hotel workers' strike Tresca was active in organizing the hodders and in their strike he was a leader. This strike was accompanied by considerable disorder.

In 1913 Tresca was one of the leaders in the strike in the silk mills at Paterson, New Jersey. During this strike there was also great disorder for a large part of which Tresca was responsible by reason of his speeches and personal activity. During this strike one of the strikers was killed and at the grave Tresca was called upon to speak. He is quoted by New York newspapers of April 23, 1913, as saying:

Fellow workers do not forget the principle of the tailors who came from Italy,—For blood, you must take blood.

61-1333-88
Trasco was indicted in New Jersey for his participation in the Paterson strike, one of the charges against him being for seditious utterances. He was acquitted on this charge July 1, 1914. On a third charge growing out of the same strike, that of causing a riot, he was sentenced in the Lower Court to sixty days imprisonment, but upon appeal the conviction was dismissed.

In 1914 Trasco was active in New York City where he was associated with Alexander Berkman and other radicals. Taking advantage of the unemployment situation demonstrations were staged throughout New York City with Trasco and his companions as the speakers. These meetings usually ended in the forming of processions, though without police permits, and on one occasion in April, 1914, after a demonstration had been made in Union Square, Trasco declared to newspaper reporters that the police were afraid to interfere.

Trasco was an associate also of Caron, Hanson and Berg, three anarchists who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue, New York, during 1914. Following the demise of these three men Trasco was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor, after which he was interviewed by a newspaper reporter. He is quoted as saying:

"I have no fault to find with him (Caron). 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."

Trasco led the reporter to believe that the bomb which the three men were making was intended for John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

In 1914 Trasco filed suit for divorce, alleging that his wife was not a proper person to retain the custody of their child. Mrs. Trasco filed similar suit for divorce, naming as respondent Elizabeth Garley F. Tr foced, but Mrs. Trasco was refused a divorce. It has been reported many times that Elizabeth Garley F. Trasco was Trasco's mistress.

In 1915 Trasco was active in the defense of Carbone and Arbano, convicted of placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. When interviewed by a reporter of the World as to the probable guilt of the defendants, Trasco is alleged to have said:

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

This is reported in the New York World of April 3, 1915.

During the trial of Carbone and Arbano, Police Inspector Tunney
took the stand and testified that when Arbano was questioned subsequent to his apprehension he told Mr. Tunnell that,

"... He put the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchists meetings and hearing fellows like Tresca speak."

Tresca was closely associated with and a friend of Luigi Galleani, the leader of the well-known Galleani group of anarchists in the New England district. This friendship is revealed in copies of personal correspondence addressed by Tresca to Galleani, which letters were seized in 1917 when Galleani was arrested on deportation warrant.

In 1916, while Tresca was in Minnesota active in the strike in the iron ore mines in that state, one of the strikers was shot and killed, and at the grave Tresca was called upon for a speech. He is alleged to have administered the following oath to the persons present:

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

This statement by Tresca was made in English and the newspaper reporter who was present subsequently summed his willingness to testify to his hearing this statement by Tresca.

In a speech made by Tresca on November 30, 1913, during the iron ore strike in Minnesota he is reported to have told the strikers 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 in striscie come le stelle su le strappe, ma la bandiera rossia del riscatto! (Not the rag with the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption.)"

He is stated to have closed the speech saying that when they have won this strike and got back to work they should save their 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 the property back to humanity to whom it belonged.

In July, 1916 Tresca was indicted in Minnesota in connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff J. C. Myron during the 1913 strike but in December, 1916 Tresca was acquitted of this charge.

Tresca was one of the persons indicted with William D. Haywood et al. at Chicago, but it appears that Tresca was never tried, for what reason it does not appear.
Tresca has for a good many years been the editor of various Italian radical publications. He is at present the editor and publisher of "Il Martello" (The Hammer), published in New York City.

In addition to the publication of this paper Tresca has also engaged in the distribution of a considerable number of books and pamphlets upon anarchism in the Italian language.

Tresca has been very active as a worker and speaker on behalf of the Succo-Vannutti Defense Committee.

Tresca addressed a gathering of radical Italians at Swatara, near Hershey, Pennsylvania, on May 14, 1919, during which he said that all governments were corrupt and that the people as a whole would be better off without any government at all. At this point one of the persons asked Tresca whether he was not a socialist and in reply subject stated that he was not a socialist but an anarchist. At this meeting Tresca was very careful not to mention or advocate force or violence. Tresca is usually exceedingly careful and cautious in his statements, and while he does not openly advocate the overthrow of Government by force, his speeches and writings tend to convey that thought to any gathering of Italian radicals before whom he appears.

In the issue of "Il Martello" for April 26, 1919 there appears an editorial referring to the deportation of a number of Russians. From that editorial the following is quoted:

"We curse you bourgeois 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 bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your pretorians are today resting.

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

"We curse you oh lying republic. We denounce you before the world."

In "Il Martello" of May 1, 1921 the following appears:

"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 imposes 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."
In "Il Martello" of September 17, 1921 there appeared an article—"Wolf in Sheep's Clothing", which in its own words and by way of quotation from the Italian Anarchist paper "Umanita Nuova" was an incitement to assassination of the Italian Fascisti Deputy, Bottai, who was then in the United States. Subject has for some time been active in anti-Fascisti activities and demonstrations.

The above information, of course, is strictly confidential and is furnished you with that understanding.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
Continuing this matter previously reported by WILLIAM S. LOUGHRAN, of this office for the period of March 11th, 1923, Agent communicated with WILLIAM M. CLARK, Immigration Inspector at Providence, R.I. having jurisdiction over this territory, and informing him of the arrest of NAZARENE GRACOTE 110 Columbus Ave., New Haven, Conn., and ANGELO ARNESTO, 33 Morris Street, New Haven, Ct., at the hands of the Waterbury Police, and the further fact that both were aliens and that ANGELO ARNESTO had entered the country without having complied with the Immigration Laws, to wit, that he had arrived at the New York, N.Y., on a freighter and becoming ill left the ship and entered the United States and continually remained in this country.

Agent was informed by WILLIAM CLARK, that in view of the fact that both aliens were resident in the United States for a period of more than five years, that their arrest and conviction for having concealed weapons on their person, and the alien ANGELO ARNESTO's entry, under the circumstances mentioned herein would not warrant their deportation.

Agent communicated with GEORGE BACH, Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn., and informed him that in view of the fact that these
aliens had not admitted that they were anarchists, and in view of the fact that they did not advocate the overthrow of any organized government by force or violence and did not have in their possession any literature for distribution, advocating same, and in view of the fact that it had not been proven that they were allied or affiliated with any organization or association that wrote circulars, distributed printed or published or displayed any article of \textit{extreme} literature advocating or teaching opposition or the overthrow of organized forms of government, in they could not be deported. These persons will be made the subject of individual reports and investigation and in so far as investigation of CARLO TRASCA is concerned, this case is considered closed.

\textit{CASE CONCLUDED in the CONNECTICUT DISTRICT.}
Agent learned that on Saturday, March 10th, 1923, Attorney Charles
Beatty, of Waterbury, applied to Judge Wolfe at New Haven, Conn., for an
injunction restraining Superintendent Beach from interfering with
subject's appearance at CINCINNATI HALL, 308 Bank Street, on Sunday,
March 11th. Judge Wolfe called up Superintendent Beach by telephone
on Saturday evening, and asked the reasons and objections to having
subject speak in Waterbury. Superintendent Beach explained that a large
majority of the Italian element were in favor of the present form of
government in Italy, and that there would probably be a riot if the
two factions got together at the meeting. Judge Wolfe refused to issue
an injunction against the police actions at the meeting.

Superintendent Beach explained to agent that he would
permit the meeting to go on and would allow other speakers to address
same, but would refuse permission for subject to speak. That he would
also have sufficient men from the Department of Police for protection
in case of trouble, and also sufficient number of detectives would be
placed in the hall. Superintendent Beach also stated that he received
a petition signed by 60 prominent Italians who are residents of Water-
bury, who objected to subject's appearance.

Superintendent Beach informed that he had communicated
with the Department of Justice at Washington, D.C. seeking a history of
subject's antecedents and activities, but that this had not been forward
ed, or received up to this time.

The meeting was called to order about 2:30 P.M. and the
hall was well filled with Italians. The chairman of the meeting was
ROGER T. BALDWIN, son of former governor, Elgin Baldwin of Connecticut.
He opened the meeting by stating that he was a member of the CIVIL LIBERTIES LEAGUE, and that he was asked to preside at the gathering. He spoke on the rights of free speech and then introduced REVEREND FREDERICK LOUTZEBORN, who is supposed to be a Professor at the Berkley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. He mentioned about the organization of the CIVIL LIBERTIES LEAGUE, and spoke about the rights of free speech. The chairman then introduced CARLO TRASECA, and stated that he would read the constitution of the STATE OF CONNECTICUT, and immediately the police present notified him, TRASECA, that he would not be allowed to speak and subject requested that he be arrested. This the officers refused to do. The sentiment of the spectators comprising factions favorable to and antagonistic to the speaker no doubt actuated the police in taking the action they did.

Prior to the convening of the meeting the police searched the persons of all entering the hall and on the person of MAZZARENE GRACOTE, 110 Columbus Avenue, New Haven, Conn., was found a stiletto, and about ten letters alleged to have been written to him by V.AGUMIO of 930 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn., Secretary of the I.W.W. as well as a poem in Italian entitled "Da CANTARSI SULL'aria di "CIOVINENZA". An announcement card of the meeting and a small pamphlet entitled "La DIFESA DI GARTANO BRESCHI ALLA CORTE D'ASSISE DI MILANO", published by the LIBRERIA SOCIOLOGICA of 270 Straight Street, Paterson, N.J. The contents of the letters, pamphlet and translation of the poem has not been made. The letters were retained by the police and a pamphlet and poem secured by this office. MAZZARENE GRACOTE was placed under arrest on the technical charge of carrying concealed weapons. ANGELO ERNESTO
33 Morris Street, New Haven, Conn. was searched and on his person was concealed a Colt Automatic Pistol, 32 Calibre, fully loaded; the number of this automatic was 331287, April 20th, 1897 and December 23rd, 1903, being the patent dates. Thirty two loose cartridges for use in this weapon were also found on him, and he was placed under arrest. These two men were said to have been accompanied by five others, who escaped and are said to have been sympathizers of CARLO TRESCA who came from New Haven to protect him. These gunmen were conveyed to the meeting place by a machine belonging to the ELM CITY TAXI SERVICE, 44 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn., and the driver stated that he did not know these people and that they employed him at Lumberton Street and the railroad at New Haven.

Agent interviewed the two gunmen under arrest and they denied association with CARLO TRESCA or any anarchist organization; they would not admit that they were anarchists and explained their presence at the meeting by saying that they learned TRESCA was to speak and wanted to hear him. Both stated that they were opposed to the present government of Italy under Mussolini but would not admit that they were in favor of its overthrow by force or violence. Nazzarano Checcot, stated that his brother was wounded in Italy by the FACISTI and that made him bitter against them. Both admitted that they would support TRESCA or anyone else seeking to replace MUSSLINI and his form of government.

Both of these gunmen were held for appearance in the police court on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and Superintendent Beach sought Agent's opinion concerning deportation based on this charge and subsequent conviction. Agent informed him that he would take the
matter up with the office at Hartford and advise him.

Both NADARSAH GERACOTE and ANGULO ERNESTO, will be made the subject of individual investigation and report.

CASE CONTINUED.
Hartford, Conn.

March 23, 1923

Sirs,

Washington

Attention Two. Advise if bureau files contain any positive proof concerning citizenship Carlo Tresso.

Dowd

10:19 a.m.

Read 11:00 a.m.

Decoded 11:05 A.M.

TO:

11:05 A.M

MAR 23 1923

61-1335-91

RECORDED

MAR 24 1923 10:20 P.M.

HOOVER FILE

61-1335-91
March 13, 1928.

Records of Bureau of Naturalization fail to show any
record of naturalization. HOLD IMMIGRATION STOP Bureau's
information is that Tressen not a citizen though no definite
proof other than his own statement in examination by New
York police early 1920 STOP TWO

Burns.
Continuing this matter last reported by Agent W.S. LOUGHRAN under date of March 12th, 1923, Agent proceeded to Waterbury on March 25th, 1923, for the purpose of covering an Anti-FACISTI MEETING at which meeting subject was to be the principal speaker.

On two past occasions subject, scheduled as the principal speaker in similar meetings at Waterbury, has been prevented from speaking by the police of that city, and upon arriving at Waterbury Agent learned from the police that subject would again be prevented from speaking, and that he would not even be permitted to enter the hall where the meeting was to be held, which was CONCORDIA HALL, 305 Bank Street.

Enroute to the Hall Agent observed about thirty uniformed policemen assigned to strategic places on the thoroughfare leading to the hall and they were continually engaged in moving people who would stop to gather. At the hall Agent conferred with Inspector McMullen and Murphy, and met Deputy Superintendent MeLean of the Waterbury, Connecticut, Department of Police, who said that subject would not be permitted entrances to the hall.

Agent entered the hall and found uniformed and plain clothes men around on both sides of the stair
way, engaged in searching persons entering, for weapons. The hall was comfortably filled and about 250 Italians, practically all of whom were anti-fascisti adherents were present. CONCORDIA HALL is one of the halls in Waterbury, which has in the past been devoted to radical meetings and is rented by the radical organizations.

Subject accompanied by PETER ALLEGRO, LUIGI QUINTILLIANO and one NERI, all Italian Anarchists, of New York City, and the latter said to be the Business Manager of "IL MALETO" (THE HAMMER), subject's paper, arrived at the hall at about 2:30 P.M. PETER ALLEGRO and LUIGI QUINTILLIANO, were permitted to enter the hall but subject was prohibited by the police, crowding did not the entrance to the hall and obstructing him. NERI before entering the hall, but was not prohibited from doing so.

The meeting was called to order and PETER ALLEGRO was the first speaker. Speaking entirely in Italian, Agent learned that his remarks were devoted to an attack upon the FACISTI of Italy, and stated that this organization should not be permitted a foot hold in the United States.

LUIGI QUINTILLIANO, was also a speaker and he entered into a spirited tirade against the FACISTI. During the course of his speech he which was entirely in Italian he is said to have remarked "That there would never be freedom in the United States until the Red Flag was floating in the breezes over the Statue of Liberty."

RABBI LEWIS BROWN, of Waterbury, Conn., who has recently lost his pastorate because he attended the past meeting of this character held at Waterbury, Conn., over the objections of his...
parishioners, was also the speaker. His remarks were devoted particularly to the right of free speech and freedom of the press, which was being denied CARLO TRESCA and others by the police authorities of Waterbury, Conn.

ROGER S. BALDWIN, of Middlebury, Conn., son of ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, who has taken an active part in this matter in the past was also a speaker. Mr. Baldwin had with him several small sticks, several of which he broke one at a time, and later placed several together, and was unable to break them. This was for the purpose of illustrating the gathering if they remained together their organizations could not be disrupted. Prior to entering the hall ROGER S. BALDWIN caused some disturbance on the street in front of the hall when he attempted to force his way into the meeting and bring CARLO TRESCA with him. No objection was made to the entrance of ROGER S. BALDWIN into the Hall, but he was not permitted to have CARLO TRESCA accompany him.

A collection was taken up by LUIGI QUINTILLIANO, and $148.48, was the result.

The meeting was adjourned at about 4:45 P.M. and during its progress it could be called orderly when it is taken into consideration that it was a meeting composed entirely of Italians, who are opposed to the Fascisti Form of Government in Italy.

Eight members of the YALE LIBERAL CLUB, New Haven, Conn., attended this meeting, among whom were SIMON WHITNEY, New Haven, Conn., said to be editor of the "YALE NEWS", and ROBERT P. JOYCE.

The police arrangements for the meeting both within
and without CONCORDIA HALL, were splendid and practically no disorder was experienced. A police car with a number of riot guns was stationed near the hall and the police in general kept the situation well in hand.

Prior to the adjournment of the meeting CARLO TRESCA who did not enter the hall accompanied by DEPUTY CHIEF MCLEAN, went to Police Headquarters where he went into conference with GEORGE M. BEACH, Superintendent of Police. Agent learned that CARLO TRESCA tried to impress upon Superintendent Beach, that his object in coming to Waterbury was not to cause trouble of any kind, but simply to give a statement concerning the FASCISTI of Italy. Superintendent Beach informed him that he would not permit him to speak in Waterbury, unless he, BEACH, was enjoined by the Courts and TRESCA left the conference saying that he would return on April 7th, 1923, in an effort to address the Anti-Fascisti in that City.

Agent made an effort to secure a statement from CARLO TRESCA concerning his citizenship and was successful in doing so. WILLIAM FARRINGTON, a member of the reportorial staff of the WATERBURY DEMOCRAT, was asked to inquire of CARLO TRESCA, on this point, and in the presence of WILLIAM FARRINGTON, Inspector Sullivan and this Agent, CARLO TRESCA admitted that he was not an American Citizen.

The following is a description of CARLO TRESCA,

As observed by Agent,—

Italian alien, age 50 to 55, height 5 ft 8", weight 170 pounds, hair dark, streaked with gray in the region of the temple, eyes light hazel or greenish, complexion dark, corpulent around waist line, small moustache and beard, teeth large, and tobacco stained several upper teeth on left side missing, very pronounced and conspicuous scar on right side running across neck and disappearing
in the beard on the right side. Wears nose glasses, black shoes, blue serge suit, black fedora, pepper and salt top coat.

PIETRO ALLEGRO, is described as follows:

Italian alien, age 35 to 40 years, height 5 ft, weight 120 pounds, complexion dark, face smooth, eyes deep hazel, hair light brown.

LUIGI QUINZILLIANI, is described as follows:

Italian alien, age 26 years, height 5 ft 7”, weight 125 pounds, complexion very dark, eyes deep hazel, hair black, and worn in pompadour style.

NERI is described as follows:

Italian alien, age 45, height 5 ft, weight 155 pounds, complexion olive, small black moustache streaked with gray, eyes deep hazel, pouches under the eyes, impairment left leg, which seems shorter than right, and compels use of cane.

CASE CONTINUED.
March 30, 1923.

Mr. W. J. Gramm,  
R. O. Box 21,  
City Hall Station,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:  

In recurring material in the Bureau upon  
March 17, 1923, with a view to the possible institution  
of deportation proceedings against him, a very compre-  
hensive report submitted by Agent H. J. Davis in the  
case of 1920, has been found.

In this report mention is made of Tresca  
having been interviewed by a newspaper reporter following  
a meeting, at which Tresca was the speaker, held in honor  
of Carson, at New York City, in which New York members who  
were not present were in charge on Lexington Avenue during  
1914. Tresca is alleged to have stated in this interview  
"I believe in violence. Nothing can make me feel any  
other way than Carson did."

The report sets forth a statement alleged to  
have been made by Tresca which interviewed by a "world"  
attorney relating to the probable guilt of Carson and  
Brand, an action for violation of life in St. Patrick's  
Cathedral. This statement is as follows: "If there  
defends are guilty, I want to see them convicted.  
I believe in violence but only violence when it advances  
the cause of labor."

While I realize that it may be very difficult  
to secure of difficulty substantiating the foregoing, if  
such difficulty can be secured the will be of very  
material assistance in preparing a sufficiently strong  
case upon Tresca to warrant placing the matter before  
the Department of Labor with a request that deportation  
proceedings be instituted.
To whom it may concern:

We are not admitted by a certificate issued by the officials of the Trust, so we cannot be admitted by affixing the will be

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Referring to the Director's letter mentioned below, in which it is suggested that certain affidavits based upon newspaper articles appearing in the NEW YORK WORLD during 1914 and 1915 be secured, I want to advise that the reporter who wrote those articles, W. H. WOOLSEY, is still associated with the NEW YORK WORLD, but at the present time is out of the city on a special assignment. We may be located now at the NEW YORK WORLD, Albany, New York, where he will be for another week or two.

If the affidavits desired by Washington are not urgently needed, I will wait until Woolsey returns to this city. Should they, however, be desired at once, and the bureau will so advise, agents will make the necessary arrangements to secure same.

Continued.
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N. Y.

April 10, 1928

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telegram of even date concerning the securing of an affidavit regarding Carlo Tresca, which telegram was received by this office after five p.m. today, you are advised that Mr. W. L. Hopkins, the "New York World" reporter from whom this affidavit must be obtained, is at present in Albany, New York, as was previously reported by Agent Davis. Mr. Hopkins will return to New York City in a few days, at which time he will be interviewed and an endeavor made to secure the necessary affidavit.

It might be mentioned here that the clippings in question date back to 1914 and 1915 and the only copies obtainable are in the "New York World" morgue from where they cannot be removed, making it impossible to secure the affidavit from Mr. Hopkins until he returns to New York.

Yours very truly,

Edward J. Flynn
Special Agent in Charge.
April 10, 1917.

Mr. W. J. Bowman,
P. O. Box 551,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Mr. Bowman,

I am writing in reference to the recent
appearance in the Los Angeles Times of an
article by Mr. Perley Scofield, which was sent
by you to this office. I am glad to learn
that you are handling this matter in the
proper way, and that you will be able to
obtain the information that you desire.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Mailed:
APRIL 1923

[Postmark: 61-1335-16]
April 10, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Reeder,
321 South 12th,

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the report submitted by Assistant in Case 2, 192, in re: CARL OTTEN.

The case is a peculiar one in which deputation proceedings against those under consideration and in this connection I have noted the report of Agent Bucha in which it is set forth that a meeting at Wyoming, near Hershey, Pa., on May 14, 1922, Thos. made a speech during which he was asked whether he was a socialist, and in reply he stated that he was not a socialist, but as a socialist.

Is a result substantiated in the statement in the report will be very material assistance in the case.

Kindly advise me whether or not such affidavit can be secured. Please give this matter your earnest attention.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Mailed April 10th
April 11th, 1923.

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

RE: C. LO TESSA,
TYRILE No. B-115-B.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is acknowledged of bureau letter Tyrile No. B-115-B, dated April 10th, 1923 regarding the above subject.

Special Agent Palmera of this office has been instructed to give this matter particular attention. This Agent is familiar with the Italian language and will examine the publication "Il Martello" for the purpose of ascertaining what books or pamphlets are distributed or sold thru that publication. It is respectfully requested that this Agent be authorized to expend not to exceed $2.00 for the purchase of such of the books or pamphlets advertised as may be deemed advisable.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge.

APR 25 1923

61-1335-98 V
April 21, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant in re: CARLO TASSCA, in which authority is requested for an expenditure not to exceed $2.00 for the purchase of certain radical books or pamphlets being advertised for sale by "Il Martello", an expenditure not exceeding $2.00 is authorised.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
I have been advised that in 1916, Carlo Bruson, editor of the Italian publication "Il Martello" in New York, was living in the town of Duluth in the Iron Ore District at the time that John Alar, a miner, was killed. The Duluth "Herald" for June 29, 1916, gives an account of the funeral procession in Virginia, Minn., and states that at the gravesite, a miner walked up to a eulogy and said:

"O reverend, pray you to the Lord in God that we follow his will in heaven. To the Lord, pray you, that he will have mercy on the miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye or a life for a life."

Further advised that the reporter who wrote it, Mr. Alar, was subsequently located in the St. Paul office, that he furnished his version to the paper, that it had been translated into English, and that no further information had been forthcoming. In the absence of additional information on the time of the incident.

I have been advised that during January 1916, Agent A. of the Duluth office, located a copy of a report written by the Bureau of Labor, a Bureau of Labor Officer, from the United States, dated at the time a speech made by Frenzen on November 20, 1913, during the iron ore strike in Minnesota. Particular attention was paid at the time to a statement by Frenzen to the miners, calling on them to raise the mining property, and to
Mr. J. C. Johnson

On inspection, I have come to the effect that the re-appointment writes as follows:

"I was with the parade this afternoon, and I went to call attention to the speech made by a man introduced as 'Stello Manco'. He told the men that they could only call themselves victors when they had planted the red flag on the mines of竖立。He said: ('Non la strada con le stelle or la strappo, ma la breccia rossa del rispetto, non the red flag with the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption.) He closed the speech saying that when they have won the strike and not back to work, they should save the same and instruct their brothers to save their money to buy certain will which to take the mine property away from the ruffians and dirty bosses, and give this property back to humanity as when they belong. Yes, he made the then cry and call the hands off the bosses. We are not fighting your rights."

It is said that this a cock as well as the hammer in fact, and above were introduced for a J. C. Johnson, the speech was to take the stand in the matter of.

It is desired that every possible effort be made to substantiate the report that Tressa made the statement set out there, on that affidavit in the effect that he will have such statements be secured. This is done on the day in the Institute of Deportation cases here against this alien.

Please give the matter immediate attention.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
TFB:GA

G O D E

April 10, 1943.

Brennan
Park Row Bldg
New York City

Refer letter thirtieth ultimo and report Davis third
instant hire whether affidavit re CASE #2 TRESCA can
be secured STOP Desire every effort made to secure
evidence for deportation of Tresca STOP 1:0

Burns

6/1-335 76
April 13, 1923.

Confidentially informed CARLO TRESCA is invited by

Robert Burns to speak at Forum Waterbury April

fifteenth 1923.

Burns
EMPLORER SWEARS THE MAN TALKED OFTEN OF VIOLENCE.

Carbone, Cross-Examined, Insists Polignani Concocted Plot—Ten Witnesses Have Said Sleuth Only Spoke of Bombs in Meetings—May Test Fuse Lighting in Court.

The trial yesterday of Frank Abatone and Carmine Carbone for aiding in the blast at St. Patrick’s Cathedral brought out new points which were interpreted in diametrically opposite directions to police and by those who say the blast are the results of a political plot.

Three witnesses, all fragments of an anonymous letter, have sworn that Polignani was the only man they had ever heard speak of violence.

Carry On Wasn’t Lighted

Frank Abatone gave the lie to Police Surgeon George H. Smith who said he had broken a window under the eaves of the Cathedral by hurling a brick. Neither does it mean that he offered to make a “test in court to see how long it would take to light a piece of cord with a, lighter, as the prosecution contends he did.

Abatone on the stand for an hour and 15 minutes, told a story

Charged in the winter of 1914, was among the spectators. United at first, he was admitted after he had explained he had come to get material for a newspaper article.

Abatone, twenty years old, differs in temperament and disposition from his eighteen-year-old co-defendant. Carbone, cool and deliberate, spoke through an interpreter. Even when Mr. T. asked pointed questions, Carbone’s voice scarcely departed from a monotone. Abatone, on the other hand, assumed something of the manner of an orator. His voice rising at times from a husky whisper to a shout. He spoke English.

Abatone said he was introduced to Polignani by Carbone, Jan. 1, and that afterward in the parade the 55th time he heard the detective talk about throwing bombs.

He pointed out the residences of Vanderbilt, Carnegie and Rockefeller,” declared the witness. “And said, the bomb was never produced. It was up to us to get back what we really owed him. He signed a warrant for $500. He said we must go to New York and shake up the diamond sh neatly and shake at least $500, a

Frank Pollock, for the defense, asked:

“Did he have ideas of violence?”

“Why, you,” said the witness. “He used to talk a good deal.”

Mr. T. then drew from Mr. Warriman’s testimony that Abatone had held radical ideas for two years, that he had said the “poor don’t have a chance,” that the “church was all wrong,” that he had been in the habit of making orations to fellow employees, and that he had discussed “some kind of a bomb case.”

The defense was also disappointed when it called Giuseppe Atta as a witness and learned that, following his arrest the day before for making a sign at Polignani, he had been taken from the shop to the Workhouse.

Carbone, Yesterdav Blamed the Spy.

In the cross-examination of Carbone yesterday morning the young radical declared he had never heard any discussion directed against either religion or Government in the street clean. He narrated he had tried to get away from Polignani, but that his father had followed him and “it was without a struggle that I was

N.Y. MORNING WORLD
4/3/15
An unusually large crop of rumors about the activities of Anarchists in connection with the trial kept the presses busy throughout yesterday. Among the most prominent were those concerning a meeting of Anarchists on Ebleck Street, Thursday night, in which it was said that a bomb was to be exploded in the Criminal Court building. Another originated in a conversation between two men on the subject of a bomb explosion in the Criminal Court building. Still another was that a bomb was to be exploded in the Supreme Court building.

The police were on the lookout for any disturbance and the streets were crowded with people. The trial of Charles T.社会主义, the leader of the W. W. W. labor organization, was to be held in the Supreme Court building, but the building was surrounded by a large force of police and the trial was postponed until the next day.

The courts were closed at noon, but the trial was held that afternoon. The defendant was charged with the murder of a street car conductor, who was killed in a fight. The defendant denied the charge, but the evidence was strong against him. The trial was continued for another day.

The news of the trial spread quickly through the city, and there were large crowds outside the court house. The police were on the lookout for any disturbance and the streets were crowded with people. The trial was held in the Supreme Court building, but the building was surrounded by a large force of police and the trial was postponed until the next day.

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AT HARTFORD:

The following telegram dispatched from Washington, D.C. at 10:30 P.M. on April 13th, 1923, was received at this office on the morning of April 14th, 1923.

"CONFIDENTIALLY INFORMED THAT CARLO TRESCA IS INVITED BY REVEREND PROTO TO SPEAK AT THE FORUM WATERBURY APRIL FIFTEENTH STOP TWO."

Agent immediately communicated with GEORGE BEACH, Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn., and asked to be advised if his department was aware of subject's advent to Waterbury on April 15th, and Agent was informed that it was almost certain that subject would not be put in an appearance at Waterbury on April 15th.

On April 10th, 1923, subject authorized his counsel ATTORNEY WEISSMAN of Waterbury, Conn., to have the court join GEORGE BEACH, Superintendent of Police from prohibiting subject to address an anti-FACISTI meeting, at Waterbury, Conn.

The injunction proceedings came before JUDGE HAINES of the State Superior Court, but were not concluded on April 10th, and were continued until April 17th, 1923, and it was the understanding of all parties in interest that subject would not attempt to address any public meetings at Waterbury, Ct., until the injunction proceedings had terminated.

CASE CONCLUDED in the CONNECTICUT DISTRICT

Continuing on this matter, Agent has been during the above mentioned dates, making efforts to get in touch with Frank E. Hopkins, the reporter of the "New York World" who is supposed to have written the articles of which the Department now desires affidavit.

On the 15th I was advised by the City Editor of the "World" that Hopkins would return to New York over the week end on Saturday, April 14th. Therefore, on the morning of the 15th Agent phoned to the Albany office, requesting that Mr. Hopkins be interviewed at the Ten Ten Hotel there and asked to communicate with this office upon his return to New York City. Later in the day Agent was informed over the telephone by Agent Reid of Albany that Hopkins would return on Saturday evening and would communicate with the Department in New York City.

Hopkins was met at the office of the "New York World" on Saturday evening. Agent endeavored to have him sign an affidavit which had been prepared, but Hopkins was reluctant, stating that of the two quotations in the news clippings which the Department now wishes to use, he can recall only one, i.e., that of April 3, 1915 and regarding that his memory is very vague. Hopkins states, that he is not at this time positive whether Cresca made the remarks attributed to him, directly to him (Hopkins).
or whether he obtained this information (as is sometimes done) from other
reporters. Hopkins, however, stated that the article, dated April 3, 1915,
appeared to have been written by him, having recognized it by its style
and part of the contents, and upon my suggestion Hopkins agreed to furn-
ish us with an affidavit merely stating that the article was written by
him, was based upon the facts as he found them at the time and actually
appeared in the columns of the "World."

I went returned to the Bureau office at 9:00 o'clock Saturday
night, after interviewing Hopkins, to prepare a new affidavit, but at
9:00 p.m. when I went endeavor to again locate Hopkins at the "World"
he had gone. I went therefore mailed the affidavit to the Ten Tack Hotel
requesting Hopkins to sign same and return immediately.

As soon as this affidavit reaches this office it will be for-
warded by special delivery to Washington.
Dear Sir:—

Re: CARLO TRESCA.  
Italian Anarchist.

I am in receipt of a communication from WILLIAM M. CLARK, Inspector in Charge, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, dated Providence, R.I., April 15th, 1923, in which he states that while in Waterbury, Conn., during the week of April 9th, he called upon GEORGE M. BEACH, Superintendent of Police, and that Mr. Beach brought to his attention the fact that a special report on CARLO TRESCA, furnished Mr. Beach, by our Bureau Office, Washington, D.C. was in part to the effect that CARLO TRESCA prior to coming to the United States in 1904-1905, was convicted and sentenced to a term of two and a half years for "his activities", and Mr. Beach inquired of Mr. CLARK if TRESCA could not be deported on this ground.

Mr. CLARK informed Mr. BEACH, that it would be necessary to know for what crime TRESCA was convicted and to be in a position to prove it, and that he, Mr. CLARK, would bring the matter to my attention, so that our Bureau could furnish any information in its possession, as the law states that the crime must involve moral turpitude.

I would be pleased if you would inform me the nature of the offense upon which CARLO TRESCA was convicted and sentenced to a term of two years prior to coming to the United States in 1904-1905, and further if the crime involved moral turpitude, so that I can place same before WILLIAM M. CLARK, for his information, and any action that his Department, through him, deems expedient.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge.

61-1335-104
April 27, 1923.

Mr. John A. Bond,
R. C. Box 546,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant concerning Carlo Tresca, in which you state that Mr. Clark, Inspector in Charge of the Immigration Service at Providence, R. I., is interested in ascertaining the nature of the crime of which Tresca was convicted in Italy prior to his coming to the United States, you are advised that the files of the Department do not disclose the exact nature of the act, or acts, of which Tresca was convicted.

The information which I have is to the effect that he was convicted in Italy and given an eighteen months sentence for political agitation. It appears that this was immediately prior to his coming to the United States, he having escaped from Italy without serving the sentence.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

MAILED
APR 27 1923
Referring to Bureau letter dated and initialed as above and to report of Special Agent BUSHA of this office dated May 25th, 1922, under the same title, Agent proceeded to Hershey, Pa., where through the cooperation of WM. F. R. MURRIE, General Manager of the HERSHEY CHOCOLATE COMPANY, Agent interviewed TOMASSO MATRASSI a workman in the Hershey Plant regarding the statement that he made, shortly after TRESCA'S appearance in Hershey on May 14th, 1922 which was to the effect that he had asked TRESCA if he was a Socialist and had been given a reply "No - I am not a Socialist - I am an Anarchist."

Through the services of an interpreter, Agent closely questioned MATRASSI who denied that he had ever asked subject any such question. He stated, however, that he had been present at the meeting and that the main topic of subject's speech was in regard to SACCO and VANZETTI and against the Italian Government; that he, (MATRASSI) has known TRESCA for a long time having first become acquainted with him in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and he knows TRESCA to be a "bad actor", and believes him to be an Anarchist, but that he has never been told openly by subject that...
he is an anarchist.

No amount of questioning by Agent would cause MATRASSI to change his statement and it was therefore deemed advisable not to take an affidavit on MATRASSI'S hearsay evidence.

CONCLUDED:
CARLO TRESKO

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Minneapolis, Minn.

Reference is made to previous reports in the above entitled matter, and particularly to the Director's letter referred to below.

Agent called at the Wm. J. Burns International Detective Agency at 254 Lcknight Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and interviewed ALFRED S. GORDON and W. J. P. TEELTON in regard to the above matter, and in looking over their records found that a report was written on the above subject by one of their Operators, FRANK LEEGER, under date of November 20th, 1918, in which subject, CARLO TRESKO is reported as having stated to his audience as follows: "You men could only call yourselves victors when you plant the red flag on the mining properties. I do not mean by this the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption". He closed his speech by saying "when we have won this strike and you men go back to work you should save your money to buy cartridges with so that you can take the mining property away from the ruffians and dirty bosses and make them give the property back to humanity to whom it belongs". He is also reported to have said that "the only way to get this was to cut the heads off the bosses who are now fighting your rights".

In checking over the report with Mr. GORDON, Agent, found a report

REFERENCE:

JEN-TFF-JWA-4/11/23 Director (3)
of Operator FRANK LEEDER which was dated July 2nd, 1916, at the time of the strike at Calumet, Michigan, in which he stated that subject was indicted in the State of Pennsylvania for causing rioting and that he served a term in the State Penitentiary there, and also that he served a term in the State of New Jersey, where he was indicted and convicted for insulting the American Flag. The report also showed that he was arrested and indicted at Calumet, Michigan, in January 1914 for insulting the American Flag.

Agent inquired of Mr. GORDON and Mr. THIXTON if they knew the present whereabouts of FRANK LEEDER so that he could be subpoenaed before the Deportation Hearing, and they informed Agent that LEEDER died about a year ago at Minneapolis, Minnesota; that he fell off a truck while working undercover and was killed.

Agent then called at the office of the Minneapolis Daily News and interviewed THOMAS MOODY, who is a reporter for said paper. Agent questioned him in regard to the funeral of JOHN ALAR which was held at Virginia, Minnesota. He stated that he attended the funeral and was present at the grave when CARLO TRESCA gave a talk in the Italian language. After he concluded his speech, he asked every man present at the funeral to raise his right hand and swear with him as follows: "I want you to take the following Oath: I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoots or wounds any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, blood for blood or a life for a life". Mr. MOODY also stated that at that time he was reporter for the Duluth Herald and one named JOHN C. HAMMOND was the reporter for the Duluth News Tribune.

Mr. MOODY also told Agent that he was present at the meeting
on November 20th, 1912, at Isomark, Michigan, when CARLO TRESCA made a speech in which he condemned the flag of this country and referred to it as "not the rag with the stars and stripes but our red flag". Agent asked Mr. MOODY if he would be willing to testify before a hearing on deportation of CARLO TRESCA if he was subpoenaed, and he stated that he would be very glad to do so, and would bring his notes along which he thought he still had at home. He stated that he did not care to make an affidavit, but would testify to the above facts.

At Saint Paul, Minn.:

Agent was informed that JOHN C. HAMMOND was now employed as Financial Editor of the Saint Paul Dispatch. Agent then called at the Saint Paul Dispatch and interviewed JOHN C. HAMMOND. He also verified the statement of THOMAS MOODY, stating that he was at the funeral of JOHN ALAR at which time CARLO TRESCA made a short speech and after the speech he raised his right hand and requested the men present to swear as follows: "I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoots or wounds any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, blood for blood or a life for a life".

Agent asked Mr. HAMMOND if he was present at any other meeting at which CARLO TRESCA condemned the flag of this country or made any other remarks against our country, and he stated that he did not, but that he covered the strike for the Duluth News Tribune in 1916. Agent asked him if he was subpoenaed would he be willing to testify as to subject's statements at the funeral of JOHN ALAR and he stated that he would be very glad to do so. MR. HAMMOND did not care to make an affidavit, but said that he would be willing to testify to the above
facts.

Agent is of the opinion that THOMAS HODBY and JOHN C. MALZOND would be very valuable witnesses for the Government at the deportation hearing.

Closed.
April 28, 1923.

Mr. H. J. Johannes,
P. O. Box 273,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your report submitted on the 18th instant, in re: CARLO TRESCA. In this report I note that Mr. Moody of the Minneapolis Daily News and Mr. Hammond of the Duluth News Tribune would both be willing to testify to the fact that at the funeral of John Alar, held at Virginia, Minn., Tresca, after asking a talk in the Italian language, raised his right hand and asked everyone to take an oath, the substance of which was quoted in your report. It is not stated whether this oath was administered in English or Italian, nor does it appear whether or not Messrs. Moody and Hammond understand the Italian language.

Please make appropriate inquiry in the matter, and advise me.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

MAILED
APR 23, 1923
Continuing this matter last reported by Agent under date of April 16th, 1923, Agent is advised that JUDGE FRANK D. HAINES in the Superior Court, at Waterbury, Conn., on April 17th, 1923, dismissed the application brought in the name of V. AQUARIO and the WATERBURY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, a branch of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, for an injunction to restrain GEORGE M. BEACH, SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE, Waterbury, Conn., from preventing CARLO TRESCA a noted Radical and an anti-FACISTI LEADER, from speaking in Waterbury, Conn.

Judge Haines' jurisdiction in the case was questioned on April 8th, 1923, and he took the matter under advisement. On this date he is said to have read his decision from the bench to a crowded court room, saying he did not feel that the applicant had good ground for equitable relief because he had full, adequate and complete remedy at law. He mentioned the fact that TRESCA and others had sued Superintendent Beach for $10,000 damages. He said he felt he had no rightful authority to issue the injunction.

CASE CONCLUDED CONNECTICUT DISTRICT


FILE NO. 6L-1335-107
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 5 1923
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTE TO: J. A. DUGGAN

2-22-1923
Continuing this matter, and referring to previous reports, I am attaching hereto, in duplicate, the affidavit of TONY L. HOPKINS, a reporter employed by the MORNING WORLD, as requested by the Bureau.

This is the form in which Mr. Hopkins insisted on signing the affidavit, for, as I have stated in a previous report, he states he cannot at this time testify that the remarks contained in the newspaper clipping attached, were actually made to him by Trecco. His best recollection is that the article as written and attached to the affidavit, is correct in substance.

Including a second quotation attributed to Trecco in a New York World clipping, which was referred to by the Director, the New York World has, up to the present time, been unable to locate in their records the name of the reporter who was responsible for it but are still continuing their efforts.
FRANK L. HOPKINS, of legal age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a Reporter in the employ of "The World", a daily morning newspaper published at 63 Park Row, city, county and state of New York; that he was so employed and engaged on the 5th day of April, 1915; that on the date mentioned, in the course of his official duties, he had occasion to compose and prepare a news article for publication in the said "World"; that the said news article appeared in published form on the front page of "The World" on the morning of April 5th, 1915 under the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy".

Defendant further states that the photographic reproduction of the news article bearing the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy" which is appended to this affidavit, and which is marked by defendant with his initials for identification, is a true and correct copy of the mentioned news report and article.

Defendant further states that to the best of his knowledge and belief the text of the mentioned news article is substantially correct and based upon facts and statements ascertained by and reported to the defendant personally.

[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April 1923.

[Signature]
Notary Public.
FRANK L. HOPKINS, of legal age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a Reporter in the employ of "The World", a daily morning newspaper published at 63 Park Row, city, county and state of New York; that he was so employed and engaged on the 3rd day of April, 1915; that on the date mentioned, in the course of his official duties, he had occasion to compose and prepare a news article for publication in the said "World"; that the said news article appeared in published form on the front page of "The World" on the morning of April 3rd, 1915 under the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy".

Defendant further states that the photographic reproduction of the news article bearing the caption "Puts Blame for Cathedral Bombs on the Police Spy" which is appended to this affidavit, and which is marked by defendant with his initials for identification, is a true and correct copy of the mentioned news report and article.

Defendant further states that to the best of his knowledge and belief the text of the mentioned news article is substantially correct and based upon facts and statements ascertained by and reported to the defendant personally.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April 1925.

[Signature]
Notary Public
At: CARLO TRESCA - Alleged Italian Anarchist.

Reference is made to bureau letter initialed "Wm" April 10, 1923 instructing that information be obtained as to books and pamphlets advertised in "Il Martello".

Reference is made to this Agent's report in re Confidential dated April 25, 1923, from which it will be noted that increased activity in connection with distribution of literature is proposed in the near future. It is believed that this renewed activity will afford a better opportunity to comply with bureau letter, noted above.

This matter is being given close attention by this Agent.
Reference is made to my report dated April 18th, 1923, entitled "CARLO TRESCA. Radical I. W. W." and particularly to the Director's letter referred to below.

THOMAS COTT, Reporter for the Minneapolis Daily News, and JOHN J. E. ., Financial Editor of the Saint Paul Dispatch, both stated that at the funeral of JOHN ALAR held at Virginia, Minnesota, CARLO TRESCA gave a speech in the Italian language and after he had concluded his speech, he asked every man present at the funeral to raise his right hand and swear with him as follows:

"I want you to take the following oath: I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunman shoots or wounds any miner, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, blood for blood on a life for a life".

MR. MOODY and MR. FARMOND both stated that this Oath was administered in the English language but that the speech was made in the Italian language.

Agent also asked MR. MOODY and MR. FARMOND if they understood the Italian language, and they both stated that they did not.

Close.
Complying with Bureau letter noted below, requesting that this office secure information if possible establishing definitely the anarchistic tendencies and activities of the above subject, agent purchased the book "Rationalist Propaganda," written by Treura which is advertised in "Il Martello" of April 14th and 21, entitled "What is Religion."

This book clearly indicates that the author is an atheist. Most of the chapters are devoted to ridiculing the bible and the existence of God.

On page 12, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs is the following:

"The bourgeoisie, although he is an atheist, thinks that a scare-crow God is a good fabrication for the workers, who fearing hell beyond the grave, are satisfied with terrestrial sufferings.

"As long as a man expects justice from God, he does not claim it, he does not fight to get it on earth; as long as the faithful laborer gazes at the face of God and speaks to him of the earthly miseries, there will always be some one who will carefully exploit him and lighten his almost empty pockets."
"This is why, workers - priests and masters speak to you about God. God is the broker of the rich, he orders you humility, obedience, resignation on behalf of the master, of the king, of the priest, of the policeman."

The first and second paragraph on page 84 sets forth that the dominating classes have always used religion as an instrument to keep the workers down. This fact explains the usual religious revivals urged by atheists to keep the poor in submission.

The book closes with the following on pages 86 and 87.

"It is clear, therefore, that religion serves to keep the worker down, resigned, humble and obedient. Religion is a very powerful weapon in the hands of the masters and priests to the detriment of the people. But the working masses, already enlightened by the Rationalistic Propaganda, will detach themselves entirely from the church as this is an obstacle to their betterment. We conclude:

"It is not the Socialists who want the destruction of religion, but it is the progressing civilization that is constantly pushing it back."

Agent will watch the radical books advertised in the Martello and investigation will be continued.
On May 5th a telegram was received from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York City, stating that CARLO TRESCA, alleged Italian anarchist, was to speak in Buffalo Saturday and Sunday, May 5th and 6th.

Pursuant to instructions, Agent conferred with informants, also with Italian detectives on the city police force, but could get no information in regard to TRESCA being in the city or in regard to any proposed meeting.

Agent then arranged with Chief of Police Burfeind and Assistant Chief Warron to cover every hall or meeting place in this city in an effort to learn where TRESCA was to speak. At noon Sunday, the 6th instant, it was learned that TRESCA was to speak in Venus Hall, 265 Seneca Street, at 2 p.m. A circular had been issued printed in Italian and the following is a translation of same:

"WORKERS:
DOWN WITH THE "FASCISTI ASSASSIN"
LIBERTY TO SACCO AND VANZETTI AND TO ALL THE POLITICAL VICTIMS
MUST BE THE HURRAH OF ALL THE WORKERS"
OF BUFFALO

SUNDAY MAY 6TH AT 2 PM

VENUS HALL

265 SENECIA STREET

SPEAKER

CARLO TRESCA

ENTRANCE AND WORD FREELY, EVEN TO THE FASCISTI

COMMITTEE,

A GROUP OF WORKERS"

Assistant Chief Jernon notified Police Captain McDonald of the
Second Precinct, who notified the owner of Venus Hall that no
permit had been granted by the police for this meeting, and the
owner of the hall then refused to allow the meeting to be held.
About 200 Italians had gathered in the vicinity to attend the meeting.

When it was learned that the meeting could not be held, TRESCA
and about 200 Italians, adjourned to the old Syrian Church Hall at
465 Seneca Street and there held a short meeting. Italian detectives
Perry and Marinaccio attended this meeting. TRESCA did not speak,
and James Battistoni, local Italian Socialist, and Patrick J. Quinlan,
Editor of the "New Age", the local Socialist paper, addressed the
Italians. They stated that the meeting in Venus hall at which Tresca
was to speak was for the purpose of denouncing the Italian fascisti
and also for the purpose of collecting funds for the defense of
Sacco and Vanzetti and other political prisoners, and they also
stated that a committee would be appointed to attend the next meeting of the City Council to protest against the action of the police in stopping the meeting.

CLOSED.
In reply refer to
UL 868-172

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1923

Dear Mr. Burns:

Please refer to your letter of March 19, 1923, Initiated T/15:Ca, relative to Carlo Tresca. The Italian authorities here have requested that they be kept advised of his movements in order that the home authorities may be posted if he should decide to go back to Italy.

I should appreciate being advised of the present status of the case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. J. Hurley

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.
Complying with Bureau letter noted below and continuing this investigation, agent is submitting a copy of translation of an article which appeared in "Il Mortello," of issue May 3rd, 1923, entitled "DEMONIO AMORE," which article this agent translated for the "Bureau of Translation and Radical Publications".

Attention is particularly called to the tenth paragraph of this article.
Down with Monarchy

Guido Podreoca, the ex-writer of anti-clerical pornography, has laced himself among the number of the scandalized (the fascists, like the Ku Klux Klan love to pass for puritans, for crusaders of public morality), because we, who hate monarchy with all our soul, have not bowed our heads with reverence while the royal princess was going to the altar to marry the swarthyman of her heart.

The ex-socialist and ex-atheist (Podreoca), to-day a fascist and a religious man wrote in the "Progresso of April 14th as follows:

"Must the Fasci be forbidden to make a propaganda of nationalism and constitutionalism (which should be greeted by all hospitable governments), while it is allowed some newspapers to vilify the purity of the Italian royal princesses, while said newspapers are weekly spread among thousands of miners in small communities, carrying news about Mussolini's movement being made up of thieves, and he himself represented as a murderer, and urge them not to send any money in Italy, as the nation, they say, is in bankruptcy."

No; no one will stop from making propaeganda of nationalism; specially we will not stop you, as we are the heralds of free speech.
But we, too, shall not be stopped from making propaeganda of anti-fascistism, and above all from making propaeganda against the Savoy monarchy, which is bled with blood and mud, and is like an octopus with a thousand entangles sucking blood and sweat from the bodies of the Italian people.

This story about the purity of royal princesses has already gone round the colonies, and some of the "simpletons" have wept over it.
The fact is that no such insult or injury about the innocence of the princess, whom the mollified and decrepit Guido is so fond of, was ever made; but we can easily explain why they defend so much the House of Savoy.

In the Courts there is a great deal of scandals, and the Italian court is not immune from this moth which (like the caries of Alphonso of pain and the syphilis of the ex-Kaiser) is gnawing the foundations of the throne and of the so-called divine right.

Temptations do not lack where there are scandals and gossips. princesses, princesses, queens and kings are no exception to this; and we the obellicious iconoclasts, are here to break the veil and denude... the divine right.

If we said that king Alphonso has the stigmas of degeneration of a debauched and corrupt race on his body, that his blood is more syphilis than royal, and that he is paying for all the debaucheries of the Bourbons; then Podreoca would fascistically say: I don't give a fuck; I don't give a fuck.

If we wrote that the Kaiser has in his veins the blood of one submittan a strong courtesian, then the fascists would joyfully say that they now it.
Podrecoa knows what Victor Hugo said to Napoleon III, Orsiniis's child and Eugene Montijo's husband: "You are not your father's son, nor your son's father."

But if we related that Victor Emmanuel II, the Father of the Country, was really the offspring of a butcher from Poggio Imperiale near Florence, who substituted an original son of Savoy, burned to death in the ducal castle of Poggio, then the fascists would grunt like pigs and say: Shut up, scoundrel.

Nor will we relate all of the adventures of theenant of the Duke of the Duke D'Arco, of Victor Emmanuel II, of Humbert the good, etc., but we will say that these amorous adventures cost the people tears of blood. For after all, it is the people that pay 15 million and 650 thousand lire to the king every year, besides paying the bills of the princes, dukes, princesses, counts, and all the she-wolves and other hyenas of the royal menagerie.

The Progresso" with its article of Guido Podrecoa echoes the "Vaglio" of Wilkes Barre in invoking a crusade against us for injuring the modesty of royal princesses."

There was no injury. But even if we grant that your princess remain pure like lilies in those surrounding just described, what do we care?

Respect to women? And do you dare talk about that, you shameless fascists? You talk to us about royal women.

How about the daughters of the common people? Have they been forgotten?

The Catholic News "L'Italia" of Milan, and "Il Momento" of Turin have related how the fascists assassinated Petit, the school teacher Piccentini, according to what "La Stampa" relates, had her hair cut and her face varnished. An old woman, aged 75, mother of the Orsini, Mayor Galliano Maggio was given a quart of castor oil to drink.

You are the perpetrators of outrage against the woman of the common people, and then defend the gentle women.

You want to uplift monarchy. The love intrigues of a young princess can do that...

Sing, if you want, the praise of the royal maid. We know that each and every jewel she wears on her nuptial crown is made up of tears of blood, of flesh of the people, and we cry out once more with all the strength of our soul: Down with Monarchy! After all, Guido Podrecoa used to emit the same cry, he who to-day kisses the Pope's slipper and holds the candle for the princess who is dying of .... love.

By Ego Sum.

P.S. We had already written this article when we were notified of a death just when the shame of the abjuration had overcome him. We have since received just now a biography of the dead man written by our collaborator from Italy, comrade Paul Valere. We shall publish it in our next issue.
It will be our necrology to the man whom all the colonial press, lurid and mercenary, is exalting to-day as an example of courage and faith.

J. R. PALMER
Special Agent and Translator.
Continuing this matter and complying with
Bureau letter noted below, concerning activities of subject, agent
is submitting the following printed in "Il Martello" of June 9th,
1923 on page 4, column 6:

"Library of Il Martello, Station D, Box 92,
New York.

"A scientific and secure method to render men and
women immune from venereal and syphilitic contagion.
by Dr. J. Audissio, Price $1.00.
"Neo-Malthusianism made practical,
by Female doctor Cecchi, Price 30.75."
August 15th, 1923.

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

Attention J. E. Hoover, Esq.,
Re: Carlo Tresca, Italian
Anarchist, Anti-Fascisti Activities. N.Y. File No. R-115-E.

Dear Sir:

On the 14th instant, Carlo Tresca, Editor of "Il Martello" (The Hammer), an anarchist and anti-Fascisti newspaper, published in the Italian language, with offices at 304 West 14th Street, was arrested by U.S. Deputy Marshal Henry Cunningham.

The charge against Tresca was "mailing and delivering unmailable matter through the U.S. mails," and he was taken to the Tombs Prison, where he was held overnight. Upon being examined at the Tombs, he stated he was 43 years of age, lived at 304 E. 14th Street, was born in Italy and was not an American citizen.

This morning Tresca was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock and his bearing was set down for September 26th. Bail which was placed at $1,000 was furnished by some of his friends and Congressman Florello LaGuardia appeared as his counsel. You will promptly be advised of any further developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

F. X. O'Donnell,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

61-135-715

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
August 17, 1923
August 16, 1923.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
13 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.

Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information, translation of an article appearing in the July 8th, 1923 issue of "Il Martello," (The Hammer) under the caption "The Dynasty of Treachery and Infamy." I am informed by Agent Palmer that this translation covers the same subject matter as did the article, for the mailing of which, Tresca has been indicted... an obscene attack on the Savoy Dynasty.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
F.X. O'Connell,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

[Encl.]

[Hoover File]

[General Intelligence]

AUG 19 1923

[1923]
THE DYNASTY OF TREACHERY AND INFAMY

According to what some comrades from America write to me, my articles on the Savoy Dynasty, "have caused the gase of the Italo-American Colonies holler?"

But, then, what will those gase say when they read what one of the most known phil-Fascist newspapers wrote in occasion of the so-called "Soldins" (a farthing) demonstration?

Listen:
"However coarse the trick of the new zealots of monarchy may be, inasmuch as Italy does not lack imbeciles and monochrists who in good faith believe into a national and even an imperial mission, it will do no harm to remember to the ones, and to the others that, having legitimism and the old regime gone down forever, the constitutional monarchy is practically translated into agnosticism and political opportunism.

As to history, we must also remember that the Italian monarchy has been, now and then, reactionary, liberal, warlike, socialist, philo-bolshevik, republican, (yes, republican, too) and finally fascist. That is to say, it has been everything and nothing.

It seems to us, then, that politically speaking, one can fore-knew from the consideration of a transcendent monarchic power and only hold present the historical and dialectic process of the nation".

I leave out the rest for brevity's sake and because it concerns especially the Sicilian anti-Fascism demonstrants treated by the revolutionary (!!!) philo-Fascist newspaper men like a flock of Bourbon slaves, worthy heirs of the bands of Cardinal Ruffo, before whom Fascism represents the glory of Rome, the genius of Dante, etc. I will talk about this matter in another article pretty soon, and now I go back to Savoy House.

As anybody can see, I am not the only one to affirm on historic basis that the Savoy dynasty has been the utmost incarnation of changes and treachery and cheating and perfidy; that it fitted itself magnificently to all the knavesies, shames, traps, that it has fornicated with everybody and exploited everybody. Even the incensers of fascism and all kinds of pilgories graciously admit this, when it is convenient, and they eat like the thieves of Rome, who robbed together at night and fought over the booty in daytime.

All the accomplices of fascism have felt the donkey's kicks, even the army with that prename of Italo Balbo, wanted to abolish to leave a free and absolute field to the national militia or delinquency. No wonder, then, that even the ruffians, the vandals, the degenerates of Royal blood, beginning from the Duke of Aosta prove this to be true.

Ah, that duke worthy of a brothel and transformed into an
army captain for the occasion. If you are familiar with psychiatric studies, make first a good amnesia of this arrant knave, observe him attentively and then tell me whether you don't find yourself before the filthiest libertine pedestrian of whom Mussoili's empire may boast. I had a chance to see him near, not long ago, and I felt the impression to look at the second corrected and abridged edition of Dionysius Jr. the filthy tyrant of Syracuse, whom Napoleon compelled to end his infamous life as a whoremonger in the taverns and in the brothels of Corinth. The Duke of Acosta looks only the end to be compared with Dionysius and we not only hope that it may not lack, but that it may come soon.

And where do you put that other worthy brother of his, the generalissimo of the Italian Cavalry, the so-called Count of Turin? He is another dull, blockhead of the faithless dynasty, a perfect brother in degeneration and libertinage of Duke Dionysius. Intimate friend of Don Rodriguez in Cith of the Parems answering the name of the risen Count of Charredoss, he was invited, many years ago by this one to visit the stables of Bolgheri, a feudal estate with the JUS PRIMO FRATIS (right of first night) of the very worthy heir of Count Ugolino. That day (The "Martello" of Pombins sarcastically wrote) the stallions of the Charredosses stable neighed with joy and were jolly at the sight of such visitor. Joseph Cinsti in his INFORMATION marked with infamy "The Saviard yellow with remorse". Charles Albert, the renegade, the traitor. To-day to look well in the face of his livid scions, they all seem to be "yellow with remorse", certainly not for the vulgar betrayal performed against the faith sworn to the constitution, against the liberty, against the Italian people, but for the danger threatening to finish like the proverbial thieves of Fiesa through the very work of Canallone from Predappio (meaning Mussolini) and affiliates in feaism.

By Paul Schiochi.

J. R. PALMERA WR
Special Agent and Translator.
August 24, 1923.

Honorable J. H. Donnelly,
Acting Solicitor,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith, for your information, copy of an article appearing in "Il Mattello" for July 8th, 1923, entitled "The Elements of Treachery and Infamy". This article, if not obscene, certainly is very close to it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enc1. 13119.
August 18, 1923.

Mr. Norman Armour,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Armour:

I am enclosing herewith for
your information a copy of the article appearing
in "Il Martello", which resulted in the arrest
do
of the Editor of that paper, Carlo Tresca. I
shall be very glad indeed to forward to you
reports upon this matter as they are re-
ceived.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Engl. 18106.
August 18, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Please prepare for me a summary of your records as to the status of the present case of CARLO TASCA, for violation of the Postal Laws, and forward same to me at once. I desire that you keep me fully and promptly advised of all developments in this case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Postmark: AUG 13 1923]

[Postmark: 61-1335-119]
**JOURNAL MEMORANDUM**

**Date:** August 26, 1923  
**Office:** New York

**TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:**

**II & vs. Carlo Trecea**  
*Vul Sec 2185 C*  
(Selling obscene material)

**Origin of Case:** Bureau Letter 7717  
**Date:** Aug 18/23

**Local Office No.:**  
**Bureau No.:**  
**Other Office No.:**

**Assigned to Special Agent:**  
**Date:** Aug 30/23

**Resigned to Special Agent:**  

**STATUS OF CASE**

- Referred to U.S. Attorney  
- U.S. Grand Warrants Issued  
- Preliminary Hearing  
- Continued Hearings  
- Presented to Grand Jury  
- Indictment Returned  
- Arraignment and Plead  
- Set for Trial  
- Court Verdict

**Report:**

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

Not Recorded
ACCUSES ITALIAN ENVOY.

Editor Says U. S. Is Used as Agent of Vengeance in His Arrest.

Carlo Tresea, editor of Il Martello, an anti-Fascist weekly, who was arrested by Postal Inspector Owen on Tuesday night and locked up in the Tombs on a charge of having used the mails for the distribution of obscene matter, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for examination.

Tresea blames the Italian Ambassador for his arrest and accuses him of using the United States as an agent to wreak vengeance on a political enemy.

The article complained of was published in Il Martello on May 8, and it is charged that with the publication there was mailed copies of a book alleged to be obscene. It is also charged that this issue of the publication contained on the front page an article with the caption, "Down with the Monarchy," and that parts of it were so indecent that extracts were omitted from the complaint to avoid making such alleged complaint to avoid making such alleged objectionable matter part of the record of the Federal Court.

One part of the objectionable article read:

"Not the child of a seductive woman, the schismatic, the scurrilous ex-voce of anti-clerical pornography, he is the glorified son of the man who and whose house the Papal state has done in putting on airs of royalty. His name was Knecht. The article states that the writer of the article at a meeting of the patriots and all that goes with them, and all that are the royalists by the royalists. The part of the article that brings praise to the king and the prince of the royal family: We know that every form worn by the queen is made of tears and blood."
Acting under instructions, I proceeded to the U.S. Marshal's office in the Federal Building, New York and obtained the following information:

On Aug. 14, 1923, Owen Keen, Post Office Inspector in this city filed a complaint before U.S. Commissioner Hitchcock, charging subject with a violation of Section 212, U.S.C.C. (Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mail), to wit: an article published in "Il Martello," a newspaper owned and published by subject, issue of May 5th, 1923, the portion of which is "Down With Monarchy" and signed "Ifo S. M.;" that this article among other things unfit to publish contained the following:

"Thus also cried once, Guido Tondo, but who today is kissing the slippers of the Pope and is holding the candle to the Princesses, pining away of love."

A warrant was issued and he was taken into custody by Deputy U.S. Marshal Henry Cunningham and lodged in the Tombs prison. On Aug. 15th subject was arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Hitchcock, was released under a $1,000 bond and is to appear for hearing at 2:00 p.m. on Sept. 25th, 1923.

I also
conferred with Inspector Keen at the Main Post Office on 33rd Str. and 8th Ave. Inspector Keen stated that Assistant U.S. Atty Mattson had been assigned to handle this case and would take the matter up with the Grand Jury, before the day set for hearing by the U.S. Commissioner; that the matter had been called to the attention of the State Department by the Italian Ambassador, and who in turn, called it to the attention of the Postal Department.

Mr. Keen seems to think this case is somewhat weak and is preparing another case under Section 211, U.S.C.C., charging subject with sending certain books through the mail, both of which contain obscene matter, and one of them treating on methods to prevent conception. These books are the following titles:

"Chastity and the Virgin State."

"The Art of Preventing Childbirth."

Attached to the Washington copy of this report are excerpts taken from the above mentioned books and given to me by Inspector Keen.

The Bureau will be kept advised as to any further development in this case.
Following are the various subjects treated in each chapter.

Chapter 1, page 19
On Malthusianism. Masturbation and Prostitution

Chapter 2, page 37
On New Malthusianism. Evolution of Sexual Instinct; the right of the sickly and disinherited people to react to New-Malthusianism; the right to make free disposition of conception in progress; New Malthusianism as an asset to the human race and to society in general.

Chapter 3, page 51
Generative Organs. General reflections.

Chapter 4, page 57
Genital Organs of the Male. Testicles, yielding canal, seminal ducts, ejaculating canal, penis, prostrate and Cowper gland.

Chapter 5, page 77
The Phenomenon of Generation. Menstruation, Mechanism of coition and generation.

Chapter 7, page 85
Transmissible diseases

Chapter 8, page 95
Means to regulate and prevent conception. Interrupted coition, semi-withdrawal, coition between menstrual periods, condom, American cap, Pessary, anti-fecund sponges, absorbent cotton, sterilized cotton-wadding, cones, sterilized tablets, anti-fecund powders, antiseptic vaginal washes, the most anti-fecund and most hygienic means to follow.

Chapter 9, page 113
The reason why we propagate New Malthusianism

Chapter 10, page 135
Recommendations. A detriment to the individual, to family and to society when proceeding blindly.

Chapter 11, page 138
To Our Critics.............Conclusion

Translator's Note:

This book is, on the whole, instructive and rather educational if it weren't for those chapters devoted wholly or in part to the bare facts as regards the mutual interchange of private relations between male and female.

Genital Organs of the Female. Ovaries, ovules, uterus, vagina, womb.

(w)
With full confidence in her knowledge of the subject, the authoress swings into line with an authority that cannot be questioned and she treats each and every subject down to its barest detail. It sounds more like a paper being read before a convention of medical authorities, and it should appear rather abominable to the average person desiring to live a clean life. In this respect it is obscene.

Following are the more important quotations as they appear in the original... excerpts that treat the subject of coition with the several methods suggested to prevent conception:

Page 4. "But before New Malthusianism becomes a right, as you will see further on, it is also a duty, and a duty that is not of secondary importance.

Chapter 8, page 95. "In the preceding chapters we have explained how a woman gets into a fecund state... by a secretion of the seminal fluid from the male organs... It is not very difficult, therefore, to have sexual intercourse and enjoy it to its fullest measure without causing conception. All that is necessary is to prevent conception by mechanical means. The mechanical means are the coitum interruptum (complete withdrawal); the semi-withdrawal, coition between menstrual periods; the condom; the American cap; the pessary, anti-fecund sponge; absorbent cotton; and sterilized cotton wadding. The chemical means are, the cones, the various shaped tablets; anti-fecund powders; and the antiseptic vaginal washes."

The writer then goes into detail and describes the methods outlined, summarizes them, and places them in the order of their position, after deducting their faults and adding their advantages. But one fact is sure; she holds that only by employing any of the several methods outlined can coition take place without conception. She devotes some space to advice to her female readers on personal cleanliness and she gives several receipts that are good vaginal washes and irrigations immediately after coition has taken place. All this is described in the interest of preventing conception.

(b) -- Continued on next page as Chapter 9.
Chapter 9 is devoted to the reasons why New Malthusianism is propagated, and the social question is treated at length. The authoress cites other authors on social subjects, and she points out the wrong in bringing children into the world that will not have a chance. (She says:

P. 113. "The greatest misfortune that the proletariat can suffer (and this is legion) is the creation of children that will be denied physical and intellectual nourishment. Our duty towards our offspring should not start on the day it comes into being but rather before conception takes place. Limiting childbirth, the proletariat can gain advantageously, because solidarity would be strengthened, applications for labor would be diminished, over population would be checked. The greatest comfort that can console the inquietude of a woman whether married or single, is to teach her those harmless easy methods that will prevent her from becoming a mother unless she wants to. Here lies the first step. The most essential step that leads to a real social emancipation. When a woman begins to think of conditions, and is in a position to assure herself an honest living, independent of whatever help she may receive from her parents or her husband, she also has a right to love. It is certain that physical love is neither noble nor exalting, but whether or not, why should this right be denied a woman if a man has that privilege? What force holds a woman to chastity? Moral love. Therefore, bringing to the attention of the female all those practical methods of New Malthusianism, means the establishment of the equilibrium of sexual morality and the prevention of crime. That is to give the brid the faculty of controlling all her physical attractions by which man is led, and at the same time give her the means to rebel against any marital yoke, under which many, many mothers are wont to suffer for the love of their children. MOTHERHOOD. It also means new life to that vast army of debilitated virgins living in a sphere that is unnatural, painful, unhealthy and degrading." Page 153. "We hold that the propaganda of limiting childbirth is necessary and helpful. Not only in theory but also in practice New Malthusianism serves the purpose directly. It is the knowledge of practical ideas substituting those primitive methods that are neither sane nor safe.

In conclusion we will say that New Malthusianism means the emancipation of womanhood from the yoke of conception at a time when it is not desired, and from the bearing of many children not conducive to good health. Free from commitment to a life that makes her nothing more or less than a machine grinding out children. And we proclaim that New Malthusianism is an extremely important part of that feminine world having health and
intelligence, decidedly more interested in this problem than the suffrage movement...........

Translated L. Chinchilo, Aug. 8, 1923. (b)
conscious individual; the fetus in the virgin state and the horror over the thought of marriage; the mania of maidenhood; infamous corruption determined not by the feeling produced but by the interest at stake; it is not necessary for a woman to have complete coition to become pregnant; the penalty of hypocrisy.

Epilogue page 215

Translator's note

This book could safely take its place among the collective text and reference books one would expect to find in the study of a medical student. It takes the subject of private relationship between man and woman as a mandate of nature and treats it in its entirety, leaving little to be desired. The author, being a medical doctor, goes into every phase, describes the inter-relation from all angles and does not stop at modesty when a forceful issue is at stake. She cites mythology, biblical times and quoted saints and famous authors to bring their point home - to place maidenhood in the discard, thus slurring Christianity. Following are the most notable excerpts:

"The hymen is a veil like membrane that is broken without fracture at the first insertion of the penis or any other like shaped thing that is hard and durable.

"Sometimes, however, this seal of maidenhood (the hymen) takes the form of a castille, and becomes so firm and steadfast as to bear up under the repeated thrusts and penetrations directed against it, with the result that the poor bridegroom after having shed enough perspiration to saturate three shirts in the train to overcome this obstacle that lies between him and his coverted love, winds up with the feeling that he has been overtaken by this encounter of ill-omen, and with the belief that he has met with consequences not very pleasing.

The integrality of the hymen membrane is not a sign of its virgin state. A girl can be a virgin state, and still offer no obstacle to a penetration in the first coition undertaken, neither will there be any flow of blood present following the first love embrace culminating in coition.

"In other words, a maiden can be deflowered without pain and without any sign of a blood flow.

"The above remarks will fill my male and female readers with extasy, but their astonishment will be doublefold when I tell them that, not only can a maiden enjoy her first coition without pain and without blood flow, but a prostitute can still have her hymen membrane intact even though she has been in a disorderly house for years practicing her so-called calling."

Translator's Note

(Illegible)
The authoress advances every point to dispense the sanctity of a woman's honor as reflected in and represented by her inviolate hymen membrane. She cites the days of the 18th century when at Paris and Venice woman and barbers were engaged in the act of restoring broken hymen membranes to their virginal inviolate state. Continuing she says:

"It is not the secret one would think but since the world has ever been filled with people who do not stop to question those who are wont to fool them, everything sailed smoothly along even in spite of the fact that useful formulas appeared in books, released by superiors. The following is one of the formulas taken from the 'Piccolo Alberto' (Little Albert) a publication issued in the 17th century.

"Prescription to Restore the Hymen to its Original State. (Page 2)

"Taken one half ounce of terpentine, Pdv. Venezia (of a certain medical standard. Translating), then take a little milk from asparagus leaves, one half ounce of mineral crystal dipped in the juice of a lemon or the juice of a green apple; take the white of a fresh egg with a little cat flower, then make a pill having little consistencey and place it in the vagina after this organ has been syringly with a solution of goat milk. After repeating this process five times the female is restored once again to her virgin state. A similar effect can be had by repeated vaginal washes with a solution of 'Asteroid' water mixed with lemon juice."

The writer disputing the integrity of the hymen membrane quotes the following cases:

"Doctor Della in his book entitled 'De Quelques vices de conformité de l'hyman dans leur rapport avec la medicine israle' issued in 1877 cites the following three cases:"

(page 24)

"The first of these cases involves a young girl fifteen and one half years of age, who submitted to repeated attacks and assaults but who was found to be intact—defloration failing to take place.........

"In the other two cases the situation has to do with a hymen with two holes. The aperture of one measuring two millimeters in diameter while the other measured seven millimeters.

"Prof. Braunn of Vienna refers to this curious fact, and points out how a girl can become pregnant without the slightest penetration of her hymen for instance:
"A young man seated at a piano, took his hostess' little daughter and sat her across his lap facing him. He started in to kiss her and caress her, and raising her dress he brought his penis in contact with her vagina and wadded her close to the womb in the impulse of the moment. All this happened so fast that the little girl's mother and sister conversing in the next room with the door wide open were unaware of what transpired.

"This little girl became pregnant although the integrity of her hymen was not violated. It was found to be intact.

On page 96, the writer says:

"The savages go around nude because sexual intercourse to them is of faint moral importance. To them it is just another function like eating, sleeping and drinking.

"From the stories of travellers and from the book called 'Gli amori degli Uomini' (the love affairs of men, Translator) we come to understand how even to this very day sexual intercourse among some African tribes have as much importance as Diogenes attributed to it when one day he was seen in the street right out in public. When asked what he was doing, he replied: "Oh, nothing; I'm just planting a future man."

Translated by S. Chinchiola, August 11, 1923
Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
Washington

August 25, 1923.

Hon. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant and also that
of the 24th, concerning the case against Carlo Tresca,
publisher of "Il Martello."

The same have been noted, and I thank you very much
for the information.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Acting Solicitor.
August 23, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR BUREAU FILES.

I am attaching hereto a copy of the article appearing in "Il Martello", the Italian Anarchist paper of New York, of which Carlo Tresca is editor.

It is a translation of an issue of May 5, 1923 and is the article upon which Tresca has been arrested for the violation of the Postal laws.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

8/23/23

G1-1393-122
Guido Rodocan, the scurrilous ex-writer of anti-clerical pornography, placed himself in the ranks of the scandalized - the fascisti, who, like the Ku Klux Klan, delight in putting an airs of the Puritans and of the crusaders of public morality. Being rather outspoken and because we are hating monarcahism, and all that goes with it, with all the strength of our soul, we are not bowing our heads reverently at the passing by of the royal princess, who from among the puppets and the vassals fetched herself one to the altar in order to join hands with him; the riding-emperor of our heart.

This is what this ex-socialist, the ex-atheist, now a fascist and a bigot, is writing in the "Avvocato" of April 14:

"Should the Fasci be forbidden to conduct the propaganda of nationalism and constitutionalism (which should be received with thanks by any government) while it be permitted to magazines to deface through systematic abuse the honor of the Italian royal princesse; while every week those printed sheets are being distributed by the thousands in the mining town as the only reading matter of our plain workmen who learn that the government of Mussolini is a government of thieves and he himself a murderer; that no money be sent to Italy because of her being in state of bankruptcy.

No, nobody will dispute the right of conducting propaganda for nationalism, we in the least, because we are the flag bearers of free speech.
the Savoyan monarchies dripping with blood and dirt, a polypus with a thousand tentacles sucking the blood and sweat of the body of the Italian people.

That story of our "systematic abuse of the honor of the royal princesses" made its round through the world . . . of the colonies, and not a few "simplesans" secretly shed their tears over it.

Aside from the fact that the insults and abuses of the honor of the princess, so much taken to heart by the desespí and dooming Saldo, never were uttered, the business of those latest paladins rising to the defense of the Savoyans is logical and most natural.

In the courts, as even the yokels of the Roman countrysides know it, one is living by scandals only and the Italian court, naturally, is not immune of this common worm which (like the rotting away of Alfonso of Spain and the syphilis of the ex-Kaiser) is gnawing at the bones of the throne and at the so-called divine right.

Between scandals and gossip there can be no lack of temptations.

Therefore, spicy stories of Sphoceanian flavor are being circulated, the main actors in which are the royal princes and princesses. And why not? Are perhaps the king, the princes, the princesses, and the queens shielded against the public eye so as to be able to pass their days in bagnaths of passion and debauchery without knowing that we the rebel-icemomclasts are tearing down the veils of hypocrisy in order to lay bare

........ the divine right?

What vices which the .....

breath... forever and all?

If we were to say that King Alphonse bears upon his body the

true character of a man devoted and dedicated that Alphonse

...
house of his hand, the various Horizons would answer in the fascist fashion.... I don't give a fuck, I don't give a fuck.

And if we were to tell the historical anecdote about the young, vigorous and valiant courtier by the name of Schmettan, whom Frederick the Great, the cynical friend of Voltaire, called one day to the palace, ordering and commanding him... to cause the increase of the size of the illustrious niece, in order that heirs be born to the Hohenzollerns?

If we would say, in other words, that the Kaiser is the spawn of the magnanimous loins... of that young corrupted man, Schmettan, the fascisti would cheerfully admit it; we knew that.

Horizons should know that of the stories in Hellenic fashion of the royal houses, no longer known or being told, one relates to Victor Hugo as having hurled against Napoleon III, the son of Hortense Beaubaron and of Auguste Montijo, the word: "you neither are the son of your father nor the father of your son".

But, should we relate the story of the butcher of Reggio Imperial, near Florence, the anonymous father of Victor Emmanuel II, the Father of the Country, who was substituted for the original Savoyen, burned to death in the ducal castle of Reggio, the fascisti would, together in chorus, utter howls sounding... like grunts rather than human voices; shrill up, dissolute.

The object of it is that the Italian royal family should pass as the model of virtue, such being the wish of the scribes of the royal and court journalism.

These gentlemen have an interest in gilding on the rise of the ossuaries and Savoyen jpegs... yet we see how blantly we see...
succeeded in shocking the trouble. The crisis of the house of Savoy
remains incurable. Everybody knows of it in Florence, and in Milan
he was nearly implicated in a scandal at the round table.

The Duke of Aosta who made easy a conquest among the virgins of
the partizan aristocracy, has been compelled to seek refuge behind
the doors of a convent after, as the story goes, having received some
slye in the face from his betrayed wife.

And it is not gossip only. This is a historical anecdote.

While in Florence, the Duke of Turin fell desperately in love with
a "demi-virgin" who made her way through all the private apartments of
the officials of the garrison. He succeeded in a night of passion to
gain possession of her, but it cost him a pearl necklace worth 20,000
lire and a disease which is curable with permanganate of potassium.

Well, and the king? Has Mr. Brookes perhaps forgotten the campaign
of Eduardo Scarfoglio, the uncovered the most intimate adventures of
the Prince of Naples, a campaign concluded only when Emanuel of Savoy
located the strings of his private purse?

It would be better not to talk of the glorified austerity of the
royal house. Suffice it to mention at this opportunity M. Ion Petrowsch,
the intimate confidante in the abettories of the countess of Prigonne.
It also appears that the queen displayed a contagious sensuality while
having everything related to her by her friend.

And what about the animal love affairs of Victor Emmanuel III? About
Laura Bon, the actress, into whose hands, at that time, the Duke of
Savoy, Victor Emmanuel, poured masses of gold? She says Victor Emmanuel
who would get up in the morning from the bed of adultery and go to the
mass chapel to come himself at all the same... or the next day.

A very nice that one day in the convent of Santa Maria...
stently assuring her of his endless love for her, she doubted the
words of the king. There was heard a rustling of clothes.

Your Majesty, faintly whispered Laura into the ear of the lover,
there is a woman in the bushes.

He turned and recognized her majesty, the queen, approaching so as
to overhear his conversation interrupted with kisses.

The queen rose and passing in front of their hiding place called
out the name of the husband in a reprimanding tone of voice “Vittorio!!!”

And further, the love affairs of Umberto I, with the duchess Iutta,
the wife of another men, also taken possession of by “the father of the
country,” are they not known to everyone?

When Margherita learned of the betrayal, there were very violent
scenes.

He, Umberto, was denying it. She, Margherita, cried and told him
that she would leave him and surrender her post to his lover. To keep
the scandal within the palace Victor Emmanuel II felt obliged to withdraw
to Rome. At that time when the “Father of the Country” was in the glory
of the monarchy the wall of Porta Sis was demolished.

During the conversation ensued between him and Margherita she took
off her wedding ring and threw it on the table.

Majesty, I am returning the ring which is not mine, Umberto may
give it to whom he pleases.

And Duchess Iutta ... she has cost the “good king” another twenty
millions.

Oh yes! This string is rather long. And we brought forth a few
episodes only, sufficient to prove that the atmosphere of the Court is
not as pure as it has been represented these days by the newspapers.
cost the people tears of blood. In the final accounting it is the people that pay ... to the king 16,660,000 lire annually besides the upbringing of the princes, the dukes, the princesses and the counts and to all the nobles and vassals, as well as to the hymns of the royal sarcophagi.

The "Progresso" with its article of Guido Rodocanachi is joining the "Faglio" of Nello Morra invoking a crusade against us, who are "injuring the honor of the royal princesses."

There was no injury. And admitting even that the royal atmosphere just described as well as your princesses are as pure as flowers and as lilies, what does all this concern us?

Respect for women! But you daren’t, you, the fascist riffraff, to come out in the defense of women? You are speaking here of the royal women.

But the daughters of the people, those you have forgotten?

The clerical papers, the "Italia" of Milan and the "Momento" of Turin, reported that the Fascisti of San Bernardino having entered the home of P. Mario Betti, a minor invalid suffering from tuberculosis, have beaten his mother and violated his young and pure sister.

In Alessandria, this being reported by the "Stampa" of Turin, they have cut off the hair on the head of the school teacher Innocenti and painted her face with varnish. In Oregno, Ambrazi, the mother of the mayor, Nozola Oggiano Magno, 75 years old, has been tied and forced to drink a quart of castor oil.

You fiendish savages, brutal viol...

...sent up and stop this fiendish pesting us! — or the gentler...
You may raise to the skies, like the braying of the asses, the chorus of praise of the virtue of the royal damsel. We who know that every garland worn by Isolde in her wedding crown is made of tears and blood, and of flesh of the people, are once more raising the outcry with all the strength of our soul: Down with the monarchy!

Thus also girls and Guido Rodenaco, he who today is kissing the slipper of the hero and is holding the candle to the princesses ... pining away of love.

Ego Sum.
S. H. Willman, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that
the matter attached hereto, comprising seven typewritten sheets,
upon each of which I have written my name, numbered consecutively
from one to seven, inclusive, is a true and complete translation
of the article entitled "Down with the Monarchy" appearing on
page 1, columns 5 and 6, and page 2, portions of columns 1 and 2,
of the publication entitled "Il Martello" dated at New York, N. Y.,
May 5, 1927.

August 5, 1927.

[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of August,
1927.

(Signed) A. B. Keefe,
Rotary Public.
August 29, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR BUREAU FILES.

I am attaching here to a copy of the article appearing in "Il Martello", the Italian Anarchist paper of New York, of which Carlo Tresca is editor. It is a translation of an issue of May 5, 1923 and is the article upon which Tresca has been arrested for the violation of the Postal laws.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

MAILED 8:39:17
AUG 28 10:33 A.M.

61-1335-123
September 5, 1923

Sr. J. Donnelly,
Acting Solicitor, U. S. Post Office Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 30th ult., in which you quote a letter received by you from Post Office Inspector J. A. Oen of New York City concerning the necessity of Mr. M. S. Willman, employee of this Bureau, appearing in New York City in connection with proceedings against Mr. Treson.

If you will advise me as to when it is desired to have Mr. Willman in New York, I will be very glad indeed to direct him to be in New York at that time in order that his services may be available to the Post Office Department.

If there is any further assistance which this Bureau can render in this very important matter, you should feel at liberty to call upon it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
August 27, 1923.

Hon. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing translation of an article appearing in "Il Martello" for July 6, 1923, entitled "The Dynasty of Treachery and Infamy," which will have prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Acting Solicitor.
Carlo Tresca

Section 3
Mr. W. J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

My dear Mr. Burns:

I transmit herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Post Office Inspector Keen dated August 23, 1923, concerning an alleged violation of Section 488 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913, by "Il Martello", New York, New York. The May 5, 1923 issue of this publication contained an objectionable article reflecting on the royal family of Italy. A complaint was made by the Italian Embassy through the Department of State. It will be noted that Carlo Trasca, owner and editor of the paper, has been arrested, but the United States Attorney's office is doubtful whether the article in question constitutes a violation of the postal laws. However, Trasca is also engaged in selling obscene books, and it was suggested by Special Agent Charles J. Scully of your bureau, that his office, if directed to do so, could probably aid in securing evidence by having Italian operatives or associates of the operatives, send orders to Trasca for these obscene books.

It will be much appreciated if you will kindly have your New York office instructed to cooperate with the inspector in his investigation with a view to securing sufficient evidence to obtain a successful prosecution.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chief Inspector
Case of above number and subject was closed on report dated the 14th instant, showing the arrest and arraignment of Carlo Trasca, owner, publisher and editor of "Il Martello", for the publication of an alleged obscene article in the issue of that paper on May 5, 1923. As stated in the report on the case, the United States Attorney's office is greatly doubtful whether the objectionable article in question constitutes an actual violation of the obscene statute as to enable us to secure a conviction. It is therefore proposed to include as a count in the indictment the alleged mailing by Trasca of certain obscene books which were deposited in mail at Station "J" of the New York Post Office on the 6th inst., bearing the return card of "Libreria Del Martello". It is known that Trasca owns this library, but we have no proof that he mailed or caused these books to be mailed, and undoubtedly he will deny responsibility for the mailing.

The case is considered one of unusual importance, inasmuch as the files indicate that the State Department is interested and Hon. H. J. Donegal, Acting Solicitor, indicated on a recent visit to New York in connection with the case, that his office was also especially interested in the successful outcome of the prosecution. In view of this fact the investigation has been conducted with the aid and advice of the operatives of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, this city, which has had the movements of Trasca under surveillance for several years. Yesterday the case was discussed at length with Special Agent Charles J. Scully, who suggested that if his office was directed to do so, he could probably aid in securing evidence by having Italian operatives or associates of the operatives in distant cities, send orders to Trasca for these obscene books which are on sale in his library, and would endeavor to have them forwarded either by mail or express, the idea being that if he forwarded them by express, the Department of Justice would
immediately secure his indictment for interstate shipments of this obscene matter. This appears to me an excellent suggestion and it is therefore recommended that the matter be taken up with the Department of Justice in Washington with a view to having the New York Office instructed to co-operate in the investigation of this case in such manner as may appear necessary or advisable in the interest of a successful prosecution.

[Signature]

Post Office Inspector.
September 18, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Frennan,
P. O. Box 261,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith for your information copy of a communication directed to me by the Chief Post Office Inspector, Washington, in which he requests the assistance of your office in the investigation of the case against CARLO FREGONA, editor of "Il Martello", violation of the Postal Laws.

It is desired that your office render all possible assistance to the Post Office authorities in the preparation of this case, and the enclosed letter is therefore transmitted to you for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Encl. 1888.
Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
Washington

August 30, 1923.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a communication from Post Office Inspector O. A. Keen of New York City, reading in part as follows:

"Mr. S. N. Willman of the Department of Justice will no doubt be needed as a witness and as there are several material differences between his translation of the II Martello article and that of the local translator of the New York office, Mr. Wattuck thinks it will be well to get them together prior to trial of the case in order that they might agree upon a translation so that their testimony would be corroborative rather than conflicting.

I would thank you to write me at your convenience and state what action will be necessary to have Mr. Willman on hand in New York a day or two prior to the presentation of the case so that he and one or more of the local translators can go over the matter together."

Will you kindly advise me what action will be necessary to have Mr. Willman appear in New York for the purpose stated.

This communication has reference to the case of Carlo Fresca, publisher of II Martello, who has been arrested in New York for alleged violation of Section 211 of the Penal Code.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Acting Solicitor.
September 19, 1923.

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

Attention: T. F. B.

J. S. vs. CARLO TRESCA—Editor "Il Martello"—Violation Postal Laws.

Dear Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter dated September 18, 1923, initialed T. F. B., and numbered 61-1335, directing that this office render all possible assistance to the Post Office authorities in the preparation of their case against Carlo Tresca, who was recently arrested and charged with violating the Postal Laws, you are advised that I am writing the Chief Post Office Inspector in this city today, informing him that this office will cooperate in every way on this matter.

It is quite probable that the best assistance that can be rendered in this matter would be to have Italian speaking agents located at points outside of New York City, forward letters making requests for the obscene books and also for Tresca's catalogs. This, however, in my opinion, should be held in abeyance until after a conference is held with the Post Office Inspectors, and I then will write you more fully on the matter.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: T. F. B.

S-115 E.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my letter of September 19th, 1923, on the above-entitled case, Agent Scully informs me that this A. M., in company with Agents Starr and Palmer, he conferred with Post Office Inspectors Keen and Webb, and it was again requested by the Post Office representatives that this office assist them in their investigations of Tresca, by arranging it that two or three agents versed in the Italian language, engaged outside of New York State, write to "The Library of Il Martello, Box 92, Station D, New York City," requesting that he forward to them at least one of the publications advertised in that newspaper, and at the same time ask if Tresca could furnish them with copies of "L' Arte di Non Fammi Figli, Neo-Malthusianismo Pratico," (The Art of Preventing Childbirth, Practical New Malthusianism,) and "Verginita e Pudore: Le Pertubazioni sessuali," (Chastity and the Virgin State: Sexual Emotions, A study of Sexual Morality, Hygiene and Psychology).

This matter could be handled in this district, but in the event that Tresca upon receipt of a Money Order and request for one of these obscene publications might decide to forward same by express the Government would have no jurisdiction in the matter, whereas should this individual upon receipt of an order for a book sent him from some point outside of New York State, then decide to send the obscene book by express, he could then be prosecuted under Section 245 of the U. S. C. C. (Importation and transportation of obscene books, literature, etc).

Tresca's case is scheduled for a hearing on Tuesday next, September 25th. However, it is the intention of the agents and inspectors interested in this case, to have the matter postponed for at least two weeks, in order that our arrangements might be carried out.

It will be most likely necessary for Confidential Employee to testify in this matter, as he informed Agent Scully that on a number of occasions at Tresca's directions, he deposited in the mails certain obscene literature. The Post Office Inspectors have in their possession several books which they withdrew from the mails and which bear the return address of the "Il
Martello Library." This, together with testimony, will make a prima facie case, and if the United States Attorney thinks well of the evidence the matter will be presented before the Grand Jury, so that Tresca might be indicted prior to the time the adjournment will be asked for.

In the interim, it is respectfully requested that you direct two or three Italian speaking agents to write for these books, and that the Washington Office of Bureau furnish them with back number copies of "Il Martello", as the current issues do not show the names of the obscene publications. It is also requested that this office be notified by telegraph when the agents forward the letters, so that if possible it can be determined what method Tresca is using to forward the books.

It is further suggested that the agents who might be detailed to write the letters, be directed to use an address in some remote town, otherwise Tresca might write to them and state that they could purchase these books at certain book stores located in large cities.

It may be possible that since Tresca's arrest by the post office authorities, he will refrain from sending any more obscene literature, but this of course is to be determined later.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.
September 28, 1923.

Mr. A. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 441,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Mr.:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 11, 1923, requesting that arrangements be made to have several agents versed in the Italian language, engaged outside of the State of New York, write to the Library of Il Bartello, requesting that there be forwarded to them copies of:

"L'Arte di Non Fare I Figli, Neo-Malthusianismo Pratico", (The Art of Preventing Childbirth, Practical New Malthusianism), and "Begninita e Pudore La Pertubazioni Sexucale", (Purity and the Virgin State-Sexual Emotions, A Study of Sexual Morality, Hygiene and Psychology).

The Pittsburgh and Boston offices of the Bureau have today been directed to comply with this request, and they have also been instructed to telegraph you at the time the orders for these publications are forwarded.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director
September 24, 1923.

S. M. 4-

G.O. 24.

Bremen
Park Row Building
New York, N.Y.

Understood Groves case set for tomorrow stop
Ascertain immediately from U.S. Attorney as witness here may be instructed to be present stop two

[Handwritten note: 13th]
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y.  

September 24, 1923.

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

Attention: T. F. E.  

U. S. VS. CARLO TRESCA—Editor "Il Martello".  
Violation Postal Laws.

Dear Sir:  

Referring to my letter of the 21st instant, Agent  
Scully informs me that today he conferred with Assistant United  
States Attorney Mattuck and Post Office Inspectors Keen and Webb,  
and arrangements were made whereby the hearing of Tresca will be  
postponed until October 9th, during which time efforts will be  
made to have the subject indicted, both for publishing the article  
which appeared in "Il Martello", and reported upon by this office,  
and for the sending of obscene literature through the mails.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

EDWARD J. BRENNAN  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.
New York, N. Y., September 24, 1923.
Burns,
Washington.

Attention two stop Re TRESCA matter. Postponement will be asked tomorrow until October ninth.

Brennan.

Recd 5:50 P. M.
Decoded LGS
September 28, 1923.

Mr. R. B. Spencer,
P. O. Box 987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

CARLO TRESCA, editor of Il Martello, and a notorious radical, is being prosecuted in New York for violation of the Postal Laws. The New York office requests that in order to secure further evidence to be used against Tresca at the trial that an attempt be made by offices outside of the State of New York to secure certain pamphlets or booklets published by Il Martello. It will be necessary that this attempt be made by an Italian speaking agent or by an agent who could command the service of some reliable Italian informant.

The publications desired by the New York office are the following:

"L'Arto di Non Fare I Figli, Neo Malthusianismo Pratico", (The Art of Preventing Childbirth, Practical New Malthusianism).

"Verginita e Pudore Le Pertubazioni Sexuane", (Chastity and the Virgin State-Sexual Emotions, A study of Sexual Morality, Hygiene and Psychology).

In addition thereto, in order to divert or allay possible suspicion, it is suggested that the latter ordering the publications above referred to also order "L'Educazione Sexuane", by G. Senissa.

Attached hereto will be found a copy of Il Martello for July 28, 1923, containing on Page 4 the three publications referred to in the foregoing. It will be proper to enclose a money order for the amount of these
publications, addressing the communication to the Library of Il Martello, Fox 92, Station D, New York City.

It will probably be well to have the correspondent in forwarding the order request that the booklets be sent to him in a plain envelope in order to avert the possibility of scrutiny by the postal authorities.

It is further requested by the New York office that said office be advised by telegraph at the time order for the above publications is forwarded so that arrangements may be made if possible to determine the method employed by Tresca in forwarding these books. A further suggestion is to the effect that some small town outside of your city might best be used, if possible, as the address to which these booklets are to be directed, otherwise it is believed Tresca might write to your correspondent stating that the booklets in question might be purchased at certain book stores located in your city.

Inasmuch as it is planned to bring Tresca to trial at a very early date, your immediate compliance with the instructions and suggestions contained in this letter is requested.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Director.

Excl. 17840.
September 28, 1923.

Mr. Lawrence Lotherton,
P. O. Box 3185,
Bouton, Mass.

Dear Sir:

CARLO IACCA, editor of Il Martello, and a notorious radical, is being prosecuted in New York for violation of the Postal Laws. The New York office requests that in order to secure further evidence to be used against Iacca at the trial that an attempt be made by offices outside of the State of New York to secure certain pamphlets or booklets published by Il Martello. It will be necessary that this attempt be made by an Italian speaking agent or by an agent who could command the service of some reliable Italian informant.

The publications desired by the New York office are the following:

"L' Arte di Non Fare I Figli, Neo-Malthusianismo Pratico", (The Art of Preventing Childbirth, Practical New Malthusianism).

"Puritane e Pudore Le Perturbazioni Sexuale", (Chastity and the Virgin State-Sexual Emotions, A study of Sexual Morality, Hygiene and Psychology).

In addition thereto, in order to divert or allay possible suspicion, it is suggested that the letter ordering the publications above referred to also order "Fisiologia dell'Amore", by F. Mantegazza.

Attached hereto will be found a copy of Il Martello for June 9, 1923, containing on page 4 the three publications referred to in the foregoing. It will be proper to enclose a money order for the amount of these
publications, addressing the communication to the Library of Il Martello, Box 92, Station D, New York City.

It will probably be well to have the correspondent in forwarding the order request that the booklets be sent to him in a plain envelope in order to avert the possibility of scrutiny by the postal authorities.

It is further requested by the New York office that said office be advised by telegraph at the time order for the above publications is forwarded so that arrangements may be made if possible to determine the method employed by Treasa in forwarding those books. A further suggestion is to the effect that some small town outside of your city might best be used, if possible, as the address to which these booklets are to be directed, otherwise it is believed Treasa might write to your correspondent stating that the booklets in question might be purchased at certain book stores located in your city.

Inasmuch as it is planned to bring Treasa to trial at a very early date, your immediate compliance with the instructions and suggestions contained in this letter is requested.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 17841.
Boston, Mass., October 5, 1923.

Burns
Washington, D. C.

Two stop referring to your letter twenty eighth initialed
H.N.-Ca stop informant [redacted]
[redacted] wrote Carlo Tresca New York for books desired
enclosing money order stop letter left this morning due New York this afternoon New York wired.

Letherman

12:32 P.M.
Recd. 1:18 JAR
Decoded 1:25 A.M.
TO DIRECTOR / 27473

OCT 9 - 1923
RECORDED & INDEXED
61-1335/35

NOV 6 1923
DIV. E
October 6, 1923.

walter C. Postor, Esq.,
post office Box 451,
philadelphia, Pa.

Dear sir:

U. S. vs. CARLO TRESCA-Editor "Il Martello"-violation postal laws.

This office is in receipt of information from a confidential source, to the effect that Carlo Tresca, who was recently arrested in this district charged with violating the postal laws, and is at present out on $1,000 bail, is to be the principal speaker at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Social Study Club, at Carrick Hall, 507 south 9th street, Philadelphia, on October 20, 1923. The proceeds of this meeting are to be applied to the expenses of the trial of Tresca.

It is suggested that an Italian speaking agent be detailed to cover this meeting, as it would be of interest to this office to know what transpires at this meeting, with particular regard to any statement that Tresca may make.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
special agent in charge.

NOV 15 1923

[Other redacted and unreadable text]
Reference is had to Bureau communication of September 28, 1923, initialed HN:GA, directing this office to secure the services of a reliable Italian informant to write Carlo Tresca, enclosing money order for the following publications desired by the New York City Office of the Bureau:

"L'Arte di Non Fare I Figli, Neomalthusianismo Practico", (The Art of Preventing Childbirth, Practical New Malthusianism).

"Verginita e Pudore La Pertubazioni Sessuale", (Chastity and the Virgin State-Sexual Emotions, A study of Sexual Morality, Hygiene and Psychology).

In addition thereto, in order to divert or allay possible suspicion, it is suggested that the letter ordering the publications above referred to also order "Fisioflogia Dell 'Amore", by P. Montegazza.

Agent secured the services of [redacted] to write for the publications desired.

On the third instant [redacted]
wrote in Italian the following letter:

"Libreria Del "Martello",  
Box 92, Station D,  
New York, N. Y.  

Dear Mr. Tresca,  

I am sending you money order in this letter for books advertised in your paper "Il Martello". Please send to me the books "Fisiologia Dell'Amore", by P. Mantegazza; "Virginita e Pudore", by F. Laccasagne; and "L'Arte di Non Fare I Figli, Neo Malthusinismo Practico".

When you send them to me please enclose them in a plain envelope to my address."

On the fourth instant [redacted] Postoffice money order [redacted] in the amount of $2.25 covering the cost of books required, for which Agent paid.

On the fifth instant the letter enclosing money order was sent from [redacted] on the train leaving at 6:58 A.M and upon arrival at Bureau office on the same morning, Agent wired the New York office and the Bureau concerning the same.

Chase.  

CMH:G
Pursuant to a telegram received from Agent Letherman of the Boston Office, reading as follows:

"By direction Bureau secured informant to write Carlo Tresca for books on childbirth prevention and sex emotions desired by Oct 10. Letter signed above enclosing postal money order. Agent Tresca is to leave train from city this morning stop letter will probably reach New York this afternoon."

Agent proceeded at once to Post Office Station "D", New York City, and there made arrangements to watch for the letter mentioned in the above telegram. Agent at the same time communicated with Post Office Inspector Keen, who is handling this case, and furnished him with the information given by Agent Letherman.

On October 6th, Clerk Moeckel of Station "D", informed agent that he had observed all mail received for Post Office Box 92, which is the one used by Tresca, and had noted one letter postmarked Oct 5, 2 A.M., addressed as follows:

"Libreria de la Martello, Box 92 Station D, New York, N.Y."

and that he had placed this letter in said box late on the afternoon of October 5th, when it was received.

At the time agent spoke
Mortimer J. Davis for October 5-6, 1923, Tresca.

with Mr. Moeckels, which was 11 A.M. of the 6th instant, the letter had already been removed from the box.

The Post Office Inspectors have instructed officials at Station "D" to watch outgoing packages, and endeavor to locate any package being forwarded to the informant at Haverhill, should his order be filled by Tresca.

Arrangements have also been made to search the Post Office records for the deposit of the money order, so that the signature of the recipient may be observed.

It is of course expected that should the informant receive the books ordered, this office will be promptly notified.

Continued.
Memorandum for Mr. Hoover.

I submitted to-day to Mr. Donnelly in the Post Office Department an article translated from the "Martello" of August 11, 1923, containing a very caustic and at the same time obscene attack against the New York State Senator, Cotillo, which article very likely will be included in the general matter for which Tresca will be tried on the indictment of to-day regarding other obscene matter published in previous issues of the "Martello".

In connexion with this indictment, I beg to call your attention that the case of Tresca was submitted to-day to the Grand Jury instead to the Commissioner as was anticipated some time ago. This transfer excluded the necessity of my being present at the hearing.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Stamp: 61035 139]
Reference is made to a communication from the Director of this Bureau, initialed HM:CA, addressed to Special Agent in Charge, R.B. Spencer, of this office, and dated at Washington D.C., September 28th, 1923, to the effect that CARLO TRESCA, editor of "Il Martello", is being prosecuted in New York for violation of the Postal Laws. The communication further states that the New York office desired that offices outside the State of New York ascertain whether or not an order for certain pamphlets or booklets published by "Il Martello" would be filled and forwarded through the United States mails.

Agent secured the assistance of an Italian informant to order certain booklets or pamphlets as advertised in an issue of "Il Martello", the advertisement appearing on page four, issue of July 28th, 1923.

The booklets or pamphlets ordered were:

Reference: JEH-2
"L' Arte di Non Fare I Figli, Neo Malthusianismo Practico", (The Art of Preventing Childbirth, Practical New Malthusianism).

"Verginita e Pudore Le Perturbazioni Sessuale", (Chastity and the Virgin State—Sexual Emotions, A study of Sexual Morality, Hygiene and Psychology).

"L' Educazione Sessuale", by G. Senizza.

"Morfina E.Morfinomani" (Delirium Tremens), Virgilio Scaffolini.

A money order for the sum necessary was enclosed with the order for the publications. The letter was addressed to the Library of "Il Martello", Box 92, Station "D", New York City, with a request that the booklets or pamphlets be sent in a plain cover in order to avert the scrutiny of postal authorities, and others whose curiosity might be aroused.

A name as near to the name of this Agent that would not attract suspicion was agreed upon, and Washington, Pa., a small town about thirty miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., was selected as the place to order the publications. The order was sent in the name of General Delivery, Washington, Pa.

Agent in Charge, R.B. Spencer, sent a wire to our New York office, dated October 3rd, 1923, containing the information that the order had been mailed.

This Agent received a call over the telephone at my home from the Italian operative, informing me that he had received the
publications ordered and would deliver them to me at the corner of Highland Avenue and Penn Avenue, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent met the informant at 7:45 P.M., October 10th, 1923, and received the package which was wrapped in brown paper, bearing a label reading as follows:

"Notice to Postmaster:
Please notify remitter in case of wrong address.

To: [Redacted]

General Delivery,
Washington, Penn'a.
Station D. Box 92 New York, N.Y."

In ink below the label appears the words:

"Washington, Penn'a"

To the left of the label a circular stamp in red ink reads:

"Washington, Pa., General Delivery,
October 10, 1923."

Just above the Post Office stamps there are one five cent stamp and three two cent stamps.

Agent untied the white string tied about the package, opened the package and found beneath the brown wrapper four pages of the "New York World" for Tuesday, October 2nd, 1923, pages 5, 6, 11 and 12.
Agent marked on the inside of the brown wrapper the date, October 10th, 1923, with the initials "H.J.L."; also marked the newspaper wrapper October 10th, 1923, "H.J.L.". Agent also made a line mark on the lower edge of back of each publication and made a dot with the point of pencil on the back cover of each publication, which he can identify if that becomes necessary.

The package will be forwarded to our New York office, under separate cover.

We are not enclosing with this report the money order receipt mentioned above, for the reason that the operative did not have it on his person when he delivered the package, and, since he is employed outside the city of Pittsburgh and does not have a telephone, we will be unable to see him in time to enclose the receipt. The receipt will be forwarded as soon as received.

CONTINUED.
Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y., File No. R-115-B)
Case originated at New York. Journal to be maintained in originating office.


TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: CARLO TRESCA - ITALIAN ANARCHIST.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

At the request of Post Office Inspector Keen, I joined the two Italian translators Rotondi and Chinchiglia at the Post Office Building at 33d St. & 8th Ave., New York, and remained there from one to four p.m., translating articles from obscene books sent by subject through the mail.

Said translations are to be submitted to Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck for the drawing up of subject's indictment.

Continued.
October 16, 1923.

R. E. Spencer, Esq.,
Post Office Box 987,

U. S. Vs. CARLO TRESCA—Alleged
Violation Section 311, U. S. C. C.
Sending Obscene Literature Through Mails.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of a package addressed to
General delivery, Washington, Pa., which package
contains four books printed in the Italian language, believed
to be of an obscene nature.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.
With reference to report made by this Agent in this case, under date of October 13th, 1923, entitled as above.

Continuing above entitled case, wish to advise that the booklets, or pamphlets, mentioned in the above referred to report, were mailed from this office, October 13th, 1923, addressed to Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan, P.O. Box 241, New York, N.Y.

Attached to copy of this report being forwarded to the New York office is money order receipt #319505, in the sum of $2.70 in payment of the publications ordered, and received through the United States Mail.

This case is closed at Pittsburgh, Pa.
At the request of Asst. U. S. District Attorney Mattuck, I today translated the summary of the obscene book entitled "Sexual Education," by Giuseppe Senizza, said translation to be used in connection with the prosecution of subject.
Continued.
"U. S. vs. CARLO TRESCA- Alleged violation Section 211, U. S. C.C. S. Sending Obscene Literature Through Mails.

Today, at the request of Post Office Inspector Keen, I proceeded to the Main Post Office, where I was engaged in assisting Translator Rotondi, with translations from an obscene book, said translations to be used in connection with the indictment of subject. Continued.
IN RE: CARLO TRESCA - ALLEGED VIOLATION SECTION 211, U. S. C. C. - SENDING OBSCENE LITERATURE THROUGH THE MAILS.

ACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

1335

Today, at the request of Post Office Inspector Keen, I proceeded to the main Post Office where I was engaged in assisting translator Rotondi with translations from an obscene book, said translations to be used in connection with the indictment of subject.

Continued.
Reference is made to letter received from the New York office of the Bureau dated October 6th 1923 - N.Y. Pilo R 115 E., requesting this office to have an Italian speaking Agent detailed to cover a meeting at Carioca Hall - 507 No. 8th St., Philadelphia, where the above subject was supposed to be the speaker.

Agent from 7 P.M. to 11 P.M. covered the meeting and ascertained information that this was a Dance held under the auspices of the "CIRCOLO SOCIAL ITALIANO" of Philadelphia and that the proceeds therefrom would be devoted to defray the expense of trial of CARLO TRESCA. There was no speech made by anyone at this gathering.

CONCLUDED:

[Signature]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

OCT 29 1923

DIVISION

[Stamp]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Stamp]
October 25, 1923.

Lawrence Letherman, Esq.,
Post Office Box 3185,
Boston, Mass.

U. S. Vs. CARLO TRESCA, Violation Section 211, U. S. C. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter dated October 24, 1922, initially W.J.W., numbered 101-308, concerning the books written for by your informant, I am advised by the Post Office authorities that on October 9th the books requested were placed in the mails and insured under parcel post number 399164, and addressed to and due to previous arrangements Post Office Inspectors Keen and Webb seized this package, which contained the obscene books, and have turned same over to the United States Attorney.

It is quite possible that the Post Office authorities will request the appearance of [Redacted] as a witness in this case, which will probably be tried sometime during the month of December.

In view of the fact that Tresca is not acquainted with the fact that these books have been taken from the mails, I do not deem it advisable to have the informant write Tresca regarding the matter.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
October 27, 1923.

Memorandum - Mr. Nathan.

"Martello" the anarchist weekly in New York, N. Y. is advertising in its issue of October 20th a Lecture, Concert and Ball to be given at the "Central Opera House" 205 East 67th Street, New York, N.Y. Sunday, November 11th 1923.

Tresca is slated to lecture on the "Martyrs of Chicago" (the five anarchists executed in Chicago, November 11th 1887).

SWMW.
October 9, 1935.

To: J. H.

City Hall Station,
New York City.


It is noted that the October 20th lecture at 8:30 p.m., advertised a lecture, will be given at the Central Opera House, 533 7th Street, New York on Sunday, November 11th, 1935, at which

Eurico Troost is scheduled to lecture on the "Art of the Theatre".

For any further information,

[Signature]

Director.

[Signature]

[Signature]

FAIRED
Aston 338

61/335-148
October 27, 1923.

Daily
Federal Building
Providence, R.I.

Covering certain property located in the
City of Providence, Bristol Street, Providence, Rhode Island,
and the property described more fully in the
Deed of Sale.

Signed:.......... (Signature)

RECORDED & INDEXED
61-1335-149

Signature: (Handwritten)
Instructions received on H.B. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D.C.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.  DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 29, 1923

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 27, 1923  REPORT MADE BY: H. J. Lenon

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO FREESCO  Alleged Anarchist of New York City.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, Pa.  Office File No. 277-M.R.

With reference to previous reports made in this matter.

Agent received information to the effect that subject had addressed a meeting in Youngstown, Ohio, and would be in New Kensington, Pa., on Sunday, October 21st, 1923.

Agent arranged with a local Italian operative to cover the meeting and furnish this office with a report.

Agent was unable, on account of other duties, to get in touch with operative for several days after the meeting, when he was informed by the operative that there was nothing of importance to report. Agent requested the operative to send a report telling just what did transpire at the meeting, and received the following:
"On Sunday, October 21st, I went to Caribaldi Hall, New Kensington, Pa. At the time I arrived, 1:50 P.M., there were a few people about the place, but by 2:30 there were about 60 fellows in the hall.

The first thing done by the committee in charge was to sell some books. They then received some subscriptions for "Il Martello", TRESCA'S publication.

About 3:00 P.M. TRESCA took the floor. His speech was about the same as those given on previous occasions. He attacked religion, capitalism, the present form of government, and the fascist government of Italy. He spoke against the fascisti more than any other organization. He said very little of importance during his talk.

CARLO TRESCA'S interest seems to be centered in attacking all forms of government that do not coincide with his ideas. There are very few people who really take his remarks seriously. The ones who take him seriously are the young fellows, but after a while they drop him. Industrially, he is not to be feared."

CLOSED.
Instructions rec'd from agent in Charge Daly.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, N.Y. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT PROVIDENCE, R.I. DATE WHEN MADE: 10/29/23. PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/27-29/23 REPORT MADE BY: WM. M. DUHIG.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CARLO TRESCA, FRANK ELLANCA, ARTURO GIOVANNITI, PETER ALLEGRO, ARTURO CALVANI, ETTONE FRISINA, et al. ANTI-FASCIST. Italian Anarchist Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PROVIDENCE and BRISTOL, R.I. 1335

Reference is made to report of [redacted] of the New York Office of the Bureau under date of October 29, 1923, under the title of "ITALIAN ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES, in which it states that an Anti-Fascist campaign through New England to commence on October 27th was under way and that meetings were to be held at Garibaldi Hall, 1145 Cedar Street; Iacovoni Hall, Charles Street, and at Eagles Hall, 920 Westminster Street, all in this city; and a meeting to be held at the Princess Elena Hall, 400 Wood Street, Bristol, R. I.:-

In company with Agent In Charge Daly proceeded to Garibaldi Hall, 145 Cedar Street, this city, on the evening of October 27th. Stenographic notes of the speeches delivered at this meeting in the Italian language were gathered with the aid of an interpreter, and are incorporated in Agent Daly's report under this title for this date.

Proceeded to Bristol, R. I. on October 29th and interviewed the Chief of Police. He stated that the hall located at 400 Wood Street, Bristol, is owned and operated by the order of the Sons of Italy in America; that there was no meeting held there.

REFERENCES: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau 3; New York 2; Providence.

NOV 5 1923
on the previous evening, Saturday, October 27th; and that he had no information to the effect that there was to be a meeting there on this evening.

Agent proceeded to the vicinity of 400 Wood Street and made discreet inquiry of people in the neighborhood. No information was obtained as to a meeting on the 27th of October and there was no information or indication of any meeting to be held there on the 28th of October. This, together with the fact that the hall is owned by the Sons of Italy, which organization is opposed to the Anti-Fascisti movement, would indicate that there is very little possibility of the Anti-Fascisti renting that hall. The Chief advised that he would have the hall covered during the evening of October 28th and any developments would be reported immediately to this office.

With Agent In Charge Daly proceeded to the meeting held at the Eagles Hall, 920 Westminster Street, on the evening of October 28th. Speeches were delivered in both the Italian and English languages. Stenographic notes were taken and are incorporated in the report of Agent Daly under date of October 29, 1923.
Referring to report of [redacted] of the New York Office of the Bureau under date of October 26, 1923, and to telegram from Agent in Charge Brennan of the same office under date of October 27th, stating that Carlo Tresca and Luigi Quintilliano and Petro Allegra would leave New York for Providence on the 1:55 P. M. train to speak in this city under Anti-Fascisti auspices. Also to telegram from Director Burns dated October 27th instructing Agent to have meeting covered at the Eagle's Auditorium, 620 Westminster Street, this city, Sunday night, October 28th, where Carlo Tresca and others would speak.

In Anti-Fascisti meeting had been scheduled to take place on Saturday, October 27th, at Garibaldi Hall, Cedar Street, this city, which is the principal Italian section, at which Carlo Tresca and others were scheduled to speak. Accordingly Agent conferred with Superintendent of Police O'Neil, who stated that he had made arrangements to have a number of plainclothes men and men in uniform at this meeting, as well as at the meeting scheduled for Sunday evening, October 28th, at Eagles...
Hall, as he had information that some trouble might arise at these meetings. Further that if these meetings were not conducted in an orderly manner he would not allow them to proceed as he intended to be present himself at both meetings.

Agent and Special Employe Duhig attended the meeting at Garibaldi Hall, Cedar Street, on Saturday evening, October 27, 1923. The chairman of the meeting was Joseph Tomasselli of Providence. Each speech was in the Italian language and following are notes from the different speeches gathered with the aid of an interpreter:

1. ETTORE FRISINA. "Don't believe that the Fascisti fought the war and don't believe that they are going to run the country. The present Fascisti was not in the war, the Fascisti that was in the trenches would not do all the crimes to their people that the present Fascisti does. The Italian people are paying heavy for what the Fascisti have done and for what crimes they have committed. The poor peasants have got to suffer the burden. Boys 16 and 17 years old have been misled by Mussolini. The Socialist Party stands for what the poor people want; we are not like the Fascisti and Mussolini throwing down the working men. We have got a heart and a conscience. The finances of the Fascisti are embarrassed. Mussolini tells us that the banks are progressing finely and that all the debts of the Italian government will be paid. The Socialist Party has always maintained that Mussolini's reconstruction of Italy will amount to nothing. Mussolini has got the gift of gab. He states that he is a premier for 100% Italianism. Before the reconstruction in Italy took place you could talk, you could sing, you could do almost anything, but everything has been curtailed by Mussolini. You could even voice your sentiments against certain laws passed before the reconstruction, but today you don't speak. He is all but a friend of the working man. Today there are 60,000 working people in jail. These 60,000 are those who dared to protect their mothers, their sisters and their wives from the insults and assaults of the Fascisti. There were about a dozen Fascisti celebrating in a certain town and one of the Fascisti went in a house to rape a woman and when she screamed out of a window for help the other Fascisti took and fired bullets at her and riddled her with lead.
"In this country we are respected like brothers. The militia does not come out unless requested today by the Government, but in Italy the Fascisti come out all in their black shirts without any sanction from anybody. We are working men and we come here from New York to bring you this message, not for any purpose, but just merely to let you know some of the facts of the Fascisti so that you can question the Italian Ambassador when he comes about the acts of the Fascisti.

We came here to earn our bread and butter because our Government does not have enough industries to give us money or bread to live by. Now things are still worse over there. Monday the Italian Ambassador will come here and he will bring his message from Mussolini. If the Italian Government is as such people as he represents they are imbeciles. The Italian masters have got no right to use the Italian laborers in the United States to support their government. The ambassador does not represent the Italian people. He only represents the Italian Fascisti government. We Italians are not going to forget all the Italians, our brothers, our sisters, our relatives, who have been assassinated by the black shirts. Can we forget? We cannot forget."

2. PETER ALLEGRO. "Wherever we go we are always safe, for we always have so many policemen with us at our meetings. The press of Providence says that we come here to cause a revolution or to cause trouble, but we do not come here to cause any revolution. We come here with the facts. The Italian Ambassador has been embarrassed. He said those things against us through the press so that the police can put us under surveillance. If the American press takes any stock in what the ambassador says then they must be radicals themselves. How many times have they told us that we are not Italians because we express ourselves against the Fascisti Government. How many people approach us and tell us we are not Italians because we talk against the Italian government. We are not acting against the Italian people, but against the Mussolini form of government. We are always true to Italy, our mother country. We cannot forget her. Even though we are working on a bench or in an office in this country. We are against the form of Government existing in Italy only, where hatred prevails. We are always thinking of our music, our literature and our art. We adore Italy and its institutions. We do not miss Italy. We miss the Fascisti form of government. The Fascisti form of government is like our blackhand. The people that live in Italy now have cooties so poor have they become.

What will the American people say when they hear of this. This ambassador states that he represents the Italian people. If they only knew the history of what he represents, they would throw him out of the country. They wouldn't even give him a concert. The American press tries to let the people understand
"that the Ambassador will be hissed if he speaks here tomorrow. Did you ever go to a theatre and hear a tenor who had a poor voice. Well, this Ambassador has the same kind of a voice and he will look like a discouraged actor if he is questioned on the Fascisti government. We respect the institutions of this country but the ambassador lets the press understand that we don't.

Tomorrow the Department of Justice and the Police are welcome to come over to Eagles Hall and listen to us talk about the Fascisti in the American language. The Ambassador is trying to organize a Fascisti organization in America to lead our people against us. The American government tells us that he represents Italy, lead our people against us, - we don't believe that.

The Ambassador notified the police here that we people were coming and he started propaganda in the papers against us and tired to let the public understand that we came here to cause disorder, but this is not so. Political events I don't understand I came here to present the facts to the working men. We are calm. We will protect our rights. The police if they come, they can use gatling guns on us if they want to, but someone will take our place to tell the truth about the Fascisti. The Italian Government comes to represent the government and should not spread the propaganda of Fascism. The Ambassador tried to organize a Fascisti order in this country but the American Government refused to let him.

We adore Italy it being a big country, but we cannot adore it with the present administration when the members of their Fascisti govern for their own progress."

The report of [redacted] of the New York Office above referred to stated that there would be a meeting at 400 Wood Street, Bristol, R.I. on Sunday, October 29th. Agent instructed Special Employee Duhig to proceed to Bristol and make an investigation along this line. The investigation revealed that no meeting was to take place in that town at the address named; that the Italians there are strongly in favor of the Fascisti Government and would entertain no advocates of the Anti-Fascisti.

Agent proceeded to Eagles Hall, this city, on Sunday evening, October 29th, and attended the Anti-Fascisti meeting. Speeches were
delivered in both the Italian and English languages. The Chairman of the meeting was a Professor Eckstrom of Brown University of this city, who stated that he was an "impartial chairman". Following are excerpts of the speeches, those in the Italian language being taken with the aid of an interpreter:

1. PROFESSOR ECKSTROM (In English). "I am the impartial chairman of this meeting. My intention is not to make a speech this evening, but at the request of your committee to act as impartial chairman. I shall make my remarks from my manuscript so that after the meeting there will be no misunderstanding as to what I said. That means that I take no sides in any dispute among my good friends. My intention is not to make a speech but owing to the spark of publicity I wish to say a few words. We have met as a group of citizens to discuss a public question. It is because I am intensely interested in a stable government and law and order and security and believe in the right of the citizens to meet together and talk over their problems. I am interested in this meeting only as such a public discussion of the public questions. But the political beliefs of those who speak here this evening do not concern me. I am just as ready to listen to their political arguments. I should be just as glad to serve as chairman for those who are opposed to their opinions. There is only one thing more important than freedom of opinion and discussion, the freedom of opinion and discussion of those people who disagree with us. It is more important to secure the other fellows right than to secure our own. What we most need is this spirit of tolerance and brotherhood between man and man, brotherhood and companionship. Most of you differ with me radically. Two people could not be farther apart in their beliefs than some of the people on this stage and myself. That makes no difference, I am glad to be on the platform with them, it is no use to preach tolerance if you do not practice it.

There has been some talk of this meeting leading to violence and disorder. You, my friends, know better than that. If any man here has the intention of creating disorder at this meeting I ask him to leave the hall now. That goes for the speakers, that goes for the audience. No one leaves. You all promise me good order. I hold you to that promise. Now my good friends, the police and the press have nothing to worry about this disorder. You have promised. I speak without irony. The press and the police are the best friends of the people here and without them public discussions would not be possible. I honor the police. I am glad to see them here tonight, they know their duty and I ask them to do it."
2. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN (In English). "We have come here tonight for the purpose of discussing with the American workers and those workers of Italian birth who live in America, the question of the Fascisti movement in America. It attempts to get a footing here, and I ask why it is, and why we don't fight it. You can judge a movement pretty well by its friends, by those interested in it, and one of the first Americans to come back from Italy singing the praise of the Fascisti movement was Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the American Steel Corporation. This is what they are trying to plant in this country. The Fascisti is the last bulwark of the middle class. It is the attempt on the part of the middle class to protect itself against the large capital on one side and the ever increasing demands of labor on the other hand. Labor is making demands, here and everywhere. It feels that it is a right. Labor gave during the war not only its flesh and blood, but its strength and everything, and after the war was over promises had been made to the working class of the world,--better wages, working conditions, more democracy and it was only natural that the working class of any country in the world should make some sort of demand with these promises not made good. Instead International Fascism is now growing all over the world prompted by International Capitalism. This meeting is for the purpose of putting the hand of fellowship out to the English speaking workingmen in the hand of the Italian speaking worker to say "we are opposed to the spirit of Fascism in this country or anywhere in the world. We will not tolerate war while we can help it. If the Italians had one fair chance at a fair election the Fascisti would go into the political ash heap."

3. FRANK BELLANCA (In Italian). "The Sons of Italy are supposed to be friends of the working man. We want to make a family of the working man, lift him up from the rut into freedom. Mussolini is no friend of the working man, he uses guns and castor oil, there is no freedom, he does not use reason." He then attacked the Supreme Venerable Sons of Italy calling them traitors to his country. He then played the press, saying that D'Sylvestre influenced the press. Appealed to the Italians to vindicate the crimes of the Fascisti, the deaths and sufferings of their fellowcountrymen.

4. ARTURO CALVANI (In Italian). Criticized the hospitality shown to the Sons of Italy and sarcastically joined in welcoming them. Played the police and the press and remarked that he hoped that the police and press would now be satisfied that they did not come to cause disorder. Criticized the meeting tonight where Italy was praised several times by speakers for being under the
"rule of the Fascisti. Said that Fascism stands for oppression; that Mussolini was crazy, but not as crazy as we thought, he is simply money mad. Italy is starving, the people must leave the country and come here. D'Sylvestre bitterly assailed, said he was an ex-Socialist, but told the people not to resort to violence when they hear the delegates speak Fascism. Referred to Sacco and Vanzetti as martyrs."

5. CARLO TRESCA (In Italian). Said he was here because he was 'Connex Italy'. Said that D'Sylvestre was a clown and an assassin. Said that he had love and hate for Italy - love for Italy as it was, and hate for Italy as it is. Said that the crooks of Italy moved to America and D'Sylvestre is their leader. He is a brigand of Philadelphia. Said that he, Tresca, went to jail for three months in Philadelphia and was proud of it. Glad that he suffered for a good cause. Some day there will be a social revolution, the rich people will be no more, no more poor people, everyone will be equal, and then what will become of D'Sylvestro. Said that D'Sylvestre is using the Sons of Italy to plant Fascism in America. Had D'Sylvestre remained true to his ideals as I did he would have been in jail with me but he climbed up the social ladder. Said he respects the law when he feels like it. He said that D'Sylvestre is a bootlegger, sells booze, is getting rich by selling poison to the people, and uses the order of Sons of Italy to further his interest financially in his Philadelphia bank. Dirty follower of Mussolini hasn't the courage to go out and admit he is a Fascist.

6. ARTURO GIOVANNITTI (In English). "I agree with the expression of the chair that we are here to discuss only the subject and that is the suppression of Fascism in America. But if we must prevent something we must use some prophylactic treatment and in order to know what kind of disease it is we must first diagnose it and one of the first parts of the diagnosis is to find out where it originated and to study its history in its native habitation. If there were no Fascisti in Italy there would be none in the United States today. International relations are of the most importance, and we should discuss what kind of horrible, diabolical disease is now in Italy. It will not be a crime of lèse majeste to say that if the thinking people knew what was taking place today in Italy I venture to say that the Italian Ambassador who misrepresents the Italian people would be given his credentials and sent back. Most of you read the "News" last night. (A Providence paper - He then explained how the News published an article that would make the people think that a band of anarchists were coming to town and after they got through here with murder, arson and what not, the City of Providence would look like Tokyo and Yokahama after the earthquake.)
He said that there was a mistaken impression that he precipitated the riot here in 1913 or 1914, but that he never started any riot. I am honest and sincere and respectable enough to tell you that I am a radical and I would convert everyone here including the police. I am a plain radical citizen and must take advantage of your patience." He then said that he was a member of the Sons of Italy in America, one of the Supreme delegates, and showed his badge. Said that he would do everything in his power to repudiate D' Sylvester on the convention floor. He said that D' Sylvester was once a Socialist but became a Fascist and is now the representative of the Fascisti Government in America; that he was appointed personally by Mussolini as the Supreme Representative of the Fascisti of America and that when he accepted this position he violated his oath to bear allegiance to the American flag.

He said that he will charge D' Sylvester with this on the convention floor. He credited Mussolini with saying that there must always be people who rule others and not even a thousand years from now, no, not after the last spark of the sun is extinguished never will come the day of liberty when you will be free men and women.

He finished by saying: "Get together and stand together - by united efforts the day will come when this pestilence out of hell will be wiped off the face of the earth to make way for the advancing rule of the proletariat".

Attached to the copy of this report to the Bureau is a clipping from the "Providence News" of this city, issue of October 29th, 1923, relating the expulsion of ARTURO GIOVANNITTI and LUIGI ANTONINI from the convention of the Sons of Italy in America, held at the Biltmore Hotel in this city, for their remarks on the floor of said convention.
LUIGI DE PASQUALE
Assistant Attorney General Who Presided at Yesterday's Mass Meeting

to listen to the addresses made by anti-Fascist speakers, who denounced the Sons of Italy and the group forming in this country as branches of the Sons of Italy in Italy and charged that the Sons of Italy in America was organized with a view to being its president and duly appointed by Benito Mussolini. Officials of the Sons of Italy denied the accusations in statements issued by the Supreme Venerable.

The principal speaker at the meeting was Arturo Giovanitti, self-confessed radical who admitted being proud of it. Other speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Frank Bolland, Joseph Tommaselli, Arthur Calvani, Dr. James P. Reid and Mr. Eckstrom of Brown University who acted as chairman at the anti-Fascist meeting.

Superintendent of Police William G. O'Neill detailed a large number of plain clothes policemen at the hall. These officers, with several of the United States Department of Justice agents were scattered about the hall in readiness to cope with any disturbances which might occur. The meeting was conducted in an orderly fashion and the presence of the police was not needed.
RADICAL LEADERS FOR KISS THE AMERICAN CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One.)

Fascist organizers to drag in the names of members of the faculty of Brown University as an aid to their propaganda were denounced today in a study by Professor T. Meandro Caricchia of Brown. Professor Caricchia said that they were endeavoring to disturb the solemnity of the annual convention of the Sons of Italy, were troublemakers who were ruthless in their methods.

"They attempted to get me to lend my name to their enterprise some time ago by telling me that they were holding a meeting to advocate world peace," he said, "and I feel they had misled the public as to the attitude of members of the faculty at Brown.

"They advertised extensively that Professor Eckstrom was to preside at their meeting. Mr. Eckstrom is not a professor, but an instructor, and he made it clear at the meeting that he was presiding as an impartial judge and not as an advocate of their doctrines.

"They also advertised that Professor Paul Blanchard of Brown was a speaker. There is no Professor Blanchard at Brown, but last year's catalogue contains the name of a Paul Blanchard as an assistant instructor.

"I am devoted to the ideal of an orderly government which will protect the rights of all groups, and I can do nothing but condemn the activities of those who have long been identified with movements against such government. The Sons of Italy is a loyal, patriotic order that will be unharmed by the vicious actions of these groups who are endeavoring to foment dissension and disorder.

President Faunce today wrote the following letter concerning the announcements made by the anti-Fascist that a Professor Paul Blanchard of Brown was speaking in their behalf:

"I notice a report that a 'Professor Paul Blanchard' of Brown University is to speak somewhere in Providence. Surely some reporter has been misinformed. I referred the person by the name to the personnel connected with our faculty. I do not know who 'Paul Blanchard' is, he certainly is not a teacher or student at Brown." Several hundred people assembled in the Eagles' Auditorium last night.
Generously under charged under the laws of the order, which charges have been referred to a special committee for investigation, hearing, and determination. At the conclusion of these deliberations the supreme council and grand venerables unanimously approved a vote of confidence, solidarity, and admiration for the uncompromising attitude of the supreme venerable in executing the laws of the order, in resolutely presenting to the necessity of purging the order of this undesirable and un-American element. This resolution has been passed in order to vindicate the name of the order, to reaffirm in solemn and tangible form the ideals of our institution, consisting of love and loyal affection to our adopted country and pride in our land of origin.

Prince Don Celso Gasparini, Italian Ambassador to the United States and the honored guest of the convention, arrived from New York shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was welcomed at the railroad station by cheering hundreds of the Sons of Italy and by a guard of honor made up of officers of the order. A large number of policemen were on hand to preserve order and to guard the prince from possible annoyance planned by the radical leaders who came to Providence to interfere with the orderly conduct of the great convention.

Attempts of anarchists and anti- (Continued on Page 5)
Delegates Seize Arturo Giovanetti and Luigi Antonini and Compel Them to Do Homage to National Emblem. Expelled from Sessions and Forced to Face Charges.

Arturo Giovanetti and Luigi Antonini, two radical delegates to the Supreme Convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America, were forced to kiss the American flag on the convention floor in the 15th floor of the Providence Wilshire Hotel this morning, in the opening session of the convention. Later the Supreme Council and Grand Venerables excluded them from all further sessions and preferred charges against them.

This action came during a debate on a resolution, later passed, to extend the greetings of the convention to President Coolidge.

The two delegates, one of whom had spoken at an anarchist meeting last night in Eagles' Hall, raised objections to the adoption of the resolution.

Summary action then was taken by a group of delegates, one of whom, grabbing the flag, held it while the two offending delegates were brought forward and forced to touch their lips to it.

The disturbance came when the two men objected to the convention sending official greetings to President Coolidge. The delegates listened to them as long as they could and then one delegate grasped the flag and held it in front of the two men, while other delegates forced them to touch their lips to the stars and stripes. They were escorted to the door of the convention hall and the Supreme Council and Grand Venerables went into a two-hour executive session at headquarters on the floor below.

When they emerged from the discussion of the incident, a long statement issued through Supreme Venerable Giovanni DiSilvestro announced the summary action of the supreme body and said that a resolution proposed at the executive session condemned the attitude of the Supreme Venerable in pointing out the necessity of purging the order of the undesirable and un-American element.

So long did the deliberations require, however, that at 1 o'clock it was announced that there would be no further sessions today, since the delegates had to meet Prince Gaetani at 2:45 o'clock.

Giovanetti, at the radical meeting last night, had said that he would go into the meeting today to charge Supreme Venerable Giovanni DiSilvestro with being the American representative of Mazzini.

After nearly a two-hour conference at the headquarters on the 15th floor, the Supreme Council and Grand Venerables issued the following statement through Supreme Venerable DiSilvestro:

"The Supreme Council and Grand Venerables of all the states in assembly this morning after deliberating the unpatriotic utterances and conduct of Arturo Giovanetti and Luigi Antonini, resolved to suspend them immediately as supreme delegates to the convention of the Sons of Italy in America and to exclude them for the present and reasons from attendance at all meetings of this convention.

"Meanwhile the supreme council and grand venerables have placed the said men..."
November 1st, 1923.

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

Re: U.S. vs Carlo Tresca -
Violation Sec. 211, U.S.C.C.
Forwarding Obscene Literature
Through the U.S. Mails. N.Y.:
File No. R-115-E.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that Carlo Tresca was arraigned
before Federal Judge Knox in this district today and entered
a plea of not guilty to the indictment returned against him.

At the request of Tresca's attorney, the case was
set down for trial on November 12th.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge.
November 6th, 1923.

R. A. Flower, Esq.,
F. O. Box 987,

Re: U.S. vs Carlo Tresca, Violation
Section 231, U.S.C.O., Foroarding Obscene
Literature Through the U.S. Mail, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to recent reports of Agent H.J. Lennon of
your office concerning the above entitled investigation, you
are advised that the case of Carlo Tresca is scheduled for trial
on November 12th.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Hattuck advises that it will
be necessary to have the Italian informant who sent the money
order for the obscene books here as a witness to testify on that
date, therefore, it is respectfully requested that this office
be furnished with the name of this individual so that a subpoena
might be issued and forwarded at the earliest practicable time.

It may be necessary to also have Agent Lennon here,
but I will advise you further on this within the next few days.

Very truly yours,

H. D. AND J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

61/1335/1524

RECORDED & INDEXED
Nov. 9, 1923.

Mr. E. B. Spencer,
P. O. Box 997,
Pittsburgh, Pa.


Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your telegram and letter dated November 7th.

It is noted in the letter that you advise that unfortunately your informant is not available as a witness in this case.

Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck has demanded that this office make known the identity and address of this witness as his testimony will be imperative to this case and that, if necessary, he will take up the matter directly with the Attorney General.

For your information, I wrote to the director at Washington on date of September 21st advising that the Post Office inspectors engaged on this investigation had requested that two or three agents versed in the Italian language engaged outside of New York City, write to the library of "Il Martello," this city, requesting the forwarding of the obscene books advertised by Tresca in his newspaper. The purpose of this was to secure witnesses to prove that Tresca was violating the Postal laws of the United States by sending obscene matter through the mails.

It is to be noted that the transaction arranged for by your office was made part of the indictment returned against this individual; therefore, the necessity of having your informant testify.

We have every reason to believe that the attorney representing the defendant will ask for a postponement of the case on Monday next, possibly for a period of two weeks. Nevertheless, the name and address of the person sending the money order is requested as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.
Mr. Lawrence Lothimson,
P. O. Box 3135,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of Nov. 9th concerning the above named individual whose case is scheduled for trial on Monday, November 12th, but who will probably request and be granted a postponement for two weeks.

Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, when apprised of the substance of your letter, advised that it will be necessary that Agent Charles W. Hoyt testify in this case and I shall notify you when that Agent's presence is required here. Should it later be considered essential that Caudella be brought here as a witness, a subpoena will be issued for him by the U. S. Attorney.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nov. 9, 1923.

Attention: T. C. A.

Mr. S. W. 

Post Office Box 241
City Hall Station 50150.

In accordance with the request by the Post Office Authorities in the District to assist them in their investigation of certain unsavory books for two or three agents versed in the handling of similar cases assigned outside of New York, to write to certain libraries in this city, requesting that they be allowed certain obscene publications advertised by Cresca, the sender of a letter to the Pittsburgh office concerning certain acts in the investigation.

Under date of November 7th Agent in Charge R. B. submitted to Pittsburgh writer, that the informant who was used to secure the obscene books is not available as a witness.

The writer is requested to send U. S. Attorney Wachtel a letter stating that it was imperative that the status of the witness be made known at the earliest practicable time so that he may be placed under sub-

The writer is informed that the reason for the Pittsburgh office to have used a man to secure these obscene books who could not be called as a witness was that the purpose for which the criminal case, contained in an earlier letter of September 21st, was presented, and that the acquisition of these books by Cresca to the informant required by the Pittsburgh office was made a part of the indictment. Therefore, it is respectfully request-

It is not for any reason to believe that Attorney B. C. will ask for a postponement of the trial for at least two weeks, said trial being scheduled to take place on Monday, November 19th.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge.
November 16, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Frauman,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the ninth instant, relative to the matter of securing the name and address of the individual in Pittsburgh who received books sent from New York by the "Il Sette" Group, I have today telegraphed the Pittsburgh office asking for an explanation of the situation.

My letter to them indicated clearly that the books were desired in connection with the prosecution of Tresca and I cannot, therefore, see why any arrangement should have been made by the Pittsburgh office whereby the identity of the individual receiving the books should be kept secret.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
Sconce
Standard Life Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ms. F. O'Brien: I want you to retain until disclosed
information relative to [REDACTED]. I received books in Tresca
Case 4034 in my letter September Twenty-Eighth clearly
by Tresca Concern. You are directed for use in Trial Tresca
Case 4034 I shall opt to file. Without looking forward
I do hereby request in situation stop two

Burns

[Stamps and markings on the page]
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

November 12th, 1923.

Refer to Mr. Hoover, Rb.

61-1335-16

Director M. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Re: U.S. vs CARLO TRESCA, Violation
Sec. 211, U.S.C.C. - Forwarding
Obscene Literature through the
United States Mails.

Under date of September 28th, 1923, a letter
was received from you, initialed HN, stating that Carlo
Tresca was being prosecuted in New York for violation
of the Postal Laws, and that the New York office re-
quested that an attempt be made by several Bureau offi-
cials, not including New York City, to secure evidence
as to the mailing of certain obscene pamphlets or
booklets, the names of which were specified in your
letter, and which were published by Il Mistletoe; that
a money order for the books mentioned in your letter be
sent to Il Mistletoe, preferably, in order to divert
suspicion, by an Italian speaking agent or an Italian
informant; that the New York office be advised by tele-
graph at the time the order was sent, in order that
arrangements might be made, if possible, to determine
the method employed by Tresca in forwarding these books.

There is no Italian speaking agent attached to
this office, and an Italian informant was secured, who
duly sent the money order for the books. The New York
office was immediately notified by telegraph in detail
when the money order was sent, and the books were, in
due time, received by the informant at Washington, Pa.,
which is about an hour's ride from Pittsburgh.

I gathered from your letter that the New York
office was to trace the shipment of these books and
Director Burns, 

11/13/23.

thereby secure the evidence which was to be used against Trasca. I did not understand that the sender of the books was to be used as a witness, and when, under date of November 6th, 1923, the New York office, in a letter initialed CJS, stated that Assistant United States Attorney Mattock, of New York, requested the name of the Italian informant, I replied that this informant is used in an undercover capacity and could not be used as a witness.

This morning, I am in receipt of a letter from the New York office, initialed CJS, dated the 5th instant, stating that Mr. Mattock demanded that this office take known the identity and address of this Italian informant, and that if necessary he, Mr. Mattock, will take the matter up directly with the Attorney General.

This is not a new question, of course, having come up a number of times since I have been with the Bureau. Each time the Chief of the Bureau or the Director has upheld the particular Agent in Charge in the latter's statement that the informant is not available as a witness. The particular informant in this case is not and never has been on the payroll of this office. I regret exceedingly, of course, that such is the case and that I misconstrued your letter.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the New York office today, marked "Refer to Mr. Scully", who dictated the letter from that office dated the 3rd.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

R. B. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: New York City - Refer to Mr. Scully.
With regard to the attached correspondence, our Pittsburgh office has placed the Bureau in a very embarrassing situation. For some months, as you will recall, we have been investigating Carlo Tresca with a view of bringing about a prosecution of this individual for misuse of the mails. We directed communications to our Pittsburgh and Boston offices, requesting them to have someone communicate with Tresca and endeavor to obtain a book on birth control and free love. Should Tresca mail such books it would be a violation of the postal laws. Both of these offices did make arrangements to secure these books and the Pittsburgh office in doing so used an informant who cannot be used in the trial of the case. The letter to Pittsburgh specifically stated that this information was wanted for evidence and the letter to Boston was identical to that sent to Pittsburgh. Our Boston office intelligently handled the matter and obtained evidence which can be used in court. The Pittsburgh office obtained evidence but it cannot be used in court and is of no value. The United States Attorney at New York is insisting that the Pittsburgh informant's name be given and that he appear as a witness in the case and if the Pittsburgh office refuses to do so the United States Attorney at New York states he will make complaint direct to the Attorney General.

It is a most exasperating incident and our Pittsburgh office certainly should be called to strict account for having failed to intelligently carry out the instructions of the Bureau. As a matter of fact, now the entire case against Tresca may fall, which will bring upon this Department considerable criticism and Tresca will become more blatant in his activities and statements than ever before.

It would appear that a very strong letter should be written to the Pittsburgh office upon this matter and if you approve, I will draft the same.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

RECORDER INDEX
51-1331-160
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 22 1923
DIRECTOR FILE
November 21, 1933.

Mr. Wm. E. Spencer,
P.O. Box 997,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 12th instant and
your telegram of the 14th relative to the evidence requested
by this office for use in the case against Carlo Tresca, I want
to state very definitely that I consider that this matter has
been handled in a manner that certainly does not reflect credit
upon your office. The phrasing of the original request made
of your office for this evidence is to my mind very clear and
subject to but one construction. I am at a loss to understand
how you ever came to any other conclusion but that the evidence
was to be used in proceeding against Tresca. At the same time
that the notification was directed to you, there was another
communication directed to our Boston office, which intelligently
handled the matter and carried out the instructions both in let-
ter and in spirit.

This Bureau is seriously embarrassed by your action and
is being subjected to adverse comment for the same. I cannot too
strongly insist to you my disapproval of the manner in which
this was handled.

It is imperative that the person receiving these books
be used as a witness in the proceedings in New York and for that
reason you should submit the name of the person and where he may
be reached in order that a subpoena may be issued.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
November 10, 1923.

Mr. John A. Dowd,
P. O. Box 3938,
Hartford, Conn.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of information to the effect that CARLO MARSCA, the well-known Italian anarchist, is to deliver a lecture at New Haven, on November 18th. The place of delivery of the lecture in question is unknown.

Please endeavor to cover this meeting and report.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 10 1923 P.M
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

November 16th, 1923.

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: U.S. vs CARLO TRESCA, Violation
Sec. 211, U.S.C.C. - Forwarding
Obscene Literature through the
United States Mails.

With further reference to my letter of the
13th, addressed to you, to your wire of the 15th,
and to my reply of the 16th, the reasons that I mis-
construed your letter as to the informant being used
as a witness are these:

1. Your letter stated that Tresca was
being prosecuted in New York for violation of the
Postal laws. I assumed that he had already been
indicted and had no idea that a count in the in-
dictment was to be based on action taken by this
office.

2. When you spoke of using an Italian in-
formant, if an Italian speaking agent was not
available, this also led me to believe that the
informant would not be necessary as a witness.

3. In the third paragraph, page two of
the letter above mentioned, you instructed that the
New York office be advised by telegraph at the time
the money order for the publications was forwarded,
so arrangements might be made, if possible, to as-
certain the method employed by Tresca in forwarding
these books. These latter instructions, coupled
with the ones above mentioned, led me to believe
that the New York office was to proceed in their own way to secure this evidence on the basis of information furnished by this and other Bureau offices.

As stated in my letter of the 13th, I regret very much that I misconstrued your letter and did not obtain a witness who could be used, particularly in this case, as we have spent much time in this office trying to obtain evidence on which Tresca might be deported or prosecuted.

Yours very truly,

R. B. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.
 nov. 17, 1923

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
12 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N. Y.

Attention Mr. J. J. Hoover
To: U. S. vs. Carl Press -
Violation Sec. 211, U. S. C. C.,
Furcading Obscene Literature
Through the United States mails.

Dear Sir:

While the above entitled case is scheduled
for trial on October 13th, it is quite probable
that it will not be expedited for another week. This is due
to certain delays in the Court calendar.

Act. U. S. Attorney Pittuck, assisted by
Post Office Inspector Weene and Agent Paul, examined four
Postal employees yesterday afternoon as to their knowledge
of the packages containing the obscene books being received
in the United States mails.

Mr. Pittuck stated, that he will not make
any arrangements at this time for the placing under subpoena
either Wiman or anybody else out of New York City.

Mr. Pittuck is still insistent that he be
introduced with the name and address of the man used by the
Pittsburgh office of Press to secure the books which were
forwarded by Press to Washington, Pennsylvania. In the opinion
of the Post Office Inspectors, the shipment is the most
important of four made by Press within the past three months.
Therefore, it is again requested that the Pittsburgh office be
directed to furnish the information desired.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Note: The signature is not legible.]

[Office of Special Agent in Charge]

[Date: Nov. 17, 1923]

[Special Agent in Charge]

[Date: Dec. 4, 1923]
Instructions from R. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington D.C. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa. DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 19, 1923 PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 18, 1923 REPORT MADE BY: H. J. LENON.


FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. Office File No. 377-M.R.

With reference to former reports made in the above entitled case.

Agent wrote and mailed a letter to LIBRARY "IL MARTELLO", Box 92, Station D, New York City, on November 7th, 1923, requesting that certain books, mentioned in previous reports, be sent to the writer of the letter, which was signed GENERAL DELIVERY, WILKINSBURG, PA. Having purchased a money order to cover cost, I enclosed it with the letter; money order was numbered 450087.

On November 12th, 1923, I received a letter, addressed as above, which was written on the stationery of the "IL MARTELLO" Publication, and read:

General Delivery Window, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: -

Enclosed please find your P.O. order for $2.35. It is impossible for us to fill any orders of

b20

b20

the books you requested, because their mailability is at present questioned by the U.S. Post Office Dep't.

Sincerely yours, *

(The signature I cannot make out)

The letter is dated by a stamp dater, and reads January 9th, 1923, whether by accident or design is hard to determine. The letter is attached to the New York copy of this report.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

New York, N.Y.

Will the New York office please advise whether Agent should forward the money order to their office, or secure a refund on it at the Pittsburgh Post Office.

Closed at Pittsburgh, unless otherwise directed.
Nov. 20, 1923.

To: U. S. vs. Carlo Trasca —
Violation sec. 311, M. S. C. G.,
Forwarding Obscene Literature
Through the United States Mail.

Dear Sir:

I am advised that the above entitled case, which was scheduled for trial yesterday, has been postponed until Thursday, November 22nd, but U. S. Attorney further states, that he is certain that same cannot take place before Monday, November 26th, and has issued subpoenas for various witnesses for that date.

Subpoenas have been issued for the presence of Agent Charles W., part of the Boston office, Agent J. J. [redacted], of the New York office, who was used by Agent Hoyt, and other witnesses who had written for the obscene books.

I want to convey to you that yesterday, after the postponement of the trial, I met Attorney Harold Harwood, representing Trasca, and that the former advised that his defense would be that Trasca had no part whatsoever in the mailing of the obscene books; and, furthermore, as soon as it was called to his attention that his newspaper carried an ad promoting the sale of these books, said ad was immediately removed.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.
Burns.

Two stop reference your telegram fifteenth Tresca case I mailed you letter twelfth explaining in detail that I misconstrued your letter twenty eighth and believed New York office was to secure evidence on basis information forwarded from here relative to shipment of books stop Informant this end in under cover capacity and unable supply his name for use as witness. Am mailing you letter today.

Spencer.

Received 12:25 p.m.
Decoded - WAS
To Director - 12:35 p.m.
Nov. 21, 1923.

Mr. R. B. Spencer,
P. O. Box 987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:


Referring to report of Agent H. J. Lenon, Nov. 18, 1923, (Pittsburgh file 277-27) Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck suggests that the money order secured by Agent Lenon be brought by him to New York on Monday next as there is a possible chance that it may be introduced in evidence.

It is to be presumed that the subpoena issued for Agent Lenon has reached him by this time and that he will be here on Monday, November 26th.

It is to be noted that up to this writing this office has not received the name of the informant who wrote for and received the books mentioned by Agent Lenon in a previous report. It is again requested that this name be furnished at the earliest practicable time in order that this informant may be placed under subpoena.

Yours very truly,

Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.
Nov. 20, 1923.

Mr. Lawrence Letherman,
P. O. Box 3185,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Re: U. S. Vs. Carlo Tresca —
Violation Sec. 211, U. S. C. C.,
Forwarding Obscene Literature
Through the United States Mails.

This is to advise that Asst. U. S. Attorney
Mattuck for the Southern District of New York, has issued
subpoenas calling for the appearance in this city on Nov.
26th of Agent Hoyt and informant [redacted]

The case is scheduled to go to trial at 2:00
p.m. on the aforementioned date and the subpoenas are being
forwarded directly to the Marshal in your district.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.
November 22nd, 1923.

Refer to Mr. Burns.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st, criticizing me very severely for the way I have handled the obtaining of information in the Carlo Tresca case, and stating that it is imperative that the person receiving these books be used as a witness in the proceedings in New York, and that I should submit the name of the person and where he may be reached in order that a subpoena may be issued.

Mr. Burns, I am more embarrassed than you are that any reflection should come on the Bureau through any act of mind. Once in a while, as you know from your long experience, a man has a bad break, and this seems to be one of them in that I misconstrued your original letter of instructions in this matter.

I have taken the case up with the man who is responsible for and handles this informant, and asked him if there was any possible way in which this informant might be used. He stated that, while he was only too anxious to help the Department, he could not, as a matter of honor, disclose the name of this informant. I do not know personally the name of the informant or his present address.

There are times when a man must stand responsible for his actions, and if you still feel inclined to censure me after this letter and my
Director Burns,  

previous letters of explanation, I must accept the responsibility.

Hoping that the trial of Carlo Tresca may be successful, and that a situation of this kind will not arise again, I am

Yours very truly,

R. B. SPENCER,  
Special Agent in Charge.
November 25, 1923.

Mr. H. J. Brennan,
I. O. Box 341,
City Hall Station,
No. New City.

Dear Sirs:

I am transmitting herewith copy of a letter forwarded today to Agent-in-Charge R. B.

Smyser of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, office of the Bureau. I understand, of course, that you will do everything possible to mitigate or prevent any possible damage that could ensue from requiring this man to testify in open court. The situation is unfortunate and possibly Assistant U. S. Attorney Attanuomo predicted that he will be able to successfully prosecute Thorez without using this witness.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

611335-1/9
FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT HARTFORD & NEW HAVEN:


Above cited letter of DIRECTOR, informed that CARLO TRESCA, a well known Italian Anarchist, was scheduled to deliver a lecture at New Haven, Conn., on November 18th, 1923. The place of delivery of the lecture in question was not known.

Above cited letter of DIRECTOR was received at Hartford, Ct., Office, on Sunday, November 18th, 1923, at which time it was too late for Agent to proceed to New Haven and cover this meeting. Agent immediately communicated with the police at New Haven and was informed that CARLO TRESCA was scheduled to address a meeting in TRADE'S COUNCIL HALL, Meadow Street, New Haven on the afternoon of November 18th, 1923. Agent requested that the Italian members of the Detective Bureau, New Haven, Department of Police, cover this meeting and this co-operation was promised.

On November 20th, 1923, Agent conferred with CAPTAIN DONELLY, who informed that Detectives Dopolizio and Gilaniö, covered this meeting and
from the latter, Agent learned that about 150 persons were in attendance. During the course of the meeting copies of "ALBA NOVA" printed in Italian and published at Chicago, Ill., were distributed. This is the organ of the WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA, Italian Branch, and is published in Chicago, Ill. Circulars were also distributed announcing a meeting to be held in the same hall on November 22nd, 1923.

Detective GILANIO, stated that CARLO TRESCA during the course of his remarks devoted himself to tracing the history of the Italian Government, pointing out to his hearers that in every stage of its development it was filled with trickery, one faction tricking the other and that PRIMIER MUSSOLINI, the present dictator, was pursuing the same course of trickery. That prior to his rise to power he was a strong socialist, and since attaining power he has curbed and prohibited practices which he formerly sought for himself and his constituents.

There was nothing in the remarks of CARLO TRESCA which could be considered objectionable. Another speaker, name unknown to DETECTIVE GILANIO, who from description furnished Agent was believed to be LUIGI QUINTILLIANO, devoted himself to a criticism of MUSSOLINI, and spoke in favor of the anarchist paper "ANARCHO" - published in Rome by a well known Anarchist. A collection was taken up for this publication and about Fifty-seven ($57.00) was realized.

CASE CONCLUDED
Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P.O. Box 261, City Hall Station,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of a communication which I have just received from the Pittsburgh office relative to the unfortunate developments occasioned by the unintelligent manner in which the Pittsburgh office handled the request for evidence to be used in the Carlo Tressa case.

I would appreciate it if you would take this matter up with Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck and explain very fully to him the situation and the embarrassing situation in which the Bureau is placed. I have very strongly protested to Mr. Spinner, the agent in charge at Pittsburgh, the manner in which he directed this investigation and I can fully appreciate the position in which it has placed Mr. Mattuck. It is most unfortunate, of course, does not reflect credit upon the Bureau. I don't believe, however, that it will ever happen again, at least not at Pittsburgh.

Will you kindly look into this situation at once and advise me what can be done so as not to imperil the successful prosecution of the Tressa case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director,

[Stamp: Bureau of Investigation]

[Stamp: Dept. of Justice]
Nov. 24, 1923.

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

Attention Mr. J. J. Hoover

Re: M. S. M. Garlock

Violation Sec. 211, U. S. C. C., Forwarding Obscene Literature

Through the United States mails.

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated November 23, 1923, and initialed JNH, to which was attached enclosure No. 23350.

As requested, I met Guarlock today and explained to him as to the situation in Pittsburgh concerning the informant.

Mr. Yatuck stated that, it is quite probable that due to the handling of the investigation in that city, it will be necessary to dismiss one of the counts in the indictment.

Mr. Yatuck further advised that, in his opinion, the shipment and receipt of the books at Pittsburgh was probably the strongest count in said indictment, but that he will do everything possible to try to retain this count although the chances are against him. Mr. Yatuck is not certain at this time whether he will use Mr. Tennen as a witness, but, nevertheless, requests that he obey the sub-

Mr. Yatuck also expressed the opinion, that in spite of the failure to produce the informant by the Pittsburgh office, he will be successful in convicting Treska whose trial will, no doubt, start at 2:00 p.m. on Monday, November 26th.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Recording Agent

[Stamp] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[Stamp] NOV 26 1923 A.M

[Stamp] Hoover [Stamp] File
November 26, 1923.

Mr. William Phillips,
Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 12th, addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me, with attached dispatch from the Charge d'Affaires, at Rome, dated October 18, with a list of names of certain alleged radicals concerning whom the Director General of Public Safety at Rome desires information.

The only data in the Bureau files concerning individuals on said attached list refers to Carlo Tresca, I. Anderson, and P. Bologna.

Carlo Tresca is a director of the Anarchist publication "Il Martello" located in New York City, and is an Italian anarchist whose activities have been of interest to the Bureau for some time. He is now being prosecuted by the Federal Authorities at New York, for sending obscene literature through the mails, and his case is expected to be reached in the very near future.

I. Anderson, or I. J. Anderson of 15 Casenovia Street, Boston, Mass., is listed referred to in the Bureau's files under date of July 11, 1923, at which time he was reported to be the recipient of copies of "Freedom", a publication of the "Freedom Press" of London, England, an anarchistic organization. It has been thought that Anderson was possibly an ally for one Frank R. Lopez, well known Spanish Anarchist. A previous report refers to one J. I. Anderson of the same address as being a prospective editor of an periodical to be called "Anarchy". No other information has been received along these lines.

61-1335-173
Paolo Bologna of Mount Vernon, New York, was last reported upon in April 1922, at which time a communication signed by an individual of this name appeared in "Il Proletario", the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, and of the Italian Syndicalist Federation. The letter in question requested funds for "Umanita Nova". Nothing further has been heard of this individual since that time.

An effort is being made to locate the individual covered by the additional names on the list of the General Director of Public Safety, and as soon as further information has been received it will be promptly transmitted to you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Director.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

nov. 20, 1923.

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

Dear Sir:

Confirming my telegram of last evening, Carlo Tresca was found guilty at 7:20 p.m., Tuesday, November 27th, on count number eight in the indictment, the substance of which was the carrying of the advertisement of the obscene publication in the column of the "Il Martello."

Of the other seven counts 1st. U. S. Attorney Patrick connected the dismissal of numbers three and six which referred to the forwarding of the books to Washington, D.C., and which charges the prosecution was unable to substantiate due to the fact that we were unable to procure the witness who had secured same.

On the remaining counts we are confidentially advised that the jurors on each ballot were divided, eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, and that the verdict reached on count eight was a sort of a compromise.

The trial of Carlo Tresca started at 2:30 p.m., Monday, November 26th, and in addition to the testimony of the Post Office employees and two others, Mulvio and Trevison, persons who had written for the obscene books, Special Agent part of the Boston office related as to the forwarding of the decor letter.

Yesterday, Special Employee Sposa, and special Agent Jenof of the Pittsburgh office testified, after which the prosecution rested. Carlo Tresca took the stand in his own behalf and was followed by one or two other employees of his publication and finally Umberto Pieri, Tresca's partner, testified and under oath stated that he assumed full responsibility for the mailing of the books and that he, not Tresca, directed the Library del Martello.

It is quite probable that 1st. U. S. Attorney Patrick will ask for an indictment to be returned against Pieri, charging him with a violation of the same statute under
which Trosca was convicted and it will be suggested to Mr.
Pailloux that an additional charge of conspiracy be made against
both.

It is to be noted that Trosca, during cross exam-
ination, stated that although he is in the United States twenty
years he is not a citizen.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

JOHN J. BRIDGMAN,
Special Agent in Charge.
U. S. VS. CARLO TRESCA. Violation Section 211, U. S. C. C.
Sending Obscene Literature through Mails.

November 27th. As per instructions, I was engaged during the entire day in the U. S. District Court, at the trial of the above named defendant. The case went to the jury at about 4:30 P.M. and was thereafter engaged with Agent Leslie in mingling with the various people in the vicinity of the court room corridor, for the purpose of noting the various Anarchists known to be in attendance at the said trial.

November 28th. Today proceeded to the U. S. Court, where Carlo Tresca was to be sentenced, but it was learned he would not be sentenced until December 4th, 4:15 P.M. in Judge Goddard's Chambers.
479NYD 7 COLLECT GVT: 1911P
NY NEW YORK NOV 27 23
BURNS

JUSTICE WASH'N DC

TWO STOP CARLO TRESCA FOUND GUILTY
BRENNAN

Rec'd 9:45 P.M.
0 0 10

RECORDED & INDEXED DEC 4 1923

67-1333-176

FILE
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

November 21st, 1923.

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Re: U.S. vs CARLO TRESCA, Violation Sec. 211, U.S.C. - Forwarding Obscene Literature through the United States Mails.

In connection with the above entitled matter, Special Agent Lenon is under subpoena to appear at New York on the 26th instant, at 10:15 A.M.

As it appears from the reports of the New York office that Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck will insist on the disclosure of the name of the informant who sent for certain books, later forwarded by us to the New York office, I would be glad to have specific instructions from you in line with SAC Letter No.228, dated February 23rd, 1923, initialed JEH.

Will you, therefore, give me the necessary instructions, which will fully protect Agent Lenon if he should be pressed either by the attorney for the defense or by Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck for the name of this informant?

It is needless to say that I hope a situation of this kind will not arise again, but if the name of this particular informant was exposed, I believe that I would get no more information from sources in the Pittsburgh district, which have been, as you well know, of the greatest value to the Department in the past.

Yours very truly,

R. B. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.

RBS: M
Instructions from west in chance Brennan. [Redacted.]

This case originated at New York, N.Y.

Journal to be made at originating office only

Report made at: New York City
Date when made: 11/29/23
Period for which made: 11/26-27/23
Report made by: Joseph glasses

Title and character of case:
IN R. L. S. vs. TURK TRUCK, VIOLATION JOURNEY 311, 1120 1/4, WASHINGTON CIRCUS BERTIN, CLAIMS OF OFFICIAL TRAVERSING.

Facts developed:

At New York:

(a) 1335

Referring to the above matter last reported upon by writer on October 19, 1923, for the above mentioned period I was employed on the above case, testifying as a witness, subject being convicted on one count, number eight, for the advertising of obscene literature in the "Il Martello" issue of June 9, 1923.

Judge Goddard set November 28th, 10:30 a.m., for sentence. Continued.
Instructions from Agent in Charge.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT
NEW YORK, N.Y.
JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:         DATE WHEN MADE:       PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:       REPORT MADE BY:
New York City             11/20/23               11/26-27/23                  J.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York;

During the above period I was engaged as the official interpreter in the trial of subject and also testified as the translator of the obscene literature sent through the mail by subject.

I respectfully refer to letter of even date sent the Bureau on the above matter, for further particulars.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO. 1335-79
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 18 1923

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REFERENCE: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
Washington (2) New York (1)
With reference to former reports made in the above entitled case.

Agent received a writ of subpoena to appear in the United States Court in New York City, to testify in this case on November 26th, 1923.

Upon my arrival in New York City, I reported to Agent Scully, registered as per instructions, and then accompanied Agent Scully to the office of Assistant United States Attorney Mattek, where a conference was held with postal authorities and prospective witnesses.

During the balance of the day, November 26th, and throughout the following day, November 27th, I was in court during the trial.

Agent testified in rebuttal on the afternoon of the second day, November 27th. Particulars of the case will be reported in full, by Agent Scully of the New York office.

CLOSED at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
Washington

December 1, 1943.

Hon. W. J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I have your letter of the 28th ultimo, in connection with the Carlo Tresca case and thank you for the information. The matter will have appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Acting Solicitor.

This Case originated at Bureau


Title and Character of Case: Violation Sec. 211, U.S. C. C.
U. S. vs. CARLO TRESCA: Forwarding Obscene Literature Through the United States Mails.

Facts Developed:

New York, N. Y.  Boston Case #101/308

1335

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated November 20, 1923, initialed CJS: Ful-R-115-3 Ct.-Wash.

Agent on subpoena from William Hayward, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York proceeded to New York on November 25, 1923, accompanied by , who translated letter which was sent by Agent to subject.

Agent testified in the above case giving evidence as to obtaining and forwarding of letter and money order for books as advertised in Tresca's paper "Il Mortello", these books being those of which subject was charged with sending through the mails.

Copy of letter and paper previously forwarded and marked as exhibits.

The Jury found subject guilty before Judge Goddard in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York. Informant was not put on as witness as evidence given by Agent was deemed sufficient.
by Attorney Mattuck who conducted the case for the Government.

closed.

APPROVED

W.B. Snow

[Signature]
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.

Dec. 4, 1934.

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

Attention Mr. H. J. Voorhees,
Office of Special Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram informs me that Mr. Ratliff, Assistant U.S. Attorney, stated that due to a request made by Congressman "Lorrie" Laguardia, Carlo Veccev's sentence will be deferred from today until 11:00 a.m., Saturday, Dec. 8th.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

CJ:
R-115-7
November 23, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BICON.

I am attaching here to a copy of a letter received from our Pittsburgh office and a copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Bromman concerning this Trasca matter.

It is too unfortunate for words that our Pittsburgh office should have handled the situation in this way. As the informant is not known to our Pittsburgh office and is employed by some private individual, I suppose that it would be impossible to ascertain his identity. Maybe Mr. Bromman can solve the difficulty by taking the matter up with the Assistant United States Attorney at New York.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
COPY FOR TICKLER.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. B. J. Brennan,
P.O. Box 201, City Hall Station,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of a communication which I have just received from our Pittsburgh office relative to the unfortunate developments occasioned by the unintelligent manner in which the Pittsburgh office handled the request for evidence to be used in the early Trunk case.

I would appreciate it if you would take this matter up with Assistant United States Attorney Daitz and explain very fully to him the situation and the circumstances surrounding the situation in which the Bureau is placed. I have very strongly condemned to Mr. Dunker, the agent in charge at Pittsburgh, the manner in which he directed this investigation and I am fully impressed that his position in which it was done with a spirit of discourtesy. It is most unfortunate and, of course, does not reflect credit upon the Bureau. I don't believe, however, that it will ever happen again, at least not at Pittsburgh.

Will you kindly look into this situation at once and advise me what can be done so as not to impair the successful prosecution of the Trunk case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure

End. 23430.
Attached hereto please find a further letter from Pittsburgh relative to the Tresca matter. Spencer's three reasons for the action taken by him appear to be extremely weak. His first reason to the effect that inasmuch as the Bureau's letter stated Tresca was being prosecuted in New York, that he assured he had already been indicted, does not appear to be based on common sense, or the facts in this case. Prosecution does not always, or usually, commence with indictment; as a matter of fact Tresca had been taken into custody and hearings had been held before the Commissioner.

It should be further noted that the Bureau letter of instructions to Spencer and Lotherman distinctly stated that, "in order to secure further evidence to be used against Tresca at the trial that an attempt be made by offices outside of the State of New York to secure certain pamphlets or booklets, etc." This would seem to preclude any misunderstanding.

In the second reason he again repeats the statement that the Bureau's reference to an Italian informant is a partial excuse for his action. The Bureau's letter stated, "It will be necessary that this attempt be made by an Italian speaking agent or by an agent who could command the service of some reliable Italian informant". This would ordinarily seem to imply that the agent or any other person who secured the books would be required to testify at the trial. The only reason why the words, "reliable Italian informant", were inserted was that in the event that an agent could not speak or write Italian it would be necessary, of course, for him to secure some Italian person who could prepare a letter ordering the pamphlets and booklets for him.

His third reason to the effect that he had been instructed to advise the New York office by telegraph at the time the order for the publications was forwarded, and that he judged from this instruction that the New York office was to proceed in their own way, apparently needs no comment. It appears to indicate more imagination than judgment. I believe that if instead of forwarding reasons of this nature he would
Simply admit his error, he could place himself in a far better light.

As I previously informed you, the Boston office, who received exactly the same letter as was sent to Pittsburgh, acted properly thereon, and both the agent and Italian informant who co-operated there are available for appearance in New York at the trial.

Respectfully,
New York, N.Y.
December 8, 1923.

Burns.
Attention two Carlos Trescar sentenced to term one year
one day bail continued until Monday, will appeal.

Brenna.

Received 2:10 p.m.
Decoded - WAS
To Director - 2:25 p.m.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.

Dec. 8, 1925.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.
Sub: Carlo Tresca -
Violation Sec. 211, U.S. C.C.,
Concerning Obscene Literature
Through the United States Mail.

Dear Sir:

Confirming my telegram of even date, Carlo Tresca was sentenced to 2 years in the Gubman building.

Mr. J. J. Putnick went into detail concerning Tresca's career and exhibited to Judge Godard translations made of various articles appearing in the columns of 'Il Matello.' The defendant's attorney, Content, asked that Tresca be given a fine. Attorney George Gordon Buttle and Congressman Dorello Pagurockey also pleaded for the defendant, stating that they had known him for a number of years and had never heard of his advocating violence. After a considerable discussion on both sides, Judge Godard asked Tresca if he were around and took Tresca's statement in the affirmative. Mr. Buttle asked his wife was his wife, whereupon Tresca denied it. Mr. Dorello Pagurockey was present. But, after further questioning, he admitted that he had been living with her for a number of years, about twelve years as a common-law wife, and that her local wife and he had separated but that he was contributing money toward the support of their child.

Uninformed of the passing of sentence, Tresca made an appeal to leniency, whereon Mr. Putnick stated that he agreed with Tresca provided the defendant serving full sentence, he would voluntarily leave the United States. Tresca thereupon stated that he was to return to Italy.

The sentence was commuted. Attorney Content gave notice that he would appeal and Tresca was admitted to bail until to appeal filed at which time the appeal will be filed and it is the intention of Mr. Putnick to ask a bond.

Very truly,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge.
Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dec. 11, 1923.

Attention: F. J. J. Hoover  
1511 15th  
Carlton, Calif.  

Violation Sec. 311, U. S. C.  
Sending Obscene Matter  
Through the United States Mail.  
(Umberto Mieri)

Dear Sir:

Umberto Miero was surrendered to the U. S. Marshal yesterday morning by his bondman and after a wait of practically an entire day he was released under a new bond, this time in the sum of five thousand dollars, pending his appeal.

The case of Umberto Miero, who testified in Mosca's behalf during the trial several weeks ago and who assumed responsibility for the obtaining of the obscene books in the U. S. mails, was taken before the Grand Jury early today and an indictment secured charging him with a violation of Section 311, U. S. C. 3. The only witness called before the Grand Jury was Post Office Inspector Veech. A warrant will be issued for the arrest of this individual within a short time and said U. S. Attorney Mattuck states he will move for a speedy trial.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N.Y.

dec. 14, 1935

Dear Sir:

Concerning the possibilities of instituting deportation proceedings against Carlo Resca, I am informed, according to the intake division rules, Resca cannot be deported as a result of his recent conviction. I am quoting below from the 12th or deportation regulations, subdivision one, paragraph (j):

(i) an alien who can be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude, unless such alien has been paroled or the court or judge sentencing him has recommended to the department at the time of imposing sentence of within thirty days thereafter, that he be not deported; but any limitation that the crime shall have been committed within five years after entry; retroactive with respect to time of entry, but not retroactive with respect to conviction; deportation shall not occur until termination of imprisonment.

(j) an alien who can be sentenced more than once to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude, unless such alien has been paroled or the court or judge sentencing him has recommended to the department at the time of imposing sentence or within thirty days thereafter, that he be not deported; no limitation; retroactive with respect to time of entry, but not retroactive with respect to conviction; deportation shall not be ordered until termination of imprisonment.

Our records fail to show any information whatsoever that would tend to prove that Resca has, prior to his present conviction, been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of more than one year. Therefore, I do not believe that any action can be taken against this individual along the proposed
lines and this view is concurred in by several of the immi-

gration inspectors with whom the matter has been discussed.

You are advised that prepa is now busy engaged
in soliciting funds to finance his appeal. As to the present
the warrant in arrest has not been issued for "Alberto Terei who
has recently been indicted for violating Section 311, S. J. C.
c. 1938, but O.T. C. 3. The attorney general states, that it is quite
evident that a warrant will be issued and served within the
next few days.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Printed Name]
Special Agent Dominick Di Rocco turned over to me for translation some literature sent to him by Carlo Tresca through the mail. The literature consists of one raffle book containing twenty consecutively numbered tickets running from No. 117271 to 117290. On the tickets the following is printed:

ANNUAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION ON BEHALF OF MARTELLO FOR THE YEAR 1924.

1st prize - $100 in gold
2d " $25 " "
3d " $25 " "
4th " $20 worth of books from our library
5th " $10 " " " "

The drawing for the prizes will positively take place on January 19, 1924. Those who answer our appeal will punctually get the prize they are entitled to as they did last year. Price - 25 cts.

It also contains a leaflet stating:

"Latest Hour - November 24, 1923.

**Seizures and Trials**
"and inviolable person also in America.

"In one month three issues of Martello have been held up. We have come back to the exceptional war times. At that time all the subversive newspapers were persecuted without exception. Today, though, Martello is the only one to have the honor of being aimed at for its courageous anti-fascist campaign. If you do not receive the newspaper, or if you receive it with delay, you know the reason why.

"Do not desert - Do your duty by standing solidly by Martello.

"BY CARLO TRESCA"

It also contains a miniature edition of "Il Martello" containing an article by Carlo Tresca, stating that "as the subversive papers have to depend for their existence on voluntary contributions and entertainments more than on subscribers, the Martello readers are urged to sell the raffle tickets."

A monthly supplement devoted to the diffusion of science, to the anti-religion fight and to the propagation of ideas, is promised for 1924. It ends thus:

"We fraternally greet you for the social revolution and for the libertarian idea." Another article entitled "persecutions," states, that as Martello is "a thorn in the eye of two governments - the fascist government in Rome and the Republican in Washington - it has been made a target at the instigation of the Fascist prince Saetani." It also contains commendatories of Tresca's good work from Paolo Schicchi and Enrico Malatesta.

There is also a financial statement of Martello, showing a deficit of $2744.81 up to October, 1923.

There was collected by Martello from January 1st to October,
1923:

For Political Victims in Italy - $2246.22
For Sacco & Vanzetti - $1012.82
For Freedom of Speech at Waterbury, Conn. - $179.40.

On the last page there is a list of books (more or less radical and anti-religious) to be given for presents to the best contributors.

The whole literature, with the exception of the raffle ticket, is attached to this report for the Washington file.
According to instructions received to watch for Cirilo Truesdell the passenger vermein on the train at the station, New York, to ascertain whether he would be on this train. On this date, I was engaged at the station from 6:30 to 7:00 o'clock. While I gave particular attention to the 5:05 train arriving at the station prior to the 7:30 train also arriving. Truesdell was not seen boarding either of these trains. Truesdell having been carefully watched. No signs of subject were seen or about this time until this time.
Pursuant to instructions received I proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station at 5:35 P.M. and watched for Tresca, who was reported to be leaving for Steubenville, O. on the 6:05 P.M. train, however, Tresca did not put in an appearance. Telephoned this information to Bureau office and was instructed to discontinue.
Department of J
Bureau of Investigation
15 Park Row, 14th Floor
New York, N. Y.

Dec. 29, 1923.

Attention Mr. J. E. Hoover
C.-Forwarding Obscene Literature Through the U. S. Mail

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to my recent correspondence concerning the above named, who, as you are aware, is the trusted lieutenant of Carlo Tresca (recently convicted under the same statute), was taken into custody by U. S. Deputy Marshals last evening at his office, 304 East 14th Street.

Nieri was later arraigned before U. S. Judge Bondy and bail was fixed at the sum of $1500, which amount was tendered by a surety company and Nieri released. No date has been set for trial up to this time.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BODDIN
Special Agent in Charge.

JAN 16 1924
In the columns of "Il Martello", issue No. 46, dated December 22nd, 1923, there appears two entire pages devoted to the subject's trial and his sentence of "a year and a day."

The first article by Luigi Quintilliano, entitled "LET US GET TOGETHER", deals with the usual phraseology against Mussolini and his evil means to get those opposed to Fascism. The writer states that Ambassador Gaetani provoked Tresca's arrest for his article "Down with the Monarchy" which appeared in Martello of May 5th, 1923, but that in order to avoid a sensational trial in which the Savoy House's private affairs would be discussed, Prince Gaetani influenced the State Department so that the Postal Authorities and the Department of Justice might find a charge of postal law violations.

"The three departments were not the only ones represented in Court. They were aided by a spy, Joseph Sposa, who for 11 months had worked in the Martello Office as one of the comrades. And there was a young District Attorney,
who to assure himself a career, put all his young ardor in projecting, as an cinematographic film, the activities of Carlo Tresca in 20 years of Labor Movement."

The second article entitled "Relation of a Dishonest and Shameful Persecution" and signed "The Reporter," relates all the discriminations committed by the postal authorities against Il Martello from the month of August, 1923 on:

The following excerpts are translated and respectfully submitted:

"The United States Government was represented by District Attorney Mattuck and Carlo Tresca by ex-Assistant Federal District Attorney, Harold Content. The courtroom was filled with spies, Department of Justice agents, Bomb Squad men and an army of postal inspectors. The government's case was conducted by Agent Scully, that one who knows the mystery of Salsedo's death. This man was there to suggest, to advise, to assist District Attorney Mattuck. Joseph Sposa testified, etc. etc. .......

"Humbert Hieri courageously and honestly deposed that it was he who wrote the addresses on the packages, who received the money from the buyers, who had ordered the books and received them from Italy, etc. .......

"The jury after two or three hours deliberation, found Tresca guilty .... and they could not do otherwise, those poor jurors. All good people, 100% Americans, lovers of order and law,
they were told by the District Attorney that Tresca was an
bombardier anarchist, a dangerous agitator, sly, intelligent; they
were told, "Do not let this man go, for he will climb upon the
roof of his house and will cry out with all the strength of his
voice that he has beaten this government once more."

"On December 8th, there was a meeting in Judge
Goddard's chambers and the District Attorney made, etc."

(What follows is a faithful narration of what took
place in the Judge's Chamber.)

The third article entitled "The Tresca Case and the
"Corriere D'America," and signed "Ego Sum (Tresca's Pseudonym) con-
tains a personal attack against Barzini's newspaper, attacks Caminita
as the real spy and instigator against Tresca and ends with the
following words:

"Oh yes, Tresca said he was not an anarchist. Well,
Tresca is not an imbecile. You know it. The District Attorney
knows it, also; it was he who said to the jury. Tresca is a brilli-
ent and superior mind. He is as sly a man as ever there was.

"He had to state that he was an anarchist to oblige
spies like you and the Fascists in Italy and here. The Department
of Justice was there in full force, as they say in English, to grab
Tresca by the neck and say 'Ah, you state to be an anarchist? Well
then Ellis Island for you.'

"That spy of Caminita knows that if Tresca had been
brought to the Island he would not have been freed by request of the Department of Justice, for Mr. Burns does these things only for spies and confidential men like Caminita.

"Carcasses of 'Corrieri D'America', you know as well as we do that what was wanted was the deportation of Carlo Tresca to satisfy upon him, in the martyred Italy, the thirst of revenge that gnaws fascism.

"The dough was baked without a hole. That bearded Tresca is cunning - don't you think so? And he is here, in his family, to fight with calm, and while he is waiting to go to jail, he tells you: Spico, put your heads down."

A copy of this issue was given to this agent by Mr. Bowen, to whom it is returned to be transmitted to Washington.
Today received from Carlo Tresca's office at 304 E. 14th Street, this city, some literature and a raffle book containing 20 consecutive numbered tickets from 117,271 to 117,290 to be sold. All of this matter was brought to the Bureau office and turned over to Agent William Ralph Palmer to be translated. His translations of same will be incorporated in a separate report dated December 22nd.

Continued.
Mr. W. R. Lando,  
Second Asst. Commissioner,  
U.S. Department of Labor,  
Ellis Island, New York.  

Ro: U.S. vs. Carlo Tresca -  
Violation Sec. 111, U.S.C.C.,  
Forbidding Obscene Literature  
Through the United States Mail

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter dated January 3, 1924, requesting certain information concerning Carlo Tresca, who was recently sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for a year and a day, you are advised that the records of this office show the following:

That Tresca during the year 1920 made a statement at Police Headquarters, this city, to the effect that he had arrived in the United States sixteen years ago on the S.S. Touraine of the French Line and that his birth place is Genoa, Province of Liguria, Central Italy.

During his recent trial, while under cross-examination, he admitted that he was an alien, a subject of Italy. He is not known to have used at any time an alias, although he is often referred to by his companions as "Carlucci." His last known address is 611 East 124th St., New York City, at which place he resides with Elizabeth Curley Lynn whom he designated prior to sentence as his common-law wife, after admitting to U.S. Judge Goddard that he was legally married and had one child, but had been separated from his wife for a number of years.

It is to be noted that after his conviction Tresca engaged Albert Scully of this office in conversation and informed him that he was well aware that the Immigration Authorities could not institute any deportation proceedings against him.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRITTON,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Ct. Wash.
CARLO TRESCA

: ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES :

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION: IR. HOOVER - 2 -

AT PHILADELPHIA:

CARLO TRESCA spoke in Philadelphia, Pa., before the
ITALIAN WORKERS' PARTY on Sunday, March 9th 1924, at 4th & Pine Streets.
In his speech, he combatted the Fascisti. About seventy five persons
were present.

This conference was held prior to another conference held
at Garrick Hall, 6th & South Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., where a Y.M.
CIV. UFF. CELAURO was scheduled to speak on the same day in behalf
of the Fascisti movement. However, at the conference where CARLO
TRESCA was speaking, he suggested that all of the comrades attend
the conference at which Y.M. CELAURO would speak and disrupt the
meeting. This suggestion was carried out and this meeting was broken
up by the police who cleared the hall.

CARLO TRESCA also spoke at 11 A.M. at Public Hall, 7th &
Morris Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. He was received with great ovation
by the audience. He called MUSSOLINI the greatest Italian clown and
severely criticised the Italian government.

CONTINUED.
Under date of March 28, 1924, the New York City office of the Bureau, in its letter initiated OJS-707, notified this office to the effect that J. Hausman was planned to speak at Lynn and Boston, Mass., on Sunday, March 30th, 1924.

On March 29, 1924, the writer visited Plato Hall, 9 Appleton street; Scenic Temple, Berkeley street and Warren avenue; and Ford Hall, Ashburner place, Boston, to ascertain, if possible, whether the meeting was to be held at one or those places. The only information available was that at 9:30 a.m. an engagement had been made for March 30, 1924, by the Young Men's Progressive Club.

On Sunday, March 30, 1924, your agent visited Scenic Temple, which has been used lately for meetings of the Workers' Party, and there found a meeting of the Independent Workers' Circle. Hebrews only were present at this meeting, which was for members, and information was received to the effect that the speakers were local men.

In another hall, a public hall, once used by the Musco-Vanetti committee, there was only a few present.
meeting of Armenians interested in the Near East Relief.

At Faine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, there was also another Armenian meeting in progress but not of a radical nature. This hall is used most frequently for anarchist and communist meetings.

Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, where previous meetings of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee have been held and where TASSU has spoken, was found closed, as was also Tremont Temple, in which building Hypolite Havel spoke in January, last. These appeared to be all of the halls in the city in which a radical meeting of any size might be held. Informant was directed to cover the city of Lynn and report on any meeting held there.

[Redacted]
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1924.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

in re:

CARLO TRESCA and UMBERTO NIERI

During the course of the Tresca trial, as well as subsequent thereto, and prior to the sentence of Nieri, Tresca has made many statements to the effect that influence would be brought to bear upon the judges connected with these cases in order that both he and Nieri might be fined rather than imprisoned. In rare instances has Tresca mentioned the names of those who would exert influence for him and his associates. He has spoken in a veiled manner of persons at Washington, individuals close to the Judge, et cetera. It is known, of course, that DeGuardia, who represented him, has been very active in his behalf as well as in the behalf of Nieri.

I rather think that Tresca is not really sincere in reference to the influence he may command. I think that in many instances his statements are for the effect upon his associates. He has referred to people in Washington "on the alert" in his interests and those of Nieri. Mrs. Sanger, he stated, has seen Judge Land in his behalf. This apparently availed him nothing. Of late, the name of Senator Goreland has been mentioned as an individual who was to be seen by an "influential man" after said "influential man" had seen the Judge.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp: APR 9 1924]

[Stamp: 61/1325199]

[Stamp: APR 5 1924 A.M.]

[Stamp: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]

[Stamp: FILE]

[Stamp: HOOVER]
March 21, 1924.

MEMORANDUM

in re:

CARLO TRESKA

Treska is a well-known Italian anarchist. He arrived in the United States about 1904 or 1905 on the S.S. "Touraine", his birthplace being Somonia, Province of Aquila, Italy. He has never been naturalized. Prior to coming to the United States, Treska was sentenced to a term of two years under a conviction in Italy for his activities there, but escaped from that country and proceeded to Switzerland.

In the textile strikes in Lawrence, Mass. in 1912 subject was active as an I.W.W. organizer and played a prominent part in the disorders.

In January 1913, Treska was an active leader, with Elizabeth Garley Flynn, of the hotel workers' strike in New York City. This strike in New York was accompanied by much disorder and some rioting. Following the hotel workers' strike Treska was active in organizing the barbers and in their strike he was a leader. This strike was accompanied by considerable disorder.
In re: CARLO TRESCA.

In 1913 Tresca was one of the leaders in the strike in the silk mills at Paterson, New Jersey. During this strike in Paterson, there was also great disorder for a large part of which Tresca was responsible by reason of his speeches and personal activity. During this strike one of the strikers was killed and at the grave Tresca was called upon to speak. He is quoted by New York newspapers of April 23, 1913, as saying:

"Fellow workers do not forget the principle of the toilers who come from Italy, -- For Blood, you must take Blood."

Tresca was indicted in New Jersey for his participation in the Paterson strike, one of the charges against him being for seditious utterances. He was acquitted on this charge July 1, 1914. On a third charge growing out of the same strike, that of causing a riot, he was sentenced in the Lower Court to sixty days imprisonment, but upon appeal the conviction was dismissed.

In 1914 Tresca was active in New York City where he was associated with Alexander Berkman and other radicals. Taking advantage of the unemployment situation demonstrations were staged throughout New York City with Tresca and his companions as the speakers. These meetings
usually ended in the forming of processions, though without police permits, and on one occasion in April 1914, after a demonstration had been made in Union Square, Tresca declared to newspaper reporters that the police were afraid to interfere.

Tresca was an associate also of Caron, Hanson and Berg, three anarcho-communists who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue, New York, during 1914. Following the demise of these three men Tresca was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor, after which he was interviewed by a newspaper reporter. He is quoted as saying,

"I have no fault to find with him (Caron). I believe in violence. I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. Nothing can make me believe any other way than Caron did."

Tresca led the reporter to believe that the bomb which the three men were making was intended for John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

In 1914 Tresca filed suit for divorce, alleging that his wife was not a proper person to retain the custody of their child. Mrs. Tresca filed counter suit for divorce, naming as correspondent Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, but Mrs. Tresca was refused a divorce. It has been reported many times that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
was Tresca's mistress.

In 1915 Tresca was active in the defense of Carbome and Arbano, convicted of placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. When interviewed by a reporter of the "World" as to the probable guilt of the defendants, Tresca is alleged to have said:

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

This is reported in the New York "World" of April 3, 1915.

During the trial of Carbome and Arbano, Police Inspector Tunney took the stand and testified that when Carbome was questioned subsequent to his apprehension he told Mr. Tunney that,

"......He got the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchists meetings and hearing fellows like Tresca speak."

Tresca was closely associated with and a friend of Luigi Galleani, the leader of the well-known Galleani group of anarchists in the New England district. This friendship is revealed in copies of personal correspondence addressed by Tresca to Galleani, which letters were seized in 1917 when Galleani was arrested on deportation warrant.

In 1916, while Tresca was in Minnesota active in the strike in the iron ore mines in that state, one
of the strikers was shot and killed, and at the grave Tresca was called upon for a speech. He is alleged to have administered the following oath to the persons present:

"Fellow worker, 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.'"

This statement was made by Tresca in English and the newspaper reporter who was present subsequently signified his willingness to testify as to his hearing this statement by Tresca.

In a speech made by Tresca on November 30, 1913 during the Iron ore strike in Minnesota he is reported to have told the strikers 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:

"For la straccio com le stelle ex le stelle ex le stranke, la bandiera rossa del rispetto."

(Not the rag with the stars and stripes but the red flag of our redemption.)

He is stated to have closed the speech saying that when they have won this strike and got back to work they should save their 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 the property back to humanity to whom
it belonged.

In July 1916 Tresca was indicted in Minn. in connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff J. W. Myron during the 1913 strike but in December 1916 he was acquitted of this charge.

Tresca was one of the persons indicted with William D. Haywood, et al, at Chicago, but it appears that Tresca was never tried, for what reason it does not appear.

Tresca has for a good many years been the editor of various Italian radical publications. He is at present the editor and publisher of "Il Martello" (The Hammer) published in New York City.

In addition to the publication of this paper Tresca has also engaged in the distribution of a considerable number of books and pamphlets upon anarchy in the Italian language.

Tresca has been very active as a worker and speaker on behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Tresca addressed a gathering of radical Italians at Swatara, near Houtzey, Pennsylvania, on May 14, 1922, during which he said that all governments were corrupt and that the people as a whole would be better off without any government at all. At this point one of the
persons asked Tresca whether he was not a socialist and in reply subject stated that he was not a socialist but an anarchist. At this meeting Tresca was very careful not to mention or advocate force or violence. Tresca is usually exceedingly careful and cautious in his statements, and while he does not openly advocate the overthrow of Government by force, his speeches and writings tend to convey that thought to any gathering of Italian radicals before whom he appears.

In the issue of "Il Martello" for April 26, 1919 there appears an editorial referring to the deportation of a number of Russians. From that editorial the following is quoted:

"We curse you bourgeois 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 - will bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your pretorian are today resting.

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

We curse you oh lying Republic. We denounce you before the world."

In "Il Martello" issue of May 1, 1921, the following appears:

"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
In re: CARLO TRESCA

"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."

In "Il Martello" of September 17, 1921 there appeared an article "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing", which in its own words and by way of quotation from the Italian Anarchist paper "Umanita Nuova" was an incitement to assassination of the Italian Fascisti Deputy, Bottai, who was then in the United States. Subject has for some time been active in anti-Fascisti activities and demonstrations.

On August 14, 1923, Subject was taken into custody on the charge of mailing and delivering unmailable matter, through the U.S. mail. He was arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock in New York and hearing set for September 20, and bail set for $1,000. Congressman La Guardia appeared as his counsel. The obscene matter forming the basis of this charge was of an extremely improper and vile type. The article in question, appeared in the May 5, 1923 issue of "Il Martello" which Tresca has edited and published for a number of years. Tresca and "The Martello" management have also printed a number of books containing a large amount of obscene matter, and have been under surveillance by the Postal Authorities.
In re: CARLO TRESCA

for some time.

Tresca was held by the United States Commissioner for the action of the United States Grand Jury, was indicted by the Grand Jury, and after various postponements of his trial was found guilty on November 27th, 1923. On December 8th, his sentence having been deferred until that date upon the request of Congressman La Guardia and others, Subject was sentenced to one year and one day by United States District Judge Goddard of the Southern District of New York. Subject had been represented by Harry Content of New York, and the latter as well as George Cordon Battle and Congressman La Guardia pleaded with Judge Goddard for mitigation of sentence. Before passing sentence, Judge Goddard asked Tresca if he was married, and upon Tresca's answering in the affirmative, he pointed at Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as his wife. Upon further questioning he admitting that he had been living with her for a period of about 12 years, having been separated from his wife, to whose support and that of his child, he had been forced to contribute. An appeal was taken by his attorney and Subject was released on $5000 bond pending disposition of said appeal.
MEMORANDUM

in re:

UMBERTO NIERI.

The Bureau files disclose little information concerning the above mentioned subject. He is known, however, to have been a chief lieutenant of Carlo Tresca's for a number of years, having assisted him in the publication of "Il Martello", well known anarchist journal, as well as in the distribution of various anarchist pamphlets sent out from headquarters. Nieri has also made several propagandist speeches throughout the country, enunciating anarchist principles therein. Both he and Tresca are disciples of Malatesta, the noted Italian anarchist and have distributed books of the latter in this country. At the recent trial of Carlo Tresca, for sending obscene literature through the mails, Nieri and others attached to the Martello staff, made every effort to save Tresca from conviction. Nieri testified at said trial that he, and not Tresca, was responsible for the sending of the obscene literature in question through the mail.

Nieri was indicted under section 211, U.S. C.C. on the basis of his testimony as set forth above, and was
In re: UMBERTO NIERRI

sentenced to a term of imprisonment, of six months at the West Chester County jail, by United States District Judge Garvin of the Southern District of New York.

He is, apparently, now serving sentence.
April 4, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR M. R. V.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum prepared from the contents of the files of this Bureau upon Carlo Tresca and Umberto Blieri. The former has been the subject of extensive investigations made by the Bureau of Investigation, resulting ultimately in his arrest, trial and conviction. During the course of the Tresca trial, as well as subsequent thereto, and prior to the sentence of Blieri, an associate of Tresca, Tresca made false statements to the effect that influence will be brought to bear upon the Judges connected with these two cases in order that both he and Blieri might be fined rather than imprisoned.

In a number of instances Tresca mentioned the names of a number of persons as willing to exert influence for him and his associates. He mentioned Representative LaGuardia, that Representative LaGuardia, who represented Tresca very active in his behalf, as well as in behalf of the names of Senator Copenland has been mentioned as an influence to be interested in the case.

I am mailing these two cases to your attention in view of which, and if a suggestion might be in order, I suggest that every effort will be made to bring about the conviction of both Tresca and Blieri. Tresca particularly a most troublesome character.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Date]

[Initials]

Best Available Copy

61-1335-199
Reference is had to letter from the New York City office of the bureau, dated March 28, 1924, intitled GJS-BE.

On March 30, 1924, informant attended a mass meeting at St. Aloysius' hall, N. Y., N.Y., conducted by the Italian federation of the workers party, at which CARLO TRESCA, said to be a member of the Italian federation, was the speaker.

One of the speakers was the chairman of the meeting, which was conducted in Italian. Among them one A. DOMINIC, a member of the federation, informant was advised that the principal speaker, TRESCA was urging the Italian workers to become members of the party, and to organize and as it were to make the party a controlling authority by the militant workers of America, and that it was therefore up to the workers to work hard to have in this country a government dictated by the workers.

The speaker, informant was advised, also urged his audience to assent the "political prisoners", and spoke on behalf of the amalgamation of all trade unions. He also referred to the "Warner-Leefer party", and its control by the Workers Party as a means of...
opposition to the capitalist government and to the securing of control of the government. He also, it is said, states it was up to the workers themselves to stop the capitalistic dictatorship in Washington and all of the graft that has been exposed there in recent investigation, stating that all the workers of the world are responsible for capitalistic and imperialistic governments. He also condemned fascism in Italy, claiming that all monarchical organizations are standing by the governments of Italy and France, and that they, in turn, stand by the capitalist government of this country; and for this reason it was necessary for the militant workers of this district, as well as of other countries, to crush such forms of government and to have freedom for all workers.

About 140 persons were present at this meeting, all Italian workers, and a collection took place.
Under date of April 9th, 1924, Informant submitted a report concerning the presence of CARLO TRESSA at Lynn, Mass., on March 30, 1924, on which date he addressed a gathering in that city. That report was submitted pursuant to information contained in a letter from the New York City office of the Bureau, dated March 29, 1924, initialed CJS-VD, to the effect that TRESSA was expected to speak in Lynn on that date.

This report is here submitted to that end is for the purpose of further explaining the presence of Informant at that meeting because of a possible doubt about Informant covering the same as expressed in letter from the New York City office, initialed CJS-VD, dated April 17, 1924.

Informant desire to state further that on Sunday, March 30, 1924, he attended this meeting addressed by CARLO TRESSA on Saturday, April 12, 1924, when Informant reported, by telephone, to the Bureau office, he was advised of this expected meeting at Lynn and was
instructed to cover the same. On Sunday, March 30th, Informant visited Masetti's Hall, Andrews street, Lynn, Mass. On the 3rd floor in front of the building there was written on a blackboard the inscription: "Italian meeting - Carlo Tresca - Second Floor". This meeting was held in Masetti's Hall, Andrews street, Lynn, on the third floor, counting the street entrance as the first floor. The meeting was scheduled to occur at 2.30 p.m., but did not start until nearly 3 p.m. Informant went into the hall and found circulars advertising the meeting, one of which is attached. As there were only about 25 to 40 persons in the hall when Informant first went in, and as no speaking was going on, Informant went out and later returned with a friend, an Armenian, who understands Italian slightly. Upon returning to the hall there was an Italian person speaking, name unknown to Informant, who may be described as follows: about 40 to 50 years of age, about 5'7" in height, weight about 160 pounds, bald-headed. He was followed by Carlo Tresca, who spoke entirely in Italian. Tresca may be described as follows: about 40 years of age, about 5'8" in height, weight about 160 pounds, wore beard and, Informant believes, wore glasses, although not positive of the latter. Sitting on the platform with these two speakers was one FRANK PICO, a resident of Lynn, Mass., known to Informant as being prominent in the activities of the Workers Party. Informant, not understanding Italian, had to rely upon an Armenian informant who understood it slightly, and also had to rely upon information secured from one A. DOMINIC, who has attended previous meetings of the Workers Party and who was present at this meeting. Through these informants the writer was advised
that Tresca spoke on the subject of free speech, assistance to
political prisoners, opposition to fascisti movement, unification
of workers, and control of government by the workers.

In view of the fact that Fulco and other Italians who have
been active in the Workers Party were present at this meeting, and
in view of information from informants that Tresca spoke in favor
of control of everything by workers, Informant was led to believe,
by reason of this, that it was agitation on behalf of the Workers
Party, although, of course, Informant has no information that
Tresca is a member of that organization.

CLOSED.
Reference is had to report of Informant to this office, made April 9, 1924, reporting a meeting addressed by CARLO TRESCA: at "Lasters' Hall, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, March 30, 1924. Pursuant to suggestion contained in letter from the New York City office of the Bureau, dated April 17, 1924, initialed GJS-VD, inquiries were made at Lynn on the 22d instant to ascertain (1) whether such a meeting was held, (2) was addressed by Carlo Tresca and (3) whether it was conducted by an Italian Federation of the Workers Party.

Under suitable pretext, it was ascertained that CARLO TRESCA did address an Italian meeting at Lasters' Hall, 34 Andrew street, Lynn, Mass., on the afternoon of Sunday, March 30, 1924, without announcement of it being held by any particular organization.

Lasters' Hall is in a building at 34 Andrew street, that city, owned and occupied in part by Lasters' Local No. 1 of the United Shoe Workers of America. The hall was let by Mr. Enright of that union for the hours of one to six p.m., to a member of the union, one D. NILL BALOTTI, who specified no organization. D. NILL BALOTTI, who
resides at 8 Rockland street, Lynn, is employed at Cruise and Sullivan Shoe Manufactory, Central Square, Lynn, Mass., and referred to the meeting as a "labor and political meeting", but the shoe union knew nothing of the meeting other than that it was an "Italian meeting". Your agent was informed that the meeting was held under the auspices of the so-called Lynn Italian Amateur Dramatic Club, which has an office at Room 9, No. 90 Market street, that city.

There is no report in the files of this office showing member of CALDANI in the Workers' Party, but there is a report of him being an alleged anarchist. Under date of August 10, 1920, Agent W. E. Hill, submitted a report concerning him. At that time he resides at 41 Valley Avenue, Lynn, was an alien, had been in the United States twenty years, and did not desire to become a citizen. It was then reported that he was 35 years of age and father of four children. His name at that time appeared on a list belonging to ILOVICO CAMINAS, an anarchist of Newark, New Jersey. At the present time his name does not appear on the voting list of Lynn, the inference being that he is still an alien. In a supplementary report submitted by Informant Z-211, herewith, his description of the person on page two agrees with that of CALDANI.

FRANK FALCO, referred to by Informant FALCO as one of the speakers at the Tresca meeting, has been the subject of reports to this office concerning activities of the Workers' Party. His true name is FRANK FALCO. He resides at 30 High street, Lynn,
is a shoe-worker by occupation, and has been active in radical circles in that trade. He is not a registered voter in that city.

While the writer has always regarded Tresco as an anarchist, or a proto-communist, yet as pointed out in a report submitted in his name under date of May 6, 1922, copy of which was transmitted to the New York office, Tresco has spoken at meetings regarded as communist organization gatherings. At meetings of the Workers' Defense Conference of New England, a communist party organization, he spoke in Boston on January 29, 1922, with Joseph Caldwell and J. F. Cosgrove; on June 19, 1920, at Boston addressed a gathering with Cosgrove and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; on April 4, 1920, at Fosters' Hall, Lynn, addressed the same organization with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and on April 24, 1921, at Boston, spoke before a meeting of the same body. In July of 1922, a number of members of the Boston Shoe Workers' Union at Brockton, Mass., broke away from the I.W.W. organization and attempted to form a One Big Union organization, by calling a strike which lasted for several months, and on two occasions there Tresco spoke, with communists and members of the I.W.W., urging the formation of One Big Union. These instances are cited merely to indicate that in this district he has not confined himself wholly to anarchist meetings.

Again, while nothing has been learned that would be evidence of the conduct of the meeting in question by the Workers Party, it is thought advisable to point out that conditions in the shoe industry in Lynn are not in good order and reports are to the effect that a decidedly communistic element, much in the minority, is attempting
to secure control of the labor situation there so as to create trouble similar to that which occurred in Brockton, a most strongly unionized A.F.L. city, in which Tresca participated on two occasions in July, 1923.

Attached will be found a supplementary report by Informant containing his explanation for his assumption that TRESCH spoke on behalf of the Workers' Party and that the gathering was under the auspices of that organization.
November 13th, 1924

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

In re: U. S. vs. CARLO TRESCA
N.Y. FILE #61-71

Dear Sir:-

I have just been informed that Judge Lanton sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on the 10th instant denied the appeal made by Carlo Tresca on December 10th, 1923.

It will be recalled that Tresca was found guilty in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York, on November 27, 1923 of violating Section 211 of the U. S. Criminal Code and was on December 8th, 1923 sentenced by Judge Goddard to serve one year and one day's imprisonment at Atlanta Penitentiary.

It is not known at this time what further action Tresca, through his attorneys, intends to take.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge.

JGT:LR
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, CARLO TRAMO, to go to Atlanta penitentiary to serve a sentence of one year.

Details:

The Italian Socialist paper, "Il Lavoratore" (The Worker) in its issue of November 22nd, 1924, published the following article:

"CARLO TRAMO HAS TO GO TO JAIL"

CARLO TRAMO has to go to jail for a year for having published some advertisements which were held illegal. The whole trial, however, was one of the usual "frame-up" affairs against a fighter for the proletarian emancipation. Tramo will start his sentence next week.

CARLO TRAMO.
**IN RE: V. TRECCA, Troy, N.Y.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE:</th>
<th>Official Collector, Subscriptions to Alba Nova, Italian Communist Paper.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</td>
<td>No violation of above Act apparent. Closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETAILS:</td>
<td>Reference is made to all previous reports in this matter, and as there appears to be no violation of any Federal Statute that subject is guilty of, this matter will be considered closed, unless otherwise advised.</td>
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<td>CLOSED:</td>
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**WRITTEN REPORT:**

**Do Not Write in These Spaces:**

- **WASHINGTON REFERENCE:** #2
- **COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:**
  - Washington-3; New York-1; Albany-1
- **MB: MRD**
- **RECORD AND INDEXED:** 61-1335206
- **CHECKED OFF:** DEC 6 1924
- **JACKETED:**

**APPROVED AND FORWARDED:**

**SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:**

**DATE:**

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:**

**RECORDED AND INDEXED:**

**FILE:**

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**DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES**

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Appeal of subject denied from the conviction for violating Section 211 of the Criminal Code.

Details:

Reference is made to the agent's report of November 25th, 1924, on the above entitled matter.

Agent wishes to advise that the Circuit Court of Appeals, Southern District of New York, has just denied the appeal of Defendant, CARLO TRUSSA, from the conviction for violation of Section 211 of the Criminal Code, which was the subject of former reports.

CASE CLOSED.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT:</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE:</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Forwarded copies of correspondence concerning efforts on behalf of Department of Labor to secure information that would tend to show that Carlo Tresca can be classified as an anarchist and possibly a subject for deportation.

**DETAILS:**

Referring to the conviction of the above-named individual who is now serving a term of imprisonment, I am attaching copies of correspondence from the Department of Labor, which Department has been engaged in making an investigation to determine whether Tresca was amenable to the deportation laws.

It is to be noted that E. E. Ladd, Second Assistant Commissioner at Ellis Island requests that this office furnish him with such information that we possess which would tend to bring Tresca within the anarchistic class as defined by law.

**CONTINUED:**

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**APPROVED AND forwarded:**

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

**WASHINGTON REFERENCE:**

#2

**COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:**

Washington-3:

New York-2:

[Signature] 2351 EP
February 21, 1925.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigations,
Department of Justice,
15 Park Row, New York, N.Y.

Sir:—

Referring to your letter of January 4, 1923 relative to Carlo Tressa, this man is now under investigation by the District Director of Immigration at Atlanta, Ga., who states that the evidence now available does not justify deportation proceedings. I enclose copy of his letter and the enclosure referred to.

I am under investigation by your Department and I am to inquire what, if any, information you have that would tend to bring him within the anarchistic class.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. W. LATTEN
Second Assistant Commissioner.
Commissioner of Immigration,
U. S. Immigration Service,
Ellis Island, N. Y. N.

There is enclosed hereewith a copy of a statement made by Carlo Tresca, now serving a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. The evidence now available does not justify his deportation and your particular attention is invited to his statement that he was publishing articles against the Italian Monarchy which made formal representations to the State Department. Please cause an investigation to be made with the view of obtaining evidence which will bring this alien within the anarchistic class and thus enable us to bring about his deportation.

Signed: H. A. Scott Kendall
District Director.

Copies: YC
Preliminary investigation into the status of CARLO TRESCA, subject of Italy, serving a sentence of 1 year and 1 day in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, for mailing non-mailable matter. Short term sentence expires October 27, 1925. Alien swarm.

1. What is your name? A. CARLO TRESCA
2. Where were you born? A. Soriano, Province of Abruzzi, Italy.
3. How old are you? A. 43 years.
4. Of what race are you? A. South Italian.
5. Of what country are you a subject? A. Italy.
7. On what date did you last enter the United States? A. About August 1904, on a French ship from Havre to New York. I was a second class passenger, I think.
8. Were you inspected and admitted by immigration officials? A. Yes.
9. Are you married or single? A. Married.
10. What is your wife's name and address? A. Helga, 304 E. 14th Street, New York City.
12. Where was your wife born? A. In Italy.
13. If your relatives are still in your country, are you able to take your family with you? A. Yes.
14. That relatives have you in the United States? A. Brother, DR. E. TRESCA, 12 W. 30th Street, New York City; A. TRESCA, 304 E. 14th Street, New York; Sister, Mrs. A. De Perelli, 3rd Street and 2nd Avenue, New York City.
15. That relatives have you in Italy? A. Mother, Filomena, living in Naples; A. brother, Emilio living in Naples; A. Brother-in-law is an inspector in the post Office there and I address her mail to him. I don't know her street address; Brother Amiliano lives in Rome; Brother, Felix in Venice.
16. What is your occupation? A. Editor of "Il Martello."
17. Are you ever a public charge? A. No.
18. Are you ever arrested before? A. Yes, I was arrested in New York City in 1923, and publishing non-mailable matter and fined $50.
19. Have you a uniform in this Penitentiary? A. The Italian Government complained to the State Department here that I was publishing articles without the Italian Consul's consent, and the Department of Justice was arrested on August 14, 1923, and the warrant stated that I published an article entitled "Down with the Monarchy." Then they found it was not easy to commit me on that crime and they insisted on for distributing books on birth control and also publishing an advertisement on birth control and I was convicted on the last charge.
20. Where were you living at the time of your arrest? A. 511 E. 134 St., New York City.
21. Where were you sentenced? A. In New York City in October, 1923, and I appealed and the sentence was affirmed.
22. What sentence did you receive? A. 1 year and 1 day.
23. Are you afflicted with any disease or disability? A. No.
24. Have you a passport? A. I had one but I don't think I have it now.

(Signed) Gaas. L. Hasek
Immigrant Inspector
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.  
March 14, 1935.

ATTORNEY FOR COLONEL DUNCE.

I am attaching hereto for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Francis Ralston Welsh relative to the case of Carlo Tresca. Mr. Welsh is a man, I understand, of independent means in Philadelphia and has for many years interested himself in the enforcement of law and order.

I thought that you would be interested in the comments of Mr. Welsh. I have merely replied to him, telling him that as there is but one Carlo Tresca, it was he whose sentence was recently commuted.

Kindly return the copy of the letter to me after you have read it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Encl.
C O P Y

FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH

20 South 15th St.,


J.R. Hoover, Esq.,
c/o Bureau of Investagation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

There is a clipping lying on my desk which, under date of February 16th, states that the President had granted a commutation of sentence to commence May 17th to Carlo Tresca, publisher of an Italian newspaper in New York City, who had been sentenced for advertising a birth control book in his paper. Is this the anarchist and I.W.W. agitator Carlo Tresca, the intimate friend of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn? I did not know that he had been jailed. Do you know if anyone prominent in Washington interested himself in Tresca's release and, if so, who it was? I will regard what you say as entirely confidential. If Tresca was in jail, he should have been left there on general principles. It is most distressing to have professional traitors escape the penalty for their crimes on technicalities and then be released, when they do get into jail, for reasons which take no consideration of the general character or the purposes of these criminals. Such cases were the release of Debs and the I.S.S. Sacramento crowd.

Keep your eyes open for Borah's connection with the Communists. It is there and the only question is one of degree. One fairly prominent Communist takes it very seriously.

Sincerely,

F.R. Welsh

P.S. If you come to Philadelphia would like to see you. I am about 100 yards from Broad St. Station of Penn. R.R.
Lavoratori!

Domenica 30 Marzo 1924
alle ore 2.30 P. M.
alla Laster Hall 34 Andrew Street, Lynn, Mass.

Il noto conferenzista

C ARLO TRESCA
terrà una conferenza sul tema:

"MONARCHIA E FASCISMO"

LAVORATORI.

La popolarità dell'oratore, sul quale ogni dubbio sulla serenità e competenza con cui tratterà l'argomento e' fuori luogo, e la grande attualità del tema sono esortazioni ardentissime per farci sperare che i lavoratori italiani di Lynn vorranno intervenirvi in massa.

Sarebbe tempo di scuotere per sempre l'abituale indifferenza e scegliere l'interessamento intorno a impellenti problemi di libertà, di pane e di emancipazione.

Non mancate!

Libera parola. Libera entrata.
March 14, 1925

I am attaching hereto for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Francis HalstonWelsh relative to the case of Carlo Truesca. Mr. Welsh is a
man, I understand, of independent means in Philadelphia and
has for many years interested himself in the enforcement of
law and order.

I thought you would be interested in the contents of the letter. I have
read it to him, telling him that there is but one Carlo Truesca, it was he whose
sentence was recently commuted.

Kindly return the copy of the letter to me after
you have read it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

[Stamp: Mailed Mar 14 1925]
April 6, 1925.

General B. J. Manning,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of April advising that the Department of Labor is contemplating deportation proceedings against one CARLO TIESEDA now serving a sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. This letter hereinafter referred to as File No. 847/1926.

In your communication there is enclosed the quotation of an extract from a letter received from the District Director of Immigration, Atlanta, Ga., which states in substance that I was advised that during the years of 1919 and 1920 CARLO TIESEDA was a member of the Communist Labor Party, was a member of the Union of Russian Workers in Chicago, and was run out of Waterbury, Conn., by the police for his activities in sponsoring a strike and picket line. In compliance with your request for any information available in the files of this Department, or of the Bureau of Investigation, substantiating the above allegations, a search of the files has been made but no information has been found substantiating any of these three allegations. I am advised that in February 1925, the police of Waterbury, Conn., refused to permit TIESEDA to work in Waterbury, but no information is available relating membership by this alien in either the Communist Labor Party or the Union of Russian Workers.

Very truly yours,

For the Attorney General,

(Signed) H. S. Ridgely,
Chief Attorney.

APR 4 1925.
April 1, 1925.

The Honorable,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

This Department has the honor to inform you that it is contemplating deportation proceedings against one Carlo Tresca, who is now serving a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

The following is quoted from a letter received from the District Director of Immigration, Atlanta, Georgia:

"Another prisoner in the Penitentiary, who was an official of the Department of Justice and active during the years of 1919 and 1920, states that he personally knows that during those years Carlo Tresca was a member of the Communist's Labor Party; was a member of the Union of Russian Workers in Chicago, and was run out of Waterbury, Connecticut, by the police for his activity in fomenting a strike and rioting there. He is unable to state why Tresca was not arrested and deported at that time. He also states that Tresca is affiliated with the Committee of Forty-eight, composed of senators, congressmen, and other prominent people, which may explain why his sentence has been commuted. As it will be only a short time before this alien is released from the Penitentiary, I am forwarding the application for the warrant of arrest and request that you obtain the records from the Department of Justice which will support the charge that this alien was
associated with the Union of Russian
another organizations, furnishing me a
copy of those records for my files if you
find they furnish the basis for the issuance
of a warrant. Please give this case immediate
consideration.

Will you please furnish as soon as possible such informa-
tion as you may have concerning the alien?

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

E. J. HENKING,
Assistant Secretary.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESCA

PART 4 OF 10

BUFILE: 61-1335
Carlo Tresca

Section 4
SYNOPSIS or FACTS:

Translation of salient paragraphs in the article entitled "Life on this side of the Barricades", printed in the issue of "Il Mazzillo" of May 22, 1925, and signed "Carlo Tresca".

DETAILS:

Pursuant to instructions from Special Agent in Charge E. H. Brehman,

I have translated the following salient paragraphs embodied in the article on page 1, volumes 2, 3 and 4, and signed "Carlo Tresca":

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

"The 'shocks' worried me as a lined man. I cannot help it. The 'Constitution' of awhile, it 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 the brotherly Fatherlands, and has quoted me as saying that the anarchistic movement is the best in the world, while I, as to Governments, was as I say, to the 'shocks', was not, and to the proletarian one in Russia, for the people that Governments are what they are."

"The 'shocks' of New York, this half a score of newspapers throughout the United States, spokesmen of the 'Federated Press', have already published my words in their official Lowell, in which it is said: 'The present act refers to. I have done it or it more decided than ever to go on with the desire that the present anarchy order.'"
"To be more precise, the "New Leader" has published this: Some people are more afraid than the majority of Fascist's call to President Crolla, and the Italian P.D.O. (P.D.O.) wishes to state that he went into the Executive Office committee with a group of students from Philadelphia who invited him to join them, and Frasca thought to ridicule the secret service and she did not recognize him and did not throw him out. Frasca said that he is the president of the country and that he is against all governments, and that he feels effective for none of them, as it has been erroneously stated by the "New York Herald".

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

"The 'Pride dell'Italia' (meaning: The Cry of the Race, a Fascist newssheet published in New York) voices that: "The president did not even notice Frasca's presence. A Fascist, why, it is just this the joke on that Department of Justice, too, in order to please Mussolini, and persecuted me to the point of placing me in nine months, one of its agents in the office of Tortoli to verify my movements."

"You will find me also in the same - against you (with a smile) and the sector, against the church and the state, and against the international bourgeoisie, "I'll always be there to satisfy the belly of its bailiffs."

[Il Martello]"
Alcuni degli elementi sono l'idrogeno, l'azoto, l'oro. Lo stesso, l'argento, il mercurio. Tutte le altre sostanze, dunque, riduce o accoppiare nei corpi senza compagno. Così l'oro e il manganèse, di zorno e di altre sostanze. L'acqua è un composto di idrogeno; il sale la cucina è un composto di sale e di zorno.

Si interessano mentre che quanti manzi o corpi semplici al combinare farò altre sostanze, lo sono sempre nelle medesime proporzioni, quando l'idrogeno e l'ossigeno si combinano, o lo zorno e il mercurio, o lo zorno e l'ossigeno, o l'idrogeno e lo zorno.

Di tutte le sostanze, l'acqua è il più semplice. Alcuni degli elementi sono l'idrogeno, l'azoto, l'oro. Lo stesso, l'argento, il mercurio. Tutte le altre sostanze, dunque, riduce o accoppiare nei corpi senza compagno. Così l'oro e il manganèse, di zorno e di altre sostanze. L'acqua è un composto di idrogeno; il sale la cucina è un composto di sale e di zorno.

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Federazione Garibaldina
D'AMERICA
Società italiana del Nord America
Federazione Garibaldina di America Nuova York, New York, N. Y.

Sollevate perunute al fratello
PRO Sacco e Varletti

Ho la grazia di ammattare l'orologio della famosa e celebre casa di ritorno di G. Verdi, Vincenzo Verdi, alla fama di produttore di eccellenti orologi.

Inoltre, ho la grazia di ammattare l'orologio della famosa e celebre casa di ritorno di G. Verdi, Vincenzo Verdi, alla fama di produttore di eccellenti orologi.

MALATESTA
FRA CONTADINI

Il mutuo appoggio
Prezzo 0,10
E' arrivato il comm. Ciulli, questore di Roma, nel suo capo della polizia delimitata, il quale rappresenta l'Italia alla conferenza di Polizia che si terrà pressoivamente in New York.

Egli ha saputo che "la ricerca della esecuzione del re" è una missione d'importanza estremamente. Come intellettuale, Giu ha saputo anche che il simulacro della questione centro nera nella polizia italiana. Sta a vedere se la polizia internazionale possa spostare il delitto e fossi ammissibile la trasformazione dell'ufficiale warrant a tale ufficio, e allora..."l'ufficiale..."

E' curioso di notare che il Questore di Roma venga a fare il monito e che si "formazione a New York" mentre in Italia esiste un caso di non avvenuta delinquenza che porta il titolo del fascismo.

L'UO. DELLE ATOMI: il nuovo campo della fisicaatomicale. L'atomo, il gran nucleo di queste particelle, è stato scoperto da Rutherford, iniziale della fisica atomica, e si tratta di un nuovo campo della fisica che si sta sviluppando rapidamente.

La sostanza di questi atomi è il radon, un gas radiante che emana da certi minerali. Il radon, in particolare, è stato utilizzato per scoprire la radioattività delle sostanze.

La fisica atomica ha permesso di scoprire la struttura dell'atomo e di comprendere le proprietà di queste particelle. La fisica atomica è un campo in continua evoluzione, con scoperte nuove e sorprendenti.
Lo sfruttamento nei campi minerari

RIDUZIONE? NO.

Ancora una volta, molti lavoratori dell'energia, veniamo a trovare a ciascuno, come lo sarebbe del carbonio, la quale può avere fatto un accordo di paga per un periodo di tre anni. Tenteremo di modificarlo, oltreché rinnovare l'etichetta del salario. Il modo che questa è un loro diritto, è un obbligo che la compagnia con i Sindacati di rimettere nel tenore le minacce che vengono di pubblico e privato, e si richiedono il rispetto delle paga del '97, cioè a un reddito di due dollari alla lavoratrice.

Questa non è un'opinione solo dei sindacati, ma è anche del sostegno piovuto a queste lotte. L'opinione pubblica si è risolta e si è unita in questo caso. Si riconosce che la compagnia con i 'Sindacati' di rimettere troppo di sicuro al tenore le minacce che vengono di pubblico e privato, e si richiedono il rispetto della paga del '97, cioè a un reddito di due dollari alla lavoratrice.

Niente da mené e nulla da male anche se roba' sembra diminuire. Lo sfruttare le campagne vogliono il 'ribasso' della nostra minere d'oro pa se di riconoscimento. No, si riconosce che la miniera dimostrerà ai salariati di privare le ore di lavoro e di rendere al lavoro, ma non più in tempo per far lavorare il lavoro, ma per riconoscere il tempo di lavoro e far lavorare in tempo e in modo che sia di buona qualità, per lavorare più di un giorno o di un mese. No, si riconosce che la miniera dimostrerà ai salariati di privare le ore di lavoro e di rendere al lavoro, ma per riconoscere il tempo di lavoro e far lavorare in tempo e in modo che sia di buona qualità, per lavorare più di un giorno o di un mese.

Il lavoro a lungo e senza riposo non è possibile. Il lavoro a lungo e senza riposo non è possibile.

La società commerciale ha trovato che è possibile. L'opinione pubblica ha trovato che è possibile. E se la società commerciale ha trovato che è possibile, è perché è stato un errore. E se la società commerciale ha trovato che è possibile, è perché è stato un errore. E se la società commerciale ha trovato che è possibile, è perché è stato un errore. E se la società commerciale ha trovato che è possibile, è perché è stato un errore.
Il termine "processo della digestione" si riferisce alla sequenza di eventi biologici che avvengono quando la nostra organismo utilizza gli alimenti per assimilare i nutrienti essenziali per la sua funzione vitale. Questo processo è fondamentale perché l'organismo può ottenere energia e sostanze chimiche utili dagli alimenti che consuma.

La digestione inizia nell'organismo quando l'alimento viene fragmantedi, per esempio tritando e masticando. Questo passaggio, chiamato masticazione, aiuta a smulare l'alimento e a ridurlo a parti più piccole. Una volta masticato, l'alimento sale nei vasi con la saliva, un liquido contenente enzimi. Questi enzimi iniziano a lavorare sull'alimento, scomponendolo e rendendolo più facilmente assorbibile dal corpo. Successivamente, l'alimento passa attraverso l'addome, dove viene alloggiato in un contenitore chiamato stomaco. Nella parte più alta del stomaco, chiamata parte maggiore, l'alimento viene ulteriormente triturato e miscelato con la saliva, in un meccanismo chiamato masticazione secondaria. Successivamente, l'alimento passa dalla parte maggiore all'epiploide, un'area del tratto digestivo dove l'alimento viene ulteriormente smulato e preparato per essere assorbita.

La digestione termina nel tratto digerente, dove l'alimento viene smulato in particelle che possono essere assorbite dal corpo. Questo processo è fondamentale per l'assunzione dei nutrienti necessari alla funzione vitale dei tessuti corporei. Il tratto digerente è formato da due parti, chiamate duodeno e ileoceccale, che lavorano a sinergia per completare il processo di digestione.
Natura

Nella sua indistruttibile maestà, la Natura appartiene a un universo di leggi e leggi che la servono e che la governano. Ogni dettaglio della sua creazione è un segno di sapienza e di ordine. La Natura è il regno delle leggi naturali, che regolano il moto degli oggetti, la crescita delle piante, l'evoluzione delle specie.

Dall'Errore all'Impostura

L'errore è la rovina di ogni ricerca, la caduta di ogni idealità. Ma dall'errore si può apprendere, giungere a una nuova verità, a una nuova realtà. L'impostura, invece, è la finta, la inganno, il trucco. Ma dall'impostura si può sbagliare, ma non si può farsi male. Dovremmo imparare a distinguerli, a riconoscerli, a superarli.

Giuseppe Maitello
sino all’ultimo che ci inducono a favorire la
organizzazione proletaria. Vi è sempre per
noi, una relazione fra l’utilità che si può
trarre da un dato movimento e la sua bomba
rinascita. Ed il movimento del proletariato
organizzato ha anche una sua rinascita.
Soltanto questa bomba consisterà molto limita-
tamente nelle conquiste pratiche e momentane;
che sono temporanee; mentre ciò che ha un’importanza molto superiore sono gli
vantaggi morali.
Quando l’internazionale, per esempio, fece
lo sfogo del Manifesto dei Comunisti: “Predicatori di tutto il mondo, unitevi!” uno
scrittore borghese alla viva discese 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 sociale accettata
dal proletariato internazionale, ma, sopra-
tutto, l’estensione della solidarietà, sopra tutte le
frontiere, di tutti i lavoratori contro il capi-
tale.
Dopo essere stata realizzata per pochi tempo
in seno nella rivoluzione francese, l’idea della
fraternità dei popoli e dell’equilibrio umano
aveva offerta un aiuto di sviluppo; il
marchio le stessa classe umana, portà, in
fatti della rivoluzione di verdura, mandando
Napoleone alla testa dei suoi eserciti ad imperare tasse ed a tiranneggiare, in
nome della fraternità e della libertà, quasi tutti i
costi d’Europe.
D’intraprendersi rivoluzionari della pri-
ma metà del secolo XIX, rimanendo esclusi
svolgersi sul terreno politico, va a dire
sul terreno d’azione, quando ancora la con-
scienza politica dell’umanità non aveva con-
quistato il suo diritto di cittadinanza nel per-
siéra moderno — anche se uomini come
Lamarck, Mazzini, Gioberti, Victor Hugo,
P. y Marx, etc. intonarono alla luce sotto la
liber-tà dei popoli, la concezione attraverso una
testa che i popoli, come una federazione politi-
ca, militare e sociale, lascia assommano perché essa istituiva inevitabil-
mente che ogni stato era suo termine e che
un accordo fra gli stati non aveva maggi-
ore valore di un accordo fra persone.
In conclusione, riconosciamo che diretta-
mente a contatto fra loro i lavoratori delle
diverse nazioni, al di fuori ed al di sopra di
situazioni particolari.

Già fu Suo Santità il nostro illustre
mastro della loro passione, con grande
stima — proprio come i primi apostoli —
attraverso la sua corte — cioè del po-
cere diretto — e seduto in trono — oh,
dispregianti dei beni terreni! — ha pro-
attento alla comunicazione di sei anni di
frazione, specializzare in vita, in ogni sor-
te di perversione.
Ritornano i nomi e la storia di un’era di sole, co-
me sono riporitati dalla “Voce”.

1. SIGNORA TERESA DEL BAMBINO
GESU’, morta nel 1897.
Che ha fatto per essere santa? Era passa-
ta il tempo a spogliarsi e vestire un bambi-
to che credeva essere Gesù bambino. Co-
me una bomba ha predilezioni per le bam-
bole, questi dava avviso predilezioni per un
Pezzo Gesù' scolpito, più o meno arti-
cialmente, in un pezzo di legno. La mancanza
della intelligenza INFIANE, di sappi-
olente INFANTE, ha scosso un infante
infante, come aceto di adorazione, ed è stata
latta santa di una religione INFANTE.

2. PIETRO SANISIUS, Gesù, morto nel 1897.
Quando si pensi ai nefaste ordini del gi-
uzzo, tanto pericoloso da essere sostenuto da
tutte le nazioni e soppresso in patria pa-
se, quando si pensa ancora che il moretto
prete, il cui sopravvisse ad ogni periodo della ini-
izia delle COMPO-RIFORMA, durante la
quale tutti i beni si disperdono per la
porta di irrecuperaibile e sviliti, non è
difficile comprendere i MIRACOLI che
l’imperatore Sanisius abbia compiuto.

3. MARIA MADDALENA POSTEL
nata nel 1846, fu il sorteggio dell’ordine dell’opera
delle suore scelte cristiane.
Ch’è all’ confronto dell’insegnamento che
venne dato dalle scuole pubbliche (dette
scuole cristiane), che è all’ confronto del so-
tente insegnamento dell’intelligenza contro il
Vangelo contro lo Stato, quindi anticipa-
to ed antitheatricale; che è dietro le stampe
della delinquenza e costituisce la grande per-
cenga di voto che le scuole parrocchiali
hanno frequentato, può farci un’idea dell’em-
trone crimine commesso da tale morte, crimine
che l’assemblea si trova
tempo dovranno. Cono
Roma — Il comitato spe-
ificato per l’indirizzo a cat
trattati che De Lio ha tro-
levato soddisfacendo complet-
mente.

— Come si riporta un caso
della Pubblica Sicurezza, in
ordine di Massimini il compo
all’assassinio di Matteotti. Il
fatto organizzato prima ed
riprodotto dopo. Fra questi ultima
e si dovrà dell’assassinio
e preciso sullo stato del so-
L'educazione solidaire ed i Sindacati

Una delle conclusioni poco buone del Sindacato è che tutti quelli che si specializzano come agitatori ed organizzatori, nel movimento sindacale finiscono a poco a poco perdendo la spiritualità e ad assumere atteggiamenti di massa che vengono a contaminare e a determinare le loro azioni. Quindi, mentre persegue le linee in mi ininteresse e prepara rinvienimenti talvolta il Sindacato, anche nei nuclei rivoluzionari non si stanchi, ma si holland a eseguire il proprio destino, cercando di correggere il più possibile in ogni occasione gli errori e i difetti del sindacalismo.

Questi difetti e questi errori sono più che evidenti. Anche l'organizzazione operaia, vivi colpe di una società borghese, sale di quella debolezza afflitta alla quale non potrà mai sorretto dal mondo. Ed anche indipendentemente da ciò l'organizzazione operaia partecipa della imperfezione della natura umana; e per questo si volesse perfezionare il nostro spirito critico troviamo sempre e tutti incoerenze che si dovessero portare solamente ai risultati pratici ed immediati, si dovrebbe conclude che l'organizzazione operaia non paga la spesa.

Vediamo una volta la tendenza man- si di l'organizzazione operaia: seppure risolti tutto non possiamo, no... Valutiamo la tendenza man- sione della natura umana: nessuno di l'organizzazione operaia si prevede che proprio in un modo impressionabile non di maestranza a questo che massa, senza la quale ogni rivoluzione è impossibile; il mezzo migliore per preparare la società futura è l'ambiente necessario allo sviluppo della nostra propaganda e alla nostra azione rivoluzionaria.

Oggi, specialmente, che i politici attraversano un periodo di grave decisione e tendono a fracassarci all'infrutto, la massa operaia organizzata è più che mai l'esecutiva più che mai la via di esecuzione rivoluzionaria. Alla stessa condizione che l'acqua di un vivace è senza corrente, l'elemento delle masse organizzate può essere più di o meno refrattario alla nostra azione; ma come succede da l'esecutiva dovrebbe essere la massa operaia.

Anche quel rivoluzionari che deliberatemente non si scambiano al movimento operaio, ma a tendono, a favorire un'industria che aspira e che aspira alla massificazione, non sono appa- rtenenti dall'organizzazione e dal movimento proletario vedremmo insindaci molti della nostra politica sociale.

Quei rivoluzionari che deliberamente non si scambiano al movimento operaio, ma a tendono, a favorire un'industria che aspira alla massificazione, non sono appartenenti dall'organizzazione e dal movimento proletario vedremmo insindaci molti della nostra politica sociale.

Si riconosce che durante il regno del fe- sco Franceschetti di Borbone una popo- lazione di gente che si definiva e che si era definita nella norma, almeno per quanto alla monarchia, la reale intelligenza, il vero si definiva in qualche evento di vita indipendente dal momento di un duello di se le, fiorire di essere la contessa Cristina.

PARIGI — Don Jaime de Borbone, pre- tendente al trono di Spagna, ha ripulito un manifesto al popolo spagnolo, proclamatelo contro la dittatura del Direttorio milita- re che agli amministratori non abbia fatto al- tro che aggravare il male del vecchio regno. Il manifesto termina con un appello all'esercito, ammonendo sulle responsabilità che gravano su di esso.
Pennsylvania

COSE A POSTO
PLAINVILLE, PA. - "Breità semi-momía" éstá se presidiando, un bruto, un irresponsable que creó volverse la más oscura personalidad con una máscara de calafate, necrofobiadas y angustiadas que culmina de circa 200 dólares de un hall de homenaje, fato para el riobastimento de la salud de Francesco Cuccini. El pintor D. Amoro, D. Giustini y R. Passero fueron acusados de ser reviltado por el balón en parola, avenido el 26-2.

Grazie, el Comitato y su autorización (como se vende expresó) stipuló patro verbal con cuervo que ocurrió para asentarlo a las curas de una clínica ahí disputada competencia dirigido S. U., por invención, y que prescripcio del doctor A. Leonardi Salvi en su we el Jefferson Hospital de Filadelfia. El autorizó no gole ni la propuesta. El matadero en sitio que indíca del acompañamiento para sufrir de la muerte, para continuar, se del caso, a promover otras disposiciones, beneficio el Comité fue dispuesto a requerir de él otros o bienes de otros destinatarios.

Un parte esta año y varios de los que están en el prono, feliz es la hidalga del Comité, le fue dispuesto a la regularización de las mismas, que a la heredera constante, y alcance el comprensivo de iluminar en lesiones que ocurrieron de fines de años. Cuccini riutilizó.

Al Comité al pintor y su autorización, de re.

Comun

NEW YORK, N. Y.

sazando tenere sotto gli occhi, che con la Freedom Group, al 105 East 2nd Ave, N. Y. City: Mercedez 271 - Joseph W. sono e rivoluzione opera Ammissione Libera.

CHICAGO, ILL. Il 6 p.m. a casa del comitato ai No. 1706 S. State St. 4., era un surtido di propaganda.

Son invitati i compagni d'intervento e prevenzione per stampa "fortalte che vie gruppi di buon volontari e propaganda che inter- sunda e nulla gola.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

giugno 1925 dalle ore 9 a. m. all'Ambrose Park, West 3, luogo una festa campesina "Gruppo Germinali" a ber soccorrenti, gamba e propa. Un'ottima musica aiutano

Rivolgiamo un caldo ai compagni d'intervento che ci per trascurare un giorno far coe, a lente se, gli signor di ore a occorrendo, e il calore circondata a tutti.

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NEW YORK -

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Giugno 1925 il "Circolo strali del Mondo" darà un a beneficio della propaganda letterario" dalle ore 9 A.M. scatta musica all'attività dell'incontro "Danze Contes sportive. Luogo della festa Ambrose Park, Highland Com. I lavoratori di ogni cordialmente inviti a per ogni famiglie.

INGRESSO per nomi soli 50c

L'impostura religiosa

de SEBASTIEN FAURE

(PRIMA TRADUZIONE DAL FRANCESE)

Elegentissimo libro di trecento pagine, forte, pungace, ardigente: una rara campagna contro l'eresia religiosa.

Prezzo per ogni copia, in elegante formato $3.75.

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

Il (
Corrispondenze

Illinois

I TRISTI EFFETTI DEL SISTEMA
MELLON: PARK, ill., — Il sistema sociale di oggi condannato al suicidio è per l'uomo e il mondo per il dominio. La differenza è che, mentre per i primi non è un pericolo, per i secondi si ripromette pagine di giornali per settimane intere. Questo vendita macchina al giovane studente dell'Università, Robert Preston, ebbra di un finanziere in sordina che la vita è un gioco di guadagni e perdite, il giorno di pausa di loro signori, dopo aver bevuto al latte di tutte le gioie della vita che ora possono cimentarsi per creare come i migliori. Il diserbo trovarsi addosso alle acque del loro mestiere era una vita depressione. Con la fortuna, è stato il caso di risollevarsi. Non so se mi capisco. Prima, assistenti e Huide hanno piene pagine di giornali con i loro disegni di un calvario, nelle loro mani contro le donne, (figlia del popolo) che vendono del nostro per abbandonare il lavoro, non contro lo sì contro il sistema che è tutto. Oggi un ministro si lamenta che la maestranza, l'intelligente religioso, e che le chiese sono vuote, mentre le cabine abbandonano di avventura.

Povero ministro del padre eterno, che si avventura in un campo di cimitero, è per la sua "spero ministro che le chiese sono ferme, e per quegli che il sistema sociale favorisce la vita agli Studi dell'Università.

I giovani studenti, sanno già che il paradosso del cielo è stato inventato per essere a posto i venti viaggi, e perciò ci si possa al paradiso della terra, e senza rimorso, stancamente, accadono e confluiranno come i milionari che vengono.

Questa cattura di paradosso non c'è che una parola sola di commenato per i cinquantamila morti dell'esplosione della miniera a Sullivant. Ind. e tanti meco per altri disastri, dove vito e la produzione non sono perciò.

Dunque, perché tanto questo francese, per un futuro, perche cosa? Cos'hai dato all'intelligenza per consigliarli la sua fine? Viene, Lei ha preso. Ha preso dal popolo che si è abbandonato per tutto, per fare per le sue orgie, le sue peripezie, e anche la rivoluzione con il suo aiuto. A conclusione un paradosso di meco.

Ralph Ventura.
NESSUNA MERAVIGLIATI

Villa Ristori, indirizzo demografico di quella pittoresca località nel Lazio delle Marche, si è udito, dei giorni, il prestigioso Presidente del Regno, il quale ha risposto ad una lettera. La lettera è stata scritta da un gruppo di studenti, i quali hanno sollevato l'attenzione sulle condizioni in cui vivono, e l'importanza della loro causa.

La lettera richiede una soluzione urgente ai problemi economici che affliggono la popolazione locale. I studenti richiedono un aumento dei salari e dei diritti, nonché la creazione di gradi di professione.

CARLO TRESCA

Perché Mussolini vuol essere al potere

Insolito, mercoledì, scrive l'orizzonte. Il suo inizio, tuttavia, appare una tipica espressione della mentalità di quei giorni. La situazione politica era molto tesa, e il leader del popolo si trovava di fronte a un dilemma: o continuare a guidare il paese con decisione, o cedere il potere ad altri.

La lettera, che si riferisce alla situazione economica e sociale del paese, richiede un'azione immediata per migliorare la vita delle persone. Il leader del popolo si è impegnato a risolvere tutti i problemi, ma si rende conto che la soluzione non sarà semplice.

Alcuni si aspettano che il leader del popolo si rivolga ai riformatori per ottenere il loro aiuto, ma altri credono che la situazione sia troppo seria per permettere un compromesso. La lettera richiede una soluzione complessiva, che tenga in considerazione tutte le problematiche presenti nel paese.
della barricata

la mia identità avverto sentimento di nuovo il freddo delle manette ai polsi.
Non mi riconobbero perché mancavo, non più la fede, che è sempre quella, ma la bella e, per troppo, tesa barba.
E ci ho riso sopra. Ci hanno visto al-
tre che non erano il fango. Ma le con-
giure si scatenavano, e per i figli di Coolidge si ringraziava per la grazia.

Io ho da ringraziarli coloro che lavorano
oltre il loro grado di protesta per l'im-
mane sentenza di un uomo e un giorno. De-
bo a essi e si mantengano e svolgiamoci spir-
riti tutti, la mia liberazione prima della
eppure presa di giudici borgesiani.

Imbecilli! Ripetete! Immagine delle persi-
zioni? Non sapere, non si parla mai,
lo sforzo, questo, o disperato, o disperato,
perché o non avesse il lusso della giustizia, alla devozionale ed alla libertà?
Un'ora, gli erano anarchici. Immagine
e non manifestazioni simili che chiamavano
uguali e umane di solidarietà.
ho ancora sul corpo i visibili, segno di un

Imbecilli! Ripetete! Immagine della persecu-
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lo sforzo, questo, o disperato, o disperato,
perché o non avesse il lusso della giustizia, alla devozionale ed alla libertà?
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Un'ora, gli erano anarchici. Immagine
e non manifestazioni simili che chiamavano
uguali e umane di solidarietà.
STA DEL "MARTELLO"

l 1)
la ore 7 1/2 p. m.
CARLO TRESCA

"OSTICANA"

"MERA COMPANY"

M. G. SIMEONI

accompagnati dall'Orchestra

PIESE ROSSA

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seguo al "MANHATTAN"

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ortato un grande successo al Manhat-
tano Pietro D'Andrea, che nell'Aida,

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YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO - Domenica
1 settembre alle ore 1:30 p. m., la Federazione
Protestante rappresenterà una Mi-
amonico sociale dal titolo "Dall'olivo al
fico" e un programma musicale delle si-
guste "Tian Marsello.

Seguono i SIMEONI PATRIA di F. Chini,

L'AVOCATO DIFENSORE

PREMESSO

Novità libraria

2)
STAMPA NOSTRA

GIOVANNI RUGGERO, Tenore

COMUNICAZIONE

Il V. A. rifiuta di discutere con i nostri corrispondenti e attesta che si avvicina alla fine della sua carriera. Il "Pescatore".

Ve ne siamo spiacenti, ma i campioni del giornale, per non interferire con le vendite e la distribuzione, non hanno la possibilità di rispondere ai vostri interrogativi.

Il prossimo numero del "Pescatore".

Per tutti ciò che riguarda l'amministrazione dei "Piccionari", rivolgetevi a PAOLO SCHICHE

Roma, Palazzo 449 - MARSEILLE (Francia)."}

L'INCONTRO

Si ricorda il "Piccionari".

Facciamo pensare alla revisione delle nostre lettere e ai ripeti-tori di quegli avvenimenti che ci interessano.

L'ULTIMI SOSPIDI

In maniera di accordo, con i rappresentanti di tutto il mondo, si stabilisce un accordo per il futuro. Il "Martello".

Fumo e sigarette.

Nuova collaborazione di CARLO CRUCIANI, suo ispettore del comune di Firenze.

Fumo e sigarette.

IL NUOVO LIBRO

Una nuova elaborazione della "Stampa Nostro". Il "Martello".

Il libro è stato scritto da un uomo di cultura e spazioso lettore. Il "Martello".

Fumo e sigarette.

IL NUOVO LIBRO

Il "Martello".

Fumo e sigarette.
Guardia a un concio tenuto tempra alla Irving School e anche dalla revoluzione elezione di la Guardia a spora della Grande Loggia della Stato di New York.

La Guardia ha assunto un atteggiamento poco, o nulla, interessa. La falce delle elezioni, per quanto detto fra parentesi, il candidato non ha mosso vita e l'opposizione si è trovata a provare a la Guardia, quello che è loro affezionato dagli anarchici dei re fascisti e dalle cosche che a Providence tenne bordone al fascista Di Silvestro, cioè alla "borsa suprema" che intendeva mettere al piedi di Mussolini l'Ordine Figli d'Italia.

Scendendo per il sanale 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 — e niente altro — del signor Console italiano di New York, "dichiarato con scatto enfatico che egli non si confidava sotto la tutela di nessun governo.

Come una sconfitta... "strattona di una dichiarazione mette in grave pericolo la nostra istituzione"... scrive l'articolo.

Oliva ha promesso al Comune della Irving School e regole ben che la lastronatura di la Guardia in la nazione non la tolga all'ordine italiano. Il Consiglio di la Guardia si è sentito offeso per un affare interessante, stupido e menzognero, non adottando per il momento una decisione.

La Guardia si sente offesa con siffatte interesse, stupida e menzognera, non adottando per il momento una decisione.

Il grosso in questo momento è composto di lavoratori intellettuali, capaci, prenderanno il fatto, scrivere, prendere parte attiva alla vita politica e morale, ma con le manovre che vedono il PERICOLO ROSSO e promuovono il PERICOLO NERO che per me è inutile e fallace che non sia sufficiente.

Il "New Leader" di New York di giornali, attraverso gli Stati Uniti della "Federation Press" pubblica una mia intervista. "Lausceri, nella quale è detto...

IL CORSO DEI LAVORATORI SPAGNOLO..."

La Guardia si sente offesa con siffatte interesse, stupida e menzognera, non adottando per il momento una decisione.


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IL CORSO DEI LAVORATORI SPAGNOLO..."

La Guardia si sente offesa con siffatte interesse, stupida e menzognera, non adottando per il momento una decisione.
Tornando, dopo assenza forzata, al lavoro ed alla lotta volgo il pensiero solidale ed affettuoso ai compagni che han-
no con tanto ardore ed arduo, tenuto in vita questo foglio che è l'arme di tutti noi per la lotta all'impotenza, al pregiudice, alla reazione ed allo sfruttamento.

A Pietro Allegri, 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...... tiri' innanz.

CARLO TRESCA.

"Il pericolo rosso"
nell'Ordine Figli d'Italia

Il "Nuovo Vettore" di New York, riproduce un articolo - datandolo il posto d'onore - da "Il Pensiero Italiano", di Utica, col quale viene pro-
spettato il "pericolo rosso" che minaccia l'Ordine Figli d'Italia. E l'articolo
sta pure la sparsa cennino rossino da una frase pronunciata da Fiorello La Guardia in un Comizio tenutosi tempo fa alla Irving School, e anche dalla pubblica 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 più quelle di cento anni fa. E intanto i dirigenti dell'Or-
dine hanno ancora la mentalità dell'epoca della pietra. Il grumo di questa istituzione è un posto di lavoratori, intelligenti, capaci, che vogliono apprendere, pregare, non
vivere, pregare, partecipare alla vita sociale, politica ed artistica della comunità.
June 23, 1922.

Hon. Edgar V. Blystone,
Solictor for the Post Office Department,
Washington, D.C.

M:RE :

As of possible interest to you, I am enclosing a report submitted by Agent Falmata at New York City for the 29th ultimo, in re CARLO TRONZA, and embodying a translation from the May 23, 1922, issue of IL MARTIZZO.

It will be remembered that Tronza has recently been released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enr. 3221.
Mr. J. J. 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 (1925), transmitting copy of a report submitted by Agent Palmer at New York City, relative to Carlo Crespo, 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 the Secretan Attorney, Department of Justice, if such action has not been taken.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Active Solicitor.

AUG 7 - 1925
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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61-1335-813
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Communications received by Superintendent of Police Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., from the Royal Consul General of Italy, and a representative of the Fascist League of North America, advising of a performance of a 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 J. Cole 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.

REFERENCES:

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. Buoho, of this office.

DETAILS:

Superintendent of Police Mills advised that he had received a communication from the Ex-Premier Mussolini, 523 S. 11th St., this City, who represents the Fascist League of North America, advising that on the evening of November 27th, 1926, a performance was to be given at Garden Hall, 7th & Morris Sts., Philadelphia, the play being entitled "THE SOURcery OF MUSOLLINI," as it has been written by Carlo Tresca, which play the Premier of Italy, Mussolini, is ridiculed and derided; requesting Capt. Mills to prohibit the performance of the above play, as it seemed to be offensive to a Government friendly to the United States.

Mills further advised that the same request was made to prohibit said play at the Local Consul General of Italy, Mr. Mills requested
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. Coles intimated, 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-Pacifist League of Philadelphia, and the proceeds of same were to be given to the Anti-Pacifist newspapers.
Although Il Martello, the at one time the semi-monthly, now reduced to a weekly, publication edited by Carlo Tresca, affords in every issue abundant evidence of its anarchist 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-eligible 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 not 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 Propagation. I give it in full.

"Dear Comrade,

We are traversing a historical period of flames. The bourgoisie would vacillate. The fire which they thought could be smothered with vile calumnies: the Austro-German revolution which they wanted to stave by means of the blockade, that they sought to strangle with a circle of bayonets is blazoning, 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 bourgoisie world, destroying privileges and barriers, the representatives of the allied governments, forgetting the promises made in 1914 and in a vain and lying democracy, are dividing the world in pieces, according to this one and that one and no rules of influence, colonies, cities and provinces, and offer Germany a peace which is a repetition of Brest-Litovsk, of nefarious memory."
"The destroyers liners are precise.
This was revolution, that was reaction.

The eyes of all proletarians who
are politics to see Europe liberated from the
last vestiges 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 proletariat. By means of a re-
volution, it could liberate itself from the weight
of the Church, Heresy and Capitalism, and could
also remove once and for all the position of the Soviet
Government of all Russia, to 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 re-
turned illuminated by our propaganda they will go
there to increase our ranks, they will go there
to add fuel to the revolutionary fires which the
Italian brothers are always keeping burning.

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

It is our duty that on our side the
toils in better Solve the best way we know how.
Six thousand copies of the "RED GUIDE", the much
persecuted special number issued in defense of
sacriligious Russia, have been traveling from one
corner of the United States to the other to encourage,
to spur, to inflame.

To want to continue, we want to persevere.
Beside the pamphlets, we need the review which is
being recently held up. 'Il Decollo' very re-
cently 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 seriously defend our principles so ferociously attacked by those who profit the most by the gloomy times of reaction.

"But we have 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 program. 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 stanzas 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 acquaintances must be a messenger of our ideas.

"Tell 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 roman, more sacrifices and work. We have addressed this letter to you because we feel assured that you understand the impossibility to continue the publication of 'Il Martello' on account of the repeated requisitions, without the persevering, constant enthusiastic cooperation 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 censors. Don't disappoint us by your indifference. Encourage us instead by giving us your support.

"TOURS 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 bunversiveness. 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 holder, more alert, more courageous militants belonging to the red battalions of the proletariat army, by reducing through terror to submission, silence and obedience, those slaves who are trying to free themselves.

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

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

"We curse you bourgeoisie republic. You new revolution, you can blind us, but ideas cannot be deported. The ideas we have care with a full head will germinate and will bear fruit. It will be these ideas which will calmly the organs of these people, our shoulders your pretorities are today resting."
"I desire not imprisonment, nor do I desire death.

"I beseech you, oh lying Republic. I beseech you, oh Republic of the world."

From the issue of April 26, 1919 also I quote from
an article entitled The Two Wars, and entitled Ego Sum.

whether this is was really Treason or not is not clear,
though the editor of Il Portello 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 bourgeoise triumph
and the working class of the world will still
be threatened by the most degrading slavery and
looted down by heavier and more numerous chains
or the proletariat victory with the triumph of
justice, liberty and fraternity.

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

"May false gods of ideals, hatred, influence
hearts with your beneficent rays."
In an editorial in the April 23, 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 is nearing its apogee and nearer and nearer each day to its last and final battle.

The socialists who gathered large profits are quoted as the colons from which blood is dripping.

American workers must work in vain.

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

The unemployed workers of America are facing starvation and eviction.

The American workers have more than enough to keep them alive in peace 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.

June 7. John L. Lewis, Tom Mooney, Pete Ricardo, César Chávez, Bill Haywood, Ansel Parenti, Pietro Pietra, Giovanni Maldonado, Pietro Serri and Pietro Sobo and hundreds of others of the followers of the workers' movement have been thrown into American prisons.
"Other soldiers of the great cause of labor come into the economic field of the great struggle are caught by the same forces of reaction and doomed after having been maltreated and flayed for well nigh unto 25 years.

"The enmity not, created to punish Carmen spies, is continually 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 dictatorial classes; who dare to unmask the stolen sins of America to present them to the eyes of the discarded, for such they really are, deprived of the living flesh of democracy.

"Soldiers, soldiers and sailors! I appeal to you to demand your rights. You suffer, you who must cause the spoliation of our by our to come.

"You are in prison for you, to you are looking with anxiety because they admit their liberties through you.

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

"Furor of the general strike.

"Furor, furor, close your ranks, hold our walls, let us free the prisoners of our war."
From an editorial, *Silence Beati* - in the October 31, 1919 issue of *Il Partello* I quote as follows:

"The editor of *Il Progresso* does not of itself show very honestly... It has not offered his hand to mediate in our affairs and the trade federation (note - the Anarchists are neutral...). There is here a latent feeling among our comrades in Italy, the important question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He wanted to give an opinion on the subject, Comrade Bartolomeo wrote a letter from London, which appeared in the *Volontà* (an Anarchist paper) which reads in part as follows:

"The proletariat is naturally concerned in it as the people are concerned in democratic regimes, that is, equally to hide the real state of affairs. In reality it means the dictatorship of one party, even if it be a socialist 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 which the carless advocates of the dictatorship of the proletariat should meditate'.

"Certainly and meditate at length, as we to a void..." the dictatorship of Robespierre which leads Robespierre to the Guillotine..." (these words appear in the text of the quoted article but are used as a comment by *Il Partello* 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-served individual of Il Progresso feign ignorance of the fact that bolshevists 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 necessary 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 directly concerned with America, I copy it in full as of importance indirectly because of its general applicability.

"The elections have begun. In its stead require the revolution which is on the march, swailing the rage, developing power and throwing clashes of faith and hate. The abstentionists said, 'Don't vote' so did 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 energies but the time for revolutionary action.

"The supporters of our colonial press, still in the dark as to the result of the election, began to screen when the Socialists seemed to have been defeated."
"Then 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, fearing the consequences.

"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 unanswerd by Barroti.

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

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

"Yet a lot of detributed 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 revolution that they asked for the inert masses, indifferent and ignorant. It was the people who knew and not that stayed away from the polls, who did not give vent to their class sentiment, to his faith in the revolution by depositing the ballot into a ballot box the means which do not destroy the bourgeoisie institutions but strengthens them.

"The revolution is on the run, the bourgeoisie triumph, and the plucked Coce of the 'Bollettino Della Pera' and of 'Il Progresso', while still flying through the air could be heard the cheers of 'Viva the King' coming from Deputats, Senators, Carabiners, Priests, and plain citizens of the bourgeoisie in this hour of peril and desperation.
"Moreover, that the general strike, that
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, the revolution is not a revolt.
The revolt that may be an episode of the revolu-
tion, is many times smothered, repressed by
violence sent against from the high powers, but
the revolution never. It is the revolutionary
power which dislocates the bourgeoisie institu-
tions and plainly visible to those who keep
their open eyes.

"It has been initiated with the agitations
against the high cost of living. The prole-
tariat of Italy has known these agitations
that besides its anger, hate and sorrow, it
could throw its well organized strength, else-
turn a dominating powerful bourgeoisie institu-
tion that belonged to the government over to the
proletariat.

"If the elections have spoken they have plainly
said that proletariat Italy in decidedly agitated
against all more, and has with a firm voice
gave to the militarism which threatens the dicta-
torship of an, through here you shall not pass.

"Those elections have said more. Millions
have said, by supporting the socialist can-
didates, that they refuse not to accept the
reforms promised by the king in this grave
problem of vast undertakings, 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 town.
ere of the noses 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 wise and unprepared? Does the bourgeoisie want to attack it now, before it is too late?

"Well then it could be that this is a meditated, premeditated aggression in hopes of stopping this march. It will perhaps succeed. Do not underestimate the power of the enemy. But that will only retard matters. The march may be slowed 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 TURCHI, Editor."

In the April 9, 1931 issue of Il Cartello there was an editorial, "Blow and Counter-Blow" which, because of its advocacy of violence, I copy in full.

"Violence brings on violence my dear Sirs!

The writer, the editor of one of the biggest, most circulated and authoritative papers of the North, "Il Corriere della Cina," The Fascists defend society against the assaults of a troublesome minority. If by society the distinguished hireling of the pen means the social
enti, 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 in Geut - spontaneous association - we mean the intelligence and activity of each individual is placed at the service of this association for the common good. From the definitions of society it is simple to deduce that the fascists 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 interest has always practiced fraud, deception, and robbery. This is the real and true society. It is true that after the acts of violence were committed by the fascists; but the hireling scribbler must reflect, in spite of his chameleonic, that this was reaction to act of valorous rebellion against the acts of violence that the masses had submitted to for centuries.

"Let us see ourselves well understood. By acts of violence it seems not only those acts which are at individual suppression, but also all those acts which under the pretext of law and order obstruct the development of productive activity of the individual, until his liberty and the right to satisfy his natural needs.

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

"As these acts of violence you most esteemed Sicilian of the pen of 'Il Corriere delle Sere?"

"But to travel over rougher seas I shall raise the rings of my inspiration and file to those ferocious quarters, in the corners of all the metropolis of the world and name with that blood and desolate picture, on those groups
lying in the names of the cotton, in
these days and situations, however,
without air and light, here 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
surprised 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, and would that the long road to
Calvary and here! Where the survivors, having
reached the age of twenty, were forced into
different uniforms they are cursed and ordered
to kill, to be killed. Yes, because there is
considerable competition between the professional
thieves. Here are financial interests, coal
mines, oil fields, ivory and fur, and steel in
the outer countries, and while the bourgeoisie
shocks so much horror because of some acts of
violence, for a few minutes that the Socialists
are known, they have not a feeling of remorse
for the military expeditions that have and are
starting to be in blood. Oh! if a spark of
desperation could lead them to think, before
dying of the violence of the lower stratum
they would bow their ear towards the Valley
of Gomorrah, towards the Barco, in all the valleys
of the lips and listen to the cries of the bound,
and they who could turn their eyes over
the years, the hated of half a million youths,
who roam in the streets of the towns cities,
in the poor villages, everything and much for
shame, if it is possible for them to blush when
speaking of the violence of others.

"Violence, therefore, brings on violence, my
dear Sir, and it will not be your justice who
will stop it. In the name of what justice, of
what feeling of humanity, write the hieratic
scribe, have you carried on a propaganda for
violent revolution?"
Also in 1915 Trocch 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 turn up the defense of this man.

On July 25, 1915, at meeting at which Trocch was speaking in Philadelphia, Pa., he was mobbed by 10,000 patriotic Italians. It was charged that Socialists and / . . . 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 Trocch arriving in Philadelphia and after he had made several of his violent speeches. It was openly charged that Trocch and others offered 700 reservists who sailed on the SS "Amoco", for Italy during July, 1915, twenty dollar bills to return in this country.

In 1916 he was also active in the defense of Schmidt and O'Plan, arrested in connection with the San francisco dynamite case in Los Angeles.

The close friendship and association which Trocch maintained with Vudi Colleoni, leader of the infamous Colleoni 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 Hirlic, have you assassinated the Arabs in Tripoli, and, by your way, have you taken the life of more than two million youths?.....

"The revolution was ever brought on through the collective masses not of the minority, but it was always begun with a daring minority. The minority began to rage after the early success of the minority.

"Not all Paris arose to overthrow the Bastile but that master-stroke was accomplished by one hundred heroes led by Roche........

"I, the editor of Il Corriere 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. I 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 Italian situation, the argument resolved 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 inevitable."

Il Martello of May 1st, 1921 contained the following:
"We attain it (Socialism) according to
us, it is necessary and sufficient that
all be free and that all possess the means
of production; that no one imposes his 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 ob-
stacles (the Government) is overthrown all vio-
ience will be useless, harmful and criminal."

Il Bertolo on the 17th of September 1921, in an
article, \\
article, "In the Secret's clothing, urged the assassination\\narticle, of the Fascist party. Both, who had recently arrived in
America. Here was an instance of a foreign language paper
in its own words in a way of quotation from the Rome Unita
Laureatistica through the U.S. mailing, and otherwise, the as-
assination of an Italian visitor to this country. There was
also another article to the same effect signed by Carlo
Tronco himself, addressed to the workers of the United States
of America. The entire issue was given over to the urging
of the assassination of Both.

An exact issue, an exact duplicate, bearing only
the title Il Bertolo, was published, and circulated under
the title Contro il Fascismo. The October 1, 1921 issue also
had an 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 Tresso put himself on record public, 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 law of any definite accomplishment.

I think the poster, The Revolution, also reproduced in post card form, and circulated thorough the agency of Carlo Tresso is worthy of mention here as a most appalling summons to violence of the use of torch and unbridled mob in the interest of revolution before the eyes and minds of those inclined.

There has not been anything of recent date in II Martello by Tresso that I have felt important enough to make a point of in my monthly reports, though a few translations from the same have done down to Washington. Poor as the editorial tone by this little report must appear, I believe it covers all of my possible actionable nature that has been published by Carlo Tresso over his own name, or by his editorial responsibility. That it not to say that the entire spirit and purpose of II Martello and its editor is not subversive and radical in the extreme.
From the April 27, 1919 issue of Il Martello

I quote a few lines from a poem by Trockai. It is mild in key, although in fact it salutes the soldiers of the Third Russian Revolution, which is far from being anything of terrifying in a free press! It is just this sort of thing of which the pages of Il Martello are full.

"Readers, Coreader, Remember the "Martello!"

"Let the standards of the faith rise!
Many say the time have passed, and still many more will pass. One day the flourish of the red lion's horns played hymns of victory; the day of the last struggle seemed to be so near, and then this ominous cry appeared nearer to us, and divided our ears to the infinite. We thought we heard the beating of drums and the rhythm of stars of the red challenge, and they they came. All around us the loamy and terrible reaction was raging, but far away in the Russia of the Taurida, the red army marched, conquered, ascended. . . . If we could like to have us subdued, they cry out to us: Bend your back to the inevitability of History: you are destroyed.

"But we salute the soldiers of the Third Russian Revolution. We tip our hats to the memory of the women of Orenburg, and we still hope. And we elevate our gaze toward the sun of day, the beautiful topos sun, and renew the promise."
"In a Democracy, O Comrades! And in the day of your struggle think of your ancestors, of the people, of America, which has always been the seed of the iron of prejudice, which is still beating, which will go on beating without pause.

"Help it! Support it! Spread it!

(Timed) CARLO TRESCH"

Though, perhaps, to be considered only as an opinion, I quote a statement of Carlo Tresch's in the Red Guard (Red Guardin) for May 1, 1930.

"In August 1914, I, a pilgrim of faith, set foot upon the soil of the United States. Then a welcomed guest, now hated and kept under surveillance. When the steamship which was transporting me here, passed before the colossal statue of Liberty, a happy joyful cry ran wide to the deck: all eyes became fixed to that lighted beacon, seeing to illustrate the meaning of that name, symbolizing the dream of human aspirations.

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

"My heart beat fast, the rain 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 industrious 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 reconciled, that I was setting foot upon a land planned by Jefferson and Lincoln, the land blessed with the strongest, the sincerest, the purest of bourgeois democracy.

"No, I am disillusioned. I will probably pass as in before that status, but always as a partisan of faith. Like many of my comrades, I will probably be deported before those vibrating pages shall have been read by the Italian workers who suffer, hope and combat. Oh! that torch will never again show the resplendence 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 chains; I have felt the whiff of your clubs; I have tested the severity of your bastilles and your tyrant jail keepers, oh, bourgeois 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."
The following is a resumé of the data contained in the files of this office, together with extracts taken from newspaper clippings. Concerning the citizenship status of Carlos Traces, 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 department in an interview with Traces during the earlier part of this week.

Carlos Traces, 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 at 511 East 134th Street, New York City. He stated that his occupation was that of an editor, and said he was married. He arrived in this country over sixteen years ago on the Steamer "Touraine" of the French Line. His birthplace is Scicilia, Province of Aquila, Central Italy. He stated that he is not a citizen of the United States at the present time.

1912. Traces made his first prominent appearance in radical circles during the Lawrence, Mass., textile strikes of 1912. At that time he was residing in Pittsburgh, Pa. He came to the Massachusetts district in the capacity of an I.W.W. organizer. At Lawrence he associated with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Strout 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.

Tresser, however, played a prominent part inciting men 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 Utter and Giovenetti were arrested by the Massachusetts authorities for murder, being charged as accessories before the fact. Tresser'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 burn and feather his nest as 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 Tresser transferred his activities to New York City where he and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn staged 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 Tresser and the Flynn woman was uncovered. Papers in his possession indicated that his home was in New Reading, 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. J. Muste, William E.orentman and Arturo Giovannetti. 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. W. W. was at the back of the strike and he acting as their leader. He did succeed in bringing out 18,000 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 21, 1917 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 coming out on strike in New York City. In this strike he was likewise the leader making daily speeches to the men, and it is notorious that there was much bloodshed in the affair.

During the latter part of February, 1917, Tresca transferred his activities to Paterson, N.J., where, with the Flynn woman, Pat Quinnan, 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 Eliot W. Haywood the one then in Ohio, to Paterson, which Tresca did. As soon as Haywood 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. A rival 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:

"Follow workers do not forget the principle of the toilers who come from Italy. -- FOR BLOOD, YOU MUST TELL BLOOD."

It was also during this strike that an Erie Railroad freight 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 time 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. . ., 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 hard."

The prosecution alleged that Tresca meant to have the strike 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. . . in Great Britain, came to the United States. He
was met in New York City by Tressa and Haywood, who after
having him make several speeches in the city took him over
to Paterson where he assisted in running the strike. Dunn
announced his purpose in coming to the United States was to
further the International solidarity of the working class
through the I... .

The Paterson strike ended on July 6, 1913, after
five months of incessant warfare. It was a complete failure
so far as the I.... was concerned. And Tressa, in explaining
this, stated that it was no fault of the I.... that the strike
was not continued, but it had been brought to an end by the
action of individuals, the becoming hungry finally went back
to their jobs. The I.... however, never sanctioned their re-
turn. He announced at the time that he would return to Pennsyl-
vania to continue the editing of his paper. There is nothing to
show that the issue of the paper was that he was editing in Penn-
sylvania.

At one stage of the strike in Paterson the American
Federation of Labor attempted to take action to end it by or-
ganizing the strike into their organization, and then calling
upon them to return to their jobs. However, Tressa, 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 strife was on in Paterson during June, 1914, an immense pageant was organized in New York City by Tresca, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, John Reed, Giovenetti 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 authority 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 record of both Tresca and the Flynn women 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. . . . issued a statement that all members of the United Mine Workers of America would be officially requested by the I. . . . 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 Besetz, Pietro Alberti, Lincoln Steffens, Becky 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 pursuit, 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.W. 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 would be held in Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia. The demonstrations themselves were actually held under the auspices of the Free Speech League and Anti-Militarist League, both of which were headed by Berkman and Goldman. (For complete record of these demonstrations and Tresca's part in them I refer to the Police records of New York City.)

In the latter part of May, 1911, Tresca was active in New York speaking for the I.U.W. 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 "Owensboro Mills, (Rockefeller's Estate), we will hold our demonstration as near the Rockefeller estate as possible and ill 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 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 Carson, Persson 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, Jr.
"I have no fault to find with him," (Coron) 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 Coron did." He told the reporter, who ran from the New York Club, that he knew Coron personally and that the latter when he last saw him was planning for revenge against Mr. 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 Bellof. 417 East 43rd Street, New York City. Mrs. Tresca filed a counter suit against him for divorce alleging an correspondent Elizabeth Dorey 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 Carbo a and Armosto, who were arrested and finally convicted for placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Tresca was active with the lawyers for those men in preparing their defense. When a "World" reporter in-
Tresca is alleged to have said:

"If these 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 Garbaccio and Abano, Police Inspector Tumey took the stand and testified that when Abano was questioned subsequent to his apprehension, he told Mr. Tumey that:

"We wanted to blow up the banks to set some civilized money and that the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchists 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 Albany woman attempted to take an active part in the strike at the Standard Oil Plant in Elizabeth, N.J. They were apprehended in Elizabeth on their way to attend a radical meeting of the
strikes. In their possession was found a suitcase full of incendiary literature which they had intended to distribute. Chief of Police Kelly refused to permit them to enter, however, and they subsequently disappeared from the town.

On September 9, 1915, both Grecia and Elizabeth Curley Flynn returned to Trenton 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, Grecia 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 Trenton, N.J., in September 1915, Grecia in company with Leonard Abbott, the editor of the American Federation of Labor, Lincoln Steffens and Elizabeth Curley 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".
response addressed by Tronzo to Galleo. These letters were seized on Galleo's premises in 1917 when he was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice. The first is dated March 5, 1917, and was sent in the envelope of "L'Unione," 2706 Third Avenue, New York City, marked "Peronal and Special Delivery" to Luigi Galleo, 675 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 intend to invite the participation of all the friends of our side. We must issue an appeal for the necessary funds for the defense of the two victims of the provocative arrest. Will you please place your signature for the C.S. (Come a Narrativa). 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 move is most necessary, for the efficiency of the appeal.

Regards,

Yours,

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

"Dear Salvinii:

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 arrange to have him come for a day or two here to me to have him visited by my brother Attore? 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 arrested (in the sense of being arrested) sometime, either by the Department of Justice of Washington which has many articles of the "L'Avenire" translated or conspiracy together with Haywood and others. Write me often and do not keep isolated. Anything I can do for Louis and it or me. I will do it willingy.

"Sincerely and with enthusiasm,
Your companion,

Carlo Tresca."

(In same envelope) -

"Dear Salvinii:

I received 10 obtained from the picnic at its director and 2.25 as initiation contribution at Springfield. Thank you. If it does not disturb you write me and give me news of Galleani. They will the trial be held. Greetings.

Carlo Tresca."
The original of the above, in Italian, are probably from the Callaschi evidence turned over to the Labor Department at the time he was taken into custody.

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

"Pledge 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 Great, which was administered in Duluth. The reporter's name is Thomas Moody, last heard of as a reporter for the Minneapolis News.

Agent Jenny 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 items related above were investigated for use in Chicago when Tresca was to take the stand in the I.W.W. 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 cleared the red flag on the mining properties. He said: 'Non la striscia complice stell'a o la striscia, 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 not barn 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 1912, while Tresca was editing the "La voce" in New York, he was indicted in the State of Minnesota for murder in the first degree. Others indicted with him were W. Herriott, Joseph Schmidt and others. who were charged with causing the murder of Deputy Sheriff Jas. C. Lyon at Biwaik, 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 millionaire were attempting to make Tresca their victim. His case was finally brought to the attention of Deputy Garoit, a socialist member of Congress from Milan, Italy, who lodged a formal protest with the foreign minister of Italy, declaring Tresca to be guiltless. Garoit'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 1913, and upon his return to New York was treated in an immense demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, attended by thousands of Socialists and I... 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
The Cleveland Union, in Manhattan District, where they both spoke in behalf of the Everett, Mass., strikers on trial at that point for murder.

On March 11, 1917, Mr. Kelley's informant furnished the following copy of a speech made by Yessen in the Russian National Organization Cafe, 169 4th Street, Jersey City, N.J.

"Jersey City, N.J. March 11, 1917

"Mr. F. S. Hayes, to the Union Cafe,
169 Fourth Street,
Jersey City, N.J.

"Speech of Carlo Tresca.

"Carlo Tresca, from 9 o'clock to six p.m., spoke against President Wilson by saying he would protect capitalists and run down the poor people. He also said we need not be ready for a strike, but I cannot say all I want because I am afraid of the detectives. He also spoke against the status of liberty by saying that capital is nothing but republicanism, dominated by capitalists, and we have got to oust this 'darn thing' and Mr. Wilson will give protection to the capitalists.

"There is no time to lose and we have got to recall 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 can say is to get ready.

"The hall was filled with Germans and German Jews and very few Italians. There were between three and four hundred persons in the hall."
"He also spoke against Governor Citizen 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 14th 1917, in Clifton, N.J., as follows:

"The meeting at Dellova 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 labor of Europe is the cause of the capitalism, and the poor fool laborers believe themselves and all these immigrants which to a citizen paper can ride. Instead of having the right to vote they are ostracized and they want them to go to the front and fight. Instead we should prepare ourselves for the revolution to abolish the do nothing politicians and then we can have our free liberty. Minister Alien went to the war because it is for his interest to guarantee the safety of the banks that control the nations and keep him in power. He is not a man of course but a coward that he made this country backed by European powers and by stealing them during the war and everybody took 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 is the leader of all the unio...es. He is the one that sells the poor workers to those capitalists for the sake of the mighty dollar.

"My dear brothers, let us come read to revolt against those capitalists that got with our blood in this European war.

"In the next meeting there was the same gun of Forstman and Huffman, the wool and cotton manufacturers of Clifton.

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

"Take, for example Russia, where they revolted against the Kaiser 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 ILION 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 revolt on him and all the capitalists that he protects. He also said that different commissions have been appointed to look out Bruxell, Norfolk and Canada and these are the places where they have been slaughettering humanity by sending conditions 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, Tesco, Flynn, Giovannetti and John Baldazzi were taken into custody in New York City in connection with I.W.W. in Chicago. At that time both Flynn and Tesco stated that they had been thrown out of the I.W.W. by Haywood sometime previously on a charge of double-crossing certain members of the organization who were sent to the I.W.W. 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 Tesco was in the city. The consul stated he had known Tesco 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.W. and Bolshevik; 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 memoranda from Mr. Ralph A. Esley of the Civic Federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, concerning the alleged activities of Tesco during the war. In substance these reports, which were furnished to Mr. Esley by a con-
fidential 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. Musley's informant. Of course they proved to be nothing more than the usual propaganda affair. Tresca's remarks, as reported by the informant will be incorporated hereinafter. 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 65 west Ninth St., New Britain, Conn., under the name of "I. Liberati Club", mail address I. Liber, Box 810, 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 "Ira Nuova" group at Paterson and with the Salleoni faction at New Britain.

Tresca has long since given up publication of "L'Armonia", 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 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 254 E. 10th 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 views on current Socialism and Communism throughout the world.

The "Sciolt 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 elegant translations to indicate the radical nature of "Il Martello", as they are all on file in Washington.
In addition to the publication of his newspaper, 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 theCanners Defense Union of New York. In its interests he made an extensive speaking, 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. We know of little to have culled 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.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOURNAL MEMORANDUM

Date: 11-18-22  Office: Detroit, Mich.

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

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

Local Office No.: 0-2366  Bureau No.: 61-1233  Other Office No.: 

Assigned to Special Agent: J.E. Apelmann  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: 

Preliminary Hearing  Date: 

Continued Hearings  Date: 

Presented to Grand Jury  Date: 

Indictment Returned  Date: 

Arraignment and Plea  Date: 

Set for Trial  Date: 

Court Verdict  Date: 


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

61-1720
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOURNAL MEMORANDUM

Date: NOV 1 1 1922

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Carlo Desca, All Italian Anarchists

Origin of Case: Chicago Office

Local Office No. 1121-6. Bureau No. 01-1233 Other Office No. 

Assigned to Special Agent: 

Reassigned to Special Agent: 

Reassigned to Special Agent: 

STATUS OF CASE

Referred to U.S. Attorney: 

U.S. Comm. Warrants Issued: 

Preliminary Hearing: 

Continued Hearings: 

Presented to Grand Jury: 

Indictment Returned: 

Arraignment and Plea: 

Set for Trial: 

Court Verdict: 

Remarks: NOV 1 1 1922

NOTE—This form is to be used only by U.S. Attorneys. 

Docketed

6/1/13
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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 our criminal record of a well
known "RED" by the name of Carlo Tresca. This man is supposed to be
a leader of the Communsists 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

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 Ebenezer Corps 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,

Greensburg, Pa.
Page 2.

This office has an old file on Carlo Tresca, bearing No. 1695, 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. J. Finch, New York City, March 12, 1919
In re CARLO TRESCA, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, et al
Worker's Defense Union.

In re: CARLO TRESCA, Alleged Radical Alien.

Agent Robert S. Judson, Pittsburgh, Pa. April 4, 1918

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

Agent J. F. Flournoy, 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. Flournoy, 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,

[Signature]

C. L. Karp, Special Agent In Charge.
September 18, 1929.

61-1325-215

61-1325-215

J. C. L. Keep,
P. O. Box 957,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

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

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-cancellable matter).

The records also disclose that this subject, under the name of CARLO TRESCE was arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 14, 1923, 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-cancellable 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.
October 11, 1910.

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

Dear Sir:

The name of the individual in this office, in New York on October 9, 1910, on the day previous to his observed in Boston, 870 TRENCH, of New York City, he was a member of the Canno Vanzetti Defense Committee. It is stated that TRENCH is definitely an anarchist; that ANTONIO SALINSA, non-affiliated with the CIO, and he is definitely an anarchist, as observed in the north end of Boston, and in the vicinity of Union Street and Hanover Street, Boston, on October 9, 1910.

It is requested 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,

[Signature]

W. L. PATRICK
Special Agent in Charge
October 28, 1940

61-1335-216

Special Agent in Charge
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: CARLO TRESca;
JOSEPH SAMMIO;
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 appropriate inquiries be conducted by your office concerning his activities and those of Joseph Salerno in your field office division.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
R: CARLO TRIFECA; JOSEPH SALAMO; 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
February 6, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Boston, Massachusetts

RE: CARLO TRISCA; JOSEPH SALEMNO;
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
That while he was on a mission of this nature on the aforesaid date he observed the two subjects walking along the street 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 therefore informed Special Agent Geo. J. T. REYNOLDS at this office. He stated that he did not know the possible destination of these two individuals and that he SIA not dare to make any conjecture as to any persons they may have visited. He stated that he had known both of these individuals since the time of the Francis-Barnett trial and that he was a close acquaintance of BARKHORUF, certain of these facts, the informant could furnish no other information.

AT BOSTON, MASS.

The witness describing subjects in the opinion of the informant do not know them well acquainted with BARKHORUF know them to be persons who were in Boston or the vicinity during the week he is here to contemplate. They were in Boston on the date he is here to contemplate. They were not here. If they were here they will not be in the vicinity. They are well acquainted with Paul and BARKHORUF. The informant thinks that they are Democrats. Paul is a strong Roosevelt man and that BARKHORUF is the leader of the New York City government but BARKHORUF is in the vicinity of New York.
February 26, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO ITESCA; JOSEF JAKUBKO
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

In reply to Bureau letter of February 6, 1941 (61-1326), the Bureau's attention is directed to the report of Special Agent J. H. Finley, Boston, Mass., February 10, 1941, which reflects that both subjects are in New York City and that ITESCA is publishing a newspaper called "ESPIA." 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

V.19/45
100-153
Doubles Pursues Carlo Tresca

evolutionist, in Hospital, Is Vexed
March 27, 1941

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

Re: CARLO T. SALVIO;
JOSEPH SALVIOI;
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sirs:

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
June 26, 1941

KRM:XEB
61-1335-292

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

[Signature]

[Redacted]

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
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

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

HOOVER
FBI NEW YORK CITY 1-41 658 PM LCR

DIRECTOR

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

DONEGAN

END ACK PLS

OK FBI WASH D C
Assistant Director E. J. Connelley
New York, New York

RE: CARLO TRESCA;
JOSEPH SALTMAN;
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
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation conducted by FBI

Prominent subject [redacted] born

October 62 years of age, entered N.Y. in 1924-1925 as a political refugee.

Subject resides with present wife

located at 2720 Prospect Ave. N.Y. It is reported he may possibly be married to this woman. Subject is editor and publisher of [redacted], an anarchistic newspaper, located at 2720 Prospect Ave., N.Y. Having been a member of the Communist Party, he is now said to be a member of the Trotskyite organization. December 13, 1926. Subject [redacted] is intimate friend of subject [redacted], and now resides Boston, Mass. [Redacted] is also a member of the Trotskyite organization. In a recent article in the [redacted], a Trotskyite newspaper, he is described as a "man of principle and capacity."
Investigation of this matter was referred to the New York City Police Department, who, under date of July 9, 1931, submitted the following report:

1. "Milo" at the "2nd Avenue Inn," 201 E. 10th St., reports that the subject, 
   known to him as "Buster," has lived at the below-mentioned address at various times;
   220 E. 97th St., E. 96th St., and 136 E. 96th St., in the Manhattan Heights section of
   Brooklyn. It is estimated that he lived at this address for about three years. No rooming
   house, about which neighbors know little except that it harbors some "queer ducks." No
   details of the premises is known to the informant. It is reported that the woman in 201 E. 10th St. is married or, if not, that they have together as husband and wife.

2. "Milo," at the "2nd Avenue Inn," has a summer home at Weehawken, N.J., where he 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 East 95th Street, Manhattan, the residence of his brother, "R. Milt." Milt listing the main address at 95 E. 95th St. The man was known to live at or given his address as 35 E. 77th St., 77-79 E. 10th St., 30-32 E. 34th St., 110 E. 10th St., in Manhattan.

4. "Virgil," an Italian born at Corunna, Aquila, Italy, sixty-one years old, 6 ft., 200 lbs., with grey-black, wavy hair, light blue eyes, fair complexion, a grey mustache and a straight nose. He has a scar running along the side of his right lower jaw and curving toward the corner of his mouth. His hair 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 in 1928-1929. The informer cannot verify the
   above statement. He is known to the Naturalization Bureau only through the attached letter.

6. "Virgil" is reported to be native-born, New-
   York City, N.Y., 6 ft., 200 lbs., with brown hair and
   glasses.

7. The occupation has been as editor and publisher.
since he came here. For over twenty years now, he has published an Italian-language newspaper "IL MESSAGGIO" (the Messenger), a weekly located at 2 East 15th Street, Manhattan, in New York. The paper is supposed to be a semiofficial. It is published, however, only when need is in force. It has been examined as follows:

From "The Italians of New York," a survey by the Federal Writer's Project of the Works Progress Administration in the City of New York, published by Modern House, 1938:

"IL MESSAGGIO" is a semi-officialist weekly published in New York City. It favors a sort of 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. "IL MESSAGGIO," though not directly connected with any labor organization, is one of the best known protagonists of radicalism among the Italians of America.

8. There are no official reports of his activity available, but the latest issue of the "Messaggero" of October 1, 1938, and in the one for October 29th and 30th, 1937, this by the "V.F." and in a synthetic form.

9. 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 Labor Union, a Socialist 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. Three years after his arrival in New York he was an editor for the Italian Socialist Federation in New York. He remained in 1927 and went to New York, N.Y.

On October 19, 1928, he returned to New York, where in 1931, he was active together with "IL MESSAGGIO," in the strikers' strike. During one of the disorders in the "Il Messaggero" strike, he was arrested for disorderly conduct at 26th Avenue and 41st Street. In the same year he was a leader in the Patterson, N.J.
silk strike, as a result of which he was indicted
for inciting to riot but acquitted.

In June, 1912, he was indicted and pleaded
guilty to depositing lottery tickets and letters
concerning lottery in the United States mails
(Sec. 313 US Crim. Code). Fined $50. In the
same year he was again active in another silk
strike in Jefferson.

He was also a leader in the Laramie Iron Range
strike in Wyoming, where he was arrested and
tried for murder, but acquitted, being welcomed
on his return to New York by a thousand Anar-
chists and I.W.W.'s. He was also arrested in
California in that year.

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 to the penitentiary. The disposition of the
case was 'found'.
In 1926, the Italian government started proceedings in order to deprive Taccisi of his Italian citizenship. Inquiry at the Italian consulate was the outcome of this latter prosecution. 

As a result of a raid by him on the offices of the Alliance Musique in the Bronx on April 11, 1927, Taccisi was arrested at the point where he had entered and fifty applications forPersona in 1927 in the case he handed over were seized he was arrested on a charge of delictiousness which was discontinued by the Grand Jury on June 16, 1927. In the summary, 1927, he was head of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America.

In 1922 the Italian authorities barred several issues of his papers from the mails, the reason not being clear.

June 12, 1928, Taccisi 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.

In 1917 and 1918 he was a member of the American Committee to Save the Jews, which after the trials of the Federation American Israelite, F.A.I., of New York, the charges were against him by the Soviet Union.

In the American Union, Taccisi left the passport office in 1928, giving his version of the affair, that is, supplying him with the names of persons he believed implicated.

The last sentence of the notice was on January 26, 1921, when he was taken to prison in Washington, the aftermath of a clash. He was later in his more hectic days in the Pennsylvania mining fields.

The subject is not 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 'Red' by both corporative and communist to radical and anti-unionists. It is not in accord with a position in the left-wing group and, thus, by that of the other statements. So it is not very accurate, but within such time nation.

11. In various notices and the files of the Alien Squad of this department, no is mentioned as the editor of LA STANZA LIBERA ("THE FREE PRESS"), a socialist newspaper published in New York. However, he was never so connected, being merely a friend of its editor, "FRANK". The following, taken from the "Files of the New York", is thought to be pertinent. Under "Communist", we find the group, clustering around the newspaper of the name and its editor, CAFORIO, cooperator occasionally, with the communist anti-Nazist United Front, though violently disagreeing with them concerning the communist attitude toward the Spanish labor unions.

12. Besides, in the files of the Bureau of Criminal Identification of this department shows the following:

1017 July 23, 1940, arrested (211 HUD). Need 59 Federal Court.

1117 Oct. 24, 1940, convicted, Minnesota, "Republic"

1023 August 21, 1940, arrested (211 HUD), for war and non-war, "Communist", Atlanta, Ga., Federal Court.

1917 Oct. 1, 1940, assault (211 HUD). Acquitted to 0.19, 1941, District Court.

1923 June 14, 1940, assault (211 HUD). Acquitted to 0.24, 1941, District Court.

13. There are no licenses issued to the subject.

14. The subject at 7857 owners and lives at 965, Columbus St., Seattle, which is used as a residence house. She is related to the life of N. V. Seidell.

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

16. Further substantiation is lost by the fact that when
taken to Polyclinic Hospital in February, 1921, TBSSCA gave his name as "M. P."

17. The individual, born October 10, 1889, 5' 7" tall, 120 pounds, with dark hair, and amputated fingers.

18. The records of this squad show that a MARRAPETI, V. A., was present at a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite organization, October 13, 1930.

19. The FBI's current file, No. 123870, issued September 1, 1930, stated that a 1930 convention that was held in an unidentified location had.

20. SMIRZ (SMIRZ), who is an intimate of TBSSCA, is now resident in Boston, according to the subject, and is a "big shot" in the well-known "founding fathers of America". He is not a "fascist", according to TBSSCA, but rather a rabid anti-Socialist. He is also reported to be a very real public menace.

21. "... was seen in Boston for a number of years. The circumstances have died down and the subject has not reappeared."

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

"Department of State
Washington
April 27, 1926"

[Letter content]

The Attorney General

The Secretary of Labor

In an internal 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 been involved in some of the more radical and against the law activities in this country and may in turn attempt to organize and spread their beliefs and ideas abroad." The names and facts are as follows:

Giancina Finzi, editor of the Communist paper "Il Partito" of New York (304 East 18th Street).

Giuseppe Cappiello, editor of the socialist paper "L'Unità Popolare," formerly a member of the Italian Communist party, who has an address in New York and who has presented oral evidence in possession of evidence to the effect that he was receiving money from a Russian source for subversive activities.

The more information is transmitted to you for your confidential use only and in the belief that 'should apply for naturalization at the bar of the United States. This request is not in a position to make any objection, but it appears that the Russian government is in possession of evidence to the effect that he may be receiving money from a Russian source for subversive activities.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

For the Secretary of State:

[Signature]

Under Secretary.
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

October 13, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: CARLEL TRESCA
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 HINZENKELLY, 25 Perspect Street, New Rochelle, New York, for transmittal to France and Switzerland.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
Assistant Director
October 30, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

TO: CAPLUC TRIOZA
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sirs:

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
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

December 5, 1941

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

Re: CARLO TESSCA
INTERNAL SECURITY (I)

Dear Sir:

Kindly furnish the known criminal record of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (inc. aliases)</th>
<th>City, Police Arrest, or Other Number.</th>
<th>Approximate date</th>
<th>Fingerprint forwarded Division Classification of Investigation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARLO TESSCA</td>
<td>M.Y.P.D. #5-6650</td>
<td>Arrested in 1925 by New York Police Department. Also, subject allegedly spent a year in Atlanta Penitentiary in 1927. Subject is approximately 50 years of age.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very truly yours,

P. E.oitworth
Assistant Director
Special Agent in Charge.
October 30, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: CARLO CORSICA;
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 F. V. MEAD, 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,

[Signature]

Y. V. MITCHELL
Special Agent in Charge

CC New York
100-156
December 3, 1941

Special Agent In Charge
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: CARLO TRESCA,
JOSEPH SALERNO
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sirs:

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 28, 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 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 were informed 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 imical to the best interests of this country.

To date investigations have been conducted concerning him 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.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
CARLO TRESCA (Alien)  

Residence address:  
98 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York  
(7/9/21)  
Business address:  
2 West 15 Street, New York City  

Subject is an alien, having been born in Sassano,  
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.  
Hadden, Shield No. 19012, New York City Police Department:  
100-6770)  

The newspaper published by the subject has been  
described as an anarcho-syndicalist semi-monthly publica-
tion. It favors a sort of anti-Passist united front of  
all radical denominations. Its pages give a survey of  
the revolutionary and labor struggles the world o'er.  
Subject, though not directly connected with any labor orga-
nization, is one of the best known propagandists of radicalism  
among the Italians of America. (The Italians of New York),  
Federal Writers Project, W.P.A., New York City; 100-6670)  

In the 9/25/34 issue of the New Yorker, it is  
stated that at the age of twenty-two, subject was secretary  
of the Italian Workers Union, a Socialististic 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. Hadden, Shield No. 19012, New York City Police De-
partment: 100-6570.)  

The 1/27/34 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 68th 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.
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 (51-1355).

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

Very truly yours,

V. V. Peterson
Special Agent in Charge

VS. 41
150-158
February 7, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Boston, Massachusetts

Re: CALLO TISCHER
J. S. BERNALDO;
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
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.W.'s. He was also arrested in California in that year. (Policeman John T. Madden, Shield No. 19012, New York City Police Department, 100-6870.)

The 12/3/37 issue of the New York World-Tribune reveals that subject was a member of the American Committee to defend Leon Trotsky, which after nine months of examination, acquitted Trotsky of the charges made against him by the Soviet Union. (Policeman 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 Socialist newspaper published in New York. (Policeman John T. Madden, New York City Police Department, Shield No. 19012, 100-6870).
April 6, 1942

Social Agent in Charge
Boston, Massachusetts

RE: CARLO TRESCA,
JOSEPH SALERNO,
INTERNAL SECURITY

Sir:

You are instructed to refer to my letters of December 3, 1941, and February 7, 1942, and advise this Bureau without fail that investigatory steps have been taken to bring this case to conclusion.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Boston, Massachusetts

April 17, 1942.

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

Re: CARLO TRUESCA;
JOSEPH SALFREDO;
EDWARD J. GERMING

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 VALTER RYTHER, of this office, who has been transferred prior to submitting a report herein, and the case is being reassigned to Special Agent ROBERT J. FLYNN. A report will be submitted in the near future.

Yours truly yours,

J. T. PALIGAN
Special Agent in Charge

FILE COPY
July 31, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Carlos 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
August 11, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Ref: CARLOS TRSICA, with aliases
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to bureau letter dated July 31, 1942
(Bureau file 27-1114), entitled, "CARLOS TRSICA, REGISTRATION ACT."

There is attached hereto a disposition sheet reflecting the
disposition of the arrest of Carlos Trosca 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,

[Signature]
Assistant Director

End.

FILE COPY

61-1335-231X1

-231X1
VIDALL, f.n.u. - Alias: CONTINAS, Carlos; - SCULENTI, Carlos

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference cards reveal that SUBJECT was reported to be a CIA gunner 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 VIDALL that he is a native of Triest; and that he was reported at that time to be in Mexico under the name of Carlos CONTINAS.

June 26, 1942

B-7-CP cc4
August 28, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Boston, Massachusetts

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

Dear Mr.:

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
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TRESKA; 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
Special Agent in Charge
Date: November 4, 1942

To: J.E., Boston

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

Subject: CHAO TING CHI: JOSEPH SALERNO
        INTELLIGENCE - 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
Cheng
Garrison
Ladd
Nichols
Howes
Thayer
Casson
Coffin
Haddad
Kramer
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
"Gandy
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: CARLO TRESCH
JOSPEH SALERNO
INTERNAL SECURITY
Bureau File #61-1235

Dear Sir:

A review of the files indicates that CARLO TRESCH resides in New York while JOSPEH 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 JOSPEH SALERNO designating Boston as the office of origin.

Yours truly

[Signature]

JOHN T. MALIGAN
Special Agent in Charge.

cc - New York
Date: December 10, 1943
To: M.J., Boston

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

Subject: CLAIM TO CT; JOSEPH SALERNO
INTERNAL SECURITY – I
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Reference is made to your letter dated November 10, 1943 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

[Signature]

61-1335-25
CARLO TRESCA

PART 5 OF 10

BUFFILE: 61-1335
Carlo Tresca

Section 5
Department of Justice
Alien Enemy Control Unit
Washington

January 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RE: CARLO TRESCHA

It is noted that the above-named subject has recently been murdered in New York City under circumstances which suggest some possible association with alien enemy groups or societies within the United States.

It would be appreciated if you would investigate to see whether there is any such connection and whether it may have any relevance to subversive activities or other security problems bearing on the alien enemy situation.

Edward F. C.
Director

NAI

61-1335-236
16 JAN 14 1943
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARD J. NIES
DIRECTOR, ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL UNIT

Re: CARLO TRESCA

Please refer to your memorandum dated January 12, 1943, relative to the captioned individual who was murdered on January 11, 1943, your reference TME/vgl.

The compliance with the request outlined in your communication would necessitate the investigation of a murder which is clearly within the jurisdiction of local law-enforcement agencies. Such an investigation by the FBI would, in my opinion, establish a precedent for similar action on the part of this Bureau should cases of this type arise in the future. This precedent would in all probability be established particularly in those instances where allegations are made charging that subversive elements are concerned with the murder in question, regardless of how incidental or remote those allegations might be.

Since the investigation of this murder case would be contrary to the established policy of this Bureau, and in view of the fact that the Attorney General is in accord with the FBI's policy in refraining from concerning itself with cases solely within local law-enforcement jurisdiction, the requested investigation is not being undertaken.

If you have any information in your possession indicating that a Fascist group is responsible for the perpetration of this crime, I would appreciate being advised of it. You may be assured, also, that if such data come to my attention you will be furnished with them immediately. To date nothing has come to the attention of this Bureau which would indicate that Fascist elements are responsible for the murder of Carlo Tresca.

Very truly yours,
John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15

JAN 26 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
58 JAN 30 1943

[Signatures]
FBI DIRECTOR

JAN 1 2 1943

NRC

NYC 1-12-43 9-48 AM ETC

CH. LC TESCA, INTERNAL SECURITY I, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

BUREAU FILE NUMBERS SIXTY-ONE DASH THIRTEEN DASH THIRTYFIVE AND THIRTEEN DASH ELEVEN FORTYTHREE.

INFORMANT SHOT AND KILLED AT NINE THIRTY-FIVE PM JANUARY ELEVEN, FORTYTHREE AT CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTEENTH STREET, NYC, BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANT WHO ESCAPED. INFORMANT WAS LAST CONTACTED BY AN AGENT OF THIS OFFICE ON JANUARY SIXTY-FORTYTHREE.

IT WAS ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED IN THE NY TIMES OF JANUARY TWELVE FORTYTHREE THAT AGENTS OF THE FBI HAVE JOINED IN THE INVESTIGATION. NO ACTION IN THE MATTER IS BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE BUT THE BUREAU WILL BE CURRENTLY ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

BELIEVES THE MOTIVE TO BE POLITICAL.

END NY S 1 ETC
END WAR 1 NG

50 JAN 25 1943

67D
I called ASAC Donegan of the New York Office with reference to the death of Carlo Tresca and inquired if they are doing anything about this matter. Donegan stated that Tresca was a casual informant of that office; that he was interviewed about two weeks ago and that there is no reason why it should come out that he was an informant.

Donegan stated that one of the newspapers there mentioned something about the FBI being interested, but it was mentioned on the basis of his radical activities sometime in the past. Donegan stated that they are having nothing to do with this; that they have not investigated; have not contacted the police or anything else.

I told Donegan that the purpose of my call was to make certain that we stayed out of this. Donegan stated that he would see to it that this is done and advised that a teletype has been submitted to the Bureau relative to this matter.

The above mentioned teletype was later received by this office and is attached hereto.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

D. M. Ladd

Attachment
January 16, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY-

Dear Sir:

You are advised that a
furnished a memorandum concerning the above captioned subject. He has been used as a confidential informant by Special Agent
who reported that he has also been a confidential informant
was previously employed by the Anti-Nazi League
of New York City and he left their services voluntarily in October 1941.
The differences existing between him and the Anti-Nazi League are probably
the reasons for some of the allegations covered.

It was deemed advisable to contact
further information in view of the fact that Agent advised that a
warrant by the New York Police was outstanding against the Informant in
connection with the theft of the records of the Anti-Nazi League.

The memorandum of (deleted) is hereinafter set out at
length:

"Subject: CARLO T. TRESCA

"Supplementing our conversation of this afternoon, I have located some
memoranda re the activities of the Anti-Nazi League, on behalf of
(connection with a
(F pres. in the subject property. On 6-11, the murder of Mr. TRESCA,
yesterday, the 11th.

"In June, 1941, stated that he desired me to get some
evidence showing that Mr. T. of the Mazzini Society was a Communist.

(Other documents and markings present on the page.)
He said that he desired the information for his friend and urged that it was necessary that I drop every other matter for the League and devote his energies to the investigation. He did considerable research work at the New York Public Library and also made an investigation, and as a result thereof, informed me that there was no evidence that he was a Communist and on the other hand there was every evidence to show that he was a Fascist and had been engaged in subversive activities. He laughed the matter off, and emphasized the fact that we could not let him down, and he stated that if the evidence could not be secured in a legitimate manner, that it was to be purchased, inasmuch as he wanted to "get" as well as several other Italians who had charged that he was a Fascist. He did mention T. DCA's name. I am certain of that. However, I dropped the matter and went on with other League work.

"A short time after this, opened an office on a street, using the name of a man I believe he had associated with him, although I never saw him to my knowledge there. I did meet there at a time he was working for the office, although he also ran another one. Also known as T., also was at the office, and as I expressed it did not want the work for to become generally known at the offices. On this occasion, however, he stated that he wanted to get evidence against the Mazzini Society and its leaders for which he opened an office about a month later, owing all sorts of bills, as usual, and as for obtaining evidence against the Mazzini Society, or the others, we were up ablank wall. At that time, was reporting to a

On one occasion I took a sealed package from the office over to showing that had full knowledge of proceedings.

"I kept emphasizing to the folly of trying to secure evidence against the Italians opposed to stating that I believed if anybody was guilty of subversive activities, was none other than himself. To this, stated that he had money and influence enough to frame or kill off anyone who did not do his bidding, and that any way I cannot

"I supposed the admission sufficiently cooled down, but this last June, 1942, started up the same old story, stating that..."
Letter to Director
1/16/43

... wanted to frame a man named [REDACTED]. He said that the
Mazzini Society was a bunch of Communists and Nazis, and that anything
done warranted the measures taken. He suggested that I visit the
Mazzini Society and try and rope [REDACTED], which I did, and became more
than ever convinced that they were guilty and were trying
to frame an innocent man or group of men. I also started a still
hurt to secure another job so that I might get away from the
however, one day he told me that I would have to go out and buy some evidence
for he had hired an Italian gangster by the name of
in the meantime as an investigator for the League,
and came in with all sorts of stories, fabrications, of course.

"Nevertheless, [REDACTED] had every faith in [REDACTED] who would do anything
for a dollar, and was the ideal man for
... gave me a time limit to 'secure the evidence', but I stalled him
off, all the time hunting another job. [REDACTED] grew insistent and vaguely
threatened all sorts of things. He wanted me to buy some affidavits, that is,
et two men to swear in writing that they had visited the Mazzini
offices and had been asked to contribute money to the Mazzini Society, and
that they had paid game. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] would pay the mer
a week or so later as he had not paid him. I again stalled
the matter off and calmly told him that he and the rest might find themselves in jail, but
laughed it off and said that we would get
anybody killed that opened their mouth, and that he had great influence
in Washington.

"At about this time, [REDACTED] wanted me to get some
divorce evidence, stating that I would receive 100.00. I said all I had to
do was to testify to seeing a couple in a hotel room. Of course, I well
knew that the purpose of this was for [REDACTED] to hold a club over my
head but nevertheless I ducked the issue and as you know I eventually left the
and when [REDACTED] demanded
to know the reason why I was leaving, I told him I was sick and tired of the
methods of [REDACTED] said,
'If you are wise, you will keep your mouth shut about

"After leaving you today, I received a phone call from [REDACTED]
saying that he had something for me and would I make an
appointment to come to his office. I set Thursday at noon, and if this
TRESCA case is under the jurisdiction of the FBI, might I ask that you
or some one of your fellow agents accompany me to [REDACTED] and
find out what it is all about.

-3-
I believe you have before you all of my reports to Mr. [Redacted]. There is something subversive back of the entire matter, and as of [Redacted] is part and parcel of the gang, etc., it may prove of interest.

I very well remember statements made to me by [Redacted] at various times to the effect that 'the Chicago fellow got knocked off' and three or four more will follow, this, of course, referring to the Italians, [Redacted], et al. I also vividly remember the last time I saw [Redacted] who stated that somebody had tipped the guy off to some of his dealings and he suspected it was I. He also said that he wanted to see me at the [Redacted] but advised me not to keep the appointment, stating that if I did, I probably would get my head knocked off and would be lucky if I was dead. He had tried to get me to call and see him at the [Redacted]. Naturally I did not keep the appointment, and for that matter never saw [Redacted] again.

[Redacted] is mixed up in this job somewhere, and in that connection there is an Italian publisher of a weekly paper down on Fourth Avenue who has some knowledge, as this guy was opposed to [Redacted] and with reference to him [Redacted] once told me that this Italian had better take out some life insurance. Tomorrow I will get this man's correct name and address, which I have forgotten at the moment, and it will take too long for me to go through my old books to locate it.

Now that the [Redacted] are stated to have unlimited funds at their disposal due to a recent connection with a millionaire by the name of [Redacted], anything can happen, and to tell the truth I have a certain amount of fear that these subversives may pull something on me, as they know that I have too much knowledge of their operations. If it be [Redacted] who is backing them, you will find that this man is well known as a crackpot Communist and Left Wing and that he has been thoroughly discredited in the past, but nevertheless he is able to do what he pleases.

"Please excuse my haste in typing and the lack of neatness."
A confidential informant has advised that when employed by the
in New York City, he was instructed to con-
duct investigations allegedly on behalf of
in an effort to get some evidence showing that
and the
other leaders of the Massini Society are Communists. My informant advises
that he did considerable research work and also made an investigation after
being informed by his immediate superior in the
that desired the information
for his friend,

According to the informant, at the conclusion of his work, he told
that there was no evidence to show was a Communist but on the
other hand there was every reason to believe that was a
Fascist and had engaged in subversive activities. He is reported
to have treated this as inconsequential and emphasized the fact that "we"
could not let down and stated in
the evidence could not be secured in a legitimate manner, it was to be
purchased inasmuch as wanted to "get" as well as several other
Italians who had charged that he was a Fascist.

The informant states he continually pointed out to the
folly of attempting to secure evidence against the Italians opposed
and that in the informant's opinion if anyone was guilty of subversive
activities, it was himself. It is claimed, responded that
had money and influence enough to frame or kill anybody who did not do
his bidding and "any way I can't turn
down as he has the

Mr. Sargent
Mr. A. T. Tannor

Mr. Cleary
Mr. Glavis

Mr. Laub
Mr. Nissen

Mr. Nissen informed that the Massini Society was made up of Communists and Fascists and
Mr. Laub's contention that could be done to them was warranted under the circum-
stances. During the course of this more recent investigation, the
Mr. Nissen informed, told him he would have to go out and buy some evidence for
Mr. Taffy. The informant maintains he gave him a time
Mr. Reade, intent to secure the information but the informant kept putting him
off whereupon he became insisting and vaguely threatened all
Mr. Nissen's influence. He requested the informant to buy some affidavits
containing statements which could be used against the Massini Society.
Memorandum for Mr. Ugo Carusi

and said that would pay the authors of these affidavits a week or so after they were secured, payment not being made in advance because had not paid. He had also warned that he and his associates might find themselves in jail, laughed the matter off and said that could have anybody killed who spoke against him and added Pope had great influence in Washington.

As you can see from the details set forth, the source of this information can very readily be identified by a person having a complete knowledge of the matter described in this memorandum. It is therefore most urgently requested that, should you have occasion to discuss these facts with anyone who might be familiar with the details, considerable care be used so that it will not become known that this informant has furnished this information to the Bureau or the Department of Justice.

The reliability of these statements is not known but this memorandum is being directed to you because of your previously expressed interest in the activities of Generoso Pope.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
FBI NYC
DIRECTOR
VEST
RE CARLO TRESCA, IS - I, REMYLET OF NOV NINTH, FORTY TWO, ENTITLED
DOLORES FACONTI, ASSISTANT USA, SDNY. FACTS IN LETTER PREVIOUSLY
CONFIRMED BY TRESCA. SUSPECTS FRANK GAROFALO
MAY HAVE HAD MOTIVE TO ASSASSINATE SUBJECT IN VIEW OF GAROFALO'S PAST
QUARRELS WITH TRESCA. CONTEMPLATES FURNISHING INFORMATION CON-
CERNING GAROFALO TO MAYOR LA GUARDIA PERSONALLY AS HE HAS NO CONFIDENCE
IN THE INFORMATION BEING, KEPT FROM GAROFALO BY THE POLICE. ARTICLE
IN NY POST RELATES THAT TRESCA HAD CALLED A MEETING AT HIS
OFFICE THE EVENING OF HIS MURDER TO DISCUSS THE MAZZINI SOCIETY, AND
ITS ACTIVITIES.
FOXWORTH
PLS HOLD
MEMORANDUM FOR LADD
LO
RE: CARLO TRESCA

Reference is made to the attached newspaper clippings, the content of which is concerned with the murder of Carlo Tresca on the night of January 11, 1943. Tresca, an Italian alien, was the anarchist editor of the Italian newspaper "Il Martello." It will be recalled that this individual was an Italian Socialist and he made himself famous by leading various groups who were interested in bringing about the freedom of the leaders of the much heralded Sacco Vanzetti case.

Tresca was utilized by the New York Office on several occasions in the recent past inasmuch as he had information in his possession regarding Fascist activities in that area. He was last contacted by a Bureau Agent on January 6, 1943.

These facts are being brought to your attention inasmuch as the New York Times erroneously reported on January 12, that Agents of the FBI have joined in the investigation with the New York Police Department for the purpose of determining the identity of the subject's murderer.

A review of the Bureau files reflects the presence of a letter from New York dated November 9, 1942, indicating that Miss Delores Facconi, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District 1943 of New York, had brought one Frank Carofalo into the membership of the Sons of Italy in New York. Carofalo is alleged to be an ex-gangster and bootlegger, and a one-time associate of Charles "Lucky" Luciano. Carofalo is said to be harmless politically but to be criminally dangerous. An informant of the New York Office advised that on September 10, 1942, a dinner was held in New York by the War Savings Bond Committee of Americans of Italian extraction; that Carlo Tresca was present at the meeting; and that Tresca commented on the fact that a number of former pro-Fascist sympathizers were at the dinner. Then Carofalo, who had threatened Tresca's life in 1931, entered the dining room, Tresca's indignation knew no bounds and he exclaimed, "Even that gunman is here." Tresca immediately arose and left the room.
On January 12, 1943, the New York Office advised by teletype that an informant, \[\text{redacted}\] suspects Frank Garofalo of having a good motive to assassinate Tresca in view of the past quarrels which took place between the two and possibly because Tresca had called a meeting at his office on the evening of his murder for the purpose of discussing the activities of the Mazzini Society.

The New York newspapers are affording this case a considerable amount of publicity and it is concluded from a review of the articles appearing therein that the Italian-American Labor Consul of Luigi Antonini as well as the Mazzini Society are bringing a great amount of pressure to bear in order that the identity of Tresca's murderer may be established.

Of course, the Bureau is conducting no investigation in the matter but it is deemed advisable to bring the foregoing to your attention because of the publicity that has been afforded it as well as the fact that informant Lupis has indicated that he will furnish the information concerning Garofalo to Mayor La Guardia personally as he has no confidence in the information being kept from Garofalo by the New York Police Department.

Respectfully,

\[\text{signature}\]

F. L. Welch

Attachment

67D
Carlo Tresca, Ardent Radical, Slain in N.Y.

Anti-Fascist Editor

Shot Down on 5th Ave.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (N.Y. News).—Carlo Tresca, ardent Socialist revolutionary and editor of an Italian anti-Fascist weekly newspaper, was slain tonight on dimmed-out Fifth Avenue a few seconds after he left his newspaper office. He was cut down in a volley of shots as he and an associate stood on a street corner.

According to witnesses, a car pulled up at the curb, one man hopped out and fired several shots, then hopped back in again and the car sped away.

Falls to Street

Tresca, famous for his recklessness with trouble, for his arrests in labor clashes, for his battles with police, for his brushes with would-be assassins, slumped to the gutter with at least one bullet in his head and others in his body. The friend he was with, Giuseppe Calabi, was unscathed.

Calabi told police they were enroute to Tresca's home.

Police immediately searched the area surrounding the office of Tresca's paper, Il Martello, a vitriolic Mussolini biter for many years. About 100 feet away they found a .38 caliber gun, at first believed to be the murder weapon. Its examination showed that the gun was fully loaded and one of the bullets which hit Tresca was found and identified as .32 caliber.

Murder Car Described

The murder car was described by witnesses as a 1938 or 1939 Ford—its presence on the street lending an ironic note to the city's efforts to eliminate all but "essential" motoring.

Tresca, about 50 years old, has been known in his long and turbulent career as an anarchist, perennial revolutionist, syndicalist, Socialist and proprietor of the J.W.W. But in recent years his ardor has been concentrated on smashing fascism. One of his many arrests was for assaulting a local Fascist leader.

Tresca came to this country in 1904, when he left Italy as a political exile. By 1913 he had acquired national notoriety for his defiance of the police. Arturo Giovannitti, charged with murder after killing one of the Lawrence (Mass.) textile strikers.

Aided Hotel Worker's Strike

In the same year, Tresca played a leading role in the New York hotel workers' strike and in the three decades since he has figured in nearly every major labor trouble. Newspapers described him as "the champion troublemaker of all time."

In 1924 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Atlanta Federal prison for sending obscene pamphlets through the mails, these pamphlets being tracts relating to birth control. The sentence was later reduced by President Calvin Coolidge and Tresca was released after a few months.

Tresca was a leader of the Mesabi Range iron ore strikes in northern Minnesota in 1918 and was charged with first degree murder as a result of a riot death there. He was acquitted. During the great Paterson, N.J., silk strike he was arrested seven times, held in $30,000 bail and thrice placed on trial.

Team With Emma Goldman

During many of his labor adventures he was teamed with two other famous Left-Wing figures, Elizabeth Curley Flynn and Emma Goldman.

In 1921 he headed an 'emergency committee' to aid Gacco and Vanzetti, advertising in his newspaper to seek out anyone with information to help the accused anarchists.

In 1924 Tresca was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Atlanta Federal penitentiary for running a twoline birth control advertisement in his newspaper. H.L. Mencken republished the ad in the American Mercury and challenged the authorities to send him to Atlanta, too.

As a result of the furor that followed, President Calvin Coolidge reduced Tresca's sentence to four months. On his way back from prison, Tresca stopped off at the White House and—unrecognized—shook hands with Coolidge. He later said, "I was afraid to tell who I was, for fear guards would look in my pocket for bombs."

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD MORNING EDITION JAN 12 1943
Tresca Slaying Still a Mystery; Communist or Fascist Plot Is Seen

The man who shot Carlo Tresca and drove away in the dimout Monday night left behind him only the evidence that it was well-planned killing, according to the police twenty-four hours later.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said last night that the slayer left wide open the question whether his motive was personal or political; and, on the political side, whether Tresca, the 68-year-old firebrand of his own evolving ideas of liberty, was more of a present obstacle to the Fascists or to the Communists.

The killing was pronounced a political crime and therefore an assassination, however, in a statement issued last night for the Italian American Labor Council, an organization of 300,000 Italian and Italio-American trade unionists in New York and the vicinity.

"We accept this assassination as a challenge to all liberty loving people," the statement ended, "and we intend to go very deeply into it, and will not be satisfied by a mere superficial explanation."

The statement was issued over the signatures of Luigi Antonini, president, and Joseph Catalonetti, vice president, of the council. It was supplemented later by a declaration that "a mere superficial explanation" meant "the tendency to attribute the crime to Fascists and to ignore other explanations."

Meanwhile the police have taken possession of the offices of Tresca's publication, Il Martello, in front of which he was killed, and are reading back through his editorials and files for enlightenment on his current political position.

District Attorney Hogan said the
TRESCA SLAYING
STILL A MYSTERY

Continued From Page One

research had not gone far enough to justify a judgment, but that it was evident Tresca's traditional violence and tremendous intellectual prestige among organized Italians lived had been directed recently against communism.

10 Witnesses Are Questioned

Numbers of Tresca's friends among the thirty witnesses questioned yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Jacob Gurnett, chief of the homicide bureau, said privately later they told him why they thought it most likely a Communist job.

One of Tresca's closest associates said last night that the dead firebrand's attacks against Communists were "based on the widespread opinion among anti-Fascist, libertarian elements that we in the United States have not reached a situation with respect to the Stalinists which developed in Spain in the latter period of the civil war, when the Stalinists proceeded to liquidate all the opponents of the Fascist camp who they regarded as obstacles in the way of the anti-Fascist cause."

Mr. Gurnett, when pressed as to this, said all such information was receiving full attention as a "possibility."

Trains run in all directions, the chief of the Homicide Bureau pointed out, when a prosecutor is called to explain the political activities of a man who has been variously described as an anarchist, syndicalist, "wobbly" Socialist, anti-Fascist, who has been bombarded, kidnapped, or his throat cut and been shot. He was known to have been on the Fascist death list in 1932.

During his stormy lifetime he had been arrested in disorders and assaults some thirty-six times, according to the police, although he never spent more than four months in jail at any time.

His current activity consisted in successfully blocking the admission of Communists into the Maxim Society, a committee of which he was to meet in his office the night he was killed.

The meeting was attended only by Tresca and his associate, Giuliano Callabi, and was abandoned after a period of waiting. When Tresca stepped into the street he was shot. The police are still questioning the four committee members who were absent to why they stayed away.

100 Detectives Busy on Case

To deal with the procession of witnesses, District Attorney Hogan added assistant district attorneys Eleazar Lipsky and Louis A. Pacuccio to Mr. Gurnett's staff of questioners in the homicide office.

More than 100 detectives worked yesterday from the District Attorney's office and under the direction of Inspector Conrad Rosenworcel, commanding the detectives of the West Side of Manhattan, searching the vicinity of the crime and attempting to get something out of the meager clues.

One man had been observed passing by in a similar shirt. He was half-dozen passers-by who rushed to the scene on hearing the shots which killed Tresca. They did not know whether the killer jumped into a waiting car and drove off alone or whether he had a driver.

Everett Tresca's companion, Callabi, who leaped to shelter when the firing started, could give only a general description of the man, principally that he wore a black hat.

Slayer's Car Is Found

The killer left behind an empty cartridge case, evidently ejected by his automatic. The police found a fully loaded Browning revolver behind some shrubbery near by, but the number was not registered.

The 1938 sedan in which the killer was found being stopped by toll booth collectors might have inquired his business, was found eight hours later parked five blocks away, near the Eighteenth Street entrance of the Seventh Avenue subway.

Through an old Federal auto tax stamp on the windshield it was traced to a former owner, John A. Conniff of 141 Ninth Avenue, who said he sold it about six weeks ago to Confield Motors, Inc., 1900 Broadway. There the police found the car had been resold to a customer who paid $300 for it and brought his own plates so that it could be driven away on Dec. 18, eighteen days before the murder.

The plates, Y-5272, were traced up and the owner found to be registered as Charles Pappas of 1907 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn.

The police found other additional clues last night, the autopsy by Assistant Medical Examiner Milton Stiefler showed that the killer killed Tresca with two equally deadly gat-calibre bullets. One entered his left lung. When Tresca turned under the impact, the killer fired a third bullet into the right side of his face at such close range that the powder burned the skin. The bullet passed through Tresca's brain and lodged in the base of his skull.

The body was formally claimed by Tresca's stepson, Carl Harrison Silver, and will lie in state this afternoon at the F. C. Brown Funeral Church on Madison Avenue at Eighty-first Street.

The Italian-American Labor Council announced it was planning an imposing mass funeral for Tresca in the largest hall that can be obtained on Saturday.

This is a clipper page of the New York Times. Clipped at the Government.
FBI Hunts Slayer of Carlo Tresca

New York police and FBI men were searching yesterday for slayers of Carlos Tresca, editor of Il Martello, an Italian language paper.

Tresca was shot down Monday night at about 9:30 o'clock on Fifth Ave, a few feet from the headquarters of his paper at 2 West 18th St. According to his friend, Giuseppe Calabri of 215 Central Park West, who was with Tresca at the time, four shots were fired by a man who stepped out of an automobile. Three shots went wild. Another pierced Tresca's head.

The car sped away and Calabri was unable to give the police a good description of the gunman.

Yesterday a car found in the vicinity was described as the car used by the slayer in a United Press report.

Police found a .38 caliber revolver near the scene Monday night. The bullet that killed Tresca, however, was of .32 caliber.

Hearst's red-baiting Journal American yesterday attempted a Hitlerite incitement by dragging in the "Communists" among those possibly implicated in the case.
THE DEATH OF CARLO TRESCA

The murder of Carlo Tresca removes a man who was capable of expressing and inspiring violent disagreement, but whom only an embittered fanatic could have hated. His name carries one's memories back to days which were certainly turbulent enough but also gayer than those through which we are now living. Tresca was at various stages an Italian Socialist, a leader of the I. W. W. and a self-styled syndicalist. He was best known a generation ago, when he was likely to turn up wherever there was a strike, always, of course, taking the side of the strikers. Those were the days when people like John Reed, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Big Bill Haywood seemed a menace to the established order, and when the I. W. W. were looked upon much as the American Communists are now—though in justice to them it must be said that, unlike their successors, they had a sense of fun.

Those were also the days when left-wingers, parlor pinks, and liberals of various shades could sometimes get together without trying to break each other's necks. The passport to society in which Carlo Tresca lived so exuberantly was simply a belief that something was dreadfully wrong and that steps should be taken to correct it. The steps taken did not shake this Republic, Carlo Tresca, arrested thirty-six times, tried seven times, was a fighter only when a fight was going on. Otherwise he was charming and disarming. He was no hand with deadly weapons. When his life was threatened and he took out a permit to carry a revolver the first thing he did was to shoot himself in the foot. It was his boast that the bomb squad always called on him after an explosion. "They are good fellows," he said. "They ask me what I know, but I never know anything. So we have wine."

Despite his humor and his acclaimed dialect he was serious. He carried on a one-man war against Fascism long before the rest of the United States joined him. He may have come to his death as a result. He had some wild ideas, particularly against religion, but one simple statement he made can still be endorsed after all the years: "I seek only freedom, not anarchy."
Political Aspects of the Tresca Murder

The murder of Carlo Tresca in New York, January 11, 1943, came at a time when Italian factions in the United States were already deep in acrimonious political controversy. Reactions which have been expressed for public consumption follow the ideological and personal cleavages of the moment.

In the partly covert fight which during recent months has created great confusion within Italian anti-Fascist circles, the following line-ups had manifested themselves by early January:

1. The Communists, while proclaiming their desire for a broad anti-Fascist unity and their willingness to recognize therefore Count Sforza's title to leadership of an Italian National Committee, had in fact retained all of their hostility to Tresca among the Anarchists, to the Socialists of La Parola, to the Labor elements led by Luigi Antonini, and to Tarchiani and Cianca of the Mazzini Society. Their closest friends were two men formerly prominent in the Mazzini Society but now hostile to it, Giuseppe Lupis and Carlo a Prato. Less intimately the Communists maintained friendly relations with the Republicans led by Aurelio Natoli and Colonel Randolfi Pacciardi. Sartini, an Anarchist opposed to Tresca on ideological grounds, had help from the Communists in his journalistic polemics with their enemies.

2. Giuseppe Lupis, the "dissident Socialist" and editor of Il Mondo, had become closely associated with Carlo a Prato. He conducted vigorous campaigns against Fascists, as all of these factions did, but he also opposed the Mazzini Society on ideological grounds. In particular he nursed a deep grudge against the Socialists and Luigi Antonini. His sympathies were with the
Republicans, and, less avowedly, with the Communists. (His intimacy with the Republicans may now be disappearing, for in the last issue of Il Mondo he gave space to a long article which took up and expanded Professor Salvemini's criticisms of the Italian Legion project of Colonel Pacciardi.)

3. The Italian Socialists and the group of Italo-American labor leaders grouped around Luigi Antonini have always been in practice a single political force. In the past they had opposed Communist efforts to bring about a union of all groups including the Communists; in the process the Socialists had alienated the Republicans, but they had supported Tarchiani and Cianca at every turn. In the last thirty days, they had broken completely with Tarchiani and Cianca, and they have now been trying to put through a reorganization which would make the Antonini group the only surviving political force within the Mazzini Society.

4. The Republicans, hostile to all groups except the Communists and the Lupis-a Prato coalition, had not appeared to be more than "properly" cordial even to these. On the other hand, in their soldier-leader, Colonel Pacciardi, they had the commanding military figure among the Italians. Pacciardi himself had for a year endeavored to remain within Republican ranks and to avoid at the same time the handicap his political affiliations imposed upon his military aspirations.

5. Tarchiani and Cianca, who comprised the Mazzini Society's Secretariat, had suddenly been isolated when Antonini and the Socialists turned on them during the past month.

The leadership of Count Sforza, which Tarchiani and Cianca have steadfastly supported, continued to be accorded recognition by all anti-Fascist factions. Pacciardi was likewise everyone's choice for the "military authority." But in fact no one cooperated with anyone else across factional lines. Quite the reverse: each faction charged all others with engaging in cutthroat competition in the race to get to North Africa and a hoped-for preferred position, eventually, in Italy proper. There appears to be some foundation for many of the accusations bandied back and forth to this effect.
The foregoing makes up the political background to the Trasca murder. The victim was virulently anti-Fascist. In his II Martello he waged a private feud with Sartini, an editor of the rival L'Adunata dei Refrattari, as to which of them was the better anarchist. In the factional fighting whose main lines are sketched above, he was violently anti-Communist, critical of Lupis, cold to the Republicans, but warmly friendly to Antonini and the Socialists.

Most of the factions have already expressed themselves on the murder, either in statements given to the press, in "official" pronouncements in their partisan organs, or in private remarks to friends.

The Antonini-Socialist element at once placed suspicion on the Communists.

The Daily Worker published a rehearsal of those Marxist doctrines whereby Communists disavow the use of assassination as a political weapon. The next issue of the Stalinist weekly L'Unita del Popolo, when it appears, will probably reiterate these principles and will also undoubtedly direct its fire at other Italian-language papers.

Lupis has in private expressed his belief in the innocence of the Communists. He has suggested that the murder may have been the work of Fascist squadristi. He apparently feels that the murder may have been designed to advertise to all other anti-Fascist Italians the effective although undercover continuation of the authority of Mussolinian terror. In any event, Lupis is certain that the murder was political.

Tarchiani, no friend either of Lupis or of the Communists, nevertheless gives the Italian-Communists a clean bill of health. He has suggested, however, that the "GPU" might have had independent motives for the assassination of Trasca, who, since the murder of Trotsky, had at frequent intervals publicly charged the "GPU" with that killing, and had published many documents in support of this charge.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: CARLO TRESCA

I called Mr. Donegan of the New York office in connection with the Carlo Tresca murder case and told him if you think the New York office should keep in close touch with it in so far as the so-called anti-fascist angles are concerned in order that if anything shapes up on it, we will know what it is. I told him that although you do not want to take over the case and assume any responsibility for the investigation of the murder, not wanting to do anything which would permit anyone to state publicly that the Bureau is in the case, at the same time you want to keep in sufficiently close touch with the anti-Fascist angle to so state if any information develops through informants or otherwise to avoid being suddenly plunged into the case whether we want it or not, since there appears to be a concerted effort toward that end now.

Mr. Donegan said the press has been calling and asking if the Bureau is investigating the case, and he has told them since it is a murder case, the Bureau cannot investigate it. I told him he should continue to take that position with the press.

Mr. Donegan said the New York office would follow up this matter in accordance with your wishes.

Respectfully,

Edward L. Tamm

cc: Mr. Ladd

[Stamp: FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES BONDS AND STAMPS
56 JAN 28 1943]
The following article concerning the murder of Carlo Tresca was contained on page 21 of "Time" magazine dated January 25, 1943:

"Flame-red, the carnations lay upon six square feet of sidewalk of Manhattan's Fifth Avenue and 15th Street. Flame-red, they rested in the cars of the funeral cortège that rolled by. On pavement and auto seat, in lapels of hundreds of mourners, they symbolized the passing of Carlo Tresca. Shot down last week on a street corner near his little Italian-language newspaper office, the jovial, goat-bearded, almost legendary radical editor presented in death the spectacle, revolting to the U.S., of political assassination.

"Tresca, son of a wealthy landowner, came over from his native Italy as a steerage immigrant in 1904. He knew one Benito Mussolini, the Socialist who had told him 'Tresca, you are not radical enough.' For the next 38 years this rotund journalist in the oversize black hat unceasingly championed the causes of the Left. In an earlier day he belonged to the same firebrand company as Emma Goldman and the I.W.W. His voice was raised in a long array of newspapers, of which the last was Il Martello (The Hammer). He campaigned in the Pennsylvania coal fields, in Manhattan's garment district. He scrapped with Communists, but above all with Fascists. Yet no one who met the man face to face, who sat down with him and a bottle of red wine at a restaurant table, could help liking him. Personally his enemies seemed few. Politically they were legion.

"The number of these enemies was perhaps baffling to those investigating Tresca's murder. Said New York's District Attorney Frank S. Hogan: 'It seems at some time or other, in politics and personalities, that Tresca was 'agin everything.' Police had one important witness, several thin leads. A pistol had been found near the murder scene, and an abandoned car. An ex-convict had been spotted entering the same car just before the murder; he was in custody and being questioned. More than 100 detectives were on the case, for among the slain man's friends was Mayor LaGuardia.

"Mussolini, long after his admonition to Tresca, had put the radical editor on the Fascist death list. There was belief that a Fascist agent might now have carried out the deed.
whose influence he bitterly fought. He was a man without a party, yet he spoke thoughts that are going through the minds of millions of his countrymen, here and in the homeland, who stand against oppression. But the disturbing thing was that Tresca's murder might have cast upon the New World the shadow of Old World political murder.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
RE CARLO TRESCA, IS - I, IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NY COUNTY QUESTIONED DOLORES FACONTI, ASST USA, SDNY, IN CONNECTION WITH SUBJECTS HOMICIDE AND THAT FRANK GAROFALO WILL BE QUESTIONED TODAY. CARMINE GALANTE, THIRTY FIVE, A PAROLEE, IS BEING HELD AS A SUSPECT BY NY PD.

FOXWORTH
PLS HOLD
FASCIST

Jan. 12, 1943.

The writer was to see Otto again today.

The attached clipping will explain why the meeting was deferred for a few days.

Note section marked in clipping. This is the Elizabeth Lynn who conducted last night's Lenin Memorial at Madison Square Garden.
Carlo Tresca Assassinated On Fifth Ave.

Familiar Radical Figure Shot Near Union Square, Killer Flees in Dimout

Publisher Was Foe Of Italian Fascists

Met Mussolini as Exile, Later Feared Death at Hands of Duce's Agents

He fell o the Fifth Avenue gutter, the victim of his customarily good nature. His name is Mr. Caliabri, who bent over his friend. The assassin ran east toward Union Square and escaped in the darkness.

Familiar Figure at Rally

Since 1904 Mr. Tresca's short, squat figure, his moustache and goatee and the large hat he had been familiar at radical meetings, strikes, and in a good many courtrooms and jails as he gave all his time to work in radical movements, supporting himself by publishing newspapers and never receiving pay from a union or any other organized group.

In recent years he worked persistently as an anti-Fascist, and his slaying immediately introduced the likelihood that Italian Fascism had claimed another victim.

Mr. Tresca once met Benito Mussolini—in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1904, when both were in exile from Italy, and after an evening's argument Mr. Tresca proposed to the bombastic Socialist who later became dictator of Italy. They did not part on particularly friendly terms.

After the march on Rome Mr. Tresca came forth openly against Fascism and apparently at one time was placed on a blacklist by the regime that strengthened its hold on Mr. Tresca's native land by organized murder.

In 1931, when Mr. Tresca was leading an anti-Fascist movement among Italians here, he was approached by an ex-bootlegger who told him he had been paid to assassinate him. The bootlegger was a fugitive from justice and needed money to return to Italy. If Mr. Tresca would give him the money, he said, he would forget about the murder.

Would-Be Killer Cowed

The problem was taken care of by another man who called on Mr. Tresca, and invited him to a conference at which the bootlegger was present in cowed and timorous person. The bootlegger was told to kiss Mr. Tresca's hand, and did, and it developed that the chief of the Black Hand in Sicily had sent orders that Mr. Tresca was to be protected from Mussolini's agents. Mr. Tresca had not been troubled thereafter.

Mr. Tresca lived at 52 West (Continued on page 12, column 1.)
Carlo Tresca Assassinated On Fifth Ave.

(continued from page one)

Twelfth Street, a short distance from the offices of "Il Martello," was heavy with the solemnity of all religious observances throughout the world and enjoyed almost general respect. He was difficult to classify. Not a Socialist or a Communist, Tresca sometimes called himself an anarcho-syndicalist, and was formerly a leader of the I. W. W., but he never belonged to a party.

He moved through radical circles here for thirty-eight years without entering any definite classification, but was always actively interested in the particular labor cause of the moment that most interested his interest.

He was born in Palermo, Italy, the son of a wealthy landowner. He was called 'Don Carlo' when he joined the local branch of the Socialist party. He became editor of "The Seed," a Socialist newspaper, and first got into trouble with the police—routine occurrence thereafter—by libelling a local political leader.

Mr. Tresca was tried and sentenced to jail to serve 12 years for the murder of Comrade Benito Mussolini, a fellow Socialist follower. He later described the incident:

"Mussolini was very weak tempered and vain, a man who would push himself forward so people would applaud. I argued all night with him. He says he is a very radical man, an extreme Socialist. Next day he says by to me at the station and says, 'Tresca, you are not radical enough! Can you write an anarcho-syndicalist now and what is Mussolini, who is so radical? A traitor to the cause. He remembers that incident, and he anywhere near Italy I don't live long.'"

It will remain for police procedure to determine whether in fact Mussolini remembered the incident, and finally finished his argument with an agent's bullet.

Mussolini went on from the Geneva meeting to become Il Duce, and Tresca continued in the same path on which he had started.

He came to the United States in 1914 and for three years edited the official organ of the Italian Socialist Federation. In 1897 he quit the job and went to the Pennsylvania coal fields to argue for a movement he named syndicalism. He founded a newspaper, "La Piazza" (The Common People) in Pittsburgh and began attacks on the Catholic Church. The paper was suppressed in 1905, and
CONFIDENTIAL

W.I. DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington
JAN 27 1943

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

[Signature]

J. A. BISSELL
Colonel, General Staff.
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:

[Handwritten note: RECORD & INDEX]
Subject: CARLO TESCA, deceased

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
    Military Intelligence Service
    War Department
    Washington, D.C.

1. Attached copy of report relative to the assassination
   of CARLO TESCA was received unsolicited by this office.

2. This is transmitted for your information.

For the Director of Intelligence:

GEO.H. HINMAN, JR.
Lt. Colonel, G.S.G.
Executive Officer

1 Incl. (dup)
Not re subj.

ENCLOSURE

61 - 1335 = 246

CONFIDENTIAL
Although it has no bearing on army affairs, yet the murder of Tresca brings to my mind some of the operations of [redacted] when he was running the "investigation" affairs of the Anti-Nazi League.

While I have not located the correct dates, as yet, but will do so, [redacted] in 1941 told me that [redacted] was out to get Tresca and several others who had accused him as being a fascist. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had confided his matter to Congressman Dickstein, and naturally Dickstein ran the Anti-Nazi League. I was sent out to get a lot of information on [redacted] stated it would be necessary to prove that [redacted] and others were Communists. After my investigation I told [redacted] every evidence existed that such was not the case, but on the other hand that there was abundant proof that [redacted] was a fascist.

Time went on, and [redacted] kept muttering that "we will get these fellows one of these days," and if I am not mistaken he had the notorious [redacted] working with him in some capacity. [redacted] told me that [redacted] as you know, has a long criminal record, and was mixed up with the Anti-Defamation League, could get anybody killed for a price, and that there would be no prosecution due to Washington influence.

In June of this year, [redacted] resumed his operations for [redacted] and made a munificent gift of the Massini Society, a subject. Employed [redacted] of Bossi to try and get some "evidence," and finally ordered that I bribe some people to make a false affidavit relative to the Massini. I stalled him off, and started my hunt for a job away from the Anti-Nazi. However, one day [redacted] asked me to approach [redacted] and offer him $100 a week if he would go to work for Gennaro Bale, stating that I could tell this Italian that it would be an easy job, with little or any work, and all that was involved was to keep his mouth shut. I approached [redacted] and stated that I understood the [redacted] would pay him $100 a week. I said not in, about keeping his mouth shut. The result was that [redacted] ordered me from his office. I reported to [redacted], and he said that "we will take care of the fellows one of these days," and thus we note that they actually have, or the presumption is that they have, and this coupled with the Chicago case makes two on the list for the Communists.

I learned yesterday that the Anti-Nazi League have secured new financing from a millionaire named [redacted] (believed to be [redacted] son of [redacted] who inherited his fortune from his mother, is well known in Communist circles, and if it is true that he is backing the League, anything may happen.
January 26, 1943

THE DIRECTOR

Kat Carlo Tresca

You will recall the recent publicity afforded the case of Carlo Tresca, who was murdered on January 11, 1943. Tresca, an Italian national, has been in this country since August, 1904. He has been rabidly anti-Fascist and anti-Communist and by his own admission is considered to have been an outright anarchist. Tresca for the past thirty years has been extremely active in labor movements and was one of the active leaders in the Secco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. As you have previously been advised, the New York Office in accordance with your request was informed to keep in close touch with the case but to assume no responsibility for the investigation of the murder.

On January 25, 1943, the New York Times reported that the Social Democratic Federation of New York City has issued a "demand that the Attorney General order an investigation of the murder of Tresca." This excerpt, which is attached, reports that delegates of the Federation adopted a resolution declaring that the killing of Tresca "has raised the issue of political assassinations in America," thus requiring the intervention of Federal authorities. In view of the possibility that the Department may refer this matter to the Bureau, the data set forth in this memorandum are being brought to your attention.

The Bureau files reflect that the Social Democratic Federation publishes the "New Leader," that the Federation is anti-Communist, anti-Fascist, and Socialist in nature.

E. A. Tamm

On January 17, 1943, a memorandum was directed to the Bureau by Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit, requesting an investigation to determine if there was any connection between the subject's death and alien enemy or subversive groups in this country. In the memorandum of reply it was pointed out to Mr. Ennis that compliance with his request would necessitate the investigation of a murder which is clearly within the jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies, and that it would in all probability establish a precedent for similar action should cases of this type arise in the future. Mr. Ennis was further advised that in accordance...
with the FBI's policy in refraining from concerning itself with cases solely within local law-enforcement jurisdiction, the requested investigation was not being undertaken.

Recently Luigi Antonini, head of the Italian-American Labor Council, charged that Communists, rather than Fascists, are responsible for Tresca's death. Immediately thereafter, the "Daily Worker" published articles denying these charges and, at the same time, alleged that Antonini's statements would cause damage to the war effort. New York State Councilman Peter V. Cacchione likewise replied to Antonini's charges, stating that Fascist elements are responsible for the subject's murder. Cacchione's reply was reported in the "Daily Worker".

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment
January 26, 1943

Mr. Tracy

Res: Carlo Tresca

For the attention of the Technical Laboratory, there is attached a newspaper clipping from the January 14, 1943 issue of the New York Journal-American. It will be noted that on the last page of this enclosure there is a photograph of the registration card of the automobile which purportedly was utilized by the murderer of Carlo Tresca.

It is requested that the Technical Laboratory compare the signature of "Charles Pappas" appearing in this enclosure to the signatures on the various fingerprint cards that have been submitted on suspect Carmine Galante. From the information available, it appears that Galante has in the past employed the following aliases: Bruno Russo, Charles Russo, Carmine Galante, and Carmine Galante.

It is realized that the mentioned specimen is not of the most satisfactory type; however, at this time the original registration card is not available.

I would appreciate being advised as soon as possible whether in the opinion of the document identification specialists, there is any evidence that the handwriting of "Charles Pappas" may be identical with the handwriting appearing on the various fingerprint cards which have been submitted to the Identification Division on Carmine Galante.

It is requested that the matter be afforded prefered attention and that the memorandum reflecting the results be directed to Supervisor P. P. Coyne in Division V.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment

61-1335-247
Hogan Hunts
OGPU Man in
Tresca Case

An Italian-born Red terrorist, once defended by such an eminent lawyer as the late Clarence Darrow, was "definitely" sought today for questioning in the still unexplained slaying of Carlo Tresca.

The man, first drawn into the case by the New York Journal-American, was identified by District Attorney Hogan as Carlos Contreras, alias Sorrentino. Enna Sorrentino.

Although both natives of Italy and both violently anti-fascist, Contreras and the slain 68-year-old editor apparently had little else in common, and Tresca once charged of the other:

"Where he is, murder is."

For Tresca was as rabidly anti-Communist as anti-fascist, whereas Contreras, although recently a bitter foe of Stalin, once obtained refuge in Russia and was trained in terrorism there by the OGPU.

FLED FROM ITALY.

Although ex-convict Carmine Galante was still held as a "suspect" in the murder, with authorities definitely skeptical of his alibi, main interest today shifted to the elusive Contreras as further details of his checkered past came to light.

Born in Italy, Contreras early was attracted to the Communist movement and joined other radical elements in bitterly opposing fascism and the rise of Mussolini.

In 1933, a year after Mussolini

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.
DEATH CAR CLUE

Above is the signature of "Charles Pappas" taken from the registration card of the car which police say was used in the murder of Carlo Tresca. An OGPU trained Communist terrorist was being sought for questioning today.

with what police have called the "Death Car"—a shiny black Peugeot sedan found abandoned at 11th St. entrance to the Seventh ave., subway three hours after the shooting.

The license plates on the vehicle—IC-8272—were said to be the same as those carried by a car in which Galente was seen by two officers of the State Parole Board to leave the board's offices, at Central st., just 90 minutes before Tresca was slain.

STICKS TO STORY:

Galente, however, stubbornly maintains the two parole officials were "screwy."

He insists that after leaving the State Parole Office he walked into a subway and went uptown to a movie, "Casablanca," after which he kept a date with a woman friend.

The District Attorney said Galente is very vague about the movie, an anti-fascist story thriller, that he claims to have seen.

Because of its international complications, it was learned, FBI agents have joined in the hunt for the Tresca assassin.

Sought for Quiz
In Tresca Case

Continued from First Page

ized control of Italy, Contreras fled his homeland and came to the United States, where he soon joined himself with Communists here.

Tresca was one of the men he met at the time, with Contreras, under the alias Enca Sorrenti, editing a Italian-language paper in Chicago while Tresca published his "Marxette" (the Hammer) in New York.

CED BY TRESCA.

Whatever their other differences, both men fought for the same end of preventing the doctrines of Mussolini from gaining a substantial hold on the thousands of Italian-Americans.

In 1927 deportation moves were launched against Contreras, and Tresca was one of those who came to his aid, asserting that he would certainly be shot if sent back to Italy.

Clarence Darrow was one of the very others who rallied to Tresca's defense, despite Darrow's powerful aid immigration authorities ruled Contreras must leave this country.

Russia then offered him asylum, and it was during his stay there that he attended an OGPU school and learned the methods of terrorism that he hoped might eventually serve him in good stead, helping to overthrow the Mussolini regime.

SLAYINGS CHARGED

Apparently he did not get back to Italy, however, and the next town of his home was in Mexico, reported by that country, he was in Spain, where he fought with the Loyalists against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco in the Spanish Civil War.

He was soon withdrawn from military duties in Spain and placed in police work.

By this time Tresca had turned definitely against him, accusing him of murdering a man in Barcelona.

When France defeated the Loyals, Contreras succeeded in getting back to Mexico, and soon thereafter Tresca charged him with murder in that country, accusing him of killing a young man.

The young woman, it is said, succeeded in learning a great deal about Contreras' activities.

KILLING OF TROTSKY

Little is known of him since then. Some report him with
The following article concerning the death of Carlo Tresca appeared in the "New Leader," official organ of the Social Democratic Federation, dated January 23, 1943:

"The investigation of the assassination of Carlo Tresca clearly established as a political murder, led this week into the political underworld of the totalitarian groups.

"District Attorney Frank Hogan of New York has declared that he would like to talk about the assassination with one Ema Sormenti, alias Carlos Contreras, an admitted Communist. It is a well-known fact that Tresca often denounced Sormenti in his newspaper. In the May 14, 1942, issue of Il Martello, Tresca attacked Sormenti, writing 'And now Sormenti is moving against the Mazzini Society by orders of Stalin.' Whether Tresca was killed by a man Sormenti or by another Communist killer (George Link?) or by assassins hired by fascist groups cannot be stated positively at the moment. The fact remains that the District Attorney has his reasons for wanting to see Sormenti.

"There are several opinions about Sormenti's character. Leading anti-Fascist fighters who are also anti-Communists charge that Sormenti is a Communist gunner who helped liquidate anti-Communist foes of Franco during the Spanish Civil War. The Daily Worker of January 20 regards Sormenti as a Communist hero. It deplores mention of his name, and of Communism, in connection with the Tresca case, lest such mention serve 'to shield the killers.'"

"Does the Daily Worker want to expose the killers? The District Attorney wants to see their 'Sormenti.' The Daily Worker says he is in Mexico. They have a disciplined party and money. Let them produce Sormenti in New York. They will get the investigation they say they want. But they don't want it, and that is why they are getting stooges to try to drown out the chorus which cries and continues to cry—investigate the totalitarians of both camps!"
"The Daily Worker has long been reluctant to discuss Sormenti and was driven to do so only because of Mr. Hogan's statement. In discussing Sormenti, the Communist organ protests against statements which have been made to the effect that Communists may have had a hand in the murder of Tresca, long their implacable foe. The Daily Worker on its own hook, and through the mouths of several stooges, characterizes such statements as Hearst inventions. They are nothing of the kind. Mr. Hogan has not accused Sormenti, but his statement implies his interest in the Communist angle to the Tresca murder. He is not Hearst. The New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, most other newspapers and trade union leaders have taken account of the fact that the GPU has murdered its enemies in foreign lands almost as often as Mussolini's OVRA has, and of the fact that Tresca was an enemy of Communism just as he was of Fascism. The demand for an thorough investigation of trails leading to a possible Communist killer as of those leading to a possible Fascist killer has come from a score of good American and good liberal and good trade union sources. The demand continues. A thorough investigation must come and all leads explored.

"It is interesting that the Daily Worker leans upon an article which appeared in the New York Post of January 18. That article, based on a talk with an OWI representative, declares that Tresca had agreed with the Office of War Information to make no issue of the inclusion of Communists in a projected Italian-American Victory Council. This pretension is well known to be false. Not only did Tresca continue to the last to attack Communists in his paper, IL Martello, but he was specifically opposing their efforts to capture the projected Council. In a statement issued January 18 to contradict the Post, the Mazzini Society's National Secretary, Alberto Tarchiani, declared as follows:

"'As for Tresca's attitude towards the Italian-American Victory Council, it is a known fact that he was against an alliance with the ex-Fascists such as Generoso Pope and with the Communists. He had been invited to the preparatory meeting which Mr. Lea Falk (of the OWI) had called for Thursday, January 14th, and which has been postponed to January 29th. He had asked his friend Dr. Umberto Gualtieri, Vice-President of the New York Chapter of the Mazzini Society, to accompany him to the meeting called by Mr. Falk and said that they would have been present as mere observers, and moreover if he had seen among those present ex-Fascist leaders or Communists he would have left the assembly. This declaration was made by Tresca to Dr. Gualtieri at noon of the very Monday on which Tresca was assassinated.'
"These facts, confirmed by other witnesses close to Tresca, make clear once again what the world knows, that Tresca had two great political enemies, Communists and Fascists, both of whom regard murder as a political instrument, and that he was removed from the scene at the very moment when he was effectively making an issue of both those political movements in an important political situation. The insinuations by OWI representatives that Tresca was becoming reconciled with the Communists are flatly false.

"The New York Post treatment deserves further examination. It quotes a statement of the Mazzini Society issued on January 16. Along with the article there appears a box 'summarizing' the Mazzini statement. This summary selects from the 7-paragraph Mazzini statement two paragraphs in entirety and one sentence from a third paragraph. The net effect thereof is to direct suspicion against Fascists, and against them alone. The original statement also contained some remarks about Communists, as follows:

"It must be added that, early and of late, Carlo Tresca, true libertarian in philosophy, opposed the proletarian dictatorship of Moscow. Looking forward toward the defeat of the Axis armies, Carlo Tresca rejoiced in the heroic achievements of the Russian people in resisting invasion. But this by no means reconciled him to Stalin's theories or to the political aims of Stalin's followers here. He continued publicly to oppose them and the files of the Daily Worker are replete with invective against him."

"Only with this paragraph in mind, as well as those directed against Tresca's Fascist enemies, can one understand the demand made in the Mazzini statement for a 'thorough investigation of the political roots of this totalitarian crime.' The omission of that paragraph, directed against the Communists as well as Fascists, constituted a grave distortion of the Mazzini statement.

"As The New Leader stated editorially last week, Tresca's murder introduces here the totalitarian method of political debate which killed the Roselli brothers, ex-GPU Agent Ignace Reiss, Rudolf Klement, Trotsky's secretary, Leon Trotsky, Camillo Berneri, the Italian anarchist and friend of Tresca, murdered in Spain, and literally scores of others.

"That method must be stopped here lest it claims more victims."

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
January 26, 1943

SAC, New York

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I.

Sir:

For the information of your Office there is enclosed a
memorandum dated January 19, 1943 which was prepared by the Foreign
Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services. This
memorandum is entitled, "Political Aspects of the Tresca Murders."

In accordance with the recent telephonic conversation which
took place between Assistant Director E. A. Tamm and Mr. Thomas Donagan
of your Office, active investigation of Tresca's murder should not
be conducted by the New York Office. However, the Bureau should be
kept currently advised of up-to-date developments in this case. It
is therefore expected that you will continue to furnish the Bureau
with such data as they are received by your Office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Haddon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss O'Callaghan
Miss O'Callaghan

1/12-13/35-249

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 3 1943

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 26 1943 3 P.M.
FBI NYC
DIRECTOR
VEST
RE CARLO TRESCA, IS - I. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

FOXWORTH
PLS HOLD

1-16-43
8-46 PM

5-76-34
NHS

16 FEB 1 1943
January 28, 1943

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC, New York

Re: CARLO THESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

For your information and assistance in following the developments of this case there is attached a memorandum outlining the pertinent data contained in the bureau files regarding the captioned subject. There is likewise included therein a summary of the information which is presently available to the Bureau on the following individuals who are reportedly considered as suspects in the instant murder case: Carmine Galante, with allies; Jesus Sormente Vidal, with allies; and Frank Carofalo.

The referenced memorandum is being transmitted solely for the information of your Office in order to assist you in following the developments of this case in a logical manner.

As you have previously been instructed, I desire that you follow the case closely and at the same time refrain from conducting any active investigation, inasmuch as the matter is solely within the investigative jurisdiction of local law-enforcement agencies.

It is expected that you will furnish the Bureau with any pertinent information that comes to your attention relative to the instant case immediately after it is received by your Office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Cleek
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Handu
- McGuire
- Mumford
- Harko
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
☆ JAN 29 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Ledyard

For our approval there is attached a letter to the New York Office pertaining to the instant case. Enclosed with this letter is a memorandum outlining the pertinent data contained in the files of the Bureau relating to subject Tresca. There is also included in this memorandum a survey of the information contained in our files on the following individuals reportedly as consorts or associates in the instant murder case: Joseph Castellano, Mitchell Glassman, Joseph Cusati, and Lino Pellegrino.

Although it has been reported that Vidal was in New York at the time Tresca was murdered, inquiries are being conducted by the FBI for the purpose of determining whether he actually was in Mexico City on January 11, 1943. The latter action has been taken in connection with the Commission's request for the issuance of a subpoena upon Mr. Vidal. The New York Office followed the recommendations of an article in a New York newspaper which indicated that District Attorney Forman is interested in determining the whereabouts of this subject.

In accordance with the Director's request, the New York Office has been instructed to closely follow the developments of the case and to keep in touch with the case at all times to determine whether conducting any active investigation, in such case is feasible within the investigative jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies.

This letter is being transmitted to the New York office for its convenience that it might receive assistance in following the development of this case in the future.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

J. L. Welch

6/11/1335-25
J.P. Cymesccgb
1/25/43

Ror Carlo Tresca

Background Information

Carlo Tresca was born in the town of Sulzona, Province of Abruzzo, Italy, in 1897. It has been reported that prior to his departure from that country, he was editor of "Il Gnome", a revolutionary, socialist paper which was published in his native village, Sulzona, Italy. Tresca reportedly served in this capacity from 1910 to 1912, during which period he was imprisoned many times.

In 1903 subject was elected secretary of the Syndicate of Firemen and Railroad Engineers, the largest labor organization then existing in Italy.

Prior to coming to the United States, Tresca was sentenced to a prison term of two years for creating political agitation in Italy. Rather than complete his prison sentence, he escaped from Italy and proceeded to Switzerland.

Early Years in the United States (1904-1925)

Tresca is reported to have arrived in this country in August, 1904 on the SS TOLLENTA. From the outset the subject was considered anarchist.

In the textile strikes in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1912 he was active as an IWW organizer and played a prominent part in the disorder that occurred in that city.

In January, 1913 Tresca, with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was one of the active leaders in the New York City Hotel Workers' Strike. This strike was accompanied by a considerable amount of rioting and disorder. Following the termination of the strike the subject assisted in organizing the Barbers of New York City in a similar strike.

In 1913 he was one of the leaders of a strike which occurred in the silk mills at Paterson, New Jersey. Tresca was allegedly responsible for the disorder that resulted therefrom, inasmuch as the strike was attributed in the main to his speeches and personal activity. One of the strikers in Paterson was killed and at the grave Tresca was called upon to speak. Several of the New York newspapers of April 13, 1913 have quoted him as saying at this time, "When workers do not forget the principle of the toilers who came from Italy. For blood, you must take blood." The subject was indicted in New Jersey for his participation in the Paterson strike. He was charged with making seditious utterances and with causing a riot. He was acquitted of the first charge on July 1, 1913, but was found guilty of the latter offense and was subsequently sentenced in the Lower Court to sixty days imprisonment. However,
upon appeal, the conviction was dismissed.

In 1914, Tresca was active in New York City where he was associated with Alexander Berkman and other radicals. Taking advantage of the unemployment situation, demonstrations were staged throughout New York City by the subject and his companions. These demonstrations usually culminated in the formation of processions and on one occasion in April, 1914 after a demonstration had been made in Union Square, Tresca declared to newspaper reporters that the New York City police were afraid to interfere with his actions.

Tresca was also an associate of Caron, Hanson, and Berg, three anarchists who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue, New York City. Following the demise of these three men, Tresca was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor. He was interviewed on that occasion by a newspaper reporter who quoted the subject as saying, "I have no fault to find with him (Caron). I believe in violence. I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. Nothing can make me believe any other way than Caron did." On this occasion Tresca led the reporter to believe that the bomb which the three men were making was intended for Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

In 1914, Tresca filed suit for divorce, alleging that his wife was not a proper person to retain the custody of their child. Mrs. Tresca filed countersuit for divorce, naming as correspondent Elizabeth Gerley Flynn, but Mrs. Tresca was refused a divorce. It has been reported many times that Elizabeth Gerley Flynn, the present vice-president of the New York State organization of the Communist Party, was Tresca's mistress.

In 1915, Tresca was active in the defense of Carbene and Arbano, who were convicted of placing a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. When interviewed by a reporter of the New York "World" as to the probable guilt of the defendants, Tresca is alleged to have said, "If these defendants are guilty, I want to see them convicted. I believe in violence, but only in violence when it advances the cause of labor." The aforementioned quotation appears in the April 3, 1915 issue of the New York "World". During the trial of Carbene and Arbano, an inspector of the New York Police Department testified that when Carbene was questioned subsequent to his apprehension, he advised the inspector that "he got the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchist meetings and hearing fellows like Tresca speak".

Tresca was closely associated with and a friend of Luigi Galleani, the leader of the then well-known Galleani group of anarchists in the New England district.
In 1916, while Tresca was active in the iron ore mines strike in Minnesota, one of the strikers was shot and killed. At his burial Tresca is alleged to have administered the following oath to the persons present: "Fellow workers, I want you to take the following oath, 'I solemnly swear that if any Oliver guns: shoot or wound any miners, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, or a life for a life'."

In a speech made by Tresca on November 30, 1912, during an iron ore strike in Minnesota, he is reported to have told the strikers 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 is alleged to have said "not the rag with the stars and stripes, but the red flag of our redemption". He is stated to have closed his speech by saying that when they have won this strike and returned to work, the miners should save their money and instruct their children to save their money in order to buy cartridges with which to take the mining properties away from the "ruffians and dirty bosses" and give the property back to humanity to whom it belonged.

In July, 1916, Tresca was indicted in Minnesota in connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff J. C. Myron, who was killed in the iron ore strike of 1913. In December, 1916 he was acquitted of all charges.

For many years Tresca has been the editor of various radical Italian publications. Prior to 1917 and up to the time of his assassination on January 11, 1917, he was the editor and publisher of "Il Martello" (The Hammer) in New York City.

In addition to the publication of "Il Martello", Tresca has also engaged in the distribution of a considerable number of books and pamphlets which have dealt with the subject "Anarchy".

The subject is alleged to have been extremely active as a worker and speaker on behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

On May 13, 1927 the subject is reported to have addressed a gathering of radical Italians at Scranton, Pennsylvania and in the course of his speech he allegedly stated that all governments were corrupt and that the people as a whole would be better off without any government at all. At this point in his speech one of the persons present asked Tresca if he were a Socialist, and in reply Tresca stated that he was not a Socialist but an anarchist.

In the issue of "Il Martello" dated April 25, 1919, there appears an editorial referring to the deportation of a number of Russians. From that editorial the following is quoted: "We curse your bourgeois Republic. You may imprison us, you can blind us but ide a cannot be deported. The idea we
have sown with a full hand will germinate — will bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your pretensions are today resting. Ideas are not imprisoned; are not deported; they remain. We curse you, oh lying Republic. We denounce you before the world.

In the May 1, 1921 issue of the same newspaper, the following appeared: "To aid 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 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."

During his many years in the United States, Tresca was frequently reported to be active in anti-Fascist activities and demonstrations. In "Il Partello" of September 17, 1921, there appeared an article captioned "Half in Sheep's Clothing" which, in its own words and by way of quotation from the Italian anarchist paper "Canita Nueve", was an incitement to assassination of the Italian Fascist deputy Bottai, who was then in the United States. On August 14, 1923, Tresca was taken into custody and charged with mailing and delivering unsealable matter through the United States mail. At his arraignment the then Congressman Fiorello LaGuardia appeared as his counsel. The obscene matter which formed the basis for his arrest was alleged to be of an extremely improper and vile nature. The article which contained this obscene matter appeared in the May 5, 1923 issue of "Il Partello". Tresca was indicted by the United States Grand Jury and after various postponements of his trial, was found guilty on November 27, 1923. On December 4, 1923 the subject was sentenced to one year and one day by United States District Judge Goddard of the Southern District of New York. Tresca had been represented by Harry Caskin of New York, and the latter, as well as George Gordon Battle and Congressman LaGuardia, pleaded with Judge Goddard for mitigation of sentence. Before passing sentence, Judge Goddard asked Tresca if he was married, and upon Tresca's answering in the affirmative, he stated that his wife was Elizabeth Curley Flynn. Upon further questioning the subject admitted that he had been living with her for a period of twelve years, having been separated from his first wife, to whose support he had been forced to contribute. An appeal was taken by his attorney; and the subject was released on $5,000 bond pending the disposition of that appeal. The Circuit Court of Appeals evidently affirmed the decision of the District Court, for Tresca was incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary on January 7, 1925. However, he was released from that institution by commutation of sentence on May 6, 1925.
More Recent Activities of the Subject (1925-1943)

From 1925 until the time of his death the subject reportedly continued his activities as agitator, anarchist, author, and editor. All during this period he edited "Il Martello", an anarchist newspaper with offices located at 2 West 15th Street, New York, New York.

During the course of his lifetime, Tresca is reported to have been arrested on 36 occasions on such charges as conspiracy, inciting to riot, unlawful assemblage, blasphemy, slander, libel, disturbing the peace, murder, and criminal obscenity.

From the information available it does not appear that the subject ever filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. In 1926 the Italian Government was reported to have started proceedings in Rome in order to deprive Tresca of his Italian citizenship. This alleged action on the part of the Italian Government was attributed to the anti-Mussolini and anti-Fascist activities of the subject in the United States.

Information has been received to the effect that on May 13, 1927 Tresca "raided" the offices of the Alliance Fascisti Il Duce in the Bronx and demanded, at the point of a gun, that 150 applications for membership on file in the safe be handed over to him. Thereafter he was arrested on a charge of felonious assault. This charge was dismissed by the Grand Jury on March 15, 1928. In the same year, 1927, according to the November 3, 1927 issue of the New York Times, he was the head of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

According to the World-Telegram of December 27, 1928, the postal authorities barred several issues of his paper from the mails. The basis for this action on the part of the Post Office Department has not been established. On June 28, 1933, the New York World-Telegram reported that Tresca was arrested on that date in Philadelphia following a meeting wherein a clash resulted between the Fascists and the Communists in Eastern Pennsylvania. Tresca was discharged by the local police on the same day.

The subject was reported to be a member of the American Committee to Defend Leon Trotsky in 1937 and 1938.

Tresca is reported as being definitely anti-Fascist, living as he said "for the day Mussolini is run out of Italy and I can return to die in peace".

In recent years Tresca is reported to have ceased active participation in labor troubles, devoting the majority of his time to a crusade against Fascism.
At the time he was slain the subject was reportedly working with the Office of War Information to form an Italian-American Victory Committee, which allegedly would have embraced all anti-Fascists and anti-Nazi groups, including Communists. Tresca had in the past been a leader in the movement that barred Communists from membership in the Fascini Society and in keeping with his beliefs was reportedly opposed to the inclusion of Communists in the Italian-American Victory Committee. Tresca outwardly indicated his opposition to the acceptance of persons whom he considered as pro-Fascist in the Committee, naming specifically Genoroso Pope, editor of the "Il Progresso Italo-Americano", whom he branded as a former apologist of Fascism and dictatorship.
Murder of Carlo Tresca

Carlo Tresca was killed at 9:45 P.M. on January 11, 1943 as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper, "Il Martello", at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City. As he left his office he was in the company of a friend, Giuseppe Callibri, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

The New York Post of January 12, 1943 reported Callibri as stating that the assassin ran up behind them as they reached the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 15th Street, fired three shots, two of them taking immediate effect, and then ran to a car which was parked nearby. The driver of the car immediately turned a corner and proceeded west on 15th Street. According to newspaper reports, the assassin had an accomplice, and in the newspaper versions of the crime it is reported that two persons were in the "getaway" car. This car, in which the slayer and his accomplice made their escape from the murder scene, is reported to have been found abandoned approximately two hours and fifteen minutes later in front of 168 West 18th Street. This address is four blocks from the spot where Tresca was murdered. Immediately preceding the murder Tresca is reported by Callibri to have advised that he was going to meet his wife at a nearby restaurant, at ten P.M.

The automobile referred to above was a 1938 V-8 Ford sedan bearing New York license No. 10-9272. The January 12, 1943 issue of the New York Post reported that the New York Police Department determined that the car was listed in the name of Charles Pappas, 82-07 32nd Street, Glendale, New York. The same newspaper stated that no such address existed in that locality.

The Tresca assassin is described by Callibri as being a white man between 35 to 40 years of age, five feet five inches tall, weighing 130 pounds. He is further reported to have been dressed in a "black hat and overcoat and a dark suit".

The New York Police Department is reported to have found a fully loaded .38 caliber Colt revolver (police positive) near the Fifth Avenue building. Information has likewise been received that an unfired .32 caliber bullet was found near the body of Tresca. From the information available it appears that Tresca was killed by two .32 caliber bullets.

Callibri, who was unharmed, is reported to have stated that Tresca called a meeting of six men at the offices of his newspaper on the night he was murdered. The meeting was scheduled for seven P.M., but Tresca and Callibri were the only persons who appeared. The names of those who failed to attend the conference were not made public. The subject of the meeting was to be the Mazzini Society, an anti-Fascist group which has become increasingly active in the United States. Tresca himself was extremely anti-Fascist and his newspaper continually attacked Fascism.
Suspects

Carmine Galante

From the information available it appears that Galante, an ex-convict and the subject of frequent arrests, appeared at the office of the Parole Division, 60 Centre Street, New York City, an hour and a half before Tresca’s murder, in order to make his weekly report, inasmuch as he is under parole supervision until 1945, having recently completed the service of a twelve-and-one-half-year sentence for armed robbery. Two investigators from the parole board are reported by the New York Daily Mirror of January 14, 1943 to have placed Galante under surveillance immediately after he left their office. Mr. David Dressler, head of the Parole Division, is reported to have informed the press that upon leaving Dressler’s office, Galante dashed to an automobile which was parked nearby with the motor running and another man behind the wheel. The following is a quotation from the New York Daily Mirror of January 14, 1943: “The auto started even before Galante alighted from the door, Dressler said, and the parole officers jotted down the license number, 16-374.” (It will be noted that the car which reportedly carried the assassin and his accomplice from the scene of the murder was carrying the same license tag number.)

Galante was taken into custody for questioning by the New York Police Department, and according to the data available he has denied any knowledge of or affiliation with the crime. According to the Daily Mirror of January 14, 1943, when Galante was questioned regarding his activities after reporting to the Parole Division, he insisted he “shucked into the subway” after leaving Dressler’s office.” Mr. Dressler stated to the press that his office has had Galante under supervision since May 1, 1939, when he was released from Dannemora. He had been sentenced on January 8, 1931 in Brooklyn, New York, following an attempt to shoot a police sergeant during a hold-up.

Police records on Galante reportedly show four aliases, eight arrests on charges including juvenile delinquency, assault, robbery, and homicide, as well as four convictions.

In connection with suspect Galante, the New York Daily Mirror of January 16, 1943 reported the following: “District Attorney Hogan admitted yesterday that Callisti failed to identify Carmine Galante, 32, ex-convict, who has been held since the day after the shooting as the man who shot Tresca in the back, afterward fleeing in a dark-hued car with another man behind the wheel.”

Carmine Galante, alias Carmine Gilette, alias Bruno Russo, alias Charles Russo, alias Charles Bruno, alias Carmine Gilette, was born in 1900. He is five feet four inches in height and weighs 142 pounds. At the time he was taken into custody by the New York Police Department for questioning he was employed as a loader on a truck that is operated by the Knickerbocker Trucking Company, 520 Broadway, New York City.
The New York Journal-American of January 15, 1943 in writing up the instant case states: "Calente, however, stoutly maintains the two parole officers were 'screw'. He insists that after leaving the state parole office he ducked into a subway and went uptown to a movie, 'Casablanca', after which he kept a date with a woman friend."

Jesus Sorrento Vidal

District Attorney Moran, according to the New York Daily Mirror of January 16, 1943 said search is being made for Carlos Contreras, notorious Mexican Communist, suspect O.G.P.U. triggerman and a bitter enemy of Tresca, who once exposed him as an alleged wife-murderer as well as a participant in a plot to assassinate Leon Trotsky a few years ago.

It has been determined that Carlos Contreras' true name is Jesus Sorrento Vidal. Additional aliases which have been utilized by this individual are the following: Ines Sorrenti, Carlos Sorrento, and Carlo Contreras.

From the data available it appears that Contreras in 1923, a year after Mussolini seized control of Italy, fled his homeland and came to the United States where he aligned himself with Communist elements here. He later proceeded to Mexico and was allegedly deported by that country. He subsequently turned up in Spain, where he fought as a Comandante of the Fifth Regiment in the Spanish Loyalist Army against Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco in the Spanish Civil War. While Contreras was in Spain he was accused by Tresca of murdering a man in Barcelona. The New York Journal-American of January 15, 1943 reported that "when Franco defeated the Loyalists, Contreras succeeded in getting back to Mexico and soon thereafter Tresca charged him with a murder in that country." Tresca accused Contreras of killing a young woman who had succeeded in learning much about Contreras' activities. Contreras, an Italian, is reported by informants to have posed recently in Mexico as a Spanish refugee. They likewise advise that he was a leading figure in bringing about the 'urge' of Labrador and Costa from the Communist Party in Mexico. He is closely connected with Vincente Lombardo Toldano, Mexican labor leader. He has been referred to as a Comintern Functionary and one of the principal influential contact men between "Free Germany" and the Mexican Communist movement. He has been alleged on several occasions to be an O.G.P.U. operative in Mexico City. From the information presently available it is indicated that this suspect spent many years in Russia.

According to the New York Journal-American of January 19, 1943, Contreras was reported to have been in New York during the very recent past.
Frank Carofalo

This individual is alleged to be an ex-gangster and bootlegger who was at one time an associate of Charles (Lucky) Luciano. Carofalo's past associations are reportedly of an unsavory character and are said to be well-known in the New York area. Although he is not considered dangerous politically, he is said to be criminally dangerous. Carofalo became a member of the Greater New York Lodge of the Sons of Italy in February, 1942.

Confidential and reliable sources have reported that a dinner was held at the Manhattan Club in New York City on September 10, 1942 by the War Savings Bond Committee of Americans of Italian Extraction. Carlo Tresca was one of the persons who attended this dinner. In the course of the evening Tresca reportedly commented on the fact that a number of former pro-Fascist sympathizers were at the dinner. When Frank Carofalo, who allegedly threatened Tresca's life in 1931, entered the dining room, Tresca's indignation knew no bounds and he exclaimed, "Even that gunman is here." The same confidential sources have advised that Tresca immediately arose and left the room.

100-157458-1

There is no other information available on this individual except that there are indications that he may be considered as a suspect in the instant case.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: CARLO TRESCA

You will recall my personal and confidential memorandum to you dated November 27, 1942, entitled "Dolores Facconti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York," wherein I outlined information which had been received relating to Miss Facconti, one Frank Garofalo, and Carlo Tresca.

In reference to the recent murder of Tresca I thought you would be interested in knowing that the Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, telephonically advised the Agent in Charge of our New York Office on January 28, 1943, that he had received information to the effect that shortly before his murder Tresca was contacted by Assistant United States Attorney Facconti who requested him to refrain from publishing anything concerning her or Garofalo in his newspaper, "Il Mondo."

From the information available it appears that Garofalo is presently considered as one of the suspects responsible for Tresca's assassination.

In the aforementioned conversation of Mayor LaGuardia he requested information as to whether this Bureau is concerned with the case. He was informed that since the case is solely within the jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies the FBI is not conducting an investigation relative to Tresca's death.

The only information contained in the files of this Bureau relative to Frank Garofalo is set forth in my aforementioned memorandum to you dated November 27, 1942.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Acting SAC Donegan telephonically advise that in the course of conversation with Mayor LaGuardia today the latter referred to a Miss Dolores Faconti, an Assistant U.S. Attorney (SDNY), who, according to information furnished to the Mayor, called Tresca shortly before he was killed and requested of him not to link her name with that of Garofalo. Garofalo is supposed to be an ex-gangster and bootlegger and the Mayor wanted to know if the Bureau had anything to do with this matter. Thereupon Mr. Donegan advised him that such matters did not come within the field of FBI jurisdiction and is something for the Department to handle. The Mayor then indicated that this information would be passed on and had called it to Mr. Donegan's attention as a matter of interest.

Mr. Donegan stated that this matter is summarized in correspondence directed to the Bureau some time ago attached to which was a notation by Mr. Foxworth that Corea was also notified of the facts in the case.

I told Mr. Donegan that a memo to the Department would be written tomorrow advising them thereby keeping our records clear in this regard. Mr. Donegan indicated that he would next contact Mayor LaGuardia on Thursday, February 4th, and at that time would once again tell him that the matter is of Department interest. A letter of confirmation will follow shortly thereafter.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

61-1335-252

Mar 5 1943
Dear Mr. Biddle:

The recent shameful assassination of Carlo Tresca in New York has raised the grave question of political murders in the United States. To insure as far as possible that political animosity in America does not follow the familiar and hideous old world pattern, I join with other believers in democracy in requesting that you direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation to probe this assassination.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Stanley McNeil
TO:

MR. PATTERSON
MR. WALKER
MR. SEYFARTH
MR. NEILSON
MR. POND
MR. DUGAN
MR. WALSH
MISS LEE
MISS PAULSEN
MISS SPEERS
MRS. SMITH
MR. CAMPELL (5259)
MR. CLEMENTS (5708)
MR. FEEHAN (4237)
MR. GOULD (5700)
MR. NGUYEN (4238)
MR. POLK (4716)
MR. ROGERS (316) MHLB
MR. KENNEBURY (B-114)

CENTRAL HOLD DESK
Enclosure
CLASSIFYING
CHIEF CLERK
CONSOLIDATION
DEFERRED RECORDING
Send to
Room #
FILING UNIT
Checkers
FRONT OFFICE
IDENT. DIV.
IDENT. & STAT. FILES
LABORATORY
MAIL ROOM (5th Floor)
NUMBERING
PERSONNEL FILES
SEARCHING
RECORDING
Examiners

Error
Please Handle
See Me
Send by Messenger

Routing Unit (Room 6632)
O. H. Patterson
February 8, 1943

Mr. Stanley McHail
Box 152
Marion, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McHail:

Please be advised that your communication dated January 29, 1943 addressed to the Attorney General has recently been referred to this Bureau by the Department of Justice. Your interest in writing the Department of Justice in this regard is appreciated.

In reference to the subject matter of your communication, you may be assured that the content thereof has been carefully noted and is being afforded appropriate consideration by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Tolson

of War Department

In connection with the recent-up-to-date-ness of the War Department's list of the most important cases, it has been found advisable to extend the list to include the cases of Mr. Smith and Mr. Johnson, who have been in the service of the Department for the past fifteen years.

I have instructed the personnel officers to place these men on the list at once.

Sincerely,

[b70]

[Stamp: 67-7335-257]

[Stamp: 81 FEB 2 1943]
FBI 1-30-43

1954-7-30

THE CARLOS TRESCA MATTER WHICH WILL BE BROADCAST DURING THE LAST WEEK CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT OPERATIONS.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT DEEN OF PARTICULAR ASSISTANCE TO THIS OFFICE. ACCORDING TO INFORMANT'S STATEMAGL, THE CARLOS TRESA MATTER WHICH WILL BE BROADCAST DURING THE LAST WEEK CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT OPERATIONS, HAS BEEN OF PARTICULAR ASSISTANCE TO THIS OFFICE.

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Resolution adopted by unanimous vote at the National Conference of the Social Democratic Federation at its session Sunday Jan. 24th in the People's House, 7 West 15th Street, New York City.

Resolution and to political associations for the Defence of Democratic Anti-Fascists.

The recent cowardly murder of Mussolini, the veteran anti-fascist and anti-totalitarian fighter, has raised the issue of political assassinations in the United States of America.

The Social Democratic Federation supports the courageous stand taken by the matter to having anti-fascist, president of the Italian-American Labor Congress, and by all democratic anti-fascists, and renounces any and all attempts of Attorney-General Byrnes to start an investigation of the ring of political assassins in this nation.

We strongly recommend not to permit its officials to further the interests of the Communist Party by favoring inclusion of Communists in the so-called WPA or WLA, tolerated among the foreign labor groups.

We stand with the democratic anti-fascists and anti-Nazi groups in their opposition to the Communist inspired attempts to take control of anti-fascist and anti-Nazi movements both here and in Europe.
Memorandum for Mr. James Rowe, Jr.
The Assistant to the Attorney General

Re: Carlo Tresca

For your information and such consideration as you deem appropriate, there is attached a resolution that was directed to the Attorney General by the Social Democratic Federation, 7 East 15th Street, New York, New York. The referenced communication was recently referred to this Bureau by the Office of the Attorney General.

Inasmuch as the assassination of Carlo Tresca is a case which is apparently within the sole jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies, and because this Bureau is not conducting any investigation relative to Tresca's murder, the referenced resolution is being returned at this time for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. L. WELCH

RE: CARLO TRESCA

The following article concerning Carlo Tresca appeared in the January 29, 1943, issue of "The Call," official publication of the Socialist Party:

"While the identity of Carlo Tresca's assassin was still unknown as this issue goes to press, The Call has discovered a network of totalitarian intrigue which supplies the background for what is undoubtedly the political murder of the beloved Italian anti-fascist.

"Of course Stalinists and fascists — both of whom have made use of political assassination — are deeply involved in this intrigue and, as often happens, the line between the two is sometimes blurred. The unusual aspect of the story is that the Stalinists seem to be operating successfully through the Office of War Information, apparently without the knowledge of its director, Elmer Davis, who is under the illusion that no 'fellow-travelers' are working under him.

"At the time of Tresca's death, the OWI was trying to organize an Italian-American Victory Council which would include not only anti-fascists, but also Stalinists and 'reformed' fascists — Italian-Americans who until recently were propagandists for Italian fascism. In effect, the OWI, following the line of the State Department, wanted an anti-Mussolini, rather than an anti-fascist front.

"Logical Follow-Up

"This policy is a logical corollary of the appeasement of pro-fascists begun by the United States government in the North African deal with Darlan. Churchill has also repeatedly stated that only one man — Mussolini — was responsible for Italy's participation in the war and has indicated a willingness to make a deal with anybody else in Italy.

"The American government has intensified its efforts to force the anti-fascist Italian Americans into a spurious 'national' unity with the Stalinists and 'reformed' fascists because the invasion of North Africa puts the possibility of an invasion of Italy itself, next on its military
agenda. And the Darlan deal is evidence enough that our government is willing to make a deal with Italian fascists, and permit them to keep political and economic control if only they will renounce Mussolini's leadership, and support Allied military invasion of Italy. The large number of Italian-Americans in the United States gives added importance to this maneuver.

"The Communist Party favors this move because of its desire to relieve Nazi pressure on Soviet Russia through a 'second front' achieved by effecting an Allied invasion of Italy. Nor, since the Stalin-Hitler pact, have they shown any reluctance to deal with fascists.

"Red and Black Totalitarians"

"The 'victory council' envisioned by the OWI was to include Italian branches of the International Workers Order, Stalinist fraternal front. It was also to include pro-fascist Italian-Americans who became converts to democracy about the time the U.S. entered the war; for example, Generoso Pope, New York publisher, who played the Democratic side of the street for the fascists and was a New York elector for President Roosevelt in 1940; and Almerindo Portfolio, New York politico, who played the Republican side of the street for the fascists.

"To impose the red and black totalitarians on the anti-fascists the OWI used, among others, two Italians, one named Facci and the other Seroen. The latter was pro-fascist until 1938, when he became pro-Stalinist. Facci practically broke up the Mazzini Society in Philadelphia when he tried to get it to accept the leadership of Judge Alessandrini, prominent in the Sons of Italy and a notorious pro-fascist.

"To all of this Carlo Tresca was implacably opposed and he was fighting it until the moment he was shot down. Not only was Tresca opposed to it, but so also were other leaders of the Mazzini Society, the pro-democratic Italian anti-fascist organization. These leaders are among the most eminent Italian anti-fascists in the world—Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, Prof. G. A. Borghese, Prof. Massoli, Count Carlo Sforza.

"'Unity' Not Created"

"These men and their followers were dispirited and divided by the efforts of the OWI to lump them with Stalinists, anti-Mussolini fascists and fair-weather anti-fascists. The net result of the OWI's attempts at 'unity' was to create disruption and confusion among true anti-fascists from which only the disciplined followers of Stalin and Mussolini could profit.

"The Stalinists in the OWI tipped their hand in an 'exclusive' story in the New York Post of Jan. 18 which attempted to whitewash the OWI's
role and to absolve the Stalinists of any connection with the murder of Tresca. The principal informant of The Post is given in the story as 'responsible sources in the Office of War Information.' It was admitted in The Post city room that the story was 'ordered' from above.

"The 'responsible sources' in the OWI turned out to be Lee Falk of the OWI foreign language division. Falk is a Stalinist fellow-traveller who lives with another OWI employee in the same division named Carr who is also a fellow-traveler.

"Tresca Didn't Approve"

"Falk is quoted in the Post story as saying that Tresca gave 'whole-hearted approval' to the plan for an Italian-American Victory Council. The story also states that Tresca agreed 'not to make an issue' of the inclusion of Stalinists.

"Tresca's widow, Margaret de Silver, and other intimates of Tresca categorically and vigorously deny these statements. To those acquainted with Tresca's career and ideas, they are obviously false.

"The story also speaks of the 'amazing series of problems for the OWI' arising from the setting up of the 'Victory Council.' But it gives no hint of the fact that the OWI itself was responsible for these problems.

"For example the story refers to 'the inclusion of Generoso Pope' in the 'Victory Council,' but sedulously avoids saying that it was the OWI itself that originally proposed the inclusion of Pope and of all other recent fascist apologists.

"The story reveals its Stalinist inspiration by making much of the opposition to Pope while avoiding mention of the opposition to the rest of the suspiciously fresh converts from fascism. It appears that Pope incurred the wrath of the Stalinists by refusing to allow fellow-travellers on the staff of his newspaper. Consequently they were quite willing to see Pope attacked, especially since it created the illusion that discretion was being exercised in the formation of the 'Victory Council.'

"Tresca and his associates were, of course, bitterly opposed to Pope. But they did not regard Pope as the worst of the fascist apologists. They were equally opposed to others. But The Post story did not mention the opposition to the others, presumably because they had made their peace with the Stalinists.
"The most disturbing sidelights of the Post story are that it could appear in a U.S. paper at all and that it could appear in the New York Post. It is the kind of inspired story—inspired not even by the government, but by a vicious faction in the government—that is typical of the worst in European journalism. It is a fitting accompaniment to political assassination.

"Finding it in The Post—a right wing American Labor party paper normally sensitive to Stalinist machinations—may be explained either by the gullibility of the publishers or by their willingness to whitewash the Stalinists along with the Administration."

Respectfully,

[Signature]

K. R. McIntire
CHANGE THE WORLD

The Gun That Killed Tresca
Was Fired By the Same Hand
That Burned the Reichstag

By MIKE GOLD

It will be ten years on February 27th that the Reichstag fire frameup took place in Berlin. A younger generation, flung into the world struggle since 1933, will barely know about that fire.

Yet it is worth studying.

The fire, for one thing, set a pattern for future Nazi frameups and provocations. If you study the Reichstag blaze in all its dramatic intricacies you can almost solve an event as recent as the Tresca assassination.

Any mail-order detectives can tell you that the first step in crime detection is to search for a motive.

The possible formation at last of a broad and truly national united front of all Italian groups against Mussolini and Hitler may have inspired the Gustapo with its immediate motive in the Tresca case. Or the protected S.S. in Russia may have caused Nazis to create a renewed witch-hunt against that favorite bogyman of all Die witch-hunters and Tories, the legendary "OGPU."

Only a united front of the people everywhere can beat Hitler. The Communists work for such a united front. The assassination of Tresca is being used to defame the Soviet people and the American Communist Party, before the united front. Who can benefit by the current campaign but the Nazis, the Hearst's, the Mussolini's?

To repeat, the pattern for all such diversionary frameups was set in the Reichstag fire in 1933.

Von Hindenburg had sneaked Hitler into the office of Chancellor, under order of the masters of Germany, the steel and coal magnates, the Prussian Junkers and war-mongering generals.

But new elections were coming in March. The country was in a state of revolt against Hitler. He could only win the elections by a reign of terror. He needed some legal fiction for opening of a terror, or
time. The Communists unveiled the possibilities and warned the German people. In a speech delivered on Feb. 25, 1933, Deputy Wilhelm Pieck, a Communist, warned that "certain circles are spreading rumors that the Communists are preparing an attempt on Hitler's life. Let me remind you of the provocative assassinations practised in Italy which served as a pretext for the incredible persecution of the workers."

But through the newly won Goebbels radio, thousands of Nazi demagogues and newspapers went on screaming "Bolshevik Plans for a Coup d'Etat."

Something was to happen, it was in the air. The fire took place on the night of Feb. 27. Hitler appeared on the scene within a few minutes. Goering and Goebbels also were conveniently free and in Berlin on the same fateful night.

Within ten minutes after the fire, Hitler said to a British correspondent, "This is a signal from Providence. No one will prevent us now from dealing with the Communists with an iron hand."

How could he know so soon who had made the fire? But the frame-up plot of Dreiloff at Leipzig exposed the story of the plot. That brave lion of the working class, Dreiloff, told the full tale in court.

And one after another accomplice in the fire was murdered by Hitler, or fled Germany, or otherwise paid for knowing too much.

A world Jury of eminent barristers under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson held a public hearing in London on the Reichstag blaze. They examined all evidence and blamed Hitler for the fire with which he ushered in a new epoch of Nazi murder, horror, assassination, treason and general return to the jungle.

And the Tresca case similarly be exposed to the full light of day. Such is the demand of all honest anti-fascists. The bloody conspiracies found on the Reichstag walls will surely be found on the gun that laid Tresca low.

This is a clipping from page 12 (sec. 2) of the Sunday Worker for 1-31-43
Clipped at the seat of Government
MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. LEW

From Carlo Trases

In reference to the recent association of Carlo Trases, the following information is being brought to your attention. On January 22, 1943, an article appeared in the New York Times bearing the caption "Friends of Traces Charge O.I. Assisted on Back in Victory Front." This article, which is attached, reports that Luigi Antonini, President of the Italian-American Labor Council, charged that the O.I. is an instrument for the infiltration of communists into the Italian-American Victory Committee and the Italian-American, United Front. The article states that Antonini believes the communists are responsible for Trases's death, rather than the Fascists.

Subsequent to the appearance of this article, it was reported by a highly confidential and reliable source that:

1. Another highly confidential and reliable source has advised the New York Office that there are indications that members of the Communist party will distribute a leaflet to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Canteen at Antonini's local No. 83, Italian-American, United Labor Union, which leaflet will blame Antonini as the "martyr".

2. In the "Daily Worker" of January 23, Robert Miller likewise answered the "slur on Antonini's name by Luigi Antonini" and charged that the allegations of the latter will come down to the war effort of the United Nations.

CIRCULATED & INDIRED

OBSERVATIONS: To date nothing has come to the attention of the Bureau which would definitely indicate that either Fascist or communist groups in the United States are responsible for the war effort of the United Nations.

DEFENSE: The crimes to Fascist groups, while various representatives of several Italian Fascists charge that the Communists are responsible for Trases's death.

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

60 MAR 4
ACTION: Inasmuch as the FBI is not investigating Thomas's murder, it would appear that action is unnecessary at this time.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

F. L. Welch

Attachment
Friends of Tresca Charge OWI Insisted on Reds in 'Victory Front'

The assassination of Carlo Tresca led yesterday to indignant denunciation by leading Italian-American organizations of the Office of War Information for its tactics in seeking to promote anti-Fascism here.

Leaders no longer hesitated yesterday to be quoted in accusations that the authority of the OWI had been put behind an insistence that a proposed Italian-American Victory Committee should not only include democrats in whom the Italian-American population believed, but also a number of pro-Fascists whose conversion dated only from Pearl Harbor; and, least welcome of all, that it should include Communists.

It is against the Communist participation that the organized Italian-American indignation is preponderantly directed. The OWI is charged with being the instrument for the infiltration of Communists into the Italian-American domestic front, where, they have heretofore had little numerical success.

And the suspicion entertained by these Italian-American leaders is approaching a state of certainty that the Communists will be found responsible for the assassination of Carlo Tresca, who had succeeded in having them barred even from membership in the powerful Mas-sini Society and who was preparing to have them shut out of the OWI meeting that was to launch the Victory Committee three days before he was shot on Jan. 4.

Tresca had threatened to stop the Communists and ex-Fascists or Continued on Page Fourteen
FRIENDS OF TRESCA CRITICIZE THE OWI

Continued From Page One

ose the manner in which the Victory Committee was coming to being. The organization met, was postponed by the OWI until three weeks after the assassination, until Jan. 20, but the Italian-American leaders who expressed themselves here yesterday denied the Victory Committee could then be found to have been set up down with Tresca.

When echoes of this backfire reached Washington yesterday, the central office of the OWI denied it insisted upon anything. "The people in the field," said an OWI spokesman, "were told to do what they could in a tactful manner to prevent any one faction from gaining a dominant position in any one group, but there was no suggestion on the part of the Italian-American La
cians of any other special division of this council, representing more than 100,000 organized labor union members of Italian Dress and Tailors Makers Union 88, and pressing for the inclusion of members of Italian-American Labor Council, representing more than 100,000 organized labor union members of Italian-American La
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In New York, however, there was a flat contradiction among the Italian-American leaders who wished to put any statement out. They insisted upon anything. "The people in the field," said an OWI spokesman, "were told to do what they could in a tactful manner to prevent any one faction from gaining a dominant position in any one group, but there was no suggestion on the part of the Italian-American Labor Council, representing more than 100,000 organized labor union members of Italian-American La
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Leah Falk of the OWI's Foreign Language Division was the attacks of this victory council. He represented the New York section of the Italian-American Labor Council and the was of my view. Tresca's Victory Committee. They said he had insisted on Communist participation. And they said he had expressed the report that the assassinated Tresca had agreed with him to use Communists as members of the organization of the Victory Council. It was the indignation of the Italian-American leaders at the idea that they considered an unscrupulous misrepresentation of the beliefs for which Tresca was killed.

"I told Mr. Falk that in my organization we cannot prevent the coming in of Communists camouflaged as representatives of some other organization—you know how the Communists camouflage themselves. But we watch them very closely and do not permit them to do something wrong. Our opinion, the present opinion of those people I represent, rests on the coming in of Communists. So far as we can, we will prevent it."

"I believe that Cranston (Alf. Cranston, chief of the OWI's Foreign Language Division) and Falk, with their statements that the Communists have to come in the Italian-American Victory Council have doomed it from the start. It is not going to get anywhere."

Maxim Society's Stand

For the Maximi Society, Alfred Tarzian, general secretary, said: "We have told everybody including the OWI that we don't want collaboration with totalitarians, Communists or Fascists, and Tresca's stand was completely of the same opinion. I don't know why the OWI says to the contrary. I don't believe the council they propose will have any good effect on the American community."

This is a clipping from page 34 of the New York Times for

Clipped at the seat of Government,
Cacchione Blasts Smear by Antonini

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Italian-American Communist leader, charged Luigi Antonini, garment union leader, with furthering partisan quarrels in his "obscene attempts to drag the corpse of Carlo Tresca across the front pages of our newspapers." Cacchione's charge was contained in a statement issued yesterday in answer to Antonini's attack on the Communists and upon Italian-American anti-fascist unity.

The Councilman also accused Antonini of whitewashing the fascists by reckless charges that there is only a 5 per cent chance that they murdered Carlo Tresca.

"Slanderous accusations against the Communists by Antonini are unimportant," Cacchione said, "as compared with his irresponsible attacks on the Office of War Information, which has been the consistent target of the Axis abroad and pro-Axis elements here."

The Councilman's statement follows, in full:

"Luigi Antonini's attack on the OWI which was seeking to unite Italian-Americans of all shades of opinion behind the victory program of our President, can only have the unfortunate effect of weakening the growing anti-Axis unity among the Italian-American people. Until the cruel assassination of Carlo Tresca, undoubtedly at the hand of fascists enemies, unity among the Italian-Americans was growing. Responsible OWI officials testified that the Italian-American community, although rent by political differences, was getting more and more behind the anti-Axis war program of President Roosevelt.

DEFEATIST GAME

The murder of Tresca was promptly seized upon by shyster appeasers and defeatist forces to split the unity of the Italian-American people in particular, and the American people in general. Furthermore, it is being used in unscrupulous fashion to discredit our great ally, the Soviet Union.

"Mr. Antonini's statement that there is only a 5 per cent chance that fascist elements murdered Tresca constitutes in fact a whitewash of fascism. It is in direct contradiction to the stated opinion of another leader of the Italian-American community of our city, Magistrate J. Roland Sala, who was quoted on Jan. 18, as follows: 'To save my reputation that this (the Tresca murder) is a fascist plot.'"

"Mr. Antonini's slanderous accusations against the Communists are unimportant as compared to his irresponsible attacks on the Office of War Information, which has been the consistent target of the Axis abroad and pro-Axis elements here. It is a matter of record that Communists are opposed to individual terror and could not have the smallest connection with the Tresca case. Mr. Antonini's obscene attempts to drag the corpse of Carlo Tresca across the front pages of our newspapers to further his partisan quarrels, will be rejected by good-minded citizens of all political faiths and racial origins."

NOT FOR LABOR

Mr. Antonini does not speak for the whole Italian-American community. He does not even speak as he assumes to speak—for the entire Italian-American labor movement of New York, nor even for the membership of his union.

"All decent citizens will continue to press for an unfailing investigation of the Tresca killing. This inquiry will undoubtedly lead to the fascist underworld."

"Italian-Americans of all political opinions, Republican, Democrat, or Communist, will continue to commit their unity behind the anti-Axis war policies of President Roosevelt and will thrust aside any want to split that unity."

\[Photo of a man labeled "Cacchione"\]

This is a clipping from page 1 of the Daily Worker for 1-23-43 clipped at the Seat of Government.

[Handwritten note: "Still"]

[Handwritten note: "Five"]

[Handwritten note: "1-13 35-257"]

[Handwritten note: "NO DUEY"]
Minor Hits

Slanders

Robert Minor, assistant general secretary of the Communist Party called for all-out unity of antifascists working for the defeat of Hitlerism. His statement was made in connection with the Office of War Information's efforts to stimulate the liberation movement in Italy, and in connection with the slanderous remarks made by Luigi Antonini and others about the role of the Communist Party in the anti-fascist front.

Minor's statement follows:

"The Communist Party is interested in only one quarrel—like quarrel with the enemies of our country and of all mankind, the Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito governments. We see no reason to quarrel with any of the various groups that desire to aid in the war. We work with all forces that are willing to engage in the job of winning the war. If there is anyone who believes the Communists of the respective countries will have nothing to do with the war of liberation by which Italy and the other occupied countries will secure their freedom, such a person has a very strange sense of reality. If there is anyone who still indulges in suggestions that the Communist Party shows the slightest tolerance for methods of assassination, such dishonesty is one of the dangerous vices that attract small men in disturbed times like the present. In the long run the people they mislead will repudiate such slanderers.

The main thing is that the war has entered into a new and extremely important phase. A decisive turn in favor of the United Nations is unmistakably to be seen in the events on the Russian and African fronts. The necessity is all the greater for all honest Americans and all anti-fascist and anti-Nazi citizens of all countries now in this country to work together to help our country and the British to deliver the blow in Europe with the support of the European peoples. We are going to work with all. If there are groups who wish to set up other standards than willingness to fight the Nazis and fascists, such persons will do some momentary damage to the war effort, but in the long run the guarantees of unity will be secured."
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

You will recall the recent publicity regarding the case of Carlo Trasee, who was sentenced on January 11, 1943. Trasee, an Italian national, has been in this country since August, 1934. He has been branded as a Fascist and anti-Communist and by his own admission is considered to have been an outright Fascist. Trasee for the past three years has been extremely active in labor organizations and has been one of the active leaders in this Fascist-Italian labor faction. As you have previously been advised, the New York office in accordance with your request, is informing you in close touch with the case but to assume no responsibility for the investigation of the matter.

On January 11, 1943, the New York Times reported that the Social Democratic Federation of New York City is issuing: "wanted to the Attorney General order an investigation of the murder of Trasee." This dispatch, which is attached, reports that the leaders of the Federation issued a resolution declaring the killing of Trasee "an attack on the issue of political assassination in America," thus requiring the intervention of Federal authorities. In view of the possibility that the Department may refer this matter to the Bureau, I want to be sure it is brought to your attention.

The Bureau has advised that the Social Democratic Federation publishes the "Red List," that the Federation is anti-Communist, anti-Fascist, and Socialist in nature.

On January 11, 1943, a memorandum was directed to the Bureau by Omer J. Davis, Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit, requesting an investigation to determine if there is any connection between the subject's criminal record and alien enemy or subversive groups in this country. In the memorandum of reply it was pointed out to Mr. Davis that compliance with his request would necessitate the investigation of a murder which is clearly within the jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies, and that it would be in all probability futile to pursue a precedent for similar action should cases of this type arise in the future. Mr. Davis was further advised that in accordance...
CONFIDENTIAL

with the FBI. Police in referring from concerns it fell within local law enforcement jurisdiction, the reported investigation was not being undertaken.

Recently, Dr. Antonini, head of the Italian-American Labor Council, charged that Communists, rather than Fascists, were responsible for Treccani's death. In immediate afterword, the "Daily Worker" published articles denying these charges and, at the same time, alleged that Antonini's assertion would cause damage to the war effort. New York State Catholic Laborer \( \& \) Cuccione likewise denied Antonini's charges, stating that Fascist elements are responsible for the subject's murder. Cuccione's reply was reported in the "Daily Worker".

Respectfully,

[Signature]

E. ... Lord

Attachment
BIDDLE INQUIRY ASKED IN MURDER OF TRESCA

Social Democratic Federation
Appeals to Attorney General

Demand that Attorney General Francis D. Biddle order an investigation of the murder of Carlo Tresca, Italian anti-Fascist leader and enemy of the Communists, was made yesterday by the national conference of the Social Democratic Federation at East Fifteenth Street.

Delegates from many States adopted a resolution declaring that the killing of Tresca "has raised the issue of political assassination in America" requiring intervention of the Federal authorities.

The resolution expressed support of the position taken by Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council, in demanding an investigation and in criticizing the action of agents of the Office of War Information in what Mr. Antonini charged was their support of Communist united front efforts among Italian anti-Fascist elements in this country.

"We urge the Office of War Information not to permit some of its officials to further the interests of the Communist Party by favoring inclusion of Communists in the so-called Victory Councils formed among foreign language groups," the resolution declared. "We stand with the democratic anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi groups in their opposition to the Communist-inspired attempts to take control of anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi movements both here and in Europe."

The conference, after adopting resolutions dealing with labor problems, social security and issues bearing upon the war and future peace, ended last night with a dinner at the Hotel Commodore in honor of Alger S. Lea, president of the Rand School of Social Science and veteran leader of the American Socialist movement. The dinner marked Mr. Lea's 70th birthday.
MEMORANDUM FOR
MR. COFFEY

Re: Carlo Trasca

Reference is made to the evidence listed below which was submitted to the Laboratory for examination by D. H. Ladd under date of January 26, 1943. This memorandum is for the special attention of Supervisor J. P. Coyne of Division Five.

#61-1335-247 Q1 One sheet of paper containing headlines from New York Journal American newspaper, January 14, 1943 and beginning, "Trasca Murderer Linked".

Q2 Second sheet of paper from same source reading, "To OGPU Agent".

Q3 Third sheet of paper from same source containing newspaper clipping beginning, "Arrest Near of 2nd Man....."

Q4 Fourth sheet of paper from same source containing newspaper clipping of Q3 continued beginning, "business address...." and containing false address and signature of "Charles Pappas."

Pursuant to your request a search was made in the Alphabetical Name File of the Bureau on the basis of the names "Carmine Galante", "Bruno Russo", "Charles Russo" and "Carmine Galente", but a comparison of the handwriting appearing on specimen Q4 with the signatures appearing on the fingerprint cards located disclosed no significant similarities.

The submitted evidence is being retained in the Laboratory.

Respectfully,

G. A. Appel

[Signature]

[Stamp: 61-1335-247]

FEB 19 1943
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

January 15, 1943

RE: CARLO TRESCA

ASAC Donegan of the New York Field Office called at this time and informed that District Attorney Hogan seems to be very much interested in an individual by the name of Carlos Contreras, who is reported to be in Mexico City at the present time. He stated that he thought that the Bureau might like to make some discreet inquiries to see if this individual is in Mexico City.

He further informed that Bureau letter dated March 26, 1942, makes mention of Contreras. The title of the letter is Santiago Garcia-Ricardo-Dotres; Espionage - S, that the letter refers to Contreras being in Mexico. He stated that it might be interesting to determine the connection with the present case.

Mr. Donegan stated that an Italian had been picked up for the murder of Tresca on the basis that two parole officers saw him in the car shortly before the time of the murder. His name is Carmine Galante. He informed that he thought they had a "dud" in this connection, that they have not been able to get him to talk.

Respectfully,

J. K. Humford
MEMORANDUM FOR

Att: Carlos Tresca.

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. "unford to Mr. Ladd dated January 15, 1943. It will be noted therein that it is endeavoring to determine the murderer of Tresca, District Attorney Leorn has expressed keen interest in an individual by the name of Carlos Contreras, who is reported to be in Mexico City at the present time.

A review of the bureau files reflects that the true name of Contreras is Jesus Gomerei Vidal, that he is Italian; that he spent many years in Russia; and that he was Commissioner of the Communist Lister Brigade in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. He is considered by informants to be a most dangerous character. Vidal, alias Contreras, poses as a Spanish refugee in Mexico. He was a leading figure in bringing about the "purge" of labor and trade unions from the Communist Party in Mexico. He is closely connected with Vincente Lombardo-Toledano. He was arrested by the Mexico City police in March, 1941 and was released a short time thereafter. The reason for the arrest is unknown.

The files further reflect that he is referred to as a Communist Functionary and one of the principal influential contact men between "Free Germany" and the Mexican Communist movement.

Although the Bureau is not investigating the death of Tresca, it is definitely interested in any information pertinent to the Tresca case. Accordingly, it is suggested that this memorandum be brought to the attention of the SIS Section in order that an investigation may be made on the activities of Vidal, alias Contreras, for the purpose of determining his whereabouts at the time of the murder and, likewise, in order that up-to-date information may be secured relative to his present activities. It is further suggested that this matter be afforded expeditious attention.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

Attachment

[Redacted]
On the night of January 11, 1943, Carlo Tresca was shot and killed on Fifth Avenue, New York City as he was leaving his office. The assassin has been neither identified nor apprehended although the New York City Police Department is presently conducting an intensive manhunt to achieve these purposes.

Tresca is described as an anarchist who received considerable publicity prior to his death. It is known that he was intensely disliked by both fascists and Communists and sources of information have indicated that either of these two groups may have been responsible for his death.

Although the Bureau is not investigating the death of Tresca, it is definitely interested in any information pertinent to the case. There is a possibility that an individual by the name of Carlos Contreras, alias Jesus Sorrentino Vidal, who is reported to be in Mexico City at the present time, may have been involved in the assassination of Tresca or may have information which may lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties.

A review of the Bureau files reflects that the true name of Contreras is Jesus Sorrentino Vidal; that he is Italian; that he spent many years in Russia; and that he was Commissar of the Communist-Liuter Espana in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. He is considered by informants to be a most dangerous character. Vidal, alias Contreras, poses as a Spanish refugee in Mexico. He was a leading figure in bringing about the "purge" of Laborde and Carpano from the Communist Party in Mexico. He is closely connected with Vincenzo Lombardo Toledano. He was arrested by the Mexico City Police in March, 1943, and was released a short time thereafter. The trace of Vidal is now unknown.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamplin
Mr. Cleve
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Stanford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinns Tamm
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

56 FEB 20, 1943
You are directed to immediately conduct an investigation of Contreras to determine his whereabouts at the time of the murder and to secure current information concerning his present activities and contacts. You are instructed to afford this matter expeditious, continuous, and thorough investigative attention, and to immediately inform the Bureau of any pertinent developments.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: VITTORIO VIDALI, alias
Commander Carlos Contreras

Censorship has recently advised that the above-named subject is now in Mexico. British Censorship advised American Censorship that a letter was recently intercepted to State Operatic, P. O. Box 166, Station D, New York City, from S. Velez, Abraham Gonzalez 20, Mexico, D. F., and that this letter was in the known handwriting of Commander Contreras. The British stated that he is an Italian Communist who is largely responsible for the founding of the Garibaldi Alliance in Mexico.

American Censorship recently intercepted a letter addressed to Carlos Contreras, Architect, Edificio "La Nacional", Avenida Juarez #4, Mexico, D. F., from Walter E. Blucher, Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 69th Street, Chicago, Illinois. This letter enclosed clippings from the New York Times which stated that the New York Police were anxious to interview Carlos Contreras regarding the recent murder of Tresca, Italian political leader in New York.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this information be furnished to Mr. Carson and that he consider the advisability of notifying the New York Police Department as to the present whereabouts of Contreras.

Respectfully,

R. D. Douglas

R. D. Douglas
February 3, 1943

Refer to Bureau letter of January 28, 1943, captioned as above.

As of possible assistance in completing the investigation requested in the referenced letter there follows appended information indicating the subject to be in Mexico.

Censorship has recently advised that the above mentioned letter is now in Mexico. British Censorship advised American Censorship that a letter was radioed February 2, 1943, from E. Veczo, Abraham Gonzales 20, Mexico, D. F., and that this letter was in the known handwriting of Commander Contreras. The British stated that he is an Italian Communist who is largely responsible for the founding of the Garibaldi Alliance in Mexico.

American Censorship recently intercepted a letter addressed to Carlos Contreras, Architect, Edificio "La Nacional," Avenue Juarez 74, Mexico, D. F., from Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 69th Street, Chicago, Illinois. This letter enclosed clipping from the "New York Times" which stated that the New York police were anxious to interview Carlos Contreras regarding the recent murder of Tresca, Italian political leader in Mexico.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Carlo Tresca

Section 6
February 1, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

The following information was furnished to Assistant to the Director TANK by telephone on January 29th.

In accordance with his request, I saw Mayor LaGUARDIA on Friday afternoon, January 29th. He stated that information had come to his attention that an Assistant United States Attorney named Miss DELORES/FACONTI had been to see CARLO TRESCA shortly before his murder, at which time she had requested TRESCA not to print anything concerning her or FRANK CAROFALO as it might embarrass her. Mayor LaGUARDIA stated that, in view of this, he thought perhaps Miss FACONTI might have some information of value concerning the murder, and suggested that the FBI might be interested in questioning her.

I told Mayor LaGUARDIA that this was not within our jurisdiction, but that I would be glad to pass the information on. I called his attention to the fact that Assistant United States Attorneys are under the direct supervision of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

It is noted that this information has been previously brought to the attention of the Bureau in a letter dated November 9, 1942, titled "DOLORES FACONTI, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York." It also appears that Mr. FOXWORTH advised United States Attorney CORREA of this information.

It is expected that I will see Mayor LaGUARDIA on February 4th, at which time I will advise him that this matter has been referred to the Department of Justice.

Very truly yours,

T. J. DONEGAN
Special Agent in Charge
The following article concerning the death of Carlo Tresca appeared in the "New Leader" for January 30, 1943, page 1:

"The passage of another week since the murder of Carlo Tresca has brought no important new developments directly connected with efforts to solve the question of who fired the fatal pistol shots that terminated the career of the oldest and most eminent anti-Fascist in the United States. The staff of New York's District Attorney, Frank S. Hogan, continues its work of investigation but if it has made any important discoveries, these have not been imparted to the public.

"Despite the resolution adopted by the Social-Democratic Conference calling for investigation of the murder by the F.B.I. as a possible deed of the agent of a foreign power, or a possible political murder, the Attorney General has not, as far as is known to persons close to the murdered editor, ordered the F.B.I. to enter the case in any way. In view of the possibility that investigation might disclose Communist Party inspiration of the murder, it is felt by many well-informed persons in New York that the passivity of Washington is not surprising.

"With no clues turning up for public discussion, attention has centered in the fight which developed around the Office of War Information as a result of the murder of Tresca. At the time Tresca was killed, Tresca was endeavoring to assist the Foreign Language Division of the OWI to establish a broad movement of Italian-Americans. Tresca's efforts to further this movement were hampered by efforts of the Communist Party and Italian-American Fascist fellow-travelers.

"Within a few days after Tresca's death, two New York newspapers, the Post and P.W., quoted two officials of the OWI, Alan Cranston, chief of the Foreign Language Division, and Lee Falk, one of his executive assistants, as declaring that Tresca had agreed with the OWI, in desiring to admit Communists to the projected council.

"It is well known that Tresca still fought bitterly the Communists and their underworld methods. Recent issues of "Il Martello," Tresca's paper, record the continuance of that fight and even after his death Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a leading Communist, took a final pot-shot at him."
"As a consequence of his intimate knowledge of Tresca's position with respect to the Italian-American Victory Council idea, Luigi Antonini, head of Local 89 of the I.L.G.W.U. and of the Italian Labor Council, issued a statement rapping the Cranston and Falk statements as falsifications of the dead man's well-known position. This statement appeared in numerous newspapers and met with no reply from Cranston or Falk. The latter, of course, were in a difficult position because they had made their statements to reporters on the Post and PM.

"In this situation Elmer Davis, apparently relying on his subordinates' version of their interviews with the reporters, issued a statement denying that the OWI had tried to force the Communists on the Victory Council project and denying that his men had attributed to Tresca a friendly view of this aspect of the project although the quotes are in black and white. Antonini has since reiterated his criticism of OWI policy in this matter.

"It is interesting to note that while the OWI now declares that it does not seek to force Communists on the Victory Council, it does not declare that it will oppose their presence, as do all leading democratic, anti-fascist elements whose participation is being sought. The assumption would seem to be that to the OWI, which is playing a leading role in the movement, the presence or absence of Communists is a matter of complete indifference.

"It is also interesting to note that there are many complaints in New York that within the Overseas Division of the OWI are also to be found fellow-travelers of the Communist Party. A recent organizational shift in that Division put not only the radio but also the publications section under Joseph Barnes, former Moscow correspondent of the Herald-Tribune. Barnes is famous, among other things, for sending out of Moscow the story that the reason foreigners could not get caviar was that the workers are so rich they were buying it all up.

"Meanwhile, it is reported that the plans projected by the OWI for an Italian-American Victory Council had their parallels in plans for such bodies in other foreign language communities in the country. The Slovak Congress, in which the editor of the local Russian language Communist paper played a leading role, is one specimen. Councils of German-Americans and Hungarian-Americans are others. The German-American project, in which Communists and former admirers of 'the new Germany' were given large shares, is in danger of a blow-up.

"The criticisms of these OWI divisions is vastly upsetting to the many friends and admirers of the OWI head, Elmer Davis. Such people hope that he will recognize these facts and take action accordingly."

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, New York

February 5, 1943
CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photographs of a group which include FRANK GAROFALO, DOLORES FACONTI, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. The photograph appeared in "Il Progresso Italo Americano" during the summer of 1942, and was furnished to this office by Informant [redacted].

The printing below the photograph reads as follows:

"Above: Officers and members of the Greater New York Lodge No. 1919, Order of the Sons of Italy, on the occasion of the Installation of the Assistant Venerable, Mr. B. CAVALLO, and other Officers."

The arrows on the photograph indicate FRANK GAROFALO and MISS FACONTI, respectively.

An enlargement of a portion of the group was made so that FRANK GAROFALO could be identified more clearly. He is indicated by an arrow.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures 4

[Redacted]

6-2385-263
FEB 18 1943

[Timestamp: 5 6 1943]
WAR DEPARTMENT  
Military Intelligence Service  
Washington  
Feb 12, 1943

Subject: Letter of transmittal.

To:

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

J. T. Pisselli  
Colonel, General Staff  
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:

[Handwritten date: Feb 13, 1943]  
[Handwritten note: Please release by Army Office 24-177]
CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: CARLO TRESCA

Summary of Information:

Rumors exist among Italian workers that Carlo TRESCA, editor of Il Martello, who was shot and killed in New York City, was an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It was said that he was in the habit of meeting an agent of this Bureau, whose name was [redacted] or a similar one, and that he was suspected of being a traitor to the Communist cause for over two years.

TRESCA was born in Sulmona, Italy on March 9, 1879 and came to the United States in 1904. Since that time, it is reported that he was involved in radical activities such as the North American Syndicalist League, the Italian Socialist Federation, Cropotkin Anarchists, etc.

It is also rumored that some of the [redacted] connections may have been the real reason, but in any event, TRESCA was not trusted by the rank and file, which is also true of a great number of the old-time radical leaders.

Source: Confidential Informant
Previous Distribution: None
Distribution: MIS; EDC; FBI-Boston, Prov., New Haven, Albany; 1st and 3rd MD; All Districts; 2, 3, and 4 SC; CG, FSC

Evaluation of source of evaluation

1934

CONFIDENTIAL
February 11, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY – I

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted to you herewith a copy of IL MARTELLO, a newspaper published by CARLO TRESCA who was recently assassinated in New York City. There is also being sent to you a circular announcing the organization of GRANDE COMIZIO ANTI-FASCISTA (Grand Committee for Anti-Fascism). The pamphlet reveals CARLO TRESCA was an organizer and an active force behind the creation of that organization.

This information is being submitted to you for disposal as you see fit.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee,
Special Agent in Charge
TRANSLATOR'S MEMORANDUM

Re: Il Martello - Volume 27, No. 20 - November 28, 1942

This issue has been carefully read and there is no indication that any of the articles for which Carlo Tresca might have been responsible were directed against any particular individual or individuals. On page 12 there appears a review of the meeting for which a handbill was sent to the Bureau together with the magazine. The writer of the article states that Carlo Tresca left little unsaid in his remarks directed against the Fascists and the Nazis and which included a warning against the increasing influence of the Pope in official circles in Washington.

The content of the article would seem to indicate that a copy of the address delivered by Carlo Tresca at a meeting in Irving Plaza Hall December 6, 1942, if obtained might reveal information of possible interest to the Bureau.

Translator
L. W. Ronzioanni
February 19, 1943
February 17, 1943

Dear Sir:

On Sunday, February 14, 1943, a Memorial Meeting to eulogize CARLO TRESCA was held at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15 Street, New York City. The New York Times, in an article related that: "Three hundred members of anti-Fascist groups to which Tresca belonged, heard Norman Thomas, Socialist Leader; Arthur Garfield Hays; Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Unit; and a score of prominent other anti-Fascists, laud the former editor of Il Bartello, Italian Language Newspaper, as a man of unconquerable spirit, whose work will be perpetuated rather than dimmed by his assassination.

"Mr. Thomas speaking from a stage upon which rested a glass enclosed death mask of the editor, asserted that the work undertaken by Tresca should be 'perpetuated by those who remained'.

"Mr. Baldwin said Tresca's killing was not an 'isolated one'. "More assassinations will come out of the darkness of Fascist reaction", he declared, asserting that the slain editor was felled because 'they feared exposure'."

The meeting was sponsored by a Committee of the CARLO TRESCA Group which consisted of the following:

V. LIONETTI
A. RIBARICH
M. ZAVARELLA
J. PISCITELLI
G. RENZI
A. NOELLA
FRANK CANDELLERI

10 MAR 3 1943
February 17, 1943

To Director, FBI

One GUADAGNI addressed the meeting and stated that one of the purposes of the meeting was to protest against the District Attorney of New York County because he had not yet solved the crime. He complained that money had been uselessly spent to send detectives into seven states when the real assassins were to be found in New York. GUADAGNI continued that the man or men who killed TRESCA must have been an individual without a soul. He only carried out an assignment and behind the murderer were those people whom he described as the pre-Pearl Harbor Fascists, masquerading as super patriots. At this point an individual in the audience shouted "GENE POPE!" GUADAGNI concluded with protest against the District Attorney for his inaction and failure to solve the crime.

GIROLAMO VALENTI, editor of La Parola, stated that the subject had been murdered by a "hired assassin." He said that they would not stop the agitation until the killers were brought to justice. If necessary this group would hold a rally in Madison Square Garden to keep the crime before the public eye. VALENTI added that the lives of the anti-Fascist leaders were endangered; that having tried murder once they might try it tomorrow on the others.

EZIO TADDEI openly accused FRANK GAROFALO and GENE POPE of having caused the murder of CARLO TRESCA. He then related in detail the story of Miss DOLORES FACONTI and her visits to TRESCA. These events were related in detail to the Bureau in previous communications.

TADDEI stated that after Miss FACONTI's first visit to TRESCA, the latter became scared and called [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and related his fears for his safety to him. [redacted] has advised me however that he never received any telephonic communication from the subject concerning fears for his safety, and in fact never spoke to TRESCA over the telephone.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
W. T. M.
SAC
Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY-I

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the above subject, as previously reported to the Bureau by teletype by this office, was assassinated on January 11, 1943, the case file on the subject will be considered closed and no further investigation will be undertaken.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
S. A. C.

c.c. Boston

February 16, 1943

100-9744
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

JTG:FM
100-9744

February 6, 1943

Confidential

Director, FBI

Res: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am convinced that the homicide of TRESCA was directly
instigated by FRANK GAROFALO, and that GENEROSO POPE, the New York publisher,
was one of the beneficiaries of the act.

I have the following history of the differences between
CARLO TRESCA and POPE and GAROFALO. In 1934, GAROFALO was charged by GENEROSO
POPE to suppress a competing newspaper. GAROFALO went to the offices of this
paper and threatened to kill one of the employees. He also had one SISCA, who
was the editor of the magazine, "La Follia" beaten up. TRESCA denounced the
affair in an article which he published in his newspaper, "Il Martello", on
October 28, 1934. Two photostatic copies of the front page of "Il Martello"
of that date are being forwarded to the Bureau together with a translation of
the leading article entitled, "We accuse GENEROSO POPE, owner of 'Il Progresso'
and of 'Il Corriere d'America', of being a Gangster and a Racketeer".

Enmity continued to exist between
POPE, GAROFALO, and TRESCA. POPE, after having denounced his previous Fascist
connections, and announcing his new policy of support for the United Nations,
was still not sufficiently sure of his position unless he obtained the recogni-
tion of the anti-Fascists. To achieve this, TRESCA believed that POPE had
approached LUIGI ANTONINI, who was a representative of the Italian Labor Movement
in New York, and a close friend of the subject. POPE also tried to make some
arrangement with ALBERTO PARCHIANI and ALBERTO CIANCA, Secretary and Vice-Pre-
ident of the MAZZINI Society, respectively, to give the MAZZINI Society a voice
in his publications. However, he could not come to terms with the Society
since it wanted to have full control of the policies of the POPE Newspapers.
Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRESCA

2/5/43

According to TRESCA, POPE made his peace with ANTONINI. This came about in the following fashion: GAROFALO, who is reported to be an ex-gangster and bootlegger, is a member of the CASTELAMARESE gang, which is reported to be the strongest in New York. The gang is led by an individual referred to as "ZIO NINO" (Uncle Tony) of Stanton Street. On the other hand, ANTONINI makes use of the services of a gang controlled by JOSE-CHELO, his assistant. This gang is used by Local 89 of the International Ladies Garment Union, to do strong-arm work for the Union. Through GAROFALO'S connections with the CASTELAMARESE gang, feelers were put out. A contact was made with CHELO'S gang and a rapprochement was effected in which peace was made between POPE and ANTONINI. As a matter of fact, ANTONINI has never openly attacked POPE, while, on the other hand, POPE has accorded ANTONINI wide publicity in his newspaper. had previously advised this office that a sort of truce had existed between ANTONINI and POPE for a long time and he pointed out the fact that although ANTONINI always attacked other FASCISTS, he never made any attack on GENEROSO POPE.

TRESCA was always opposed to POPE'S efforts to make his peace with him. Concerning this, he stated that "LUIGI (ANTONINI) can do what he likes, but I won't swallow it", referring to POPE.

Attempts were made to trick TRESCA into appearing at the same functions with POPE so as to make it appear that TRESCA had condoned POPE'S past and was now favorable to him. When TRESCA had been invited to attend the Manhattan Center dinner given by the War Savings Committee of Americans of Italian extraction, he inquired if POPE were to be present. MARCELLO GIROSI, Secretary to PAOLINO GERLI, the head of the Committee, guaranteed TRESCA that POPE would not be there. An hour before the banquet was to take place, TRESCA phoned GIROSI and the letter assured TRESCA that POPE would not be at the banquet. accompanied TRESCA part of the way to the banquet hall and advised him not to go there as POPE undoubtedly would be on hand, and would present TRESCA with a "fait accompli". POPE would take advantage of this situation to have his papers prominently feature the dinner, linking together the names of TRESCA and POPE. TRESCA promised that if POPE were at the banquet, he would not stay for the dinner. He instructed to wait for him together with other friends. TRESCA added that if POPE were not present, he would stay a short while and later rejoin his friends.

A short time after the conversation, TRESCA appeared hurriedly at "I also found myself with gangsters" TRESCA relate that he had found POPE at the Manhattan Center when he arrived. He then decided to stay a few moments and to leave without eating. When GAROFALO entered the hall, TRESCA inquired of SISCA if he knew who the man that had come
Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRESCA

2/5/43

in was, apparently referring to the fact that GAROFALO had had TRESCA beaten up. TRESCA, then openly referring to GAROFALO as a gangster said, "This is too much, I am leaving."

After TRESCA left, GAROFALO is said to have spoken in a low voice to DOLORES FACONTI, Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District. It is reported that EDWARD CORSI or someone else at the banquet reproached MISS FACONTI for having come to the dinner with GAROFALO. states that she told GAROFALO of this reproach.

The next day, AIMEFRIDO PORTFOLIO, New York City Treasurer, phoned TRESCA and requested him not to publish anything unfavorable concerning the banquet. Later that day, MISS FACONTI phoned TRESCA and asked him not to mention the GAROFALO matter in his newspaper. TRESCA assured her that he would not, but she insisted upon calling on him at his office. She came to TRESCA'S office and confessed to him that she loved GAROFALO and could not leave him. TRESCA told her that he understood her situation, but that he could not comprehend how a young woman in her position could lose her head over a man like GAROFALO. TRESCA related GAROFALO'S past to MISS FACONTI and she stated to him that she was aware of it. However, she promised to leave him. When she left, TRESCA kissed her goodbye and told her to remember that she was in the United States Attorney's Office and to act accordingly.

MISS FACONTI thereupon went to see GAROFALO and told him all about the incident with TRESCA. He is said to have ill treated her and to have sent her away. TRESCA found out about this through friends of his. stated that TRESCA saw MISS FACONTI a few other times, but he does not know what transpired between them.

All of the facts in connection with the dinner at the Manhattan Center, and the participation of GAROFALO and the scene between TRESCA and GAROFALO were well known to LUIGI ANTONINI, GENEROSO POPE and their followers.

In the meantime, every one thought that TRESCA was holding off an attack on POPE to the time when it would be announced that POPE would be placed on the Office of the War Information's Victory Council. When talks commenced concerning the formation of this Victory Council, TRESCA stated to that POPE would not be on the Committee. At a meeting of the MAZZINI Society, TRESCA was violent against the Fascists and demanded laws in the Society to facilitate their expulsion. He was then preparing the grounds for an attack on POPE. It was about this time that TRESCA requested to stay near him all the time as he thought he was in danger. However, he never specified what this danger was.
Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRESCA 2/5/43

The first meeting of the Victory Council was established for January 14, 1943. It was not yet determined whether POPE would be invited to be a member of the Council. ANTONINI suggested to TRESCA that it would be good to have POPE as a member of the Victory Council as he had daily newspapers and could give it much publicity. He also pointed out the fact that now, POPE was one hundred per cent American. TRESCA, however, always opposed the inclusion of POPE in the Victory Council.

[Redacted] pointed out that in connection with the efforts to protect POPE'S status as a prominent figure in Italian affairs, the following event took place. When the MAZZINI Society tendered a dinner to Assistant Secretary of State, ADOLF BERLE, POPE was omitted from the list of guests. POPE'S absence meant the complete liquidation of his influence in Italian matters. To offset this, ANTONINI, although acting as Chairman for the MAZZINI Society banquet, arranged for his Union and the American Labor Party to give a dinner for POPE on the same night. ANTONINI got DEAN ALFANGE, the Labor candidate for Governor of New York, PROFESSOR COUNTS and other members of the Union to attend POPE'S banquet; thus, an alibi or justification was furnished for POPE'S absence from the MAZZINI Society dinner.

[Redacted] states that the dinner for POPE was given because of certain contributions he was supposed to have made to the Los Angeles Sanitarium which is conducted by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, of which ANTONINI is a prominent leader. He also informed that he had heard from some of ANTONINI'S followers that the dinner to POPE had been engineered by ANTONINI to save POPE from a false position.

When TRESCA was killed on the night of January 11, 1943, ANTONINI and his group became vociferous in denouncing the Communists for having committed the crime and practically eliminated the Fascists from suspicion. ANTONINI'S interest was to deflect suspicion from POPE'S group.
Confidential letter to the Director re CARLO TRESCA 2/5/43

A photostatic copy of the
is enclosed herewith.

stated that CAPRINU CALARANTE, who is being held as
a suspect for the murder of TRESCA, was a member of the CASTELAMARESE gang,
and that although he was born in the United States, his parents came from
GAROFALO'S home town in Sicily which is Castelammare del Golfo.

According to information received from
whose identity is known to the Bureau, the present leader of the
CASTELAMARESE gang is one PEPPINO BONANNO.

further informed that JONANES STEELE, a radio
commentator on a New York Station, had accused the Fascists of the homicide of
TRESCA. The day after he had made this accusation, an attorney, ostensibly
on behalf of POPE, had offered to buy certain articles or writings from MR.
STEELE.

suspects that the homicide of TRESCA was committed
by some one in the pay of GAROFALO, who thought he would avenge himself for the
affront to him by TRESCA and, at the same time, do a favor to POPE who found
TRESCA a stumbling block in his path.

Very truly yours,

ES CONROY
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures 6

cc NY file 97-153
IL MARTELLO

October 28, 1934.

"Prominent Italians, Fascists, put to pillory."

"We accuse GENEROSO POPE, owner of IL PROGRESSO and of IL CORRIERE D'AMERICA of being a gangster and a racketeer."

"GENEROSO POPE, owner of the Colonial Sand and Stone Company, can interest us up to a certain point, to the same degree and for the same reason that we, individually and as members of one class, are interested in all the capitalists, those who accumulate profits by the flourishing system of the exploitation of one man by another.

GENEROSO POPE concerns us more directly, because, as owner-editor of IL PROGRESSO and the CORRIERE D'AMERICA, he is an exponent of a political current that we are combatting without respite, without cowardice and without dissimulation.

And it is not without a sense of humiliation that we are obliged to speak about GENEROSO POPE as editor of Fascist papers.

Editor of daily papers!

They can be more or less able; more or less intellectually prepared for the difficult task of directing a paper, no matter which one, but in order to do it, they must at least have the elementary notions of how to write decently, even in America, where golden asses bring forth professors.

Instead of that POPE is almost entirely illiterate; he is the perfect golden ass, vain and puffed up in the extreme.

PARSOTTI, who preceded him, was just as conceited and just as much of an ass as he, but he surrounded himself with editors who, although held in tow by an inflexible internal discipline, were given ample liberty for expression outside the small circle of the PROGRESSO, and he did not humiliate them to the point of making them write articles that then saw the light of day under the signature of the semi-illiterate editor of the paper.

POPE surrounded himself with fellows without dignity or character, who incline to his every whim, who lick his boots and hands like dogs, and flatter him like low grade buffoons.
"And these vile associates, among them the ex-deputy FALEO, in order to assure themselves a living and knowing that he was vain, used to stick all kinds of articles on politics, economics, and ethics, in front of POPE who didn't even understand them, and then they got him to sign them and print them in his papers in order to make them appear as flour from his sack.

Right now we don't know who is the more abject: the reporter who writes the articles or POPE who signs them. As far as we are concerned the servile act of the one who writes these articles is as distasteful as the boundless vanity of the scoundrel who signs them.

However, POPE is the editor of the PROGRESSO, and the CORRIERE indeed.

We are concerned with him for his official and public quality of creator and animator of currents in ideas, and in this quality of his as editor of Fascist newspapers.

POPE, the private citizen of the Colonial Sand and Stone Co. has no concern for us for the present.

* * * * *

Recently there has been talk about POPE in regards to his relations as 'Publisher' with the editors of IL PROGRESSO and of IL CORRIERE.

In this era of 'collective bargaining' inspired by the NRA there has sprung up the union: the union of editors, reporters, and newspaper collaborators: the NEWSPAPER GUILD OF AMERICA. It has grown up in this time when, in conformity with article 7A of the Recovery Act, many workers and employers, formerly absent or averse to labor movements, have now felt a stimulus to seek within the force of organization a defense and a protection for their rights against the labor contractors, even in the field of journalism.

It is strange but true: even the editors of the PROGRESSO have joined the Newspaper Guild and have formed their 'Chapel', their 'locale', inspired by their colleague, TONIETTI.

GENEROSO POPE has immediately seen the danger. He does not want the flock of sheep that has always followed him, bleating, to be transformed into a group of men with character and dignity and strength for the defense in collectivity of their rights.

He has been seeking every way possible to break the thread of this organization which has sprung up among his dependents.

Two episodes of this struggle suffice to characterize this man:
"In one of POPE'S attempts to persuade A. TONIETTI, president of
the PROGRESSO locale of the Newspaper Guild of New York, to cease his propositions,
he gave TONIETTI his word of honor in assuring him that never in the world would
one of his employees be dismissed because he belonged to the Newspaper Guild.

He gave his word of honor in this case.

And then A. TONIETTI was dismissed because he refused POPE'S
corrupt offers and persisted in forcing the publisher of IL PROGRESSO to
draw up a collective contract with the editor members of the Newspaper Guild of
New York.

POPE'S word of honor was worth a dried fig.
It is only gentlemen who believe in the sanctity of the word of honor.

Nor is that enough.

In order to be a gangster, GENEROSO POPE has to act like a man
who has substituted brute force for reason.

About the middle of July, 1934, GENEROSO POPE, in a rage, entered
the offices of his CORRIERE D'AMERICA, and apostrophized Editor ANTONIO NOTO,
because even he had dedicated himself to the work of organization to which TONIETTI
had devoted his whole soul.

He first used the vulgar words of a tough, and then, suiting the
actions to the words, he punched him in the face, and finally jammed his pistol
against his chest. A crime punishable by months in prison.

But the criminal was not hauled into court because he, POPE, having
offered apologies and said that he had lost his nerves and sense of proportion,
managed to silence NOTO by giving him a remunerative position in his Colonial
Sand and Stone Co.

There's the man for you: abusive, presumptuous, and violent.

But that is not enough. In the field of Italian emigrants to
America GENEROSO POPE is something worse that what we have said above. That
DON RODRIGO of overwork ought to be put to pillory.

Up to now, given his quality as director of Fascist papers, given
his relations with the more presentable part of Tammany, his intimate friendship
with JIMMY WALKER, and his pretensions about doing things as the 'leader of
the Colony' and Italian head, POPE has been bitterly criticized as a Fascist,
"patty politician, and journalist.

Nobody has ever dreamed of lifting his mask: of presenting him to the public as gangster and racketeer.

We are forced to do it because, in the hope of smothering our un-suppressible reproach, he is using against us and all anti-Fascists the same methods of gangster and racketeer, that he has been using up to now to impose his monopolistic will on all possible rivals.

Because of his spiritual and intellectual limitations, journalism in the mind of GENEROSO POPE is not a mission, but a racket, like the one he worked so victoriously with his Colonial Sand and Stone Co. thanks to the complicity of WALKER.

A racket. And in order to be the sole beneficiary of the racket he has persecuted with the methods of a gangster all those who tried any 'muscling in'.

Here are the facts. In 1931 VINCENZO GIORDANO, former owner and editor of the BOLLETINO DELLA STA was hired by GENEROSO POPE as editor of the newspaper L'OPINIONE in Philadelphia. After some time disagreements arose between GIORDANO and POPE when the latter accused GIORDANO of breaking the employment contract. This disagreement led to judicial action.

Six weeks after GIORDANO had founded the paper LA TRIBUNA he received in his printing house the visit of several representatives of the underworld who, armed with guns, ordered him to stop publication of the new paper.

In 1933 ERASMO BERNABERI and DOMENICO GENTILE sued POPE for a large sum of money. The two men were hounded by the same underworld characters to a point where, because of the risks being run by their husbands, the two wives of the men had nervous attacks in the office of the lawyer BENJAMIN J. SHIVERTS at 1775 Broadway. The two ladies implored him to abandon the dispute. SHIVERTS refused to do so, however, and he wrote to JOSEPH R. BYRNE, attorney for POPE, saying that unless all terroristic threats were abandoned immediately he would expose everything to the proper judicial authorities. POPE backed down.

Early in 1934 MARZIALE SISCA, editor and director of LA POLLIA, had a few commercial run-ins with GENEROSO POPE. SISCA was visited by the same underworld characters who beat him up and forced him to accept the conditions imposed on him by POPE against the advice of his lawyer himself.
"In the last few weeks there has developed a political controversy between LA STAMPA LIBERA and POPE. In this polemic POPE has been worsted. Just about the time when the dispute was assuming a rather harsh aspect, one of the editors of the STAMPA LIBERA received repeated visits from the same underworld characters that on other occasions had visited GIORDANO and SISCA. These fellows demanded of the STAMPA LIBERA complete cessation of the attacks against POPE.

Throughout these 'visits' the newspaper editor continually refused to yield to the 'requests'.

In the course of the last visit of these above mentioned fellows they hinted that they would not return again to the editor of LA STAMPA LIBERA, and they added: 'And you know what we mean.'

Through long experience the editors of LA STAMPA LIBERA as well as all those who have had controversies with POPE know the meaning of the phrase: 'You know what we mean.'

* * * * *

These are true and indisputable facts that we can prove to any court that POPE would care to bring us before. As we have always been responsible for our acts we will not now shrink from giving proof. If he thinks himself calumniated he can do what BARBOTTI did concerning PIVA: he can have recourse to the courts.

We are ready; and moreover we dare him to do it. Moreover, if he wants to try other ways known to gangsters and racketeers, the ones he used on GIORDANO, BERNABEI, GENTILE, and SISCA, then let him know that we are no food for him to sink his teeth into. We are not afraid of him.

* * * * *

And let us say more. We say that this indecency must end. GENEROSO POPE must put an end to it, and he has to get it into his head that his hired cut-throats can't ramble around the offices of the anti-Fascist press with impunity. We don't intend to put up with any such intimidations and we will not allow such threats to be made to our comrades in the anti-Fascist trenches. If one of our own is struck, the author of the blow is known: it is GENEROSO POPE.
"We have denounced him before public opinion. There isn't a city editor of the New York Dailies who does not know today who GENEROSO POPE is and what gangster methods he employs.

Our attorney MORRIS L. ERNEST, a dignitary of the courts, is informed of the situation: he knows that if an anti-Fascist is smitten the source of the blow is GENEROSO POPE.

In any case we are ready, either to face the tribunal or POPE'S assassins."

CARLO TRESCA
January 20th 1945

Dear Sir:

In view of the passing of Mr. Tresca, if there is a possibility of the publication being for sale, I would like to arrange an appointment to discuss the matter with you and possibly with a very substantial party who would be interested.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

LJB: M. J.
MEMORANDUM FOR W. L. J.
Res: Carlo Tresca

Reference is made to my memorandum dated February 17, 1943 wherein you were furnished with information that was transmitted to the New York Office by

You will recall that this memorandum had been engineered by Generoso Pope, a New York newspaper publisher.

The attached newspaper excerpt from the Daily Worker of February 17, 1943 reflects that on February 14, Tresca spoke before an audience at the 4th Street School in New York City after he was introduced by the present editor of Tresca's newspaper as "the man who will tell you who killed Carlo Tresca."

According to the Daily Worker, Tresca charged in his address that the district attorney's office is in possession of all the facts in the case and that pressure had been brought to bear against those who were in possession of those facts in order to prevent them from having the facts made public. Tresca alleged that the pressure "came from authorities charged with the prosecution of the case." He stated that the implication was inescapable, that the authorities were shielding someone.

Tresca in his address spoke in a general way concerning various threats that had been made against Tresca's life. (This information is outlined in detail in the memorandum of reference.) A review of this newspaper article fails to indicate that Tresca actually gave the name of the person that he believes is responsible for the crime.

ACTION: It is believed that no action is necessary in connection with the foregoing facts. You will be furnished with any additional data relative to the Tresca case as they are received.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

61-1335-290

Attache 55 MAR 5 1943
Charge Police Know Who Killed Tresca

Editor's Associate Bares Fascist Threats

Authorities are shielding the man behind the murder of Carlo Tresca, one of the slain Italian-American editor's closest associates charged last week-end.

The charge was made by Enio Taddei, the dead man's collaborator, who supported them with documents running back to 1934 which showed that Tresca lived in constant fear of murder by a fascist gang with the highest financial connections. Taddei's charge went a long way toward blowing away the smoke-screen of anti-Communist insinuations that have hampered an investigation of the murder.

Taddei spoke before a husked audience at the Rand School Sunday after Francesco Cancellieri, present editor of Martello, introduced him as "the man who will tell you who killed Carlo Tresca."

Taddei prefaced his charge with the statement that the district attorney's office has for weeks been in possession of all of the facts that he was about to make public. He charged that all sorts of pressure had been brought to bear against those who were in possession of the facts concerning the real murderer to prevent them from making them public. This pressure, he said, even came from authorities charged with the prosecution of the case.

Therefore, he said, the implication was inescapable that the authorities were shielding someone. He charged that authorities were in full possession of these facts when they were still lending themselves to the anti-Communist smear. Assistant District Attorney Pagnucco, he said, had been given the full documented story of the pro-fascists behind the murder before he lent himself to the anti-Communist smear.

(Continued on Page 4)
Continued from Page 1)

get a smear by "investigating" Carlos Contras, well known anti-fascist. Thus the authorities appeared conclusively to have taken part in spreading the provocative slander against Communists. It is thus that the authorities have made much more their interest. They described Galente as a "wreck" with no political importance. They declared that the question of who was behind Galente was of much greater importance. He described Galente as a "wreck" with no political motive for the crime.

He declared that he had proof that Galente was employed by a dummy trucking firm. He did not even work at the address of the firm. He demanded that the name of this firm be made public as well as "why those who employed Galente paid him when he did not really work, and from where did they get the money?"

Among the other speakers at the meeting were Roger Baldwin, Arthur Garfield Hayes and Prof. Felice Guadagni.

TOLEDANO DENOUNCES SMOKE OF CONTRERAS
A blistering attack against the slanderers of Carlos Contras, internationally known Italian Anti-Fascist leader living in Mexico, since the fall of the Spanish Republic, in connection with the assassination of Carlo Tresca, was made by Vincenzo Lombardo Toledano, head of the South American Federation of Trade Unions, through an interview with the Italian-American anti-fascist weekly, L'Unita Del Popolo.

Toledano at the same time issued a call to all Italians of North America to unite so as to strengthen the struggle for the defense of Italy.

"The Indians of the New World can make a great contribution to our struggle, and by forging complete unity, in their ranks, such unity will unquestionably strengthen their brothers in Italy to overthrow Mussolini and bring peace to their native land."

"This is the most crucial time in the history of the free peoples of the world, calls for solid unity in the face of the enemy, unity of nations, unity within nations, unity of all groups, unity which will bury the Axis and guarantee a people's peace. Our job is not to play the future character of the world. Our job now is to destroy the common enemy so as to free the enslaved people of the earth."

"I am glad to hear that the murder of Carlo Tresca was used by disruptive elements as a wedge for breaking up Italian-American unity. The attempts to implicate my good friend and co-worker Carlos Contras in this vile assassination, is good evidence of the true character of these disruptive forces.

It is absurd to accuse Contras. He has been living in Mexico for years. I work with him and with Frank Furbo in the Garibaldi Alliance of Mexico. Contras is loved and respected for his great contributions. He made a fight against Fascism. He organized and fought in the Eight Regiment of the International Brigade against Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco. An incomparable and unwarranted attack against Contras is an attack against the international unity, which will surely spell death for Fascism."

"Italians of North America may overcome all obstacles, place in the path of unity. Unite with the Italians of South America and the Indian ""victory army"" to the battle of Mussolini and bring peace to our native land."

"This, the most crucial time in the history of the free peoples of the world, calls for solid unity in the face of the enemy, unity of nations, unity within nations, unity of all groups, unity which will bury the Axis and guarantee a people's peace."
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWD

Re: Carlo Tresca

The following information has recently been received from the New York Office relative to the case of Carlo Tresca who was murdered on January 11, 1943.

An agent of the New York Office that he is convinced that the homicide of Tresca was directly instigated by Frank Garofalo and that Generoso Pope, the New York publisher, was one of the beneficiaries of the act. He stated that his reason for holding such a belief was his knowledge of the differences between Tresca, Pope and Garofalo. He stated that in 1934 Garofalo was charged by Pope to suppress a competing newspaper; that Garofalo went to the offices of that paper and threatened to kill one of the employees; that Garofalo was instrumental in having one Giseo, the editor of the magazine "La Follia" beaten up; and that Tresca denounced the affair in an article which he published in his newspaper, "Il Martello," on October 28, 1934. Copies of this article have been secured and an examination thereof indicates that the leading article is entitled, "We accuse Generoso Pope, owner of 'Il Progresso' and of 'Il Corriere d'America' of being a Gangster and a Racketeer." In this article Tresca referred to Pope as "almost entirely illiterate" and stated, "He is the perfect golden ass, vain and puffed up in the extreme." The article states: "Pope surrounded himself with followers without dignity and character who incline to his every whim, who lick his boots and hat brim like toads, and flatter him like low grade buffoons ... in order to be a gangster, Generoso Pope has to act like a man who has substituted brute force for reason ... that's the man for you: abusive, presumptuous and violent ... because of his spiritual and intellectual limitations, journalism in the mind of Pope is not a mission but a racket." Tresca concluded this article by stating that the foregoing are "indisputable facts that we prove to any court that Pope would dare to bring us before ... in any case, we are ready either to face the tribunal or Pope's assassins.

From the time this article was released, the energy of the group continued to exist between Pope, Garofalo, and Tresca.

According to the informer, attempts were made on several occasions to trip Tresca into appearing at the same functions with Pope, in order to make it appear that Tresca had condemned Pope's past and was not favorable to him. You have previously been advised of one instance.
which is illustrative of the foregoing, namely, the occasion when Tresca was invited to attend the dinner given by the War Savings Committee of Americans of Italian Extraction. Upon receiving this invitation, Tresca inquired if Pope were to be present. Believing that Pope would be absent, Tresca attended the affair and subsequent thereto stated: "I also found myself with gangsters." It was determined that Tresca on this occasion was referring to Garofalo, for as the latter person entered the banquet hall, Tresca stated, "This is too much; I am leaving." The following day Tresca was contacted by Miss Delores Facconti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, and was requested by her to mention the Garofalo matter in his newspaper. Tresca indicated that he would comply with the request and thereafter Miss Facconti informed Garofalo of the action which he had taken. Garofalo ill-treated her and sent her away because of her contact with Tresca. He stated that Tresca learned of Garofalo's action and that he talked with Miss Facconti several times thereafter; however, the informant did not know what transpired between them.

In the meantime, it was the consensus of opinion that Tresca was holding off his attack on Pope until the time when it would be announced that Pope was being placed on the OWI Victory Council. Tresca stated that at a meeting of the Fascisti Society, Tresca violently attacked his opposition to the Fascisti and demanded that the society facilitate their expulsion. He was then preparing the grounds for an attack on Pope and at that time Tresca stated that he thought he was in danger; however, he never specified what this danger actually was.

An affidavit alleges that an agreement existed between Pope and Luigi Antonini, representative of the Italian Labor Movement in New York. In pursuance of this agreement, Antonini suggested to Tresca that it would be good to have Pope as a member of the Victory Council as he had daily newspapers which could publicize the Council. He also pointed out the fact that now Pope was "100% American." However, Tresca steadfastly opposed the inclusion of Pope in the Victory Council. Possibly, indicative of the validity of the foregoing statement is the fact that when Tresca was killed, Antonini and his group became vociferous in denouncing the Communists for having committed the crime and practically eliminated the Fascisti from suspicion. Informant Teodori claims that Antonini's interest was to deflect suspicion from Pope's group.
For your information and such consideration as you deem appropriate, the following data are set forth relative to the case of Carlo Trasca who was murdered in New York City on January 11, 1943.

I recently stated that it is believed that the homicide of Trasca was directly instigated by Frank Caro and that Cesare Lopate, the New York publisher, was one of the participants in the act.

Advising that his reasons for holding such a belief was his knowledge of the differences between Trasca, Lopate, and Caro. It is stated that in pursuance of Lopate's desires, Caro and a man known as "a man who was instrumental in having one man" leave the office of the paper and threatened to kill one of the employees; that Caro was instrumental in having one of the employees, the editor of the magazine "La Polizia," beaten up and that Trasca denounced the affair in an article which he published in his newspaper "Il Bartello" on October 22, 1943. An examination of the aforementioned newspaper article indicates that it is entitled "The Accused Cesare Lopate, Owner of "Il Prospettiv" and of "Il Corriere d'America," of being a Gangster and a racketeer."
Johannes Steele, a New York radio commentator, had accused the Fascists of the homicide of Tresca. The day after Steele made his accusation an attorney, ostensibly on behalf of Pope, offered to buy certain articles or writings from Mr. Steele.

It is suspected that the murder of Tresca was committed by someone in the pay of Barboletta, who thought he would avenge himself for the affront made to him by Tresca and, at the same time, do a favor to Pope who found Tresca a stumbling block in his path.

ACTION: Inasmuch as the Bureau is not conducting any active inquiries in the vicinity of New York relative to this case, no further action is being taken at this time pending instructions to the contrary. The purpose of this memorandum is to apprise you of the recent developments in this case.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

F. L. Welch
Attempts were made on several occasions to trip Tresca into appearing at the same functions with Pope, in order to make it appear that Tresca had condoned Pope's past and was now favorable to him. Illustrating this point, Tresca advised that on one occasion in the recent past Tresca was invited to attend the dinner given by the National Savings Committee of Americans of Italian Extraction. Upon receiving this invitation, Tresca inquired if Pope were to be present. Believing that Pope would be absent, Tresca attended the affair, and subsequent thereto he advised: "I also found myself with gangsters." Tresca indicated that on that particular occasion Tresca was referring to Garofalo, for as the latter person entered the banquet hall Tresca stated, "This is too much, I am leaving." It is reported that the day following the banquet Tresca was contacted by Miss Dolores Facenti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, and was requested by her not to mention the Garofalo matter in his newspaper.

In my personal and confidential memorandum to you dated November 27, 1942, entitled "Dolores Facenti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York," I outlined information which had been received relative to the referenced incident.

[Redacted] has advised that it was the consensus of opinion that Tresca was holding off an attack on Pope until the time when it could be announced that Pope was being placed on the Office of War Information Victory Council. Continuing, [redacted] stated that at a meeting of the Kassini Society Tresca violently indicated his opposition to the Fascists and at that time Tresca was preparing the grounds for an attack on Pope. Further alleges that a short time prior to the subject's assassination and while he was preparing his attack on Generoso Pope, Tresca [redacted] as he thought his life was in danger. Tresca never specified the exact nature of this danger to his friend, Taddal.

The informant has advised further that although Tresca was contacted on several occasions by individuals who were desirous of having Tresca approve the inclusion of Pope as a member of the Victory Council, the subject steadfastly opposed such action.
Information has been received that Johannes Steels, a New York radio commentator, accused the Fascists of the homicide of Tresca, and that the day following this accusation an attorney, ostensibly on behalf of Pope, offered to buy certain articles and writings from Mr. Steels.

Following the receipt of the foregoing information an article appeared in the February 19, 1943 issue of the Daily Worker wherein it was indicated that Taddei made an address at the Rand School in New York City on February 14, 1943, at which time he charged that the District Attorney's Office is in possession of all the facts in the case and that pressure had been brought to bear in order to prevent that office from making the facts public. Taddei further alleged that the pressure even came from authorities charged with the prosecution of the case.

This Bureau has conducted no investigation relative to the murder of Carlo Tresca, and this information which was gratuitously offered is being furnished to you at this time for whatever action is deemed advisable.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. L. WELCH

RE: CARLO TRESCA

The following article concerning the Tresca case appeared on page 8 of the "New Leader" for February 6, 1943:

"The search for Carlo Tresca's murderer seemingly has bogged down, while the F.B.I. continues to remain aloof from the case. As far as is known, no new leads have been turned up to make clear whether the unquestionably politically-motivated murder was the work of totalitarians of the left or right, both of whom Tresca had fought to the day of his death.

"Carmine Galante, professional criminal held by the District Attorney, has still failed to give an account of himself. Enea Sorrenti, alias Carlos Contreras, Communist hatchet man, whom the District Attorney expressed a desire to see, continues to be unavailable. Suggestions that the Communist Party, which claims that Sorrenti is in Mexico, produce their comrades in New York, have been ignored.

"But the Tresca case has raised larger issues, unconnected with the murder, which grow out of Tresca's political activities and attempts to invoke his name for political advantage. We refer to the controversy about the Office of War Information.

"There are many indications that OWI policy with regard to the organization of foreign-language groups is to encourage inclusion of all groups without reference to their activities in the recent past, and to veto democratic groups seeking to exclude those of totalitarian connection. This policy has been commented on in connection with the German and Hungarian groups as well as the Italian.

"Shortly after Tresca's murder two OWI officials, who had been negotiating with Tresca and other Italian-Americans on the formation of an Italian-American Victory Council, stated that Tresca did not oppose the inclusion of Communists.

"This runs completely counter to statements in Tresca's newspaper, Il Partito, and the testimony of his closest personal friends and journalistic collaborators who made it clear that Tresca opposed inclusion of the 'June 22 Patriots,' the Communists, and the 'Pearl Harbor Democrats,' the admirers of Italian Fascism.
Memorandum for Mr. Welch

"In the January 13th issue of the New York Post though, OWI official Lee Falk is quoted on the question of forming a council 'which would have embraced all Anti-Fascist and Anti-Nazi groups including Communists,' as follows:

"Tresca told me the plan had his whole-hearted approval. He told me it was what he had wanted for a long time. He said bluntly that he would not only join the plan, but that he would help spearhead it.

"On January 19, PM quoted Alan Cranston of OWI as follows:

"Tresca was not opposed to participation of Communists on the Victory Council because he felt that all Anti-Fascists should be united until Fascism is defeated.

"On January 22, the World-Telegram quoted the same words of Cranston.

"These quotes have never been retracted or denials of their authenticity issued by Falk and Cranston to the newspapers involved. On the other hand they have successfully asked the OWI to issue an official denial, not in their name, and have also been active in getting third parties to issue denials for them. These third parties were not present at interviews between Cranston-Falk and the reporters and their denials can hardly be called authoritative.

"One such denial has been issued by the Massini Society, issued at the request of OWI officials. This statement, tending to whitewash the OWI, nevertheless contains some significant statements concerning OWI policy with respect to the Victory Council. With respect to Communist or 'former Fascist' elements, it states that OWI has 'the policy of not opposing the participation of elements not considered dangerous to democracy.'

"That this is the fact is plenitfully clear. On January 30, the Italian anti-fascist paper La Parola revealed that Professor Renzo Sereno of OWI had worked to include 'Pearl Harbor Democrats,' and 'June 22 Patriots' into the Chicago Victory Council—and the Communists have now captured it. Bulletins issued by the group carry the manifesto of a fake Communist United Front conference in Milan and other party-line propaganda material. What will the OWI do about the Chicago situation?

"The OWI policy of 'forgive and forget' in order to forge 'national unity' appears simple, but all lessons of the past 25 years show that democratic groups cannot work with Communists or ex-fascist partisans without serious damage to the democratic cause. It is a sad commentary
on national policy when the government cannot rely upon or encourage democratic elements and groups alone in the foreign language communities to lead and organize war activities but asks the inclusion of totalitarian elements.

"Meanwhile, misrepresentation of the position of Carlo Tresca, who opposed this trend can only aid the aims and efforts of the totalitarians.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
February 19, 1943.

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY (I).

Dear Sir:

He had a conversation with New York City Commissioner of Correction, PETER AMOROSO, last evening, wherein the latter stated that every effort was being made to obtain a confession from CARMINE GALANTE, the suspected murderer of the subject.

It is expected, according to Commissioner AMOROSO, that a confession might be obtained at any moment. District Attorney FRANK HOGAN of New York County, had previously instructed the Commissioner of Correction that the TRESCA case should be given constant and immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
New York, New York

February 6, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

I am convinced that the homicide of CARLOG was directly instigated by CARLOG himself, and that CARLOG, the New York publisher, was one of the beneficiaries of the act.

I have the following history of the differences between CARLOG and COLOMBO. In 1934, CARLOG was charged by COMINO with having a competing newspaper. CARLOG went to the offices of this paper and threatened to kill one of the employees. CARLOG had one WERNER, who was the editor of the magazine, "La Folle". WERNER was a friend of CARLOG and was the editor of the magazine, "La Folle". CARLOG denounced the affair in an article which he published in his newspaper, "Il Corriere", on October 23, 1933. The article was published in the front page of "Il Corriere" and of "Il Corriere d'Italia" of being a dealer and a racketeer.

The friendship continued to exist between CARLOG, COLOMBO, and the CAFI. After having denounced his various fascist connections, and announcing his new policy of support for the United Nations, the still not sufficiently clear of his position unless he obtained the recognition of the anti-Fascists. To achieve this, CARLOG believed that 1933 and approached CARLO, who was a representative of the Italian Labor Movement in New York, and a close friend of the subject. CARLOG also tried to make arrangements with CARLO ToGLINO and ALFRED TOGLINO, Secretary and Vice-President of the CAFI Society, respectively, to give the CAFI Society a voice in his publications. However, he could not come to terms with the Society since it wanted to have full control of the policies of the CAFI Hearers.
According to TRINCA, FOMA made his peace with AMAM-AFF.
This came about in the following fashion: CAPAFALO, who is reported to be the 
sex-panzer and bookmaker, is a member of the "PASSIONES" gang, which is 
reported to be the strongest in New York. The gang is led by an individual 
known as "LUCCO" (Charles May) of "Trenton Street." On the other hand, 
AMAM-AFF makes use of the services of a gang controlled by CAPAFALO, his 
assistant. This gang is used by Local 88 of the International Ladies Garment 
Union, to do strong-arm work for the Union. Through CAPAFALO's 
connections with the "PASSIONES" gang, feelers were put out. A contact was made with 
CAPAFALO's gang and a rapprochement was effected in which terms were made between 
FOMA and AMAM-AFF. In a matter of fact, AMAM-AFF has never openly attacked 
FOMA; on the other hand, FOMA has never openly attacked 
AMAM-AFF. It is, in fact, for a long time and he retains the 
fact that although AMAM-AFF always attacked FOMA, he never made 
your attack on FOMA.

FOMA was always on cord to AMAM-AFF efforts to make his peace, 
with "I'm informing you that AMAM-AFF can do what he 
likes, but I don't swallow it," referring to FOMA.

Attempts were made to trick FOMA into a meeting at the post 
function with AMAM-AFF that was advertised as the 
Lancaster & Company, to him. Then it was arranged that the 
banquet was a dinner given by the local union committee of the 
stereotyped industry, he informed if FOMA were to be present, under the 
conditions that AMAM-AFF would not be there, a hour before the banquet, an AMAM-AFF 
should have come and given FOMA that AMAM-AFF would not be there. 
Then after the banquet, an AMAM-AFF would be there. At the banquet, 
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Confidential Letter to the Director re CARLO TRISCA

2/3/43

In was, apparently referring to the fact that CARMALO had had DISCO arrested or TRISCA, then openly referring to 'CARMALO' as a gangster said, "This is too much. I am leaving."

After TRISCA left, CARMALO is said to have spoken in a low voice to ROBERTO FACCIN, Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District. It is reported that ROBERTO FACCIN or someone else at the banquet approached CARMALO for having come to the dinner with CARMALO. It states that he told CARMALO of this approach.

The next day, ARMINIO FACCIN, New York City Treasurer, phoned TRISCA and requested him not to publish anything unfavorable concerning the banquet. Later that day, ROBERTO FACCIN phoned TRISCA and asked him not to mention the 'Fiscal' matter in his newspaper. TRISCA assured him that he would not, but he insisted upon calling on him at his office. He came to TRISCA'S office and consulted with him that he loved CARMALO and could not leave him. TRISCA told him that he understood his situation, but that he could not understand how a young man in his position could lose his head over a man like CARMALO. TRISCA related CARMALO'S past to ROBERTO FACCIN and the friend to him that he was aware of it. However, he promised to leave him. Then the friend left, TRISCA kissed his goodbye and told him to remember that he was in the United States Treasury office and to act accordingly.

"ROBERTO" then went to see CARMALO and told him all about the incident with TRISCA. He is said to have ill treated his wife to have said anything against him. TRISCA found out about this through his friends of him. It stated that "TRISCA" was found out a few other times, but he does not know what transpired between them.

All of the facts in connection with the dinner at the "B" Ball on the participation of TRISCA and the same between TRISCA and the Fiscal officials are well known to ARMINIO FACCIN, the New York City Treasurer.

In the meantime, every one thought that TRISCA was hiding off an attack on CARMO to the time when it would be announced that CARMO would be placed on the staff of the Federal Information's Victory Council. This was supposed to concern the formation of this Victory Council. It was stated that TRISCA would not be on the Committee. It was the feeling of the Fiscal officials that TRISCA was violent towards the Fiscal officials, and in the Society to facilitate to their conclusion, "he was then removing the grounds for an attack on TRISCA. It was about this time that TRISCA met ARMINIO FACCIN to say that "in all the time" that he has been in office, "he never had to call his attention that the dinner was."

- 3 -
The first meeting of the Victory Council was established for January 14, 1943. It was not yet determined whether ANZI would be invited to be a member of the Council. ANZI suggested to TRCIA that it would be good to have ANZI as a member of the Victory Council since he had daily newspaper and could give it such publicity. He also pointed out the fact that now ANZI was one hundred per cent American. TRCIA, however, always opposed the inclusion of ANZI in the Victory Council.

ANZI pointed out that in connection with the efforts to protect ANZI's status as a prominent figure in Italian affairs, the following event took place. When the MAFIPI Society tendered a dinner to Assistant Secretary of State, ANZI was not invited to the list of guests. ANZI's absence meant the complete liquidation of his influence in Italian matters. To offset this, UNIA, although acting as Chairman for the MAFIPI Society banquet, arranged for his Union and the American Labor Party to give a dinner for 1,500 on the same night. ANZI sat next to ANDRE DIONNE, the labor candidate for Governor of New York. UNIA issued circulars and other members of the Union to attend the MAFIPI banquet, thus, an effort or justification was furnished for MAFIPI's absence from the MAFIPI Society dinner.

It states that the dinner for ANZI was given because of certain contributions he was expected to have made to the Los Angeles Sanitation which is conducted by the International. Also, the National Union of which ANZI is a prominent leader. The information is based on a conversation with ANZI's followers that the dinner to ANZI had been endorsed by UNIA to save ANZI from a false position.

ANZI was killed on the night of January 14, 1943. ANZI, at his own request, became a member of the Communist party having committed his drive and practically eliminated the Fascists from sentencing. The UNIA is not sure of the facts and wants to clear up the matter from the perspective from UNIA's group.
Confidential letter to the Director re CABLO TRASCA 2/8/43

A photostatic copy of the letter offering to purchase the newspaper is enclosed herewith.

stated that JACINTO BALTRAN, who is being held as a suspect for the murder of TRASCA, was a member of the CAPITANA TRASCA gang, and that although he was born in the United States, his parents came from CASTELMARO di ZECCO. According to information received from the city is known to the Bureau, the present status of the murder is not known.

Further informed that J. CLAYTON STREET, a radio commentator on a New York station, had accused the financiers of the homicide of TRASCA. The day after he had made this accusation, an attorney, ostensibly on behalf of J. P. H. had offered to buy certain articles or writings from J. C. S. S.

suspects that the homicide of TRASCA was committed by some one in the gang of J. C. S. S., who thought he would remove himself for the offense by killing TRASCA and, at the same time, on a few days at the end of August a stumbling block in his path.

Very truly yours,

J. C. S. S.
Special Agent in Charge.

Filing 7/17

Filed 7/17

\$70
Call received 10:45 A.M. Dictated: 11:45 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELCH

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

At the above time Mr. Junius B. Wood of the Special Branch of the Military Intelligence Service telephonically contacted the writer and advised that he desired to call to the Bureau's attention a submission slip from the Office of Censorship, which he felt might be of interest to the Bureau in connection with the recent killing of Carlo Tresca in New York City.

Mr. Wood described this intercept as follows:

Censorship submission slip SA-115296; a letter dated December 26, 1942, and examined December 31, 1942, from Narcej Pivert, former private secretary to Leon Blum, ex-French Premier, to Carlo Tresca at New York City.

According to Wood, this letter was mailed in Mexico City by Pivert and included a report on the activities of the Carabaldi Alliance in Mexico, which report apparently was being furnished Tresca by Pivert in answer to a previous request. This letter contained certain references to a "secondrel one Vidal, who is presently known under the alias Carlos Contreras, and is an officer of the Carabaldi Alliance in Mexico. Wood stated that it was also his recollection that certain material had appeared in the Daily Worker in New York City concerning Vidal and Narcej Pivert and advised that he thought this information might be of interest to the Bureau. He stated also that the distribution column on this intercept indicated that a copy had been sent to the Bureau by the Office of Censorship.

Mr. Wood was thanked for his cooperation and advised he advised that any further information which came to his attention would be furnished the Bureau.

ACTION: It is suggested that this memorandum be transmitted to Supervisor J. F. Coyne for handling.
Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

[Signature]

Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:
CONFIDENTIAL
HEADQUARTERS FURTH SERVICE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

808 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
February 14, 1943

Subject: CARLO TRESCH

Summary of Information:

The so-called political murder of Carlo TRESCH, the Anarchist, in the
heart of New York City, has caused a furor in the Italian Communist element,
and may split the Italian-American unity against Fascism. It is feared that
some retaliatory killings of prominent Communists may take place.

The latest accusation against the Communists emanates from such Italian-
American leaders as

The national secretary of the

These men and other Anarchist sympathizers from the Italian-American
Labor Committee and the Sons of Italy, maintain that TRESCH was the first man
in the United States to expose the Stalinist C.P.U. murderers who assassinated
prominent Anarchists and Socialists in Spain, under the leadership of the
American Communist

It is claimed that TRESCH had documentary evidence that the Stalinists
killed Leon TROTSKY in 1940, which evidence he intended to use; that it was
TRESCH who exposed the kidnapping of Juliet Stuart FOYNTZ by the Stalinist
C.P.U.; that he exposed the ROITZON-TURENSky case which sent three Soviet
agents to jail in this country for passport fraud, and that it was mostly due
to the great personal influence of TRESCH that the Communists were prevented
from obtaining control of any of the Italian anti-Fascist organizations.

It is rumored that TRESCH was killed by the Stalinist C.P.U.'s, who are
ninety-five per cent professional agents and five per cent Italian Fascists
either TROTSKY's direct agents or Fascist groups under the leadership of
the Italian language daily newspapers Il Progresso and

Il Corriere in New York.

Reference is made to previous Summary of Information, same subject, dated
January 27, 1943.

Source: Confidential Informant
Previous Distribution: None
Distribution: MIS; DC; FBI-Boston, Prov., New Haven
Library: 1st and 3rd ND; All Districts: 2, 3, and 4 SC; CG, FSC

Evaluation of source of information: 4

CONFIDENTIAL
MEMORANDUM FOR

S.I. S.I.S. 47

The American Embassy,
Mexico, D.F.

For: Carlo Tressa

Subject:

Refer to Bureau letters of January 26 and February 3, 1943, captioned as above.

For your further assistance in conducting the investigation requested in previous communications, there is enclosed a photostatic copy of an intercept translation in connection with the letter dated November 25, 1942, from Charles de Contreras, Mexico, D.F., to Dr. Prieto, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

You will note the censor's comment to the effect that Contreras is merely an alias for Mota-Tolul in control of the Fifth Regiment of the Spanish Republic in the Civil War in Spain.

Very truly yours,

John J. War Hoover
Director

Enclosure

r. Tolson
E. A. Tamm
r. Clegh
Coffey
r. Glacia
Ladd
Nichols
r. Rosen
Tracy
r. Carson
Henderson
r. McGuire
r. Mumford
r. Harbo
r. Quinn Tamm
Nease
as Gandy

61-1338276

FEB 14 1943 PM

55 MAR 17 1943
**CONFIDENTIAL**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**TO:** Sr. Primo Chiribias

**FROM:** Carlos J. Cardenas

**ADDRESS:** PO Box 240, Malaga, Spain

**SPECIAL NOTICE:** The information contained is derived from private correspondence and to the accuracy of mechanical transcription. All estimates and conclusions are predicated upon information available at the time of preparation and the conclusions may not be applicable to any more recent developments.

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**DISPOSAL OF JUDICIAL COMMUNICATION**

- **Recipient:** Sr. Primo Chiribias
- **Address:** PO Box 240, Malaga, Spain
- **Language:** Spanish
- **Previously covered by:**

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**COMMENT**

The writer states that the MOE are interested in knowing if you, a U.S. citizen, can assist them in any way to provide temporary shelter for the refugees. The writer is particularly interested in any information you can provide about the location of the refugees and their immediate needs. He is also interested in any assistance you can provide in obtaining medical supplies and equipment. He is aware of the difficulties of obtaining such supplies in the current situation and is willing to assist in any way possible. He is particularly interested in any information you can provide about the location of the refugees and their immediate needs. He is also interested in any assistance you can provide in obtaining medical supplies and equipment. He is aware of the difficulties of obtaining such supplies in the current situation and is willing to assist in any way possible. He is particularly interested in any information you can provide about the location of the refugees and their immediate needs.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

February 23, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

Confidential informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, loaned Special Agent [redacted] of this office two documents, photostats of which have been made and two copies of each document of which are being forwarded to the Bureau for its information. The first document was the prepared speech delivered in Italian by EZIO TADEI at the commemoration of CARLO TRESCA at the Raini School on Sunday, February 14, 1943. The original document was signed by TADEI on each page thereof. A translation of TADEI's speech is being forwarded together with the two photostats.

The second document was a memorandum relating all the events preceding and leading up to the assassination of CARLO TRESCA. According to confidential informant [redacted] this memorandum had been prepared by friends of TRESCA and was taken to Washington by some government official by Mrs. TRESCA. Through a private source, the informant saw to it that a copy reached the office of the District Attorney of New York County. The memorandum is in English and the two photostatic copies are being enclosed for your information as they fully set out all the events connected with the homicide.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures
We find at the beginning the same personages whom we shall meet on the final stage of this tragedy, and having the fundamental elements, it will be possible to run through the psychological development which animates events uninterruptedly from 1934 (not to go back any farther) up to 1942.

In 1934, then, there is in the city of New York an anti-Fascist daily named Stampa Libera (Free Press). It is edited by Girolamo Valenti, and supported by the masses of emigrants. This paper carried out its mission worthily, as is proved by the worries of the Italian Consulate and the fears of the editor and proprietor of the Fascist daily Il Progresso, who is methodically denounced to public opinion, not only for his question- able past which has old and deep roots in the New York underworld, but also for the harmful work that he is accomplishing permanently among the masses who have emigrated here, in the American circles, and which tends to benefit the interests of a foreign government, namely, the Fascist government of Rome.

One day towards the middle of the month of September 1934, two men presented themselves in the editorial rooms of the anti-Fascist daily Stampa Libera, and asked to speak with the editor, Girolamo Valenti; he being absent, they sought out Ciccio Cancellieri, the manager of the paper.

The nature of the conversation was: the two visitors made threats to Cancellieri, so that he would report it, that the paper Stampa Libera must stop its critical tone towards Generoso Pope; and as this visit had been preceded by others, the two warned that this was the last, that they would not come back again, adding, "You know what we mean."

One of the two men was identified as Frank Carifalo, a leading member of the criminal association known as La Noce. This gang, operating in the city of New York, was and is considered one of the most dangerous in the city, and as we shall see, it acted under the political and economic protection of Generoso Pope, and at his service.

After the above-named threat, before the management of Stampa Libera came to a decision, Carlo Tresca, editor of the weekly Il Martello, learned about the matter, and came out with a violent article published on the first page of the paper (October 38, 1934, No. 18), with the heading: "We accuse Generoso Pope, Proprietor of Il Progresso and of Corriere d'America, of Being a Gangster and a Racketeer."

In this article, besides this present affair, Tresca denounced others that had happened previously to other papers, among them La Polizia, whose editor, Mario Albanis, had been approached by the same gangsters on orders from Generoso Pope, and forced to accept the conditions imposed by Pope.

Carlo Tresca's article ends as a testimonial document which the writer leaves to his companions, to his defense attorney, to you,
as an omen of things to come, and says: "Our legal adviser, Morris L. Ernst, is informed of the situation. He knows that if an anti-Fascist is attacked, the order comes from Generoso Pope."

Please do not forget this phrase; we shall encounter it again, not written, but on the telephone wire, at the end of 1942, about a week before Carlo Tresca's death, and it is worth remembering that the victim means to be a living part of this cause, which is still to be developed.

If Carlo Tresca is able to face the gangsters with a warning accusation with this article, and dissuade them from their immediate plans, he does not interrupt their work, nor Generoso Pope's work of Fascist infiltration.

So a regular pitched battle takes place, with polemics and attacks launched by Carlo Tresca, and with attempts at intimidation and corruption by Pope.

This state of affairs goes on uninterruptedly until the entrance into war of the United States of America, at which time the policy of Generoso Pope and of the Fascist element changed attitude suddenly, and put itself on an anti-Fascist basis, as we all know.

Generoso Pope's endeavor was secretly supported by someone who wanted to assist him in his repentance. In other words, they wanted to open the doors of anti-Fascism for him. But such attempts were always in vain, for Carlo Tresca found out about them in time, methodically prevented them, and always told those who were in favor of it, that Pope would never pass into their ranks as long as he was alive.

At this point the friends of Generoso Pope sought the most opportune occasion to make it an accomplished fact, and they found it in the War Bonds banquet organized by Paolo Gerli on September 10 at the Manhattan Club.

A few hours before going to this banquet, Carlo Tresca called Marcello Girosi on the telephone to find out whether Generoso Pope was among those invited. Girosi replied that he was not. In order to make sure, I also telephoned Girosi and I had the same answer; then Carlo Tresca decided that he would go, telling me that if Generoso Pope should be there, he would leave the hall.

I accompanied Carlo part of the way that evening, and upon separating we agreed that I would wait for him in a restaurant on Bedford Street.

About a half hour later I saw Tresca return; he came upstairs, breathless, and told me rapidly what had happened.
Besides Generoso Pope, at the dinner, there was his gangster, Frank Garofalo, accompanied by a lady. Carlo Tresca told me that as soon as he saw the latter enter, he rose and told his friends who were near him - Cupelli, Di Gia, Marziale Bisca and others - "This is too much. Not only Fascists but the underworld." And he left the hall indignantly.

That same night Carlo Tresca communicated to me some of his anxiety as to what might happen afterwards, and he recommended me to be careful.

We do not know what Frank Garofalo, Generoso Pope, and the lady said at his exit from the banquet; only the next day we had the first accounts, a first revelation.

It began with a telephone call from Mr. Portfolio, the city treasurer, who recommended Carlo Tresca to be quiet about what had happened. Carlo Tresca answered, reassuring him that he had said nothing, and not to worry.

But what we must deduce from this telephone call is a question.

Why did the treasurer of the City of New York demand silence on a matter of this sort, with so much insistence, when it was already known to all the guests of the preceding evening? Why were none of the other participants afraid of a public revelation, but instead he was? What did the city treasurer, Generoso Pope, and the gangster Garofalo have in common, to call for this intercession?

A half hour after Mr. Portfolio’s telephone call, there was a call from a lady; it was Delores Faconti, assistant attorney general. She was the woman who had been at the banquet with Frank Garofalo, and now she called Carlo Tresca, asking his silence, just as the city treasurer had already done.

Tresca promised the lady also, and reassured her, but she asked to come to Il Martello, and in fact about three quarters of an hour later she arrived at the office to talk with Carlo.

Carlo Tresca talked paternally to Mrs. Faconti, urged her to think of her future, told her what Garofalo was like, and at the end of the conversation the lady promised that she would part with her lover, and attempt to start over again.

Carlo Tresca accompanied Mrs. Faconti to the door of the office, and said goodbye, telling her, "Don't worry, everything will be all right."
After this conversation, I saw Carlo Tresca's face suddenly become worried.

"Wait," he said to me. "This is serious; the FBI must be notified."

He took the telephone and called Inspector Genco.

So we are back again, at six years of distance, from 1934 to 1942, and the same anxiety produces the same effect.

In October of 1934 Tresca leaves clues to his probable assassins in his paper, and entrusts them to his attorney. In 1942 he warns the FBI. But still with the same meaning: "If they kill me, the instigator is Generoso Pope."

I ask the district attorney whether he wants to accept this testimony, which I produce as evidence in the case.

And let us go still further. There was another banquet, the one in honor of Pelle.

The supporters of Generoso Pope wished him to be present.

Carlo Tresca opposed it, and Generoso Pope, in order not to make his name disqualify official, and also his reputation by the anti-Fascist movement, was forced to organize another banquet for the same evening, with the members of the Labor Party, which were furnished him to cover his untenable position.

This, however, cannot go on. There must be a decision.

Carofalo is ready at hand.

In the meantime Dolores Faccoli has already returned to visit Carlo Tresca. She told him that her lover had driven her away, because she had gone to him; he had even mistreated her.

And Carlo after this second visit repeats to me that one must be careful, and this means that there is danger.

Towards the end of the month of September, Carlo Tresca tells his friends: "Now we shall have another funeral. That Faccoli woman wants to kill herself."

Why? we ask now. And we should like the district attorney to ask himself, also.

Why did this woman want to kill herself, if Carlo Tresca had promised her to be silent, and if the crime had not yet been committed?

A few days later, on January 9, from here on everything seems to rush towards the end.

On the evening of the 9th, an automobile tried to run down Carlo Tresca, on West 12th Street in front of the New School.

Was it an accident? Was it an attempt?

The friend who was with Tresca that evening, Ribarich, testifies that the automobile was coming down the middle of the street, and when it was at a certain distance it suddenly came straight at them, and
turned the headlights full on at two feet from them.

Why these headlights? Perhaps so that the faces of those who were within, behind the windshield, might not be seen?

Tony Ribarich, after having left Carlo Tresca at his house, met the same automobile again, stopped at the corner of 6th Avenue, and he was almost certain that it was a case of drunkenness.

Two days later, on the evening of January 11th, Carlo Tresca was killed by two shots from a pistol, and the first results of the investigation were the arrest of a man by the name of Carmine Galante, and the sequestration of an abandoned automobile on 13th Street, with the four windows open.

Who is this Carmine Galante?

An unfortunate who could not have had any political rancor against Carlo Tresca, and still less personal.

The investigations carried on concerning him, however, brought to some conclusions which must make us consider.

It is he who was seen to get out of the same abandoned automobile, then at 13th Street, and he must tell us why he got in, in whose company he was, where he was driven, why this happened only two hours before the crime.

But this is not sufficient; it appears that Carmine Galante is employed by the Knickerbocker, Inc., Corporation, dealing with transportation, and only rich enough for a single truck. It appears that Carmine Galante is an employee, but it also appears that he has never really worked, although receiving a regular salary from this corporation.

The Knickerbocker, besides having all the personnel necessary for a corporation, has a legal adviser, the attorney De Falco, the well-known godson of Generoso Pope. Now one asks, what connections were there between Galante and Pope, if the Knickerbocker was under the control of the latter?

And then are the managers of the corporation going to tell us why they took on Galante, why they paid him the salary, and where they got the funds if Galante did not lend his work?

The other result of the first investigations was the sequestration of an automobile, as we have said, near the place of the crime.

It had the four windows open. Why? There is only one answer; the persons who were there had need to leave hastily, and this in the very hour of the crime.

Carmine Galante had got into this automobile. This has been ascertained. One might think that in all this there were certain indications, which however became proofs, I say proofs, when Tony Ribarich recognizes the automobile of 15th Street as the one which attempted to run over Carlo Tresca two days earlier, near 6th Avenue and 12th Street.

Nine days after the assassination of Carlo Tresca, on January 20th, there came to "El Martello" a letter from a certain Belmont, real estate, of Madison Avenue. Belmont began dealing for the purchase of
the paper. Questioned by us, Belmont stated that he was acting for a very wealthy anti-Fascist Italian gentleman. We told Belmont that we would like to meet the purchaser, and we agreed upon an appointment for the following week.

On Tuesday, not having had any more news, we called Belmont on the telephone, and he declared that the gentleman had changed his mind, and that for the time being he did not want to do anything in regard to the purchase of Il Martello.

After further investigation it came out that Mr. Belmont was acting for Generoso Pope, and in the face of his statement that Pope did not know anything about all this, but that the purchase had been projected by Belmont himself, we find ourselves with a yes for the acquisition, and a no for the cancellation later. Then in at least one case, if not in both, Generoso Pope should have been interviewed, should have given his opinion.

Has Belmont answered this? No. And so we ask another question. Why?

There have been attempts at bribery, there have been threats. Dolores Faconti has said again, as she did in December to Carlo Trasca, "I shall kill myself."

It is late even for that.

We have patiently followed the clues, reconciled the words, the events, and when our work assumed the solidity of an accusation, we deposed it before the authorities, and the representatives of the press.

So far we have not had any answer, and to anyone who has asked whether we have made the facts public, we have replied Yes.
Durante l'anno 1934, a New York un partito antifascista che ha per nome *Stampa Libera*, e diretto da Girolamo Valenti, è sostenuto dalle masse degli emigrati. Questo quotidiano compie da tempo la sua missione, e le provano le preoccupazioni del consolato italiano e i timori del direttore e proprietario del quotidiano fascista *Il Progresso*, che viene meticolosamente denunciato all'amministrazione pubblica, non solamente per il suo losco passato che ha radici lontane e profonde nel seno della malavita newyorkese, ma anche per l'opera teleferica che sempre permanentemente fa fra le masse degli emigrati, nell'ambiente americano, e che mira ad avvantaggiare gli interessi d'un governo straniero, che il governo fascista di Roma.

In ritorno verso la metà del mese di settembre dell'anno 1934, si presentarono in relazione, del quotidiano antifascista *Stampa Libera,* due uomini che chiesero di parlare col direttore, Girolamo Valenti. Essendo questi assenti, si rivolsero a Cicco Canestrini, manager del giornale.

La notizia della conversazione fu che i due visitatori chiedevano con minaccio al Cancelliere, perché l'interesse, che il giornale *Stampa Libera* dovrebbe sospendere il loro giornale contro l'etica del popolo e il consumate vizi di una particolare da altro, e che avvertirono che questa era l'ultima cosa non sarebbero più tornati, dicendo tassualmente: 'Vol. sapete quello che vogliamo dire?'

Dei due uomini uno fu identificato con Frank Profolo, membro

Dopo la minaccia suscitata, prima che la direzione di Stampa Libera prendesse una decisione, Carlo Tresca, direttore del settimanale Il Martello, venuto a conoscenza dell'atto, uscì con un violento articolo pubblicato nella prima pagina del giornale (23 ottobre 1934, N° 18) che aveva per titolo: Non accusiamo Generoso Pope Proprietario del Progresso e del Corriere d'americà di essere un gangster ed un Racketeer.

In esso Tresca rinnovava, oltre al giudicare i precedenti accaduti ad altri giornali, fra cui L'Avvenire, lo stesso di Marziale Sisera, e stava cercando di costringere il proprietario di Generoso Pope a costretto ad accettare le condizioni imposte da lui in un articolo precedente accaduti ad altri giornali. Marco Sisera, che se non stava tra i detti scontenti, ma del resto di dire: Il nostro condimento legale che è l'avvenire d'Italia, si può da almeno dalla situazione, che se non si sentisse che non si fossero i vertici, il mancato è Generoso Pope.

Si vi prega di non dimenticare questa frase, poi la ritroverà non scrivendo mai sul filo del telefono: "Pietro" dal 1942, quando la mattina non e' che a New York di Carlo Tresca che guarda e dice: "Pietro" e non è che in questa intima di accoppiare parti viventi è stato scorto che non deve pur svolgere pel mondo.

Carlo Tresca scoperà che questo articolo mettere i s contenti e attingere a un accuse preventiva e dissuade i def l'aria proposito.
immediati, non interruppe la loro opera né il lavoro di infiltrazio-
ne fascista di Generoso Pope.

Cosi' è tutta una fitta battaglia che si svolge, di polemiche,
di attacchi spiattati da parte di Carlo Tresca, e di tentativi, di
intimidazioni e corruzione la parte del Pope.

Questo stato di cose si protrasse intieramente fino all'entrata
in guerra dei Stati Uniti d'America, momento in cui la politica
di Generoso Pope e dell'ambiente fascista mutò improvvisamente atten-
giungendo per mettersi su di una base antifascista che nei tutti con-
nosciuto.

Lo sforzo di Generoso Pope era assegnato rastremato di
qualcuno che cerca di favorire nel suo armamento repentino. In
vani tentativi si vuole avvisarli la fede all'antifascismo. Ma
tauti tentativi rimasero sempre inutile per il colpo di Carlo Tresca
arrivò a conoscere in tempo, i ostacoli metodicamente sempre
prevedendo ai lavoratori, che il Pope non avrebbe passato
fino a tanto che avendo vita lui.

A questo punto gli amici di Generoso Pope cercarono l'occasione
e la opportunità per arrivare al fatto compiuto che si trovò nel
dente del 16 novembre, in una notte in cui il 60 ottobre
beatì nel locale il Manhattan Club.

Così come avvenne prima di recarsi a tavola a fianco di Carlo Tresca, c'e
onora il genere di marciale per sapere se la invitazione a Carlo Tresca
che Generoso Pope avesse restando di no. Per certi termini
fiammanti, anche a Carlo Tresca, che a Generoso il 60 ottobre, al tra
Carlo Tresca, scise che sarebbe invitato, sostenendo che nel caso che
il Pope si trattava di Generoso dove lui sarebbe uscito dalla sala
accordò mai della sera per un motto direttamente Carlo, e appa
risparmiare intenti che l'uvvi accorto a un ristorante di
Piedmont Street.
Circa mezz'ora dopo, iniziò a tornare Trasca, salì le scale affannato e mi raccontò rapidamente quello che era successo.

Oltre a generoso Pojol e gli intervenuti al banchetto c'era il di lui chiamista Frank. Indisse in compenso un simile successo. Carlo Trasca mi raccontò che appena visti entrare questi, s'erano allontanato e aveva detto agli amici che gli stavano vicini. Spelletti, Di Già, Barzale Sisca ed altri: Questo è triste, come ai fascisti anche alla malavita. E' era uscito in modo dalla sala.

La notte, stessa Carlo Trasca, cominciò ad occuparsi del suo, per quello che sarebbe potuto avvenire, dopo e mi raccontò di fare attenzione.

Che cosa si disse all'uscita del banchetto? Frank disse loro Neroni, Pojol e la donna non in capo, ma in mezzo si strecero i pugni e ne annunciarono una prima rivoluzione.

Infine, cominciò a telefonare il signor Foroni, per descrivere della città, che mi raccomandavano a Carlo Trasca di stare su quello che era successo. Carlo Trasca risponde che tutto che non avrebbe detto milliare che stesse tranquillo.

La colpa che voi dobbiate dedurre da questa telefonata è una domanica.

Perché il signor della città di New York chiedeva con certa insistenza il silenzio su di un fatto che 'era' successo, se eri concorrente di tutti gli invitati della sera precedente, perché è stato all'altro partecipante nessuno si sentiva di una pubblica divulgazione, ad invece lui sì? Che cosa e a dir diritto, non è il teatro della città, generale Pojol, ed il mecenatismo? Che per riattivare questa intercessione?

Sezioni e telefonati del signor Fortello, in una signor
che chiamò, ed era Dolores Facconti, assistente atto e per negazione. Era lei la signora venuta al banchetto in compagnia di Frank Bolognese ed era sì rivolto a Carlo Tresca chiedendo silenzio come aveva fatto prima il tesoriero della città.

Tresca propose anche alla signora la 'riuscita', ma lei chiese di essere ricevuta al Martello, e difatti circa tre quarti d'ora dopo arrivò in ufficio per parlare con Carlo.

Carlo Tresca tratto, "Paternalmente la signora Facconti, l'ascolto di pensare al suo avvenire, le illustrare la figura di Bolognese e l'Ultimo della conversazione la donna promise che si sarebbe divisa dal suo amante e avrebbe tentato di rigarsi.

Carlo Tresca accompagnò alla porta dell'ufficio la Facconti e si limitò dicendole: 'Non vi preoccupate, tutto sarà risoluto.'

In questo contesto il viaggio rivelò un'imprescindibile preoccupazione.

Aspettava, mi disse, il gesto a trovare bisogni che avverte l'EBI.

Presse di telefonare e chiamo il ispettore senza rispondere. Inoltre ci ritroviamo a sei anni di distanza dal 1930 al 1942, e la medesima preoccupazione produce il medesimo effetto.

Nel'ottembre del 1934 Tresca accenna a un altro dei probabili assassini e suggerisce la possibilità di suo coinvolgimento. Nel 1942, di avvertire l'EBI, ma sente che di questo vuol dirci. Se mai uccidono la mandarie e il mandante è certo rodo.

La domanda pruriginosì distruttiva ed impone riscoprire questi testimoni, ne la luce di quella elezione.

E' andato oltre, si rivive ad un altro banchetto, quello così chiamato il Be-Le.

E' sostenitore di erebro, però vola con il suo intervento.
Carlo Fresco si oppone ancora a Generoso Pope, per non perdere ufficialmente la sua qualifica morale, e il rischio del movimento artificioso, e' contrastato da un'altra banca: per la medesima sera con i membri del Labo Party che gli sono forniti per controllare la situazione insostenibile.

Questa sera non vuol durare. Ci deve essere una decisione.

Rafael e' a portata di mano.

Intanto Dolores Pacenti e' gia' tornata a visitare Carlo Fresco. Gli racconta che il suo amante l'ha scacciata perché s'era rivolta a lui, ma anche maltrattata.

E' Carlo dopo questa seconda visita mi riesce che basta stare attenti, e questo mi dico che c'è del pericolo.

Verso la fine del mese di dicembre Carlo Fresco licenzia i suoi e ora si trovano un altro funerale. Quella famiglia sa appuntare.

Perché domani mi sembra. E vorremmo che se lo imparasse anche in其它 di famille.

Perché, se voleva ucciderla questa donna, se Carlo Fresco aveva promesso di tacere, e se il delitto non era stato ancora scoperto, allora Carlo Fresco è arrivato il 30 gennaio, e ci tutto sembra precipitare verso l'incorso.

La sera del 30 un'automobile tenta di investire Carlo Fresco. Alle 11, strada terribile in testa alla New School.

Sta un incidente (un attaccato)

Il comm. Ribarion che vi insieme con i suoi, quella sera, de- positò l'automobile immonda nel mezzo della strada, quando fu e una certa circostanza: il treno rapinatamente subito e a un passo

accasa, rapidamente rimonta.
Perché questi fanali? Forse per evitare che si vedessero i visi di quegli che erano dentro, dietro il vetro della macchina?

Teni Ribauc, dopo aver lasciato Carlo Tresca alla sua casa, incontrò ancora la solita automobile che aveva all'angolo della 6th Avenue, al posto della solita cattura che si trattasse di un'ammiraglia.

Dopo giorni, la sera dell'unico giorno, Carlo Tresca venne ucciso da due colpi di pistola e i primi risultati delle ricerche furono l'arresto di un uomo al nome Carmine Salante e il sequestro di un'automobile abbandonata alle 13 strade con i quattro sportelli aperti.

Carmine Salante, che è questo?

Un diserbo, che non poteva avere nessun rancore politico con Carlo Tresca e nemmeno personale.

Le indagini svolte dallo speciale Portano Porta, dalle correggiatorie, che devono preoccuparsi...

È stato visto salir sulla meccanica, all'automobile abbandonata sui due 13 strade, e lui ci deve essere perché ci sono le comparse di chi era, dove è la diretta perché questo avvenne a<br>
un'ora prima del delitto.

Ma non è stato Carmine Salante risolto; è sostituito nella Knickerbocker, Inc. Corporazione incaricata di trasporti e ricercati un unico tocco. Carmine Salante, risulta imprevedibile, ma risulta anche che non abbia lavorato realmente, pur perpendendo regolare stipendio alla correggiatore.

La Knickerbocker, Inc. è una delle più importanti e ricercate aziende di New York. Il loro capo è il direttore di una società, l'avvocato De Salvo. Il nonno del direttore di una società, De Salvo. Allora di DOMANDA: Quale rapporto vi erano fra il Salante e il Pope nella Knickerbocker, Inc. sotto il controllo di quest'ultimo?
E quando i dirigenti della corporazione ci diranno perché assunsero ilPalante, perché gli pagavano gli stipendi, se il dove previedevano i conti se il Palante non pratica il suo lavoro?

L'altro risultato delle prime ricerche fu il sguardo di un automobile, come vi abbiamo detto nei pressi del luogo del delitto.

Avvia a quattro sportelli queste. Perché? Non c'è che una risposta: le persone che vi prima ebbero la necessità di uscire e precisamente questo gruppo nell'ora del delitto.

Su quell'autopilota c'era un'ampia montata davanti al Galante. Questo è accertato. La con tutte ciò si può pensare di trovarli in te a degli indizi che vero died no prove, di non prove, ma non to.

Riferisci riconosce l'autopilota delle 3 strade, nella ore to. Il luogo del delitto è necessario e che si torna a prendere a un'unica di un'unica italiano riconosciuto banditismo. Ne cennò al Belmont che insieme al Palante conosce il comune accorto amico, unimente per non rimandare a se

Riferisci riconosce l'autopilota della te a un unico italiano riconosciuto banditismo. Ne cennò al Belmont che insieme al Palante conosce il comune amico, unimente per non rimandare a se

Dalle lettere: ricerche risultò che il signor Belmont si era
dietro il mento del Palante e del creta alla sua dichiarazione e
di Palante rispetto nulla di tutto queste come che la loro rispetta stata.
progettata di Balzani stavo, noi ci troviamo davvero di un ello.

per l'acquisto, e a un no solo per l'annullamento. Alcuni sono
in tutta la famiglia, almeno in uno strepito dove non esso vizio

intervistato, deve aver dato il suo consenso.

Ha risposto a queste Balzani? No, e noi allora ci possiamo una domanda, perche?

E sono stati dei tentativi di corruzione, ma non tute

minacce. L'offerta Immensa ha fatto andare come nel recipiente a Carlo

Picera. Mi pacifica.

E torni anche per questo.

Ora abbiamo pazientemente ascoltato le tracce, rivisitato la

parola. Gli avvenimenti, e quando il nostro disegno è stato la

scoltita dell'otta di accusa, abbiamo dovuto alle autorità, i

procedimenti della stessa.

Ora dal oggi non abbiamo niente ancora nessun riscontro e che

chi è domandato se nell'avvenire regno più tranquillo e siamo
PE: ASSASSINATION OF
CARLO TRESCA

First Person

1. CARL JOSEF GALANTE, gunman, frequently convicted criminal and parolee, recently initiated and accepted into the Castellammare branch of the Italo-American underworld of New York City. Arrested as a suspect in the Carlo Tresca murder.

2. FRANK (CICCA) CURTIN, overlord in collaboration with Joseph (Pennino) Pennino of the Castellammare branch of the Italo-American underworld of New York City. Garofalo is the factotum of Generoso Pope and has been on his payroll for many years. He can be described as not only the personal bodyguard but also the strong-arm man for Generoso Pope. Garofalo, by the use of coercion, intimidation, physical violence and frequently because of the prestige resulting from his undisputed position in the Castellammare branch of the Italian-American underworld, is able to settle and adjust all industrial troubles for Generoso Pope and all of Pope's personal conflicts. Garofalo has been for quite sometime the illicit lover of Edna Mae Pacoonte, Assistant United States Attorney.

3. DOLORES PACOONTE, Assistant United States Attorney, admitted and open paramour of the notorious gangster leader Frank Garofalo.
4. GENEROSO POPE, until Pearl Harbor was a principal quasi-official representative of Fascism and the major disseminator of Fascist propaganda in the United States. Pope is the owner of a number of Italian newspapers, principally "Il Progresso Italo-Americano". He has tremendous influence in both local and national politics and through the employment of his factotum, Frank Carollo, he is able to exercise tremendous influence in the underworld. He is unscrupulous, particularly in his political and industrial endeavors, and has frequently wielded the power in the underworld derived through Carollo, e. g. by his industrial competitors.

5. CARLO TESCA, former editor and publisher of "Il Progresso", was a formidable opponent of Generoso Pope, particularly in the latter's attempt to enter the contemplated Italian-American Victory Council. Tesca had repeatedly threatened to expose the Pope-Carlolo alliance. etc.

6. SAMUEL S. DI-FALCO, city councilman, lawyer, political protege, confident, nephew and godson of Generoso Pope. He served as attorney for the Knickerbocker Trucking Co., the brother of which had been summoned for questioning to the District Attorney's office with respect to the Carlo Tesca murder investigation.
In 1934, Generoso Pope put into effect what was apparently a well-conceived campaign of intimidation and coercion against those Italian newspapers in New York City which persistently continued in their incessant and inexorable attacks against Generoso Pope, indicting him as the protagonist and principal agent of Mussolini and Fascism in the United States. As was to be expected, he utilized the services of his strong-arm bodyguard and gangster-leader Carofalo, for this mission of terrorization against maligners and journalistic accusers. Carofalo carried out his mandate systematically and with due diligence.

The principal anti-Fascist voice in New York City was "LaStampa Liberale", an Italian daily newspaper devoted to the cause of anti-Fascist propaganda and to exposing those persons in American society who had become the major missionaries of Mussolini in his attempt to proselytize and envenom the Italian-American colony in the United States.

Girolamo Valentini, editor of the newspaper, was on a first occasion stopped by Carofalo in the neighborhood of 13th Street, and told in a rather subtly, then very bluntly, that the personal propaganda against Generoso Pope was to cease and if these attacks were not discontinued dire consequences would result. These threats were repeated to the Business Manager, Frank Cancellieri, on subsequent occasions in the presence of others of "La Stampa Liberale". Giordano Frescati, an Italian author of the threats that had been directed against "La Stampa Liberale", wrote an article in his newspaper "Il Martello" in which he made complete disclosures and
stated, substantially, that if Generoso Pope decided to send his gangsters and underworld characters to him with orders to assist from attacking Pope as a fascist agent, he would know how deal with them.

The fact remains that soon thereafter a visit was made by Garofalo and his criminal subordinates to the offices of Carlo Treso, where he published "il tartello". He was told in unequivocal and blunt language that he was forever to refrain from making personal attacks against Pope otherwise he would pay with his life. And that furthermore, Generoso Pope had been entirely too patient with defiers like Treso.

Carlo Treso, in his characteristic and amusing fashion, often related to many persons the facts of this episode. Then he reached the climax of the story he would state how, with an expression of utter scorn and defiance, he turned upon Garofalo and his ruffians and told them to get out and if Generoso Pope wants to know how to kill people, tell him to come to me instead of sending chokes who "don't like you".

On the basis of reliable information it is believed that this was not a singular meeting between Treso and these persons but that similar occurrences took place between underworld strong-arm protectors of Pope and Carlo Treso. Wherein identical threats were made. This systematic program of terrorization was further carried by Generoso Pope in 1936 with respect to a newspaper called "la Tribuna" and another called "la Polizia".

"La Tribuna" was published by Frank Giordano who, although he may refuse to identify Garofalo, was visited by the latter.
and presented with the ultimatum to sell his paper to Generoso Pope or suffer the consequences. Filippo Giordano, within three years after the newspaper was published, sold out to Generoso Pope and was additionally rewarded by being placed on the staff of "Il Progresso" Italo-Americano" where, it is believed, he is still presently employed.

The last newspaper to be the victim of Pope's relentless campaign to smash all opponents, was "La Frolica", published by Marziale Sisca. Sisca refused first to be cajoled and later resisted all threats to his life. The matter was finally disposed of by Garofalo and his underlings. He brutally attacked him. Sisca was hospitalized with fractured skull and other very severe injuries.

These matters have been briefly related so that a proper background is presented to assist in formulating a possible motive or concerted motives for the assassination of Carlo Fresca.
NECESSARY ASSUMPTION

on the basis of information already publicly revealed in the metropolitan press and on the basis of information about to be disclosed, it is absolutely necessary to assume that one of the parties crimini of the assassination of Carlo Tresca is Carmine Galante. Once that premise is accepted as a true and proper assumption, all other pieces fall into place with logical sequence and force.

Galante visited the State Parole Board in New York City on the day of the killing about two hours before the crime was committed. He was highly agitated, in the opinion of his parole officer. This nervous condition was evident to such a degree that parole officer informed the other agents to follow an unusual course of ascertainment and subsequent going of the agents followed closely behind Galante as Galante left the building of the State Parole Board. They observed him turning to the car and then entering the car. The car had a very dark window, and the agents could not see into the automobile, and immediately after speed, the car left. The bloodstains were unable to determine because of the darkness. The agents were unable to find a cab, but both of them carefully noted the license number on the automobile as IC 5872.

He returned later, nearly on or about 9:40 P.M. at the time. The victim, Carlo Tresca, was shot by an automobile on the corner. The victim's automobile was parked with the windshield removed. It is believed that the hit mark on the automobile turned on the corner, and made the victim hit the victim's automobile.
automobile, unquestionably the automobile used by the killer and his conspirators to make their escape, was found on 13th Street and Seventh Avenue, a few blocks away from the scene of murder. This automobile was the same automobile previously used by Galante two hours before the killing, and bore, of course, license number IC-9272.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, the same automobile attempted to run over Carlo Trasca on 12th Street, East of 6th Avenue. Trasca was then coming home from John's Italian restaurant, 12th Street, East of 6th Avenue.

He was walking on 12th Street, accompanied by Tony Fit rich, the

manager of the Hollywood restaurant of the New School of Social Research. When the automobile was speeding from the rear, Fit rich, who had been walking, had to run. Trasca, however, quite certainly have invested Trasca in a

mutilated taxi in time, hid rich apartied his indications against the accounts of the dead. He said,

Then minutes later, when Fit rich came out of Trasca's car at 130 West 12th Street, he says he saw the same parking lot on 6th Avenue on the corner of 12th Street. He looked the car over, observing it well. On Tuesday, January 12th, the day after the killing of Trasca, when Fit rich met the car the police found abandoned on 12th Street and 6th Avenue, recognizing it as the one he had seen on the preceding Saturday night, he which had evidently been following Trasca.

The city police board informs the District Attorney of this, for it has been observed getting into the automobile more.
believed to have ordered the killing. The hour before the killing, it is stated, he immediately fell into a number of inconsistencies. He denied that he got into an automobile immediately after he left the State Parole Board. He stated that the story, he took the subway and that he saw a motion picture in the company of a girl friend. He fell into further conflict when he changed his story and stated that he went to a motion picture alone and that he met his girl friend after the theatre. The falsity of this story was quite apparent when he could not tell the motion picture he had seen, nor produce the name of the girl and he insisted he had escorted her on a Sunday evening.

A matter not worthy of mention (though it will be revealed which will be later disclosed) is the fact that for a period of three months he was employed as the chauffeur of the Whitney Aeroplane. The Whitney Aeroplane, truck company, a large trucking company, owns the owner of one single truck which it gives in loan and that was the truck of truck in which the defendant is alleged to have used in the killing of the young men in the automobile used for the murder.

An easy explanation of what relation of possible does he have to the automobile used in the killing of the young (male) person not involved in the killing of the girl? That is, there is no personal relationship of the person interested in the killing with the one other than the murder. The personal killing of the girl has been entirely for the personal gratification of the murderer.
of his underworld boss who not only sanctioned the killing but who gave the order to kill? If this killing came from a higher-up, what might that person?...What are the motives that inspired this higher-up?

These are questions with which we must advertise ourselves; if a logical solution is desired to what appears at first glance an inexplicable and insoluble mystery.

We must abruptly and with dispatch eliminate the ludicrous theory that Galante may have committed the killing because of personal reasons. Galante is a semi-illiterate hoodlum and cheap gun- man who has been in and out of our jails with monotonous frequency. He does not know of the ideologies or principles that moved a complex intellectual like Carlo Tresca nor could he possibly understand the political, intellectual and spiritual forces and factors that inspired Tresca's interests and actions. Socially, they were unknown to each other and, as living human beings, they were on two separate worlds.

It is clear and irrefutable that Galante is implicated, he unquestionably is, had no personal motives whatever he is. Galante Carlo Tresca but only as simply a raving out, as expeditiously and as efficiently as he could, a professional assignment. It now therefore, becomes important to know who Galante is and what connection he has to others who might have cause and motive for Tresca's death. ...more
The Italian-American underworld is a well disciplined organization that follows certain intransigent and fixed forms, rules and ceremonies. Unless it is a matter of self-defense, a member of the "Unione Siciliana" (to which belong not only Sicilians but all other Italian-American gangsters), cannot murder a person unless he is following the orders of his gangster boss or unless he receives sanction and clearance to commit the murder from his underworld overlord.

Galante is a member recently initiated of the Castellamare branch of the Italian underworld of New York City. To be accepted into the Castellamare section of the underworld, the candidate in his place of activity, or his progenitors in the activity, must have been Castellamare, "little city in Italy." This branch of the underworld must be distinguished from the Castellammare Benevolent or Fraternal organization which is a non-criminal organization presumably of benevolent citizens.

Before a criminal is accepted into the Castellamare branch of the underworld, he must meet the test of a rigorous investigation and examination. He must be highly recommended by other notorious criminals and must give concrete proof of his past fidelity and allegiance to the criminal code.

This group is controlled undisputedly by two individuals who invariably are always Joseph (Pappino) Bonnano and Vito (Cerilli) Cerrito.

Bonnano is the iron-fisted turbulent ruffian of the team,
whereas, Garofalo is the subtle, clever, superficially refined and diplomatic member of this underworld leadership. Garofalo, as has been previously explained in the introduction to the characters, is the factotum of Generoso Pope and for many years has been on his payroll.

As has been stated above, Garofalo's incidental duties are to placate, threaten and, whenever unavoidable, to assault Pope's political opponents. The principal duties of Garofalo are, however, to settle Pope's frequent industrial disputes and difficulties arising out of differences with competitors or with his employees. These adjustments are achieved by Garofalo either through underworld diplomacy or threats, or, as a last resort, by violence.

PERTINENT FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE CARLO TRESCA MURDER

Dolores Racconte, for quite some time, has been and publicly known to be the mistress of Frank Garofalo. Their illicit relationship has become so notorious and has been flaunted so blatantly that on a number of occasions she has been reprimanded by persons who held her best interest at heart. In number of instances either because of her infatuation with Garofalo or because of her disbelief in the criminal notoriety of Garofalo, she, after stoutly having defended him, repeated to Garofalo the complaints which she had received as the source from whence these admonishments came.

On or about the tenth day of September, 1942, Dolores Ger-
War Saving Committee for Americans of Italian origin, State of New York, by appointment of the U.S. Treasury Department, with headquarters at 47 East 34th Street, New York City, called a dinner for the sale of War Bonds at the Manhattan Club. Generoso Pope was present at this meeting as well as Carlo Tresca and Dolores Facconte. During the progress of the meeting, Frank Garofalo entered with some pomp and ceremony. Upon his entrance, Carlo Tresca rose from his chair and shouted loudly in protest against Garofalo's presence so that those about him could hear. Including Dolores Facconte, Garofalo's paramour, Tresca yelled to the effect that if that notorious killer is here I will not remain. I will not participate in an affair where there is such a notorious underworld character. Furthermore, he threatened to attack Garofalo de novo in his paper. Despite the insistence and persuasion of some to have him remain, he left the place hurriedly.

From a certain reputable source, it is disclosed that Garofalo infuriated because of this public humiliation, followed Tresca to an anteroom or lobby where a very violent scene took place in the presence of six or seven persons. Tresca repeated his threats to expose Garofalo and to show the connection that existed between him and Pope. Whereupon Garofalo replied that before that would happen Tresca would be found dead in the gutter.

Two days later Dolores Facconte presented herself at Carlo Tresca's offices. She introduced herself and further identified herself as Assistant United States Attorney and as one who

-more-
is in love with Frank Garofalo. She explained to Tresca that she had overheard his remark and was, therefore, fearful that in the heat and momentum of Tresca's anticipated attack against Frank Garofalo, n., Tresca, would make some revelations of her private affair with Garofalo. She stated that her purpose in coming to the office was to beg him not to write publicly of her relations with Garofalo and further, that she would be eternally grateful if he made no attack against Garofalo in his newspaper.

As to her first request, Tresca assured her that he would make no mention of her illicit affair since he did not care "with whom you sleep", but as to her second request, he stated that he was constrained to refuse and promised to crucify not only the Mafia leader Garofalo but also his "boss Pope".

Ezio Taddei, a writer for Il Martello, has already told the District Attorney Office of the visit of Dolores Pacconato to Tresca. He was in the office of Il Martello when she came in and he presented her to Tresca. Taddei saw Miss Pacconato taking leave and Tresca cordially putting his arms around her shoulders. Taddei also heard Tresca saying to Miss Pacconato, "Don't worry, I will never mention your name. But as for the gangster, "oh well, that is a different story!"

Three or four days later, Dolores Pacconato again visited Carlo Tresca's office to get further assurance, because, she explained, she was very worried and that any exposure that Tresca might make would ruin her career. She also asked assurances from Tresca that she would not be implicated with Garofalo if he were
leaving Tresca's office, she tried again to dissuade Tresca from attacking G. roffo. Not only was Tresca obdurate but he promised Miss F comme that his attack upon G. roffo would be devastating.

We must not lose sight of the fact that during this period and for a long time prior thereto, Carlo Tresca had been unrelenting, unforgiving, vigorous, and even violent detractor and offender of Generoso Pope. Tresca's attacks, his scornful, sardonic and violent style and manner of launching them resulted invariably in creating bitter hate and enmity in the breasts of his victims.

Recently Carlo Tresca had focused and concentrated his energy and attacks on keeping Generoso Pope out of the contemplated Italian-American Victory Council. He realized that tremendous pressure was being utilized in certain sources to have Pope, the leading Fascist agent in this country before Pearl Harbor, accepted in this amalgamation of anti-Fascist forces. He was consequently preparing to intensify his campaign against Pope. One of his very first intended projects was to satirize the recent internment between certain labor representatives and Pope by treating it in the form of a cartoon, in addition to literally, in which he would depict Generoso Pope in the caricature form of a man with a crown on his head, being flanked by Samuel Shore of the P.L.C. on the one side, and Dr. Counts, Chairman of the A.U.T., and other side.

There is no question that Carlo Tresca was determined, in reconcilably determined, to keep Generoso Pope out of the Italian
American Victory Council to my cost and to expose France as the robustious underworld overlord that he is and, in show the latter's close relationship, personally, socially, economically, with Generoso Pone.

Carlo Tresca was not what might be called a subtle attacker, his enemies with the refinements of references, insinuations, equivocations and obscure ephemeral innuendos. When carried away on the intensity of passion, and when carried away on the indefinite, petulant, reckless and even irresponsible, scurrilous and defamatory. This was, indeed, an opponent to be feared. So that we have a glimpse into the possible motives for Carlo Tresca's actions.

Is this the only factor? We do not think so. We are convinced that after colabora's complaints, reported to Frank Corofolo by a previous conversation with Carlo Tresca, after Corofolo realized that in further varying the threat it would be useless and determined that the die was cast, in the only alternative to mudança.

The psychology of an individual like Frank Corofolo must be directed and properly analyzed in order to fully understand his motivations. For years he had been scorned upon, aligned and challenged by Carlo Tresca, who, not only would do so to his face, but thereafter, on the first occasion, ridicule and ridicule Corofolo publicly and in print.
In certain circles recently, because of Garofalo's connection with Pope, and because of his outward appearance of respectability, Garofalo had come to be recognized as a refined gentleman of culture whose turbulent past was to be forgotten. This position of security, respectability, and social acceptance was now being menaced de novo by Carlo Tresca's threats to renew his former attack against Garofalo. In addition, a entirely new danger lurked on the horizon.

With Carlo Tresca, he feared, would be aimed at far deeper and even more personally and deadly than he had ever done in the past. Tresca might now expose his private and delicate affair with Dolores Facconte, thereby subjecting him to social ostracism and to the opprobrium of his new found and decent position in society. The fact that Tresca had given assurances to Dolores Facconte that he would make no mention of their private matter was unquestionably accepted with cynicism if not with complete dubiety.

In psychologizing the mind of Garofalo oppressed with the circumstances and mood already described, an additional fear must have played a correspondingly important part. That was his realization that with an expose of his affair with Dolores Facconte, there was a strong possibility that he might lose her, since Dolores Facconte, for her own protection would be compelled to disappear and call it to the police. It is not difficult to imagine the state of mind, state of desperate frustration that enveloped Garofalo's mind on the thought of thus losing the object of his affection.

---more---
We must also not forget that to ever mindfull, of a Carlo Tresca's anxiety to serve his master, Pope, by removing that he become an insidious and ubiquitous obstacle. This could not be complete vindication for the master, for, who, possessed incredible respect and prestige in the underworld, and, by retaining Carlo Tresca, would forever remove:

(a) a persistent and even fanatical opponent of his employer, Generoso Pope;
(b) a vociferous attacker who had upheld Garofalo up to scorn and ridicule and who was menacing his position in the respectable society, and,
(c) the danger of an open and public scandal resulting from Tresca's revelations of Garofalo's affair with Faccenente, and all the consequences resulting therefrom.

Thus, we see that Garofalo by serving his master was serving himself and this squiring two accounts with one stroke.

The hypothesis which must not be excluded is that Frank Garofalo gave the order to G.Linte, nd his co-conspirators to kill Carlo Tresca only after nd because he received this order from Generoso Pope.

Soon after the arrest of G.Linte, Garofalo was interrogated by the District Attorney's office for questioning. It is known from unimpeachable sources that prior to the examination of Garofalo, Dolores Faccenente demanded that she be present throughout the questioning. She stated in the District Attorney's office that the office could not be trusted, that they can bring and get the evidence against those that they are prosecuting, even if they
have to manufacture it, and, on the other hand, they can suppress
the evidence when they wish to exculpate a suspect. Whether Fa- 
conte was permitted to be present while Garofalo was questioned
is unknown.

Another incident with doubtful relevance and materiality
is an occurrence that took place at the Monte Carlo Cabaret, lo-
cated at 35 East 54th Street, New York City. This was soon after
the murder of Carlo Tresca. Miss Facconte was present, some-
hit under the influence of an alcoholic beverage. She was in a very
depressed mood and quietly cried in the presence of some friends.
At one point, she burst out to the effect that: "I don't trust
Sicilians; all Sicilians are double-crossers! I don't trust them
anymore; I don't want to know them any more."

Another incident worthy of note is that the officers of
the Knickerbocker Trucking Co., whom called to the District Atto-
rney's office for questioning, possibly to ascertain if Carlo \ 
had in truth and in fact worked with the corporation, were repre-
ented by Samuel S. Di Falco.

Samuel S. Di Falco, in addition to being a lawyer and a
city councillor, is a nephew and godson of Generoso Pope. Di Fal-
co is the peculiar product and political protege of Generoso Po-
pe. Those matters of Pope which are of super-ultravertent
nature, are invariably handled by Samuel S. Di Falco, no no other
lawyer. It would be very interesting indeed to ascertain how
Samuel S. Di Falco was engaged by the Knickerbocker Trucking Co.,
and what connection, if any, Generoso Pope or Frank Caro has with this trucking corporation. This corporation is in the govern-ment trucking business, an industry which, by the way, has at one time or another, been substantially controlled by the underworld.

CONCLUSION

It is our conviction that:

1. Galante participated in the murder and is able to identify the conspirators and occupants of the murder car;
2. the murder of Carlo Tresca could never have been committed if not sanctioned or ordered by Galante;
3. Generoso Pope is either directly implicated in that he expressed a wish for Tresca's death or tacitly approved of the plan to murder Tresca by offering no objection to the plan.

The end
MICHAEL J. CHEVALIER

REFERENCE IS MADE TO YOUR ACTION DATED FEBRUARY 20, 1943, WHEREIN I SET FORTH INFORMATION WHICH WAS FURNISHED THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THIS BUREAU RELATIVE TO THE ASSASSINATION OF CARLO TRESCE ON JANUARY 11, 1943. FOR YOUR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION I HAVE ATTACHED TO THIS BUREAU A COPY OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE RECENTLY FURNISHED TO THIS BUREAU BY AN OUTSIDER SOURCE. AS IT APPEARS THE IDENTITY OF THE SOURCE IS CONFIDENTIAL.

1. The first enclosure is a copy of the act of the New York Supreme Court in the case of the People v. Carlo Tennis, held on December 11, 1944.

2. The second document is a copy of the act of the New York Supreme Court in the case of the People v. Carlo Tennis, held on February 14, 1945.

3. The third document is a copy of the act of the New York Supreme Court in the case of the People v. Carlo Tennis, held on March 14, 1945.

According to the information contained in these documents, it appears that Carlo Tennis was subjected to severe physical and mental strain in the months following the assassination of Carlo Tennis. I have likewise been advised that during the trial of the criminal case, there was evidence presented to the effect that theoffice of the District Attorney of New York County, in fact,

I do not have the exact numbers of the people involved. However, it appears that a total of 10 people were involved. I have made a list of the people involved in the criminal case:

- Mr. Tison
- Mr. E. A. Tennis
- Mr. Cleary
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Headon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tennis
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

I have enclosed my report on the present status of the case in question. It has been evaluated by various individuals who have reviewed the material submitted to this office. I am confident that the information provided is accurate and complete.

Michael J. Chevalier
Caliente participated in the murder of Trusca and is able to identify the conspirators and persons who occupied the car that was utilized in the assassination of the subject; (2) the murder of Carlo Trusca could not have been committed if it were not sanctioned by Frank Carafa; and (3) Carafa gave a false indication of the crime in that he expressed a wish for Trusca's death, and because he allegedly controls and directs the activities of Caliente and Carafa. Your attention is likewise directed to the content of the referenced enclosures inasmuch as there is set forth therein considerable data relative to the Caliente assassination. J. Frank Carafa is Assistant United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York, who is an intimate acquaintance of subject Frank Carafa and who has allegedly threatened to commit suicide in the event that his case continues to be connected with the instant murder case.

We therefore wish to bring to your attention the following information and such consideration to your department as to any event may influence evidence material in interview that will be later available to you.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

John Dorgan
Assistant Director

Enclosure
February 25, 1945.

HANSHANDUM FOR MR. BERLE: PALMER REPORT ON TRESCA MURDER.

Hereewith attached, please find a report by Casimir Palmer concerning the murder of Carlo Tresca, forwarded by George Walker of this Unit.

J.F.C.
Dear Mr. Walker:

This evening I had a lengthy talk with Mark Lynch, assistant editor of the Jewish daily "Forward." The topic of the conversation was Carlo Tresca's assassination.

It appears that the communists, assisted by the socialists, have nothing whatever to do with the murder, at least there does not seem to be any evidence in support of this theory. The report, obviously prepared by an experienced criminal detective, gives a very clear picture of incidents preceding the assassination.

A notorious gangster, Frank Muscato, a member of the Italian Society, an undercover organization, and personal friend and bodyguard to Tresca's editor, publisher of a few Italian newspapers, arranged a "Victory Rally" at 17 East 26th Street, New York, in which many prominent Italians participated; Carlo Tresca was one of them. This meeting, it seems, served as a starting point for subsequent events.

Then Carlo Tresca and Muscato entered the building at one hundred and raised a protest against his being admitted to the rally. Tresca is quoted to have said that there is no place for anarchists and socialists at this rally, and so the report says, threatened to expose Muscato and his gang.

The following day, says the report, Colores Ferroatti called on Tresca at his office and ordered him not to speak out and not to show. Tresca is said to have replied to this "go away," but no publicity was given. Tresca then visited the "Bulletin of New York" but to no purpose, to do with the gangster, Muscato.

Days later, the report says, Muscato's men, under the direction of "Muscato" himself, started an attack to drive him away from his office. But the report adds that he held his own. The gangster, according to the story, had planned to hold a rally in which the Tresca was invited but the plan was never carried out.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. H. LADD

Re: CARLO TRESCA

In a letter forwarded to the Bureau under date of February 23, 1943 captioned as above the NY Office furnished the content of a speech made by Emilio Taddel. It was noted that in Taddel's remarks he stated that Tresca had informed him that his life had been threatened. Taddel then went on to remark that Tresca called "Inspector Genco" of the FBI concerning this matter. I telephoned Mr. Kirball of the NY Office to determine what contact Elia J. T. Genco might have had with Tresca which would constitute the basis for Taddel's comments.

Agent Genco subsequently advised me that although he has been in Tresca's office from time to time during the past in connection with official business, at no time has Tresca ever told him that his life had been threatened and that he has never received a telephone call from Tresca. He related that he happened to see Taddel shortly after he made the speech and asked him why he had stated that Tresca had telephoned the FBI concerning the threat which he received. At this time Taddel stated he was under the impression Tresca had called Agent Genco but was unable to reach him. Genco also advised that Taddel has perhaps seen him in Tresca's office during the past and he therefore merely presumed that Tresca would contact him concerning the alleged threat which he received.

Respectfully,

F. L. Hetch

[Redacted]

61/1335-279
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

100-9744p

New York, N. Y.
March 8, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
Internal Security - I
(Bureau file #61-1335)

Dear Sir:

There is being quoted herewith excerpt from the column of Walter Winchell, in the New York Mirror for March 8, 1943:

"The story that won't be hushed, despite police and others arguing 'it isn't true,' is the one naming the real murderer and instigator of Tresca's slaying... Men on other newspapers are telling it... They are being counted by the editor... The legend says Tresca's murder was instigated by another publisher (who runs a foreign-language sheet) and that the killer was his bodyguard. The latter being insulted by Tresca in 1931... A woman's honor is part of the 'mystery' -- a woman holding an important Fed job, sweetheart of the killer."

It would appear from the records of this office that Winchell is indicating that Carlo Tresca was murdered by ALFRED CARPENLO, the bodyguard of VITO SOCIPOPE. The article further indicates that Miss COLORES PACONI, Assistant U. S. Attorney, is the sweetheart of Carpensalo.

The Bureau has been fully informed regarding this matter. It will further be noted that there is a longhand notation by former Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth on the copy of letter to the Bureau dated November 9, 1942, entitled "COLORES PACONI, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York," that he advised U. S. Attorney Corcoran in substance of the material contained therein.

[Signature]
Director

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, while I was conferring with him on March 4th, suggested that I should go after Dolores Paconti, who is the sweetheart of Frank Carofalo, a New York gangster who is suspected of having murdered Carlo Tresca. At that time I informed the Mayor that I would look into the matter.

It will be noted from letter to the Bureau dated February 1, 1943, entitled "CARLO TRESCA, Internal Security", that Mayor LaGuardia had discussed this matter with Special Agent in Charge T. J. Donegan, who had informed the Mayor that the matter had been referred to the Department of Justice.

Yours truly,

E. E. Conroy
Special Agent in Charge.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: CARLO TRESCA

You will recall I recently furnished you the background in this matter, including the unsubstantiated rumors that Generoso Pope might be involved and that Dolores Facconti, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, was involved. Mr. Conroy called today and advised that Walter Winchell's column in today's paper contains the following statement: "Tresca's murder was instigated by another publisher, who runs a foreign language sheet and the killer was his bodyguard, the latter being insulted by Tresca in 1934. A woman's honor is part of the mystery, a woman holding an important Federal job, sweetheart of the killer." The Bureau has, of course, had this information as evidenced by my reference memoranda and it has been made available to the Department.

Mr. Conroy further advised that on the file copy of a letter dated November 9 entitled "Dolores Facconti," Mr. Foxworth had made a pencil notation to the effect that he had given U.S. Attorney Correa the substance contained therein. Mr. Conroy also stated that last Thursday Mayor LaGuardia had told him that he ought to go after Dolores Facconti, the sweetheart of Garafalo, who is suspected of having murdered Tresca. Mr. Conroy told LaGuardia that he would look into the matter, that he was not familiar with it. Conroy also stated that in a letter dated February 1 he noted that Donovan had conferred with the Mayor, that he had discussed this matter with him, and that Donovan had advised him that the matter had been referred to the Department of Justice for any action they wanted to take.

Mr. Conroy stated that the purpose of his call was to call the Bureau's attention to the article in Winchell's column in today's newspaper.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

61-1335-28
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For Carlo Tresca

Reference is made to the recent series of developments which I directed to your attention there is outlined information that has been received by this bureau relative to the assassination of Carlo Tresca on January 11, 1943.

In response to the material that has been available to you relative to the assassination of Carlo Tresca, Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York, I wish to advise that it is being submitted in regard to its possible connection with the Tresca case. We have all a stake in this connection and, of course, you informed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not investigating the Tresca matter.

In order to supplement the material that was transmitted over to us a similar copy of the pertinent portions of an article which appeared in Walter Winchell's column in the New York Daily Mirror dated January 6, 1943:

"A story that won't be hushed...despite police and others attempts. Its not true! In the coming three or four days the real murder will be identified. Someone claims...and on other newspapers are telling it...

"it was a fellow named you've even heard it...he is not yet identified. Another person has a different version...not the police's...it's going on. He has got a story that someone who has been identified..."
During telephonic conversation, I told SAC Conroy of New York that you wanted to be sure that he was not misleading Mayor LaGuardia into believing an investigation was being conducted into the murder of Carlo Tresca. Mr. Conroy said Mayor LaGuardia talked to him about the case only once, at which time Mr. Conroy said he was not familiar with it at all, but he would check to see what it was all about.

I told Mr. Conroy the memorandum here, according to my recollection, indicated Mayor LaGuardia was told the matter would be given appropriate attention, or something of that kind, and you just wanted to be sure it would not develop that LaGuardia would make a statement that the FBI is conducting an investigation. Mr. Conroy said he intended to tell Mayor LaGuardia at his next conference with him that the matter was just referred to the Department, and the Bureau has nothing to do with it at all.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

61-1335-282
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

To: SAC, New York

Subject: CARLO TRUCCO
EXTERNAL SECURITY (1)

The bureau has recently been advised by the United States Office of Censorship that the latter agency intercepted a communication on February 23, 1943, that was directed to Signor M. Fratolentghi, Rodriguez Pena 1945, Buenos Aires, Argentina, by Ven. Maria Calberti, 415 Central Park East, New York. The pertinent portions of Mrs. Calberti's communication are quoted herewith:

"I shall tell you immediately that the person who was near Carlo Trucco the night they killed him was precisely Pappino. It was a very sad incident which, luckily, only cost Pappino the monetary value. That night, I had gone to the theatre with Pappo, then on a short leave on account of the oath (following the obtaining of citizenship) and admission to the bar. On my return about 11:30, Salvia telephoned me to tell me what happened and to request me. But after a few moments of thought, I decided to go with you, who was in uniform, and rejoin Pappino and the three of us were only able to return home at 4:30 in the morning. Indeed, it was only the 2nd or third time that Pappo met Trucco and the lot that he was through with him for that meeting that didn't take place because of the absence of the others who were to have attended. The purpose of this sub-committee was for anti-fascist propaganda in Italian-American circles here. They had asked him to attend and he couldn't refuse but, as for the rest, he doesn't do any journalism or anything else and articles could have been printed. The native and author of the murder are still shrouded in mystery, but it is hoped that the F.I. will, in time, succeed in uncovering everything."

It will be noted from an examination of the aforementioned quotation that the writer has made reference to Mr. Pappino as having seen Carlo at the time the latter was murdered.

6-1-335-283

Mr. Hoover
Mr. Bradley
Mr. Middle
Mr. Davis

[Signature]
**CONFIDENTIAL**

FROM:

TO:

**SUBJECT:**

**DATE:** Feb. 11, 1943

**NORTH AMERICA TO ANGELICA**

**DIVISION OF REPS. FOR ANGELICA**

**FILE:**

**IMPORTATION OF POSSIBLE VALUE OR CONCERN TO AIKEN**

**OR AISKEN, NEW YORK**

**COMMENT**

In an otherwise harmless personal letter, the writer states:

"...I'll tell you immediately that the person who was near..."

(Quoting translation)

"... will be accompanied there by the person who was near..."

The writer went on to explain that this person was...
On March 19th Mr. William Stanley, Washington lawyer, called at my office in connection with the Carlo Tresca case. He indicated that a friend of his named Reynolds was a friend of Tresca's wife and they were apprehensive that a proper investigation of the murder was not being conducted.

I explained to Mr. Stanley that the Bureau was without investigative jurisdiction in this case but that the matter was being handled entirely by the New York City Police. I told Mr. Stanley that of course the Bureau through its underworld contacts was alert for any information that might be developed concerning the murder but that we were not conducting any substantive investigation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Edw. A. Tumm
MEMORANDUM FOR M. LADD

For: Cokie Treasa

Reference is made to your memorandum to you dated January 1, 1943 wherein I pointed out that in endeavoring to determine the identity of Treasa's newyer, Assistant Attorney General of Counsel, and chief of his office in Chicago, the information of reference I suggested that the note of Cokie Treasa to the Director, in the office of reference, be brought to the attention of the SIS section in order that an inquiry shall be made with respect to the activities of Vidal for the purpose of determining if there is any indication of the identity of Vidal having been in the United States at the time of the murder.

Here is another interesting note which I have found in the File of Cokie Treasa by Chief of Counsel, and chief of his office in Chicago, the content of which reflects that Treasa previously consulted with the "secretary" of his office. The Cokie referred to is undoubtedly identified with subject Vidal.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that this memorandum be referred to the SIS section, and in order that that section be given due consideration to the advisability of having Treasa's secretary interviewed for further information, it may have relative to the activities of Vidal, particularly reference to the whereabouts of Vidal on January 11, 1943. The attention of that unit is again directed to the fact that although the evidence is definitely not investigated, the case of Treasa, it is extremely interested in any information pertinent to the instant case.

respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Attachement]

RECORD & INDEX

[Stamp]
Writer acknowledges receipt of addressor's letter and expresses gratitude for addressor's gesture of goodwill. Writer says the writing of the article is taking a little longer than was expected, but it is not quite three-quarters finished. In collective work there is always someone to do the work up. For instance, writer is waiting for Julien's (Examiner: Helene Carlin, text, and Victor (Examiner: Victor) report urgently and alone.

Regarding addressor's request for information on the "journal" Calico, writer declares Julien promised to write this information to addressor. Writer asks addressor to advise him of receipt, or non-receipt, of this letter, as he assumes such think none of his correspondence is being stolen by some "unofficial" censorship.

Writer says many comrades in Mexico have been the political adventurer Encarnado (G. S.) of Calico's latest "scourge", according to writer, was taking an article from a country paper and giving it, over his own signature, to a Calico paper. Writer says it is this type of honesty the Stalinists need, and they have a good instrument in Calico. Writer declares that the Stalinist Socialist party has exposed the true function of Calico and denounced him months ago.

Writer feels that the discombobulated people will become more and more uneasy with the rising of the popular masses already many factions of the labor movement have united against the dictators. Writer gives as an example the fact that "our comrades" of U.C.S. and C.F.M. are working together.
COMMENT

AD-R
KG
DEW
BF
BR
BP
CAA
CAN
CCC
CIAA
COI
COM
CPC
DL
ED
FBI
FCC
PB
FPS
FTC
IMM
INT
JR
LC
MID
ONT
DP
PO
RPC
SC
SD
T

Writer hopes that this campaign is so unjust that it will be soon after the war, and not before... countries which in the long past have been infected by... will... up the organization and the... will not remain... against writer.

Writer hopes that this campaign will have the opposite effect from that hoped for by the promoters, who hoped thereby to win over and throw oil on the flames of division among Italians.

Writer hopes that the Italian-Americans, who have lived many of the... as a revolutionary... will speak out... of the Italian... abroad to their personal interest and their reactionary... and nationalistic aims... and... united Italians from raising... on... of Italy... of... to the assassination of Carlo Tresca.
**EXAMINER'S NOTE:** Writer is reportedly a French Protestant now residing in Mexico and one of the leaders of the Revolutionary Socialists there.

Handwritten note: "Manuscript referred to is being prepared by European political refugees in Mexico in order to acquaint others with aspects of Socialist thought in current opinion existing though not expressed in countries under dictatorship. The manuscript will be multilingual."

Carlos was the Caritas Conference or Vittorio Mirri (8491, 423).

FBI: Prof. Franco da Francesca (GF 462), President of the Caritas Alliance, Italian Anti-Fascist Society which admits Communists as members.

CGT is Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores and UGT in Union General de Trabajadores.

Enclosures: None
FROM: VITTORIO VIDALI
(name of sender)
C/POSTA, 1, P. 1, S. 
(1st line of sender's address)

TO: UNTIL HE INFORMS
(name of recipient)
P.O. BOX 3, STR. V. 
(1st line of recipient's address)

LIST: NAME
(2nd line of recipient's address)

To be photographed: YES

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated): 11-22-42

Previous relevant records:

To whom photograph is to be sent:

For intelligence use by A. C. of D. C. only:

Station distribution:

Language: ITALIAN

Previously censored by:

DIVISION OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:

ADBE AG BEW BF BE CAA CAN CAC CCC CIAA CIN COM CPC DL ED FBI FCC FR FSHA FTG ZHM INT ITC LCA MG MEL MGP ONI OPA PO RKG SCP

CONTENTS: None

SECRET

[Handwritten text]

-287
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GUILO TESSA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

In view of the receipt of the New York office of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation of a series
of five coded messages intercepted, the contents of which indicate
that on January 26, 1943 a letter was directed to "Guilio Felli Pappola"
in New York City by Vittorio Foschi, alias Charles J. Constant, who is considered as a suspect in this case by the office of the
District Attorney, New York County, New York.
March 17, 1943

Dear Sir:

Due to former letter of October 2, 1939 concerning the expected arrival of the people of the [illegible] for further information and of possible assistance in conducting the investigation requested in the letter of reference, there are enclosed copies of an intercept message from Shanghai, China, D. P. to Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 21st, 1939.

The following information in the enclosures concerning the alleged visit of Mr. X to a physician with Carlos Centroso, alias James Arredondo, and his connection with the theft of the letters of June 10, 1939, and the alleged visit to Tresca, where he was directed to contact and identification to establish the whereabouts of Centroso at the time of Tresca's murder.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
MAR 15 1943 P.M.

[Stamp: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION]
[Address: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
March 17, 1943

Mr. Carlho E. Sisco, M.D.
Peruca - Television Activity - 8
Caracas, F. L., 1-1839

Dear Dr. Sisco:

I refer to Bureau letter of January 26, 1943, entitled "Re: Request for Information about the Association of Carlos Salvatges alias Jesus Salvador and the time of his return." You were also directed to afford this matter "exposure, confirm or deny" through investigative action and to immediately inform the Bureau of any pertinent developments.

Your files reflect that you have failed to comply with the instructions contained in the referenced letter. You are, therefore, instructed to give this matter your immediate attention and submit an early report in such as the Bureau has shown considerable interest in this matter.

As of possible assistance in conducting the requested inquiries, your attention is directed to Bureau letter of March 17, 1943, entitled "Re: Request for Information about the Association of Carlos Salvatges alias Jesus Salvador and the time of his return." You were also directed to afford this matter "exposure, confirm or deny" through investigative action and to immediately inform the Bureau of any pertinent developments.

Very truly yours,

John D. Miller
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
MAR 18 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-R-325-386

MARRIAGE RECORD
MAR 20 1943
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CONFIDENTIAL

FROM:

VITTORIO VIDALI
Calle General 6 de 6
Mexico, D.F.

LIST:

Enf 4500, 97

Date of letter (or postmark if letter undated):
JUN 28, 1943

To be photographed:
YES

To whom photograph is to be sent:
O.A.

Stations distribution:

For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:

Language:
ITALIAN

Previously censored by:

URS only
Division (or Section)
Table
Examiner
D. A. C.
Exam. date
Typing date

0
125
123
71
1/21/42

COMMENTS

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Yev. Dr. 52375 refused to visit Communist. On Nov. 18, 1912, Orenza wrote Dr. Manuel Angel, ex-
Cuban, D.F., stating that he was responsible for the building of a Garibaldi alliance out of Cubans and
for preventing formation of Garibaldi alliances. He reported that he was engaged in a
controversy with the Garibaldi Alliance and its leaders and asked
for information about their activities. On Oct. 7, 1912, writer
in the Mexican Pantheon, 77 Fifth Ave., New York, referring to a charge by
Dr. Orenza that writer killed half the population of Spain. Addressed
as a Communist as proper to which writer occasionally sends articles
for publication. To a Garita Contra, 15, L1, 15th (Nacional)

Enclosures:
None

SPECIAL NOTICE—The stated information was taken from official documents.

Mail No. C.85
Air (A) L.
Land (L)

Serial No.

Page 2 of
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SIS #72

CABLE - SPECIAL CIPHER PAD

RE: CABLE TRESOR (RECEIVED JANUARY 28, FEBRUARY 5, AND MARCH 17). COVER LOOK TO DETERMINE WHETHER CONTRADICTS IN MEXICO CITY ON JANUARY 11, 1943 AND IF NOT THERE WERE ANY. GIVE EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION AND SUBMIT REPORT WITHIN THREE DAYS.
At this time by reference from Capt. E. A. Harvey, Mr. Stimson Wood, a civilian employee of the Military Intelligence Service, called to advise that he had some information in his possession relative to Carlo Tresca which he thought might be of interest to the Bureau. The information referred to by Mr. Wood was a Censorship Note, the content of which was concerned with a letter directed to one Harbert, 63 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., dated April 13, 1943, a French Trotskyite in Mexico City. With his letter Harbert enclosed an undated communication that was directed to him by Carlo Tresca. Mr. Wood advised that the content of Tresca's letter indicated that he was preparing an article on Jesus Coloma-Gidal, with alias Carlos Contreras, an Allied agent in Mexico City.

In response to my request, Mr. Wood read the interdict to me in its entirety and the only additional information contained therein was the fact that Harbert, a friend of Tresca, had from time to time furnishing the subject with information relative to the Carlinelli Alliance, an alleged Communist front organization in Mexico City, as well as certain known Communists in that area.

The foregoing interdict was examined on February 25, 1943 at the San Antonio Censorship Station; it bears the number 10137792.

ACROD: Since the foregoing information has previously been secured and acted upon, no action is necessary in connection with it and this memorandum is being submitted purely for record purposes.

Respectfully,

J. P. Comen

[Signature]

[Stamp] 6-13 35-287

[Stamp] 15 APR 2 1943

[Stamp] 5 APR 24 1943
MEMORANDUM FOR

let: Carlo Trasca

Mr. Junius H. Hove, an employee of C-2, called today to advise that he had received a censorship intercept which reflects that an unknown individual in New York wrote a letter on February 23, 1943 to Carlo Trasca (whose true name is Jose D. T.) wherein the writer advised that there were still a number of "Filthy Fascists" in the Army, etc. The writer seemed pleased with the fact that Carlo Trasca, one of the "Filthy Fascists", had been removed.

Mr. Hove advises that the letter contained no return address; that it was signed with initials "J.H."; that it was dated March 17, 1943; that it was censored, intercepted June the 6th, 1943.

You will recall that Mr. Hove has telephonically communicated with me in the past relative to information appearing in various censorship intercepts which appear to pertain to certain the situation.

Attach: Since the foregoing information has already been received by the Bureau, no further action is necessary.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

J. F. Cone

[Recorded & Indexed] 2/3
EDITOR OF CARTA CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BLOCKING COMMUNISTS ENTRANCE INTO MAZZINI SOCIETY

Writer states he has not neglected addressee's appeal, but has taken his foster son, Hary de Silver, to contribute $50.00 (U.S. c. p.)

Writer states, "I am engaged in a controversy with Collen, or Sormenti and what not, I mean the GPU agent in Mexico and his thieving the so-called Prof. Prola and his pet's organization, the Garibaldi. The Stalinists tried to get the control of the Nazini society. I am in the U.S. I blocked them there. Then they tried very hard to lunch here the Garibaldi using Prola. They have failed also and I must get the credit for their failure."

Writer will appreciate any information addressee and his group can gather about the activities of Carlos. Writer would also like to get some contribution for Il Martello from Victor Serge.

Examiner's Note: Address. A French Trotskyist now residing in Mexico and one of the leaders of the Revolutionary Socialists there; recently he solicited financial aid for the publication of a multilingual pamphlet setting forth the theories of Revolutionary Socialism, and received money from Hary de Silver.

Writer is the editor of his paper El Martello, series of Castelopapers or Victoriano Vidal (G 664), former leader of the 9th regiment in the Spanish Civil War; he is a Communist, and one of the board of directors of the Garibaldi Alliance (G 660), which is the anti-Fascist organization which, in distinction from the Massini Society (I 877, 878, 2119, 2122) accepts Communist as members. Professor Vidal is Francisco Prola (G 460), president, and he is a Social Democrat. There has been controversy between the two rival Anti-Fascist Societies on the Communist Issue, Victor Serge (G 864) who is the pen name for Victor Libichoho, an Anti-Stalin Russian writer with Trotskyite leanings.

CONFIDENZIALE
POSTAL CODE: BORRELLI
Rec. No. SA 1964

FROM: MARIO MONTAGNA
BILBO 25-40
MEXICO, D.F.

TO: M. GOUSKOW
2518, ST. 
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

LIST: NOME

Date of letter (or postmark if later: undated)
JAN. 30, 1943

Previous relevant records:
3 SA 118559
3 SA 63232

For intercept use by A.C. or D.C. only:

Disposal of original copy:
Held (D).

To whom photograph is to be sent:

Station distribution:
ONI

Language:
ITALIAN

Previously conserved by:
MAG

In 3-R

DIVISION
TAS
5
CNC

Exempt date
FEB. 4, 1943

Typing date
FEB. 5, 1943

COMMENT

Writer states that in another letter he acknowledged receipt of 100 dollars.

Writer states that a New York broadcast mentioned the name of Carlos /Examiner: Carlos J. Contreras or Vittorio Vialii (Ex 1400) in connection with Italian march, a stupid idea which Mexican papers did not copy; Carlos is very much hurt and writer requests addresses to write or telegraph. Vittorio wrote address she and Francesco /Examiner: Francesco /sent a telegram in the name of Garibaldi, all /Ex 1400 to Garibaldi men in N.Y.

Writer states in this paragraph the necessity of creating some organization in U.S., although he realizes uselessness of trying again to convince addresses, writer would have reacted differently from addresses and would probably have received a broken head as a result.

Writer agrees that he should contribute more to the review /Examiner: E. Guerra Orissi and will do his best. Writer states that the Alliance's international contacts function regularly except with Argentina and Uruguay. Clippings received yesterday from Buenos Aires informed writer that the new leadership of Italia Libera is perhaps worse than the former one and that its President, Mario Martini, has had to resign already. The new leadership organized a re-enrollment /Examiner: E. Guerra Orissi of members on the basis of their opposition to dictatorship, both right and left. A "Political Commission," composed of Socialists and Democrats, sent a printed circular to all Chapters, asking members to refuse this new re-enrollment. In Argentina there is a "Pointividelli" headed by Cornell, who claims to be unlimited and is critical of the Political Commission. Writer does not approve of Cornell, however, and refused to take him the Alliance representative some months ago. 1/31.1943

In a word, writer states, the affairs in Argentina are obscured and they suffer with trials instead of discussing problems of Italy and Italian emigrants. Writer states that...
the "Italia Libre" newspaper of Jan. 6, after copying large parts of address's article on the Legion, drew the conclusion that the Communists have changed policy, and that Communists even recognize that "Italia Libre" was always right in approving Fascisti's proposal for Unity of Action rather than organic bonds with Communists. Writer feels that it was probably an error not to have discussed this point with Fascisti. It seems that the comrades in N.Y. could come to Mexico, because after all the comrades in France sent writer over mainly in order to contact address and friends, still not accomplished after 6 months. Even a talk with Mary or Dina would be useful.

EXAMINER S NOTE: Writer is a Communist and Secretary of Garibaldi Alliance, Antifascist Society admitting Communists to leadership. "Unita Del Popolo" is a Communist newspaper and "Societa Operaia", P.O. Box 166, St. D. N.Y.C. is also Communist. Carlos Contreras is a Communist and Director of Garibaldi Alliance; he has been named as one of enemies of Carlos Truche, recently murdered in N.Y.

Francisco Paza is a Socialist and President of the Alliance. "Italia Libre" is Antifascist Society in Latin America, corresponding to Mazanti Society (5927) N.Y.C., Antifascist Society which excludes Communists. At the Conference of Montevideo in August 1942 under Fascisti's, former commander of Garibaldi Brigade in Italy, over every member of antifascist society, suggested that in an effort against Fascisti unity of action with Communists be established without admitting to responsibility membership. Garibaldi Alliance was not invited to the Conference. Cornelli is probably the N.Y.C. leader of the "Societa Operaia". Casini is probably the "Italia Libre" editor. "Italia Libre" is probably taken over by Montevideo Conference to form the "Italia Libre" newspaper. Mary is probably Mary Pinta, wife of M. Pinta, 63 Allerton Ave., Bronx, N.Y.
BRODIE OF CARLO TESCA DISCUSSED

Writer refers to the banquet given by the C.I.O. in honor of VINCENZO LODI, CARDI'S brother, head of CARAL, on the occasion of Latin American workers, and discussion at some length on the case of CARLO TESCA, known also as VITTORIO LIDDI, who has been accused of being involved in the recent murder of CARLO TESCA.

In this connection writer states that those really responsible for the murder have gone to the length of involving VITTORIO LIDDI (still possible major PAGLIARI) who is trying to form an Italian legion to fight the Axis in the TESCA murder in order to cover themselves and with a view to destroying the TESCA murder in order to cover themselves and with a view to destroying their own guilt. This writer also refers to the financial help which is being extended by the Italians in the U.S. to the Italian refugees in Mexico.
WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

APR 8, 1940

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
   Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
   United States Department of Justice,
   Washington, D.C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information
and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

[Signature]

J. T. Bissell
Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M.I.S.

Enclosures:

I ENCL. 12
Subject: CARLO TRESCA

Summary of Information:

The bitter controversy over the assassination of Carlo TRESCA still continues in the labor movement - especially the Italian labor group.

The Italian-American Labor Council, led by [redacted], of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers continue to demand of the authorities a searching investigation of possible Communist responsibility.

They, and others, insist that agents of the C.P.U. or a Stalinist-inspired assassin is a more likely possibility at the present time than a Mussolini-Fascist murderer.

The Communists maintain that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the District Attorney's office already know the real murderer, but for political reasons are not doing anything about it.

Reference is made to previous Summaries of Information, same subject, dated January 22, 1943 and February 16, 1943.

Source: Confidential Informant
Previous Distribution:
None

Distribution:
HUG; TIM; FBI-Boston, Prov., New Haven, Albany; 1st Ind. of All Districts;
2. 3; and 4; CG, FSG

Evaluation of source of information

[Blank]
April 9, 1943.

Hon. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

I am writing you in regard to the Carlo Traseo murder. I knew Carlo for 20 years, loved him, and at times represented him. I am writing to you because I am disturbed at a statement made by a reputable attorney indicating that Major, New York County District Attorney, is telling people that he cannot get cooperation from the FBI. On the other hand, Mr. Traseo, also an old friend of mine, assures me that a friend of his has been interviewed by your boys. I think the situation is deeply serious; it is the most important political murder of this period. I have followed the situation with some care and at the present moment I feel that the murder came from communists rather than fascist sources. No doubt you noticed the break-up of a Carlo Traseo Cenfexation meeting in Mexico City by communists.

I think it important that you really handle the case and above all, that you stop the talk around town that FBI is failing to cooperate. I think one of your boys ought to go to see Marion Colestino, Carlo Traseo's widow, at 106 West 18th Street. Carlo had told me before his death that he would like to discuss the following plan: I have in mind that since political assassination has started in the United States, it might be well to have some liberal congressman suggest by a speech the outlines of legislation which would give the FBI the opportunity and duty to enter into all cases involving political assassination within the States, even of such a nature as is ordinarily considered to be strictly state crimes. I am not sure how I stand on this, but won't you let us know what you think of it.

I will be down in Washington some day next week and I will give you a ring.

Best to you,

Yours,

[Signature]

[Page numbers] 61-1235-25
I have your letter of April 7, 1943, containing the
State I was out and want to express to you my appreciation for
the interest you have shown in communicating with me the advisory
of the matter which have come to you in the letter.

I must say I am somewhat concerned in this matter
that a part of the New York County District Attorney's office is
having to be taken over by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As you
know, the Supreme Court of the United States has given a large
degree to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its efforts to function
that are dealt with exclusively for the benefit of local law enforcement agencies has ever so
important a role to play within the scope of its field of jurisdiction.

In view of your suggestion that if the United States
Interstate Commerce Department has been formed, I have been in the
Representative of the New York County District Attorney's office, by the--by the

I'm always happy to...
called my office to advise of our desire to discuss her husband's case with a representative of the FBI. I immediately sent my administrative assistant to Mr. Stanley's office, and Mrs. Tracy and Mr. Stanley were afforded the opportunity to review the case file. The counsel's jurisdictional limitation, etc., explained some of the misunderstandings and confusion regarding our position.

I have the above fully clarified my position in this matter, and I shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

With expressions of my best regards,

[Signature]
Director, FBI.

RE: CARLO TRESCA
Internal Security - I

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to the letter of Assistant Director E. J. Gendalle dated August 23, 1941 entitled: Pages 2 and 3 of reference letter contain the following information concerning TRESCA which may be of interest in connection with the recent assassination of the above-captioned subject.

"During the luncheon CERBINI stated that about 1934 Count Thaon de Revel, who is now in Rome as the First Assistant to the Director General of Italians abroad received instructions from the Fascist Party to deliver a man named Tresca to Italy. At the same time Umberto Caradossi received instructions from Rome to cooperate with Thaon de Revel in this project. Described Tresca as an anarchist who had married a rich American woman. CERBINI and a group of Italian criminals in this country had Tresca tied up and ready to place in two bags for delivery to the Italian ship which was going to Rome when Count Thaon de Revel canceled the orders, apparently upon instruction from the Fascist Party. Tresca was told by the associates of CERBINI who stated, were well-known Italian gangsters, he would be killed if he ever made a complaint to the police about his kidnapping."

CERBINI also informed Agent that CERBINI stated that in 1937 Luigi Antonini, described as General Secretary of the Dressmakers Union, had been taken by CERBINI and several Italian gangsters some place in Connecticut and given a severe beating. According to CERBINI stated on August 27th at the luncheon that it looked as if Antonini needed another beating in view of Antonini's recent attacks which he has made on Marcantonio and Rocco Lamattina.

The New York Office is considering the advisability of interviewing Luigi Antonini who has been an active anti-Fascist for a number of years to secure verification of the story.
advised that both Rocco Lamattina and Dr. Francis Cerbini know several men from Italy who were in the United States at the present time who have killed 7 or 8 people and who are available for acts of violence upon the request of Cerbini and Lamattina."

Both Dr. Francis Cerbini and Rocco Lamattina are subjects of investigative files in the New York Field Office.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
SAC
April 12, 1943

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 3, 1943, wherein you directed the Bureau's attention to Assistant Director J. J. Cockey's letter to me, August 21, 1941 entitled, [illegible text].

Your letter of April 9, 1943, states that your office has been considering the advisability of interviewing [illegible text] who has been an active anti-Fascist for a number of years and who is in a position to verify confidential information [illegible text] as outlined in the second and third paragraphs of your letter to [illegible text]. It is my desire that the proposed interview with [illegible text] be arranged immediately that he be directly interviewed concerning the subject matter of the aforementioned confidential report and that the Bureau be advised of the date resulting from this interview at an early date.

In view of your interest in the captured case, there are enclosed copies of a censorship intercept which was recently received at the Bureau. This intercept was prepared on the basis of a letter which was directed to Vittorio Visani, alias Carol G. Contreras on February 27, 1943 by an unknown Individual in New York City.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Industries
Mr. Carrell
Mr. Berke
Mr. Wylson
Mr. Longino
Mr. Manford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quido Tamm
Mr. Nash
Mr. Blum

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
RE: CARLOS TRÉSACA. HAVE OBTAINED ST. TELEGRAM TO GORKIN BY JULIÁN VORRIK, TROTSKIZSTE, STATING THAT CARLOS CONTRERAS WAS IN NEW YORK WHEN TRÉSACA MURDERED. ALSO SAYS THAT Forty DAYS BEFORE MURDER TRÉSACA WROTE TO GORKIN AND ASKED FOR EXACT INFORMATION ABOUT CARLOS CONTRERAS SAYING THAT HE HAD VIOLENTLY ATTACKED CONTRERAS IN HIS NEWSPAPER AND CONTRERAS AND OTHER ITALIAN COMMUNISTS EXPULSED FROM RADAIDE SOCIETY. WE HAVE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION THAT CONTRERAS INTERVIEWED BY MILOD RODRIGUEZ WINTER ON JANUARY 12 OR JANUARY 13 IN MEXICO CITY.

FULL REPORT FOLLOWING. REPORT FOLLOWING FOR INVESTIGATION IN NEW YORK SHOWING NEGATIVE. LOCATED IN MEXICO CITY. HE HAS BEEN MISSING PREVIOUSLY OR ALLEGED SECRET MISSION FOR SEVERAL TIRENOL CONTRERAS AND HIS CLOSE ASSOCIATES. FEELING REMAINS LOGICAL SUSPECT AS PLOTTER OR DIRECTOR OF TRÉSACA. THIS CASE WILL BE FULLY INVESTIGATED HERE.

61-1335=298
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
Re: Carlo Tresca

BACKGROUND

In a memorandum dated April 2, 1943 Mr. Mumford set out the results of an interview with the widow of the murdered Carlo Tresca. It will be recalled that she suggested that one Cortes, whom she believed was connected in some manner with the death of her husband, be interviewed.

DETAILS

In a cable dated April 10, 1943 at Mexico City, the Bureau's representative in Mexico reported that Contreras is known in Mexico as the head of the strong arm squad of the Communist Party of Mexico, and a "killer" type. According to [redacted] Contreras was in the State of Chihuahua during the month of January and is said to have killed a man at that place and time. It was also set out in the cable that Contreras is alleged to have killed another man in the State of Guanajuato in March of this year, and is presently incarcerated at Mexico City accused of both murders.

It was further stated that the Trotskyites in Mexico are accusing the Communist Party of Mexico of the murder of Tresca and efforts are being made through an informant to secure proof of Trotskyite allegations to the effect that Contreras is the murderer of Tresca.

ACTION

The Bureau's representative in Mexico is giving this matter expeditious attention and is following up the cable with a report.
Memorandum for the Director
Page 2

It is recommended that after this report has been received and reviewed
that consideration be given to interviewing Contreras regarding the
murder of Trisca, if at that time Contreras is still in jail in Mexico.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

D. H. Ladd

[Handwritten note: Help after this]
Carlo Tresca

Section 7
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. P. M. LADD
Re: CARLO TRESCA, Victim; Murder

Pursuant to Mr. Tamm's instructions, I proceeded to the office of Mr. William Stanley of the law firm of Cummings and Stanley, 1616 K Street, Northwest, at 11:30 A.M. today. In accordance with his telephonic advice to the Bureau just before, Mr. Stanley had in his office Mrs. Carlo Tresca, the widow of the deceased individual.

Mr. Stanley was very affable and friendly and expressed his gratitude for the Director's consideration in having me call at his office. As a matter of interest, Mrs. Tresca is apparently a native born American who is very intelligent, apparently well educated, well read, and has an excellent knowledge of at least leftist ideologies, their workings, and the people connected with them. She impressed me as a woman of good breeding and very much "a lady."

Mr. Stanley, after introductions, spent some time reviewing his past contacts with Mr. Tamm concerning this matter and generally elaborating apparently to convince Mrs. Tresca he had expended considerable effort and shown a real interest in her case. He explained that he was particularly interested in having her talk to one of the officials of the Bureau so that she would fully understand the Bureau's position. I reiterated Mr. Tamm's comments to Mr. Stanley that the FBI is without jurisdiction in a matter of this kind and is, in fact, precluded by the phraseology of Congressional enactments from entering into such a case even on a volunteer or cooperative basis. In answer to Mr. Stanley's inquiry, I assured that in so far as the Bureau is concerned, the homicide squad of the New York Police Department is very capable and honest and that reliance could be rested in it to expend every possible effort to solve this case.

Mrs. Tresca expressed some doubt as to whether the investigation has been receiving sufficiently vigorous handling and felt that thehood of this being a "political murder" should justify the entrance of the FBI into the investigation. She mentioned Miss Dolores Faponi, the Assistant U. S. Attorney in New York whose name has come into this case and inquired as to why the Bureau could not enter the investigation because of the involvement of a Federal employee. I explained to her the fact that employees of the Government are subject to state criminal laws.
the same as anyone else. She then inquired as to whether the Bureau could enter the case if the Attorney General specifically requested it to do so because of the involvement of Miss Faconti. My reply to her was that any investigation the FBI was specifically instructed to make by the Attorney General would, of course, be made, but that the Attorney General would, of course, consider the Congressional restrictions on the Bureau in ordering an investigation. I further informed her that should he request an investigation of Miss Faconti, it would undoubtedly be for administrative purposes and would not be an investigation of the murder. (You will recall that the Bureau is conducting an investigation of Miss Faconti at the Attorney General's specific request.)

Mrs. Tresca then turned her inquiries to the subject of political murders and put forward several questions as to whether the FBI would not investigate if a murder were committed by an agent of and at the specific direction of a foreign government. I pointed out to her my best recollection there has never been such a set of facts encountered in this country, and that to my personal recollection the only Federal law applicable in such a situation would be the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Then, without specifically stating the basis for her inquiry, Mrs. Tresca inquired whether the Bureau could question one Sormenti, an OGPU agent now in Mexico City. Since she mentioned no basis for her question, I answered her purely theoretically by advising her that any action undertaken by the Government outside the territorial limits of the United States was a matter for the State Department. Mrs. Tresca then explained that Sormenti (Jesus Sormenti Vidal, whose true name is Carlos Contreras) was an OGPU agent in Spain during the Civil War. His function was to assist in the liquidation of anarchists and other leftists who were not in accord with Russia. One individual liquidated by him was an Italian who was a protege of Tresca. Mrs. Tresca pointed out that her husband was an anarchist and accordingly extremely anti-Communist. As a result of Sormenti's liquidation of his protege, Tresca made it a point in his paper to publicize and protest against Sormenti's presence and activities in Mexico City where he now is. After this explanation, Mrs. Tresca again inquired whether it would not be possible to have Sormenti questioned as to his knowledge relative to Tresca's death. I again told her that any such action would be a State Department matter, and inquired whether she had any information which could be used as a basis for such a questioning. She stated she had nothing definite, and when I asked her what, if any, admissions she thought could be expected from an OGPU agent during a voluntary interview, she conceded that there would be no purpose served in questioning Sormenti. She did mention, however, that she has a picture of Sormenti. Since the FBI is extremely interested in Sormenti, I mentioned to Mrs. Tresca as I was leaving that since she had stated that Sormenti is definitely known to her to be an OGPU agent who is now in Mexico, I would be interested in having a copy of his picture since
under its general obligations in connection with the internal security of the country, the Bureau is interested in knowing of any agents of any foreign government who are suspected, as she had said, of entering this country unannounced and unregistered. She stated she would send me a copy of his picture immediately upon her return to New York.

Conclusion

After this discussion which lasted about forty-five minutes, Mr. Stanley and Mrs. Tresca expressed appreciation and stated that should they receive any information which might appear to be of interest to the Bureau, they would make it available. Mrs. Tresca mentioned that her husband had frequently been contacted by FBI Agents and had furnished information. She stated that she would continue to do so at any time she might be helpful. She mentioned incidentally that she is on the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Stanley stated that he would contact Mr. Tamm or me in this matter later, and Mrs. Tresca asked if she might call at the Bureau should she develop anything of interest. I suggested that she feel free to come to my office.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

J. K. Mundord
ARMANDO BORSELLI  
P.O. BOX 71, ROSEVILLE STA.  
NEWARK, N.J.

MAX MATTIN  
242 N. 10TH STREET

ALBERTO MANGIACAPA  
820 BROADWAY

"(quote transl) 'with bones broken because he .......fell... 
DREAMS 
CARLO TRESCA 
dead."

"Writer states (quote lit. transl) 'To meet me on any street, 
on any night I should have told them that they are FASCIST spies, 
filthy and very poisonous snakes of the OVRA. They have never 
come because spies crawl about in the dark, like spiders under 
leaves and they bite.'"

"Writer states that the Director of the F.B.I. now dead, 
had disregarded his (writer's) warnings, with the result that 
the work of the gang continues. Should anything happen to him, 
writer indicates that the probable source would be ALBERTO CUPEL, 
with a FASCIST background."

"Writer names the following as members of the FASCIST group."

BRUNO  
MALATESTA  
CAVALCA  
"TONY IL SICILIANO"  
ANGELO CHIAVORELLA  
"IL ROMANO"  
BATTIPAGLIA"

"EXAMINER'S NOTE - In a recent broadcast heard in WASHINGTON 
the name of CARLO TRESCA, mentioned above, was linked with 
the assassination of TROTSKY, in MEXICO."

For your information, the individuals mentioned in the first 
part of the intercepted communication are almost all Italian Socialists 
and former friends of the murdered Carlo Tresca. Some of the individuals 
mentioned by the writer of the intercepted letter as being members of the 
Pascal group have been identified as New York gangsters of Sicilian 
descent.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
DIRECTOR
April 9, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR BAG

DECLASSIFIED BY 6099
DEC 01 1977

RE: CARLO TRESCA
Mexico Subversive Activities - S
(61-1335)

Dear Sir:

Refer to Bureau cable of March 22 and Bureau letters of
January 26, February 3, and March 17, 1945, in the captioned matter.

The Bureau is astounded and amazed and at a loss to understand
the extreme delinquency of this matter in your office. You are in-
structed to immediately treat this matter as a special case, and to
assign at least two agents to the investigation in order to clear your
delinquency.

Unless a reply is received from you in the immediate future,
the Bureau may be compelled to take administrative action as a result
Mr. Telson of the laxity indicated by your failure to reply to previous communi-
Mr. E. A. Tassie in this matter.

Mr. Clag
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavins
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kenedy
Mr. McGahe
Mr. Munford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinna
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

For your information and assistance in conducting the requested
inquiries, there follows an excerpt from an intercept submission in con-
nection with a letter dated February 23, 1943, from one "O. R." in New
York City to Vittorio Vidalii, alias Carlos J. Contreras, Calle Loteria
Calle Nacional 1-D to C, Mexico, D. F.

"Writer states that for a year he has made known to (Ex.
not specify what)

60 11th STREET
59 CHRISTIE STREET
50 4TH AVENUE (64-4th)
7909

355 MAY 6 1945
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

April 8, 1943

Transmit the following message to:

Mexico, D. F.

CABLE - SPECIAL CIPHER PAD

RE: CARLO TRESCA. REFERENCE BUREAU CABLE MARCH TWENTY-TWO LAST AND BUREAU LETTERS JANUARY TWENTY-SIX, FEBRUARY THREE, MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST. BUREAU AMASED AT EXTREME DELINQUENCY THIS MATTER. BY CABLE IMMEDIATELY ADVISE STATUS THIS CASE YOUR OFFICE. COVER LEADS AND CABLE REPORT.

Enclosed and sent State Dept.

Date: 4-9-43

4766

41-1338-202

After approval, please return to Mr. Carson's Office for transmittal to the laboratory to be put into code.

APR 20 1943

55 MAY 6 1943

SENT VIA Cable
April 20th

MIST. JEAN WURZBACH: 175-27 Wexford Terrace: Jamaica, N.Y.

M. E. GIBBON

Mrs. Carlo Frasca murder should be solved. Because of its international complications, this case calls for Federal action.

I urge that you take this case up without further delay.

Sincerely,

Jean Wurzbach

61-1336-303

26 May 4 1943
May 12, 1943

Miss Jean Wunderlich
175-27 Watford Terrace
Jamaica, New York

Dear Miss Wunderlich:

This will acknowledge receipt of your card of recent date, by reference from the Attorney General.

With regard to the matter mentioned in your communication, the jurisdiction of this Bureau is limited to investigation of violations of certain Federal Statutes. Inasmuch as the matter which you referred to does not appear to constitute such a violation, I am sure you will understand that this Bureau cannot comply with your request.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a booklet published by the Executive Committee of IL MARTELLO in commemoration of CARLO TRESCA by representatives of labor organizations and individuals prominent in labor circles.

Some of the articles are in the Italian language and if the Bureau has any of them translated and believes they may be of interest to the New York Field Division, it is requested that a copy of the translated article be forwarded to this office as information for our file on the subject.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Connors

E. E. CONROY
SAC

RECORDED & INDEXED
CARIO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I.

Reference is made to your letter dated April 26, 1943, with which you enclosed a booklet published by the Executive Committee of "Il Martello" in commemoration of Carlo Tresca.

In pursuance of the request outlined in the last paragraph of the referenced communication, there are enclosed copies of a summary translation which has been made of the articles contained therein which are written in the Italian language.

Enclosure

MCL BEHIND FILE
Ir. Tolsen
r. E. A. Tamm
r. Clegg
r. Coffey
r. Giavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Harby
Hendem
McGuire
Munnford
Piper
Quain Tamm
Vance
Gandy

10 MAY 29 1943 26

COMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
★ MAY 21 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SUMMARY FROM THE ITALIAN

Booklet published by the Executive Committee of "IL MARTELLO", is a memorial to Carlo Tresca and what he stood for in labor circles. It gives detailed account of the major strikes which he led during the many years in this country. There appears to be nothing of interest to the Bureau to be gathered from the various articles except that he fought against fascism even before the American authorities recognized it as a potential enemy. In no article is there any mention of an individual or any organization which in any way may be responsible for his death. It is the general opinion or belief of the writers of these various tributes, however, that it was his fascist enemies which killed him to silence him in his unflinching battle against fascism and its advocates in this country.

EXAMINED BY: Marie G. Macaluso
5-11-43
100-9744
pc
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SIS #72

CABLE

RE CARLO TRESCA.  ENDEAVOR OBTAIN AND FORWARD BUREAU PHOTOGRAPHS
OF CARLOS CONTRERAS.  GIVE PREFERRED EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION.

Note: After approval, please return to Mr. Carson's office for
transmittal to the Radio Communications Section.

Encoded and sent State Dept.
Date: 4-25-43
By: [Signature]

61-1335-305

RECORDED & INDEXED

5-1-43

[ hands on paper ]
April 25, 1943

Mr. LADD

Re: WALTJ, JINCHILL BROADCAST
APRIL 25, 1943

The following comments which appear to be of interest to the Bureau were made by Mr. Winchell in his broadcast on the above date:

I. REGISTRATION ACT AND SEDITION MATTERS

A. George Sylvester Viereck and Sedition Conspiracy Case

Mr. Winchell stated: "Washington. The second trial for George Sylvester Viereck, the admitted Nazi agent, is scheduled some time in June. Prosecutor O. John Rogge will convene a special grand jury for the thirty-four Sedition cases some time next month."

The Bureau has been advised by the Department that the Viereck trial will be held in June and the Bureau is also in receipt of a request that a jury investigation be conducted of the jury panel.

You will recall that Mr. O. John Rogge has been designated as a special prosecutor to succeed Mr. William Power Maloney in the case involving thirty-four individuals previously indicted for conspiracy to

B. Hamilton Fish Bill

Mr. Winchell stated: "Washington. The terrible and horrible AMERICAN news announced by the President this week that the Japs butchered American flyers after the Tokyo raid contained this grim irony: One of the Congressman who demanded vengeance and more bombing for Tokyo was the ardent Hamilton Fish of New York. Not very well known to the general public, however, is this, that Congressman Fish offered a new bill in the House affecting all persons
memorandum for Mr. Ladd

accused of trying to undermine this Government before Pearl Harbor. This new Congressman Fish bill would hand-
cuff the Department of Justice and the FBI in prosecuting
the thirty-four persons now charged with Sedition, one
of whom, Ralph Townsends, was convicted for being a Japanese
agent.

The bill to which Mr. Winchell referred is being followed by the
Bureau, and the same was placed in the hopper on March 31, 1943 by Con-
gressman Fish. This bill relates to Section 9, Title 18, United States
Code, which is commonly referred to as the "peacetime Sedition statute".

The Hamilton Fish bill amends the present statute with reference
to conspiracy prosecutions under that section and makes it obligatory
that the prosecution show that each one of the
engaged in an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy. The bill further
provides that venue for trial will lie only in the district where the
particular defendant resides. It is retroactive to December 8, 1941, and
if passed would make it necessary to prosecute each of the thirty-four
persons now under indictment for conspiracy to violate this particular
section in the district in which he resides. The consolidation of these
cases in the District of Columbia, of course, would be impossible under
the Fish amendment to this section. No action has been taken on this
bill to date, and it is now understood to be in the House Judiciary
Committee.

C. Joe McWilliams

Mr. Winchell stated: "Chicago. Joe McWilliams spotlighted
by me over this network many times continues goosestepping
in the swastika parade. His latest propaganda plan praises
democracy which he once condemned on the street corners of
New York. Joe McWilliams, in case you are among the gullibles,
spoke from the same platform with German-American Bund leaders
and praised Hitlerism. He now works out of Chicago where it
is reported his propaganda booklets are published and supported
by one Alice Rand - R A N D. This lady's name, however, is
really Mrs. Alexa Dettmorewsky, wife of an officer in the Army
of the United States. How do you like that?"

Mr. Telson
Mr. E. A. Tama
Mr. Clee
Mr. Caffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rose
Mr. Tracy

The present activities of McWilliams are being completely covered
by the Chicago Office. The Attorney General has authorized a technical
surveillance which is now in effect. The propaganda booklet to which Mr.
Mr. Harbo - Winchell referred is undoubtedly the recent publication of McWilliams
Mr. Needes - called "Serviceman's Reconstruction Plan". Alice Rand, to whom Mr.
Mr. McGuire - Winchell referred, is now associated closely with McWilliams and runs the
Mr. Reaford - Barrington Rand Press, Barrington, Illinois. She and McWilliams are
Mr. Pipes - putting out a weekly booklet, the purpose of which is to publicize
Mr. Quinl Tum - and encourage the purchase of McWilliams' Book "Serviceman's Reconstruction
Mr. Neese - Plan". McWilliams' speaking in New York is, of course, well known to the
Miss Gandy - Bureau inasmuch as his activities while there were completely covered.
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

II. ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

A. Carlos Tresca

Mr. Winchell stated: "A wild pamphlet now being distributed in the East and purporting to give clues of the mysterious murder of Carlos Tresca, an enemy of Mussolini and Fascism, has aroused the District Attorney of New York. The police are searching for the author. The case, which is the hottest since the murder of Arnold Rothstein, has international angles. Governor Dewey may step in to it in his old role of crime buster."

The pamphlet to which Mr. Winchell referred is undoubtedly a treatise prepared by a Mr. Ettore Taddei and Mrs. Tresca, in which it is charged that Communists were responsible for Tresca's murder. They did not specifically name him, but by choice of language referred to Jesus Sorrenti Tidali, most commonly known as Carlos Contreras, reported to be a G.P.U. agent and gunman for the Communist Party in Mexico. SIS information from Mexico indicates that Contreras was seen in Chihuahua, Mexico, about five days before the Tresca murder, and an unknown woman reported to a newspaper in New York that he was seen in New York immediately before the murder. Contreras is reported to have engaged in several killings on Communist Party instructions, and while in Chihuahua shortly before the Tresca murder is said to have killed a rabid anti-Communist. Since the Tresca murder, he is also reported to have killed another anti-Communist in Mexico.

While the Bureau is not actively investigating the Tresca murder, which is, in fact, being covered by the New York police, the Bureau is endeavoring to check and follow the activities of Contreras.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. S. A. Tamm
Mr. Cleiss
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Ross
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carsen
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Henson
Mr. McGuire

III. COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

A. Relationship between the Communist Party and General Franco

Mr. Winchell stated: "Mexico City. The Communist Party of South America has been ordered to temper its attacks against Franco. Experts frankly state that Stalin is hoping for a better relationship with the Vatican and many highly informed diplomats believe that a public understanding pointing to Hitler as a common enemy will be reached by the Vatican and the Kremlin."

It might be noted that there is, in fact, no "Communist Party of Mr. McGuire, South America", since the party is divided into units within the various countries of South America, and there is a Communist Party of Chile, Communist Party of Argentina, etc.

Mr. Quin Tamm
Mr. Nesse
Miss Gandy
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

No information has been furnished to the Bureau indicating that any of the various Communist groups in South America has been instructed to discontinue attacks against Franco. The attitude of the Communist Party in the United States has been strongly against Franco and, in fact, has openly advocated the overthrow of his government by the use of guerrilla bands. The Communist Party in the United States has continually complained to the State Department because of the State Department's attitude toward Franco, complaining particularly against the shipping of oil to Spain and against the continued imprisonment of Loyalist soldiers in North Africa.

A memorandum was recently prepared on the Communist Party's attitude in this connection at the request of the Attorney General, who, in turn, had received a copy of a communication addressed by the State Department to the White House with reference to the current attitude which the Communist Party had taken toward the State Department.

IV. MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO THE BUREAU

A. Sweden

Mr. Winchell stated: "Stockholm. Sweden may be the next nation to join the allies."

The New York Office advised yesterday that a confidential informant indicated that Robert K., formerly a confidential informant of the Bureau, furnished information to Mr. Winchell concerning the Finnish-American relations advising him that all members of the United States Legation at Helsinki had been transferred by plane to Stockholm, Sweden, and stated further that Sweden might declare war on Germany if Germany goes into Finland. Robert K. requested that Mr. Winchell give this story prominent place. No information was available indicating Robert K.'s source of information.

B. California Committee to Investigate Subversive Activities

Mr. Winchell stated: "Sacramento. The California State Committee probing un-American activities in California has issued its report which demands wider circulation, I think. This organization of alert 'Americans pointed out that the subversive groups among us are not dead, that they are again coming out of their holes and unless something is done to curb them, they will plague the nation after the war. The California investigators are among those who have also been attacked by certain peculiar representatives in Washington, D.C., whose red tape does all it can to bind them. This is to remind all of you ladies and gentlemen that the red tape which seals another man's lips may one day be used as a rope around your neck."
The committee referred to is frequently known as the Jack Tenney Committee and is a state committee for the investigation of subversive activities in California. The Los Angeles Office of the Bureau has been maintaining contact with a representative of this Committee, and has furnished to the Bureau whenever information was believed of interest to Bureau cases. The San Francisco Office has been requested to obtain a copy of the Committee's report referred to herein, and the same will be reviewed as soon as it is received, and any information of particular Bureau interest will be called to your attention.

C. Congressmen Gerhard, Lambertson and Senator Nye

Mr. Winchestell stated: "Attention Mr. and Mrs. United States. Some of the Congressmen continue to fight our allies instead of the common enemy. That might be sedition if spoken by an American soldier in Tunisia is not sedition when it is spoken on the floor of the House of Representatives. I refer to the remarks by three of them who apparently do not realize that our country needs no allies to preserve the Constitution which gave these legislators immunity. The least they might do is remember that there is no immunity on a battlefield. Congressman Gerhard, for instance, with our own men crashing in planes on the Continent, and our flyers murdered in Japan, Mr. Gerhard publicly worried whether or not our trade treaties might have appealed Mr. Hitler instead of being concerned how the United Nations can exterminate them. Congressman Lambertson the other day criticised Dorothy Thompson, the noted commentator, by saying that she is non-American because she will soon be married to a gentleman from Czechoslovakia. Mr. Lambertson forgets that many Czechs have died and are still fighting on our side for the very principals which he, Lambertson, is able to hold office, and with the dead of the Glorious British Eighth Army lying all over the desert from Suez to SiouxF, Senator Gerald P. Nye attacks the country for which they died. The British Eighth Army may not hold the right views perhaps for Senator Nye, but more important, the British Eighth Army tonight is holding the American red flank in Tunisia."

D. Byron Price - Eimer Davis

Mr. Winchestell stated: "Washington. A large and important group of anti-New Deal newspapers will launch a campaign within the next few days to have Byron Price placed in charge of the Office of War Information, in the event that Mr. Davis resigns. This is to advise all concerning that Mr. Davis has absolutely no intention of quitting despite all the petty squabbles around him."
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

E. Recovery of Escaped Georgia State Prisoners

Mr. Winchell stated: "Macon, Georgia. Leland Harney and D. C. Black, two of the twenty-five men who broke out of Patnor Prison have been recaptured near Macon, Georgia."

Respectfully,

J. A. Sisco
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

April 26, 1943

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed herewith for your information are two copies of a pamphlet entitled "THE TRESCA CASE" by EZIO TADDEI, which was furnished to Special Agent Joseph G. Genco, of this Office by Mr. TADDEI. The pamphlet was published by TADDEI and has been distributed among members of the Italian Colony in New York. It gives the outline of the TRESCA case, the details of which have been previously furnished to the Bureau. The pamphlet is in both English and Italian, the English being the exact duplicate of the Italian.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
SAC

Enclosures - 2
The
TRESCA CASE
by
EZIO TADDEI
quattro componenti il comitato, della prima riunione che era stata fissata per quella sera.


Alle otto e trenta Carlo Treca avvertì un suo compagno: Luigi Ciccone, che si trovava in ufficio, che poteva lasciarsi solo poiché i momenti sarebbero arrivati i quattro per la riunione stabilita. Invece nessuno di essi venne, e Treca non ricevette nessuna telefonata che avvertisse il ritardo o l'impossibilità degli invitati a intervenire.

Venne solamente l'avvocato Catabi, che rimase in compagnia di Carlo e l'accompagnò quando egli decise di uscire.

2. Il delitto avvenne alle 9.45 P.M. Alle 11 P.M. Luigi Antonini telefoniò alla polizia per avere notizie e dare le prime informazioni. Alle 11.30, nel ufficio della squadra degli omicidi, il nome del presunto assassino era quello di Vittorio Vidalì, appartenente al partito comunista e domiciliato nella Città del Messico.

Qualche ora dopo, ai posti della frontiera Messicana, erano arrivati le segnalazioni per il fermo del Vidalì, e al porto di N. Y. Fordine di vigilanza dei pirati in partenza per la Russia. Fu supposto anche che il Vidalì si fosse servito di mezzo aereo per il ritorno a Città del Messico.

Il primo aeroplano che sia possibile prendere dopo delle ore 9.45 pomeridiane diretto a Città del Messico è quello delle 7.52 pomeridiane del giorno dopo (in questo caso del martedì) e che dopo il cambio a Brownsville, arriva a Città del Messico alle 11 e 55 del giorno seguente, dunque i mercoledì. Ma non ostante tutte queste ore a disposizione, le autorità non telegrafarono alla polizia Messicana per gli appositi accertamenti, ma emessi che il tempo sarebbe stato sufficiente ad essa per recarsi al domicilio del Vidalì e constatare se questi fosse o no nella sua abitazione.

Se così fosse stato fatto, la risposta della polizia Messicana, sarebbe stata: un no, cioè che Vidalì non si trovava nella Città del Messico, e quindi la polizia avrebbe dovuto controllare il suo ritorno, e sottoporre il Vidalì a un interrogatorio per informazioni riguardanti la sua assenza. O avrebbe risposto un sì: cioè che l'Vidalì si trovava nel suo domicilio, e in questo caso avrebbero dovuto farlo uccidere a verificare le prove, e soprattutto il seguito fatto direi giorni dopo. In una forma del N. J., che dietro l'indicazione di Luigi Antonini e Vanni Montana sarebbe stato il luogo in cui il Vidalì si teneva nascosto.

Da queste considerazioni scaturiscono delle domande: perché le autorità rifugiarono da un accertamento così semplice che avrebbe dimostrato l'errore della pista? Perché direi giorni dopo il delitto si continuò a cercare il Vidalì fra gli alberi del N. J. senza preoccuparsi di sapere se era o no era nella sua casa di Città del Messico? E quali erano gli interessi che spingevano gli informatori a mantenere la polizia su una tale pista?

3. Luigi Antonini e il suo segretario Vanni Montana non sottostano la sola tesi anticomunista, ma a un certo momento ne tentarono anche una antianarchica, sventando invece che conduce al gruppo Galante, Garofalo, Pope, e l'Antonini in un lungo articolo tentò recentemente di dimostrarla menzogena. (Giustizia, numero del mese di Marzo).


Carlo Treca abitualmente lasciava il suo ufficio le sei delle sei e mezzo alle sette. Solo raramente si tratteneva fino ad ora tarda.

Una domanda: come faceva il Galante a sapere alle sette e trenta, dal suo posto, che avrebbe fatto in tempo ad arrivare alle 15 Strada e mettersi in aspetto? Da che cosa derivava la sua scrittura che fece notai al Parole Board?

Se così fosse, Carlo Treca nelle ore precedenti, doveva essere certo che sarebbe arrivato troppo tardi, per quanto rapidamente egli avesse potuto fare.

Allora si domanda: se nessuno sapere di questo insulto oratorio, e di questa insolita solitudine di Treca, come faceva il Galante a sapere? Chi gli disse che quella sera Treca sarebbe rimasto fino a tarda e sarebbe uscito solo?
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Carlo Tresca

Reference is made to the attached excerpt from the New York Daily Mirror of May 10, 1943 entitled "Ready to Ask Indictment of 3 for Tresca Murder." According to this article, the District Attorney of New York County will go before the Grand Jury and ask for an indictment of three men who will be charged with the murder of Tresca. Only one of the trio is specifically named: Carmine Galente.

From the information available it appears that Galente, an ex-prison and subject of frequent arrests, appeared at the office of the Parole Division, 90 Centre Street, New York City, an hour and a half before Tresca's murder, in order to make his weekly report inasmuch as he is under parole supervision until 1945, having recently completed the service of a twelve-and-one-half-year sentence for armed robbery. Two investigators from the Parole Board placed Galente under surveillance immediately after he left the office. He was observed getting into an automobile which was parked near the office with the motor running and another man behind the wheel. The surveilling officers took the license number of this car and later it was determined that the same license number appeared on the automobile which was used by Tresca's assassin. Police records on Galente reportedly show four aliases; eight arrests on charges including juvenile delinquency, assault, robbery and homicide; as well as four convictions. The last paragraph of the attached newspaper clipping refers to a privately printed pamphlet which "discusses the Tresca shooting and names, among others, an editor, an Italian-American woman attorney, a gangster, a labor leader, and a city official as enemies of Tresca. It claims to expose facts concerning relations of those named with Tresca, implying that all had reason to hate and fear him."

The referenced pamphlet was prepared by a close friend of Tresca, Ezio Taddel, and it has been examined by the Bureau. The editor referred to is Generoso Pope, who was unquestionably an enemy of Tresca. The Italian-American woman attorney is Miss Delores Camilla Facconti, Assistant United

[Handwritten note: 1941 13 25-308 52 MAY 21 1943]
States Attorney, Southern District of New York. The "Gangster" is Frank Garofalo, an alleged gunman and former employee and bodyguard of Generoso Pope. The identities of the "labor leader" and the "city official" are unknown.

ACTION: The foregoing is supplied for informative purposes and no action is necessary.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

F. L. Welch

Attachment
Ready to Go on Murderer

Of 3 for Tresca Murder

By William Falvey

After four months of unceasing work, police have amassed enough evidence to enable District Attorney Hogan to go before the Grand Jury and ask for the indictment of three men who will be charged with the murder of Carlo Tresca, the Mirror learned yesterday. Police allege that a man in custody since February is the killer, and that the others were co-conspirators.

Tresca, widely known in Italian-American circles as an anti-Fascist agitator,

radical labor exponent and vitriolic editor, was shot on the night of Jan. 11, at Fifth Ave. and 15th St., while walking with a friend.

The killer jumped from a car parked at the curb, fired the shots and jumped back into the auto, which sped away.

It was found later, abandoned five blocks from the scene. Police say there were two other men, besides the killer, in the car. The driver can be picked up at any time, but the third man whose identity also is known, is being sought throughout the city by detectives—under—Inspector Conrad Rothengast.

While authorities are certain they have an airtight case against the killer, they have not established a motive. It is said they are confronted with at least a score of theories, all plausible because of the vast number of enemies Tresca made in his activities.

Since a dozen attempts to kill Tresca had been unsuccessful, police say he narrowly escaped death two nights before he was murdered, when a car with blazing head lights deliberately tried to run him down.

After Tresca was injured, police found his car in the same area where it had been before the attack,

Car in which Tresca's assassin escaped was found abandoned later five blocks from scene of crime.

Carmine Galente (right), ex-convict on parole, was picked up and questioned.

Always Colorful

Tony Ribarich, a friend of Tresca's, pushed him from the path of the car which had been waiting at the curb at 5th Ave. and 9th St. Ribarich later identified the car which the killer used Jan. 11 as the one which tried to hit Tresca Jan. 9.

Tresca always had been a colorful, battling figure, with countless political and ideological enemies. On the night he was murdered, he was making plans to conduct an anti-Mussolini cam-

Slain Anti-Fascist

New York Daily Mirror

MAY 10, 1943

CARLOS TRESCA
Shot while walking with friend. Authorities believe they have an airtight case against his killer.
campaign in Italian language newspapers and to purge the Mazzini Society, of which he was a member, of its Fascist element.

Several hundred detectives were assigned to the case at once, on direct orders of the Mayor. Shortly after the murder, Carmine Galante, an ex-convict on parole, was picked up and placed near the murder scene at the time of the shooting.

A key figure in the investigation has been Giuseppe Callabi of 415 Central Park West, who was walking with Tresca at the time of the shooting.

A privately-printed pamphlet, given wide circulation in Italian-American and radical circles, will be shown the Grand Jury. Its apparently libelous content never has been repudiated.

The pamphlet discusses the Tresca shooting and names, among others, an editor, an Italian-American woman attorney; a gangster, a labor leader and a city official as enemies of Tresca. It claims to expose facts concerning relations of those named with Tresca, implying they all had reason to hate and fear him.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (B) (1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) __________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); __________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): ________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-1335-309
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

May 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: CARLO TRESCA MURDER
Dolores Camilla Facconti

ASAC Donegan, New York, called at this time with reference to a teletype sent to the Bureau last night which read: "USA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT NEW YORK, REQUESTS THAT ALMERNE PORTFOLIO, CITY TREASURER, BE INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO ALLEGED PHONE CALL MADE BY HIM TO CARLO TRESCA. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY THIS INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1943."

Mr. Donegan advised that he is definitely against having such an interview conducted and it was pointed out that this is not in connection with the Facconti matter, but is directly connected with the murder itself. I told him that we have advised the Attorney General by memorandum on several occasions that we are having absolutely nothing to do with the investigation of the murder case. Donegan indicated that Correa would be happy to get some publicity through the investigation of the Tresca matter.

I told Mr. Donegan that he should advise them that the request to interview Portfolio had been referred to the Bureau and that they are awaiting the Bureau's answer. He stated that the Agent will be instructed not to interview this man, and that no action will be taken pending further advice from the Bureau.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Mr. Mumford

cc: Mr. Walsh
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES HOME, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: Dolores/Faconti/Camilla

Reference is made to the memoranda which I recently transmitted to you relative to the inquiries which were conducted by this Bureau concerning Miss Dolores Camilla Facconti, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. You will recall that our investigation of Miss Facconti was instituted in pursuance of the request outlined by you in your memorandum dated March 16, 1943.

This is to advise that Mr. Mathias F. Correa, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, recently requested our New York Office to make arrangements for Mr. Almerino Portfolio, City Treasurer, New York, New York, to be interviewed by an Agent of this Bureau relative to a telephone call that was purportedly made to Carlo Tresca by Mr. Portfolio. As you are aware, Carlo Tresca, the editor of the anti-Fascist and anti-Communist Italian language newspaper "Il Martello," was murdered in New York City on January 9, 1943.

Subsequent to the assassination of Tresca, I directed several memoranda concerning this murder case to the Attorney General and to Mr. Edward J. Burns, Director, Alien Loyalty Control Unit. In these communications I pointed out that since the investigation of this murder case would be contrary to the established policy of this Bureau, and in view of the fact that the Attorney General is in accord with the FBI's policy of refraining from concerning itself with cases solely within local law enforcement jurisdiction, no investigation would be undertaken by this Bureau concerning Tresca's assassination.

It would appear that the interview requested by Mr. Correa is concerned primarily with the aforementioned murder case rather than with the inquiries which this Bureau has conducted regarding Miss Facconti; accordingly, compliance with Mr. Correa's request is not contemplated by this Bureau. It is believed that this procedure is particularly desirable at this time, the assassination of Carlo Tresca. As several New York newspapers reported on May 10, 1943, that the District Attorney of New York County is expected to go before a Grand Jury for an indictment of three men who will be charged with the assassination of Carlo Tresca.

MAY 13 1943

57 MAY 24 1943
Inasmuch as this Bureau's inquiries concerning Miss Faconti have been completed and because the FBI is not conducting any investigation relative to the previously-mentioned murder case, the interview requested by the United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York will not be conducted.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: CARLO TRESCA

Reference is made to Mr. Sizzo's memorandum to you dated April 25, 1943, entitled "WALTER WINCHELL BROADCAST, April 25, 1943".

You will recall that in the aforementioned communication it was pointed out that Mr. Winchell made the statement that "A wild pamphlet now being distributed in the East and purporting to give clues of the mysterious murder of Carlo Tresca, an enemy of Mussolini and Fascism, has aroused the District Attorney of New York." Mr. Winchell likewise commented, "The police are searching for the author."

This is to advise that copies of the referenced pamphlet have been transmitted to the Bureau by the New York Field Division. The periodical in question is entitled "The Tresca Case", and was prepared by Mr. Esio Taddel, who has for the past several years been a close friend and collaborator of Tresca.

Taddel's treatise on the life and death of Tresca has been carefully reviewed, and it contains little information which would be considered of assistance in determining the identity of Tresca's assassin. The pamphlet contains numerous discrepancies, as well as several unsubstantiated allegations relative to several individuals whom Taddel thinks might be responsible for the murder.

Inasmuch as the information recently received indicates that the most logical suspect in this case is the alleged C.P.U. Agent Vittorio-Vidali, it is pointed out that on page 9 of Taddel's treatise it is stated that Vidali was reported to have been seen in New York City just prior to the murder which occurred on January 11, 1943. As you are aware, the Bureau received this information some time ago, and at present the SIS Section is making extensive inquiries in the vicinity of Mexico City relative to the whereabouts of this suspect at the time Tresca was assassinated. Likewise, the border offices in Texas are making inquiries relative to the reported travels of Vidali from Mexico to this country.
ACTION: The data set forth hereinbefore are supplied merely for informative purposes, and no further action is recommended relative to the pamphlet prepared by Taddei, inasmuch as it contains numerous discrepancies and because it has obviously been prepared by an individual who is biased in his opinion of the instant case.

You will be apprised of all additional pertinent information that is received relative to Vittorio Vidalii, the leading suspect in the Carlo Tresca murder case.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

F. L. Welch
May 13, 1943

Dear Sir:

Carlo Tresca was shot and killed on January 11, 1943, as he left his office on Fifth Avenue, New York City. The murderer has not been identified although the New York City Police Department has conducted an extensive investigation to locate him.

Tresca was an anarchist and the publisher of a newspaper. He was intensely disliked by both Fascist and Communists whom he vitriolicly attacked in his journal. Although the Bureau is not investigating Tresca's assassination, it is interested in any information pertinent to the case.

Perhaps the most important suspect in the matter is Carlos Contreras, alias Jesus Sorrente Vidal or Vidali. This individual is an Italian who spent many years in Russia and also the Commander of the Communist Lister Brigade in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. He has the reputation of being a very dangerous character having been accused of several political assassinations both in Spain and in Mexico. There appears to be little doubt but that Contreras is at least an important Communist functionary, if not an actual O.C.P.U. agent.

His present residence is in Mexico, but information has been received to the effect that since he came to Mexico on April 17, 1939, he has made several trips to the United States and Cuba.

The Bureau is presently conducting an expeditious and intensive investigation of Contreras' activities in both the United States and in Mexico. Inasmuch as Contreras has reputedly traveled to Cuba since 1937, steps are being taken to make inquiries through sources available to you in Cuba.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

File No. 61-1335

SIS #396

May 13, 1943

[Signature]
to ascertain whether these trips were a reality as well as to determine his activities and contacts while in Cuba. This matter should be given preferred, thorough, and vigorous investigative attention and a report submitted to the Bureau as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
April 26, 1943

SAC, New York

Re: CARLO TRESCA

Dear Sir:

In the event any additional pertinent data are received by the Bureau relative to this case, your office will be appropriately advised. At the same time, the New York Office should furnish the Bureau with all relevant information which is received from time to time in connection with this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Redacted]
April 30, 1943

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC, San Antonio

Res: JESUS SORRENTE VIDALI

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is vitally interested in securing all information available relative to the captioned individual, who is presently residing at Avenida Juarez No. 4, Mexico City, Mexico. The following is a summarization of the information presently in the Bureau's possession relative to the captioned subject.

Jesus Sorrente Vidal is known to have utilized the following aliases during the recent past: Jesus Sorrente Vidal; Vittorio Vidal; Vittorio Vidal Sorrente; Jesus Vidal, Carlos Jimenez Contreras; Carlos Contreras; Carlos Sorrente; Enea Sorrente; and "Comandante Carlos." The Bureau files reflect that the subject is an Italian; that he spent many years in Russia; and that he was a Commissar of the Communist Lister Brigade in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. The subject, who is most generally referred to as Carlos Contreras, is considered by reliable informants to be a most dangerous character. Vidal has been referred to as a Comintern Functionary, as a C.P.U. agent, and as one of the principal influential contact men between "Free Germany" and the Mexican Communist movement.

From the data available it appears that the subject in 1923, a year after Mussolini seized control of Italy, fled his homeland and came to the United States where he aligned himself with Communist elements. He later proceeded to Mexico and was allegedly deported by that country. Subsequently turning up in Spain where he fought as a Comandante in the Spanish Loyalist Army during the recent Civil War in that country. Vidal later returned to Mexico and posed as a Spanish refugee, affiliating himself with Vicente Lombardo Toledano, a Mexican Labor leader and alleged adherent of the Communist Party in Mexico.
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-1355-313, PG. 2 (010 4-30-43)
Another report has been received indicating that Vidali was seen in New York City during the first or second week of January, 1943.

At this time the Bureau is particularly interested in the various trips which the subject is reported to have made to the United States. Accordingly, it is desired that the San Antonio Office and the Offices receiving copies of this letter contact the appropriate representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the various ports of entry mentioned hereinbefore, for the purpose of securing all available information relative to the travels of Vidali. The Philadelphia Office should make similar inquiries at the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Philadelphia for the purpose of securing any data in the possession of that Service relative to the captioned subject.

This is a matter in which I am particularly interested and, accordingly, it is desired that the foregoing instructions be complied with in sufficient time to insure the submission of the requested information to the Bureau not later than May 15, 1943.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: El Paso
    Miami
    Philadelphia
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☐ For your information:

________________________________________________________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-1335-313 (REPORT)
An article containing the following information appeared in "Excelsior" dated April 4, 1943:

JULIAN GOMEZ GORKIN, who was wounded during the assault on the Centro Cultural Ibero-Mexicano, Venustiano Carranza #50, stated that the Communists in México are resorting to terror in order to impose their will on all objectors in México. He stated that the O.G.P.U. is working openly in México upon instructions from the Comintern.

JULIAN GORKIN accused the following persons as leading the assault on the Centro Cultural Ibero-Mexicano:

ANTONIO MIJE
JUAN COMORERA
JULIAN Y CARRILLO
CARLOS CONTRERAS

The article continued that CARLOS CONTRERAS, who uses various names, has been able to travel with facility to Cuba and to the United States. At the present time, the New York Police are seeking CONTRERAS in connection with the assassination of CARLO TRESCA, which crime was carried out by the G.P.U.

An article in "Excelsior" dated April 8, 1943, by JORGE PINO SANDOVAL, reflects that additional aliases of CARLOS JIMENEZ CONTRERAS are ENEA, SORMENTI and COMANDANTE CARLOS.

--- PENDING ---

= 8 =
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-1335-313 (REPORT), Pages 9 and 10
United States Department of Justice

500 Widener Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 10, 1943

Director, PFI

Re: JESUS GUERRINI VITALI, with aliases.
Internal Security
(Bureau File No. 61-1335)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter concerning the above mentioned individual addressed to the Special Agent in Charge, San Antonio, dated April 30, 1943, a copy of which was furnished to the Philadelphia Field Division. A request was made therein that inquiries be made at the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, for the purpose of securing any data relative to the mentioned subject.

A check of the records maintained at the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 15th and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, under the following names used by the subject, JESUS GUERRINI VITALI, VITTORIO VITALI, VITTORIO GUERRINI VITALI, JESUS VITALI, CARLOS LUNA, CONTRERAS, CARLOS CONTRERAS, CARLOS R. RUSSEL, RUSSEL CONTRERAS, and "COMMANDANTE, CARLOS," revealed information only as to one CARLOS CONTRERAS, 201 Lexington Avenue, New York, who apparently is not identical with the subject of this communication.

Information in brief concerning CARLOS CONTRERAS, 201 Lexington Avenue, New York, as reflected in the Immigration and Naturalization files, is as follows:

CONTRERAS was born in Antofagasta, Chile, on August 10, 1900, of Spanish American parents, GUILLERMO CONTRERAS, father, and HEMWIA CARWHA, mother. He first entered the United States at the age of eighteen as a seaman from Le Havre, France, aboard the vessel BUFORD on September 13, 1918, arriving at the port of New York, New York. He was naturalized in the United States District Court, New York City, February 17, 1941, Petition No. 355223, Certificate No. 895987.

He has been employed as a butler by H. B. RUSSEL, Esq., at Aiken, South Carolina. According to these records, CONTRERAS visited Bahamas, B.W.I., for a period of three months for reasons of his employment with MARSHALL H. RUSSEL in 1937. A Re-entry Permit No. 1132033 was
issued him on March 6, 1937. He re-entered the United States at Miami, Florida, aboard the vessel "PILOT I" on May 6, 1937.

In view of the above information, no further inquiries will be made by this office in the absence of a request from the Bureau or offices receiving copies of this communication.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Sears
SAC

GPF/mjm
100-19687

cc San Antonio
El Paso
Miami
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Antonio, Texas
May 13, 1943

Carlo Tesca
Director, F.B.I.

Re: JESUS S. COMENDARIELLI

Dear Sir:

Reference is being made to Bureau letter dated April 30, 1943, Bureau File No. 61-1335, in regard to the above-entitled individual.

Please be advised that a check of the records of the United States Immigration Service at Brownsville and Hidalgo, Texas, was made with negative results. Neither was there a record of a departure at either of the above ports of entry, inasmuch as outgoing passengers or travellers are not recorded by the U. S. Immigration upon their departure from the United States unless the traveller is travelling by air. All air manifests of both outgoing and incoming passengers, however, upon being searched, likewise failed to reflect any record.

Although none of the above sources possessed any information relative to this person's travels, the Immigration stations did have on record a confidential bulletin from

26 May 24 1943
Letter to Director, Page 2, May 13, 1943

Re: JESUS SORROVENTE VIDALI

No further inquiry is being conducted in regard to this individual and this case is being closed in the San Antonio Field Division, subject to being re-opened in the event information is received in regard to the subject.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. C. SURAN
SAC

JFE:CL

100-4194
May 19, 1943

Sis #72

Dear Sir:

For your information and possible assistance in conducting investigations pertaining to Carlos Contreras, there is enclosed here-with a photostatic copy of an intercept submission in connection with a letter dated April 6, 1943, from Mario Santana, Mexico, D.F., to "L'Unita del Popolo," New York City.

You will note that the enclosed photostat contains information to the effect that Contreras is now a member of the Executive Committee of the Garibaldi Alliance and that the latter stands ready to prove the falseness of attacks against him by Trotskyites in Mexico.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
In Reply, please refer to File number 100-2989

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 1679
El Paso, Texas
May 12, 1943

Director, FBI.

RE: CARLO TRESCA

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a copy of your letter dated April 30, 1943, and addressed to the San Antonio office, in connection with the above captioned person.

Following receipt of a copy of the reference letter, Special Agent [redacted] of this office, contacted Inspector GORDON CORNELL of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Santa Fe Bridge, El Paso, Texas, who advised that a careful check of the records in that office against the name of the Subject and all his reported aliases, failed to reveal any record showing his entry into the United States or his exit therefrom through the Port of El Paso, Texas.

No further investigation in connection with this matter is contemplated at the present time, unless this office is advised otherwise.

Very truly yours,

D. A. BRYCE
Special Agent in Charge.

TLK:mlg

674

57 JUN 22 1943
CONFIDENTIAL

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
CHIEF POSTAL CENSOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In reply, refer to Examination Section.

May 7, 1943.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attention: Mr. R. D. Douglas

Enclosed are copies of numerous submission slips comprising the back traffic filed under the names of Vittorio Vidal, Vittorio Vidal Sormenti, Carlos Costerias, Carlos Sorrento, and Enea Sormenti, in compliance with your request of May 3, 1943.

As reported to Mr. Douglas by telephone, additional submission slips have been recorded on these names, but copies are not included because the master sheets are not available. All of these have been allocated to you previously. The numbers have been supplied to Mr. Douglas and if any are missing from your files, I will be glad to furnish microfilm copies upon request. Also enclosed are NYC-176528-A and NY-366406 which constitute the back traffic on Madeleine Gaucheron.

There is no record of any communications to or from George Wilford, alias Wilfret.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Burcholler,
Assistant Chief Postal Censor.

Enclosures:
Numerous cts. of submission slips.

[Postmark: 55 Jun 1 1943]
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☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61 1335-322

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELCH

Re: Carlo Tresca

In view of the Bureau's interest in the murder of Carlo Tresca, the Espionage Section, in pursuance of my request, secured the back traffic filed under the names of Vitorio Vidali, alias Vittorio Vidali, Sormenti, Carlos Contreras, Carlos Sorrento, Miss Gand, and Enna Sormenti, who is considered by the District Attorney of New York County as one of the leading suspects in the instant case.

In reviewing these intercepts I have observed that although the vast majority of them are concerned with an individual residing in Mexico City by the name of Carlos Contreras, this individual is not identical with Vitorio Vidali, despite the Censorship Examiners' notes to the contrary.

The suspect in the Tresca murder case, Vitorio Vidali, who is better known as Carlos Contreras, apparently resides at Calle Loteria Nacional 1, Dpto. 6, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. Although the files of the Office of Censorship contain several references to this suspect, there is no information contained therein which would appear to be of value in the solution of this case. A review of these intercepts, however, indicates that the Garibaldi Alliance, a Communist organization in Mexico City, has directed numerous
communications to Unita Del Popolo in New York City disclaiming the "scandalous and base campaign of lies launched against Contreras in the United States, using the assassination of Carlo Tresca as a basis." From the information presently available it would appear that Unita Del Popolo has become overrun with leftist elements to such an extent that it may well be classified as a Communist-front organization.

ACTION: Inasmuch as the back traffic on suspect Vidali, alias Contreras, contains no information which would be of assistance in establishing or eliminating this individual as Tresca's assassin, no action is necessary relative to the data set forth hereinbefore.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

J. P. Coyne
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Carlo Tresca

In order that you may be apprised of the current status of this case the following information is set forth relative to Jesus Sorrentino/Vidali, better known as Carlos Contreras, who is apparently the chief suspect in the Carlo Tresca murder case.
OBSERVATIONS: It would appear from the data available that Contreras is not identical with Tresca's assassin. However, since his whereabouts on January 11, 1943 has not been definitely established, the Bureau is continuing its inquiries relative thereto, both in the United States and in Mexico. On April 30, 1943 the San Antonio, El Paso, Miami, and Philadelphia Offices were instructed to secure all available information relative to the travels of Contreras from the Immigration and Naturalization Offices in those Districts. To date no affirmative information has been secured as a result of this action.

ACTION: A second communication is being directed to the border Offices mentioned above, together with photographs of Contreras, in order that these pictures may be displayed to the representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who are responsible for the control of international passage. As previously indicated, our investigation of Contreras in Mexico City is being continued. As additional data are received concerning this case you will be appropriately advised.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

F. L. Welch
Date: May 25, 1943
To: SAC, New York

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

Subject: CARLO TRESCA

As additional data are received pertinent to the captioned case you will be appropriately advised.

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Ness
Miss Gandy

55 MAY 31 1943
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☐ For your information: ___________________________________________________________________

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-1335-322
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LAED

Re: CARLO TRESCA

You will recall that some weeks ago I interviewed Mrs. Carlo Tresca, a.k.a. Margaret DeSilver, at the office of her attorney, Mr. Stanley, onetime Assistant to the Attorney General. At that time the Bureau's lack of jurisdiction concerning the death of her husband was explained, but when she referred to Carlos Contreras as an OGPU agent located in Mexico City, I informed her that the FBI was always interested in receiving pictures or other data concerning agents of any foreign country or ideological groups who might enter the United States or violate its laws.

As a result, I am in receipt of the attached envelope from her which contained a sheet of note paper bearing her name and address as a heading, and a small envelope bearing what is presumably her writing, submitting two negatives of an individual identified by her as Contreras Sormenti.

Prints have been made of these pictures and will be used by the Bureau.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

Attachment

cc - Mr. Welch

RECORDED 6-15-43

EX-4
8-28 c/o
130 west 12th st,
new york, n. y.
sep 12 a

Mr. John V. Manford
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.
Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 30, 1943 wherein there was set forth a summary of the pertinent information contained in the Bureau files relative to the captioned individual, and wherein the Offices receiving copies of this letter were instructed to contact the appropriate representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the various ports of entry in those Field Divisions for the purpose of securing all available information relative to the travels of Vidal.

For your assistance in this matter there are attached duplicate copies of four photographs of subject Vidal. Those photographs, which are identified on their reverse sides by the numerical symbols 3 and 4, are known to have been taken in 1940. The date when the photographs bearing the numbers 1 and 2 were taken is not known to the Bureau, although it is believed that they were taken prior to 1940.

Although some of the Offices which received copies of Bureau letter dated April 30, 1943 have already complied with the instructions outlined therein, it is desired that the enclosed photographs be exhibited to the proper representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who are responsible for the control of international passage in your Field Divisions, for the purpose of determining whether they have any data in their possession relative to the travels of this individual.

Mr. Tolsen
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Divia
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Jones
Mr. Gayer
Mr. Carbo
Mr. Mendel
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Munsford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nealy
Mr. Bowers

To further assist you in this regard there is set forth below a list of the aliases employed by the subject, as well as a description of the subject as reported on January 27, 1942.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aliases</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jesus Sormente Vidal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittorio Vidali</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorrenti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlos Jimenez Contreras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittorio Vidali</td>
<td>Jesus Vidal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario Contreras</td>
<td>Jesus Sorrenti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mailed 3

MAY 25, 1943

1943

[Signature]
It is pointed out that the alias most frequently employed by Vidal is Carlos Centrera.

It is desired that this matter be afforded preferred and expeditious attention and that you take whatever steps are necessary in order to insure the submission of a letter or report outlining the results of your inquiries not later than June 15, 1943.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information: ____________________________

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61-1335-324
ENCLOSURES:

Three photostats of photograph of CARLOS J. CONTRERAS.

Three photostats of signature of CARLOS J. CONTRERAS.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-1335-324, Page 9
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Director, FBI

Attention: 5 AC

Re: JESUS CORRERIIL VDAALL, with aliases
Bureau file 61-1335
Carlo Tresca

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letter, dated April 30, 1943, in the above captioned matter.

The records of the Foreign Travel Control Project of this office were checked against the name of the Subject and his various aliases with negative results. A similar check was made at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service pursuant to instructions in reference letter, again with negative results.

In this connection, your attention is called to the fact that any check of the records of the local Immigration office should not be deemed to be complete inasmuch as such records are not up to date.

Appropriate stop notices have been placed with the Foreign Travel Control Project of this office so that in the event Subject does travel through this port by air, this office will be immediately advised.

It is requested that the Bureau advise this office as to what action is desired in the event Subject passes through this port. It is further requested that this office receive notification in the event stop notices are no longer necessary.

Very truly yours,

A. P. KITCHEN
SAC

cc El Paso
Philadelphia
San Antonio
100-6260
May 29, 1943

SAC, Miami

Re: JESUS SORMENTE VIDALI,
with aliases.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter directed to the Bureau on May 15, 1943 by the Miami Field Division, copies of which were made available to the Offices receiving this communication.

For the information of the Miami, El Paso, and San Antonio Field Divisions, the Bureau is primarily interested at this time in the travels of Sormente Vidali during December, 1942 and January and February, 1943. However, if any information should come to the attention of your Office relative to the future travels of the subject, the Bureau should be immediately advised by teletype, at which time the Field should request advice as to the procedure desired by the Bureau in following the activities of this individual.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Telson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Cleis
Mr. Gaffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Barbo
Mr. Mendez
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Starnford
Mr. Pifer
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mannoe
Miss Handy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
MAY 16 1943

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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June 1, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY (I)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of May 25, 1943 which enclosed copies of a report dated May 2, 1943 made available to the Bureau by a confidential source.

It is believed that and in mind the Tassini Society which has its headquarters in New York. No organization by the name of Vancini Italian League is known in the New York area. It is known, however, that TRESCA uses influence to expel Communist elements from the Tassini Society. It is not believed, however, that CONTRELS was a member of the Mazzini Society in New York or that TRESCA caused his expulsion therefrom. No information to this effect has ever been obtained by this field office, and it is believed to be erroneous.

The above is being sent for your information.

Very truly yours

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

[Signature]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

May 31, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY (I)

A column entitled "PINS AND NEEDLES" in the official organ of the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, "LA GIUSTIZIA" carried an article
under the name of LUIGI ANTONINI.

This article concerns itself with the TRESCA homicide. It was trans-
lated at the New York Field Division by a Bureau translator, and a copy thereof
is being enclosed herewith for your information.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

[Stamp: "For Victory Buy War Bonds"]
Excerpt taken from "La Giustizia", official organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

"PINS AND NEEDLES"
"PITALE, A LITTLE SNAKE, CACCHIONE, AND AN ONLY MASTER" (p. 10)
"WHO KILLED TRESCA?"

"Carlo Tresca was assassinated on the night of January 11, 1943. The following day, January 12th, after the questioning of numerous friends and companions of Tresca, the assistant District Attorney Grumet, who directed the inquiries, decided to hold a kind of collective conference of all the friends and companions of Tresca who were gathered there. An agreeable D'Artagnan spoke on behalf of all, but I have not permission to mention his surname. I shall only say that his name is Arturo, but I hasten to add that it is not Arturo Giovanni.

"The pleasant D'Artagnan, mouthpiece of all the followers of Tresca present in the office of the district attorney - and among these were ENIO TADDEI - said clearly and flatly that they all had one common opinion: that the assassins should be searched for among the Communists. In fact the Communists had the political motive and the personal motive in wiping him out, as well as the means and the men to do the job. It was also pointed out to Grumet that Carlo Tresca expected from one day to the next to meet his end at the hands of Communists.

"The aforesaid 'theory' that CARLO TRESCA was killed by Communists was not, therefore, invented by me.

"The 'theory' was above all presaged by CARLO before his tragic end, and was then adopted by all his friends and companions - those who are genuine and sincere - with spontaneity and unanimity.

"THE WHITE IN THE BLACK AND THE BLACK IN THE WHITE"

"The Communists, when they had been accused, summoned forth all their resources. ROBERT MINOR, speaking for BRODER, made a long 'statement' in which he maintained that the Communists had never assassinated anyone and therefore they had not killed TRESCA either.

"ELIZABETH CURLEY-FLYNN maintained that it was necessary to look for a jealous husband.

"The Legion, allied to the Communists, did its part supporting not only the familiar thesis that the Fascists should be blamed exclusively, but also that Russia should be excluded because at that time Russia could not commit deeds which would be deleterious to good diplomatic relations!!! Sentimental subtleties that NOLOTOFF must have overlooked a few days later when he instructed LITVINOFF to inform America clearly and emphatically that ALTER and EHRlich were officially executed in Russia.

ENCLOSURE
"At the large and impressive funeral arranged by those who loved TRESCA, mention was made of Totalitarian crimes and the whole American press echoed the voice of the speakers who sounded the alarm warning against bringing to America the system of political assassinations. It then seemed to the leaders of the Communist party and their allies that the matter was becoming dangerous, and that the only means of salvation was to turn white into black, and to make black white: in other words, to tangle the skein.

"NATALE CUNEO INTERVENES"

"To clarify the mystery I suggested that we proceed to invoke the spirit of TRESCA, seeking certainty at the moving table of NATALE CUNEO.

"But apparently the testimony of CARLO TRESCA provoked fear. It was rejected as vigorously by the Communists as by their old and new allies.

"But the table must have spoken with impatience, because I received the following letter dated April 12th:

"Dear Antonini:

"Your hypothesis concerning the TRESCA case is very logical. I do not understand why certain obsessed fanatics do not want to take it under consideration. Such methods will never cast light on the obscure crime.

"My 'moving table' . . . . . tells me certain things - which perhaps you already know - but if you want to find out, just let me know.

"Until then, I wish you always good battles and better luck.

"Affectionately yours,
NATALE CUNEO."

"THE LITTLE SNAKE"

"Taddei!"

"TRESCA - when he was on speaking terms with him - called him 'the rude

"They all had TADDEI, the refractory, the pro-TRESCA, the anti-Communists, and now the Communists who use him until such time as they will spurn him... and blame him."
"Where did the idea come from of using a Treseca-ite against . . . .

TRESCA?

"It seems possible. In fact TADDEI published, in Italian and English, a precise document, a 'memorial' in which, to his well known novel on . . . the jealous lover he added some supplementary notes in which the memory of CARLO TRESCA was profaned.

"What has been written can be read. For instance, on page 12 of the Italian text one reads that TRESCA, before going to GERLI'S banquet to raise money for War Bonds, had called this pure pearl of an anti-Fascist 'by name of MARCELLO GIROSI to obtain from him the assurance that POPE would not be there'.

"And as though TRESCA'S telephone call were not enough, this intransigent opponent of contacts added that he himself telephoned the above-mentioned champion of anti-Fascism MARCELLO GIROSI to get the same assurance that POPE would not be present at GERLI'S banquet.

"With his conscience at rest, and sure of not having made any concession to the hated fascist colony, TADDEI therefore told CARLO TRESCA it was all right for him to go to the banquet.

"According to TADDEI, if POPE had not come, everything would have been all right, especially as among those present at the dinner with TRESCA were the following pure and noted anti-Fascists: PAOLINO GERLI, Father SILVESTRO, MARZIALE SISCA, MARCELLO GIROSI, the Treasurer PORTFOLIO, and EDWARD CORSI.

"In other words the entire old guard was there. TRESCA would have been happy in such company and would have eaten and drunk and mixed well with GIROSI, Father SILVESTRO, and other anti-Fascists, if only the 'unwanted guest' POPE had not appeared to pollute the atmosphere. . . . ."

"As you see, EZIO TADDEI mocks the intelligence of his readers.

"THE BOAT SENDS WATER IN ALL DIRECTIONS"

"Shall we take EZIO TADDEI seriously? God forbid! We can't even dream of it!

"In fact, after having winced and dined at the expense of the district attorney, and after having collaborated with innumerable detectives, accusing first of all SORMENTI and not sparing PACCIARDI either, TADDEI found it necessary to 'pass the buck' and relieve his conscience.

"With a face harder than iron he wrote that I, LUCI ARTHURINI, had telephoned the police on the night of the crime at 11:15 - while in fact at this hour I was sound asleep and I would not have awakened if I had not received a 'phone call from ARTURO-GIOVANNITI after midnight.

- 3 -
"On request, I went to see the district attorney three or four weeks after the crime. I went there on the last train because of the most direct train many times previously I had met EZIO TADDEI! For three weeks he stayed in the office of the district attorney pointing an accusing finger at Ezio SORMENTI.

"Oh! He was also at the 'farm' in New Jersey of which neither I nor anyone else in my office know the whereabouts! However, the 'farm', I am told, exists and there also exists the testimony of those who have seen the man who is being searched for - who have seen him fairly recently at this farm, just at the time that TRESCA said the 'friend' had been seen in this locality. He did not say it only to me, but also to LIONETTI, to TROIANI, to GELDO, to RIBARICH, etc., etc.

"THE SOLAR SYSTEM"

"EZIO, with all the wealth of his fertile imagination, embroidered on the coincidence of the two banquets on November 14th! Like the 'Arabian Nights!'"

"But .... but .... and here is the catch, in his 'memorial' there is not even a hint of the vitriolic attacks continuously made by TRESCA to the henchmen of STALIN, and particularly to the Comm. DON CARLOS, the man of the 'revolvers at the back of the neck'.

"By this time EZIO had fallen into the orbit of the solar system of STALIN.

"He fell into the arms of PIETRINO.

"In fact he frequented the same places as the reporter LIBERIAN of the NEW YORK POST whose first-rate story TADDEI copied, revised and distorted.

"The places are:

1. The benches of Union Square.
2. The seat of the Communist Republic of Roccacanuccia.
3. The seat of the Communist paper CNITA DEL POPOLO.
4. The printing place of LUPINO. \\

"But EZIO did not do stupid things. He did not sleep with his eyes shut. He kept at least one eye open.

"The Communists could kill two birds with one stone. They could play with him and then blame the jealous husband, or POPE, or ANTONELLI, or my 'secretary'.

- 4 -
"If, after all, EZIO does not think of anything else but the old trick, the suit for slander, to collect money, he may be lucky and fool other people, but not me.

"IS IT HE OR IS IT NOT?"

"Our publication of the clippings from the Mexican newspapers which destroyed SORMENTI'S alibi disturbs the editors of the Communist sheet.

"They maintain that these clippings do not reveal anything because SORMENTI is not mentioned by name and address.

"Who ever would have suspected so much ingenuity or difficulty of comprehension in those who know the language and so are in a position to read between the lines, as well as know the past, the present, and the future?

"That is enough about the Communist terror, enemy of Tresca, with headquarters in Mexico City, because all these anti-Fascists understand quickly. But so that all the functionaries of the dialectics may understand, it is necessary to write to VITTORIO VITALI, alias ENEA SORMENTI, alias CARLOS-COTRERAÉS, and especially PITALE. And if they had to write to all those names, who would have the hard work? EZIO TADDEI would be the first to say: It is not he!"
Director, FBI

Attention: JAC

Re: JESUS GONZALEZ BALDE, with aliases
FOREIGN TRAVEL CONTROL
BUREAU FILE 61-1395

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 25, 1943, in the above captioned matter, which directs that the Immigration Service be contacted for the purpose of determining whether there is any data available relative to the travels of subject. Supplementing the examination reported in Miami letter to the Bureau dated May 15, 1943, the records of the Immigration Service at Miami, Florida, were again checked on June 3, 1943, for references to subject, with negative results.

The stop notice already on file is being maintained, in accordance with Bureau letter dated May 23, 1943.

Pending the receipt of further information or the travel of subject through this port, this case is being placed in a closed status.

Very truly yours,

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

JEF:12
100-8260
CC: San Antonio
El Paso
Philadelphia (100-19687)

6/7/43
JUN 16, 1943

61-1395-348
Director, F.B.I.

Re: JESUS CORRENTES MEDALL, with aliases
Bureau File No. 61-1335

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 25, 1943, addressed to the San Antonio Field Division in connection with the above-captioned person, a copy of which was sent to this office.

Following receipt of the copy of this letter, the photographs of the subject which were contained therein were exhibited to Train, Film and Hearing Inspectors of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, El Paso, with negative results. It is noted that the files of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Santa Fe Bridge, El Paso, have been previously checked against the name of the subject and all his aliases, as reported in letter from this office dated May 12, 1943.

No further investigation in connection with this matter is contemplated at the present time unless the Bureau advises otherwise.

Very truly yours,

D. A. Bryce

D. A. Bryce, Sag.
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
June 30, 1943.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of April 19, 1943 which expressed the desire that a proposed interview with [redacted] be arranged immediately, and that he be discreetly interviewed concerning matters previously set out in my letter of April 3, 1943.

Further reference is made to the New York communication of April 3, 1943 which set out a quotation from the letter of Assistant Director E. J. Connelly of August 28, 1941 in the case entitled [redacted].

It may appear that the New York Office was recently contemplating interviewing [redacted]. This may have been the thought originally expressed in the communication of Assistant Director E. J. Connelly, but it was not being contemplated at the time my letter of April 3, 1943 was written.

It is not believed advisable that [redacted] should be interviewed at this time as interviews with him are conducted under an unfavorable condition for Bureau agents in that [redacted] always has two of his assistants assist at the interview. It is to be borne in mind that information previously developed by this Office indicates that Mr. Montona [redacted] in violent action in Europe and now is connected with the Italian Socialist Party in this country. It is further pointed out that any inquiry concerning any [redacted] at a prior date may bring up the matter of the murder of Carlo Tresca which it is believed should be avoided so as not to place the Bureau in an embarrassing position.

In addition it is not believed that an interview with [redacted] would be productive of any results at this time. Unless the Bureau believes to the contrary, the request set forth in Bureau letter of April 19, 1943 will not be complied with. D.K.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

July 3, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA

July 3, 1943

E. E. CONROY
SAC

The foregoing is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N.Y.

July 14, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO THESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY (I)
(Sureem File 61-1335)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 7, 1943 requesting the New York office to discreetly determine the up-to-date status of this case.

You are advised that Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office contacted [REDACTED], a subject of an investigative file in this office. He has been an informant of the [REDACTED] years on [REDACTED] matters, and at the present time he is furnishing information to the FBI and to the [REDACTED] in regard to the investigation of the THESCA case.

[REDACTED] stated that FRANK GAROFALO had gone to Miami Beach, Florida where he is at present. [REDACTED], [REDACTED]'s brother, [REDACTED], was in Florida, but has disappeared because of the fact that he is being sought by the Alcohol Tax Unit for an alleged violation of law and by the District Attorney's Office of New York County for questioning relative to the THESCA case.

[REDACTED] stated that the police have located the alleged owner of the homicide car, who had used the name of PAPPAS. This individual's true name is [REDACTED], Brooklyn, New York. He is 35 years of age and is married.

At the same time, the police are searching for an individual known as DON GIOVANNI, last name unknown, who was a contractor of sportswear. The police are tracking down a rumor that THESCA and LUIGI ANTONINI, secretary of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, would shake down various contractors by threatening strikes unless certain payments were

RECORDED
INDEXED
F B
29 JUL 24 1943
made to them. This individual, DON GIOVANNI, is rumored to have been the victim of one of these shake-downs and may have taken an act of reprisal upon TRESCA. However this rumor has not been confirmed by other sources.

stated that the police were also checking upon the following individuals who are believed to be Italians: "Chick" WILSON, who had a candy store at 44 Prince Street, New York City, and ZIO (uncle), NINO DOMINGO, who operated a cafe at 22 Stanton Street, New York City.

These individuals are alleged to have made collections for CARMINE GALENTE at one time. "Chick" Wilson's son, SEBASTIAN WILSON, who is also known as "Buster", is alleged to be a good shot, and it is suspected he may have been the trigger man who shot TRESCA.

stated that the police and the District Attorney's office were still investigating the homicide of TRESCA. However he gave it as his opinion that the District Attorney's office did not appear too anxious to prosecute any one. This may be because they haven't sufficient evidence or possibly because some political pressure may have been brought on that office.

stated that Mayor La Guardia has been cool to any prosecution because of certain political support he may have received from GAROFALO's gang.

advised that the political motive in the homicide can be ruled out, and that the real motive was a personal one. He attributed the motive as being the insults received by FRANK GAROFALO at the hands of TRESCA and TRESCA's remarks concerning Miss DOLORES FACONATI.

Regarding this last, stated that on the night of December 31, 1943 TRESCA had invited EDWARD CORSI, former immigration commissioner of New York and chairman of the alien enemy hearing board in the Southern District of New York, and Dr. CHARLES RAMA, noted anti-Fascist, to Gamboni's Restaurant in New York.

It is said that GAROFALO entered the restaurant accompanied by Miss FACONATI, and TRESCA made slurring remarks regarding her and GAROFALO.

Any new developments in this case will be promptly reported to the Bureau as soon as they are ascertained.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY

E. E. CONROY, SAC
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

JTG: AHD
10G-5744

July 24, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY (I)

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith for inclusion in your file on the above-captioned subject two photographs each of FRANK CAROFALO and JOSÉ ROMANNO, which were furnished to this office by informant   1   . As you recall, CAROFALO and ROMANNO are the leaders of the Castellamarese gang in New York City.

I have advised   2   of this office that PAPPAS, who was supposed to have procured the automobile used by the killer of the subject, could not be identified by the seller of the automobile. As you already know.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Connery
E. E. CONNERY, SAC

Encl. (4)
REFERENCE: Report of 239 at Mexico City dated 5-2-43; 
Bureau letter dated 5-19-43; 
Bureau cable dated 4-29-43; 
Report of 239 dated 5-29-43 at Mexico City; 
Mexico cable dated 6-4-43; 
Bureau letter dated 6-19-43; 
Bureau file #61-1335.
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6F-1535-341, Pages 1 and 2.
CONFIDENTIAL

The article appeared on page 1 of EL POPULAR dated January 12, 1943, and continued over to page 4, column 5A of said issue. In column 6A the name CORONEL CARLOS CONTRERAS appears. A clipping of this article of EL POPULAR of January 12, 1943, is being forwarded herewith to the Bureau.

It was learned that HERBERT BURSLEY, Counselor of the American Embassy at Mexico City, and Mr. ROBERT McGRANOR, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico, D. F., attended the said banquet. Both Mr. BURSLEY and Mr. McGRANOR were shown photographs of CARLOS CONTRERAS and were asked whether or not they remembered seeing the said person at the banquet. Each answered that he could not positively state that he had seen CONTRERAS at the banquet. However, both stated that the fact that they did not remember seeing him there did not mean that he was not there. They both stated that there were so many people there and because of the fact that the banquet had taken place several months ago they felt that their memory was hazy and that the photograph of him could not furnish them with the present recollection of having seen him.

There are being inclosed herewith for inclusion in Bureau files, two copies of the above mentioned booklet "EN DEFENSA DE UN ANTIFASCISTA" by MARIO MONTAGNANA. Two copies of said booklet are being retained in the files at Mexico City.
ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:

(1) Newspaper clipping from EL POPULAR dated January 12, 1943, regarding the banquet given in honor of LUIS QUINTANILLA on January 11, 1943, at the Lido Restaurant which was attended by CONTREAS.

(2) Booklet entitled EN DEFENDE DE UN ANTI-FASCISTA by Mario Montagnana.
Date: August 4, 1944

From: Edwin Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CAROL REESE

Enclosed is a report which was recently made available to the

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: signed by someone]
SUMMARY OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

From "EL POPULAR," January 12, 1943

ENTHUSIASTIC HOMAGE TO MEXICAN MINISTER IN USSR

Brilliant speeches are made at the departure of the one honored, Luis Quintanilla, and the writer, Mancisidor.

This article is a resume of the farewell banquet given for Luis Quintanilla, Mexican Minister in USSR. Professor Jose Mancisidor, President of the Society of Friends of the USSR, presided at the banquet. The article goes into detail of the speeches eulogizing Mexico, her president, Avila Camacho, and the relationship now achieved between Mexico and the Soviet. Quintanilla accepts all the compliments and well wishes of the group for his country, Mexico, and its president and expresses his gratitude and thanks for their ovation. The audience requests that Licenciado Lombardo Toledano make a speech but he declines. The article then goes on to list the various persons attending the banquet (January 11, 1943) one of whom was Colonel Carlos Contreras.

Translated by:
Marion Davis
SUMMARY FROM THE SPANISH

IN DEFENSE OF AN ANTI-FASCIST by Mario Montagnana

"POLICE MYSTERY OR POLITICAL REVENGE"

The preface by the editors is a biographical sketch of the author, relating his life in Europe as a Communist leader, his attestation on the Tresca case in relation with the glorious name of "Comandante Carlos" which reflects not only Montagnana's personal observation but also the opinions of many people as whole-heartedly anti-Fascists as he. The pamphlet to be summarized is actually a defense of Vittorio Vidali against the slander which was spread about him and an accusation of another party for the death of Carlos Tresca.

The first section of the pamphlet is entitled "THE HISTORY OF A PERSECUTION." This portion of the pamphlet deals with the life and background of Vittorio Vidali (Colonel Carlos J. Contreras). The author, a personal friend of Vidali, relates the times that the latter was imprisoned and exiled for his political beliefs.

"40 BODIES IN A GRAVE"

Shortly after Vidali arrived in Mexico, it was announced that forty bodies had been thrown in a grave in the environs of the city - forty people assassinated by a monster, Carlos Contreras. The grave nor the bodies were ever seen and the matter was soon dropped. Later the painter, Diego Rivera (expelled from the Communist Party in 1929 for worthlessness and immoral acts, also a known friend of Leon Trotsky) accused Carlos Contreras of being an organizer of revolts and an assassin of millions. As was expected, this thrust was used in the campaign against the immigration of refugees to Mexico who had been victims of Fascism.

"THE ATTACK AT THE HOME OF TROTSKI"

In May of 1940, a group of people attacked the Trotsky home. Immediately his followers accused Carlos Contreras. Although the police had Vidali's (alias Contreras) address, he was not questioned and when Adalberto Tejeda, ex-Ambassador of Mexico in Spain and present Ambassador in Peru, wrote to the Chief of Police, Juan Jose Rimes, asking if the police had any charges against Vidali, the answer was in the negative. Still the campaign against him continued. He wrote an article for "Excelsior" and "El Popular" denying accusations, yet when Trotsky was killed in August of that year, Vidali, the first one accused by the deceased man's friends, despite the fact Jacques Monard was detained at the place of the ri
the fifteen days were up, he was released due to the intervention of the President of the Republic who apologized for the "previously committed against him."

OTHER SLANDEROUS TROTSKI FOLLOWERS

An investigation as to the authorship of an article accusing Contreras of being an agent from Moscow sent to start Communist uprisings in Mexico revealed that the author was none other than the Trotsky Party leader, Julian Gorkin.

THE DEATH OF TINA MODOTTI

On January 6, 1942, Tina Modotti, Vidal's friend and companion, died of a heart attack. Although Vidal ordered an autopsy which proved that the death had been caused by a heart attack, again the Trotsky Party accused him of assassination.

THE LIFE OF AN ANTI-FASCIST

The author states that his close comradeship and friendship with Vidal enable him to write with assurance about the latter's life. The next few paragraphs go on with more and more of Vidal's imprisonment and expulsion from various countries, including his life in Spain.

THE TRESCA CASE

On January 11, at 9:45 P.M., Carlos Tresca, renowned Italian Anarchist, was shot. The shooting occurred on one of the main streets of New York City. The author and Vidal heard of the murder by means of the Mexican newspapers the following day. At one time Tresca and Vidal had worked together and been close friends. Later Tresca, in his paper, "Al Martello," published violent accusations against Vidal's old friend, Vidal, because the latter had not, like himself, changed his ideas and turned anti-soviet and anti-Communist.

AN INFAMY AND AN ERROR

A few days after the death of Tresca, Vidal was accused of his death. Luigi Antonini, Secretary of "Local 39," claimed that there was a 95% possibility that the murderer was a Communist, only 5% that he was a Fascist. In defense for Vidal's claim not to have murdered Tresca, Antonini quoted from the articles which Tresca had published against Vidal - completely ignoring those tiny defenses which he had made for him at an earlier date. Other Fascists and various party leaders joined the accusations. The New York Times accepted these ideas and began to search for Carlos Tresca. In answer to the search, a man claimed to be Tresca. In the United States, the Vidal affair was covered by the newspapers, and after the war, Vidal was the subject of much criticism. More complaints were listed both in the earlier period and in this one. Then that Vidal actually wrote the
more-mentioned paper denying the charges and expressing dislike for the political parties by whom he was being blamed.

WHERE WAS VITTORIO VIDALI ON JANUARY 11?

In answer to that question, Vidal's whereabouts on the 11th, 12th and 13th were stated. On the 11th he attended a banquet for Luis Quintanilla at "El Lido," a restaurant at No. 6 San Juan de Letran Street, Mexico City. His name was listed in the paper as being present at this banquet. On the 12th he attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Giuseppe Garibaldi Alliance for the Freedom of Italy" and was one of the prominent figures of the meeting. On the 13th he was present at an Assembly of the above-mentioned group in Mexico City and was so listed on the records of the meeting.

SOME QUESTIONS

Ferico Taddei, anarchist and intimate friend of Carlo Tresca, asked why, if the American police really suspected Vidal of the crime, they did not immediately get the Mexican police searching Mexico City to see if the "criminal" were really there at the time that Tresca was killed in New York? Taddei gives the plane schedules to Mexico from New York and claims that the police fumbled as they had all the time necessary to make proper investigations before Vidal could have arrived in Mexico had he been in New York on January 11th.

WHO ARE THE ACCUSERS OF VIDALI?

The following men, primarily for political reasons, are those accusing Vidal. Luigi Antonini, "Ex-Internal Revenue Guard of the King of Italy," in the first place, this man is attempting to have Generoso Pope, Fascist, racketeer and millionaire, accepted as anti-Fascist. Secondly, Antonini would like to impede the unity of the Italian anti-Fascist movement in America.

Vampi Montano, Antonini's right-hand man has been proven a traitor, politician and has been expelled from every party to which he has ever belonged.

Giacomo Trachani, Editor-in-Chief of the Italian paper "Il Corriere della Sera" defended, in fact, praised Fascism. His worst enemies are Communism and the Soviet Union.

Ferico Taddei, a newspaperman, is a rabid opponent of the anti-Fascist group and all their works.

THE PURPOSE OF THE OGRELIA CAMPAIGN

Count Edoardo Cialdini, head of Fascist plot to seize Mexico, in an interview with Ogrelia in Mexico in December, said...
rapidity with which the Fascist blamed Vidali points out to an intelligent public that the death might have been planned simply to cause trouble for the Communists. The accusers stated that Tresca had criticized Vidali in editorials and thus had given him a motive for the murder; yet, Tresca criticized Fascism more than Communism and many people other than Vidali, who would give hundreds of people the necessary motive for murdering Carlo Tresca. Tresca's death occurred at a time that was most detrimental to the momentum with which the Italian anti-Fascist movement was gaining in America and also served to split the Communist forces in this country.

OUR OBJECTIVES

First, we wish to destroy a loyal and capable leader of the anti-Fascist movement (Vidali). Secondly, to show how the Trotskyite Party did not hesitate to lay the blame where they hoped to shed in their campaign against Communism, anti-Fascism and the Soviet Union— all done under the direction of Doctor Goebbels. And last, we wish to tell the police that in following Antonini's lead as to the killer of Tresca, they are on the wrong track entirely.

OUR MASTERY CASE

The author denounces the poor work of the police in the Tresca case claiming that the case failed from the papers due to lack of new developments. He also states that those people working against anti-Fascism and Communism are working in the direct interest of Mussolini and Hitler.

APPENDIX

Enzo Taddei, intimate friend and close collaborator of Carlo Tresca, derides the American "free press" for their temerity in accusing and exposing criminals and then gives a description and relation of the murder of Tresca intended to expose the truths of the matter.

The attacks made by Tresca in his paper "Il Martello" on Generoso Pope and his "gang" caused great animosity between the two to the point that Tresca, having been assured that Pope was not attending a dinner to which he (Tresca) had been invited and went, left the banquet when he saw that his enemy was entering the room. Before leaving the banquet, Tresca stated to the assembled company that he could not stay since Pope had come. "This is too much," he said, "not only a Fascist, but also a gangster." Tresca told Taddei that night that he expected trouble from that scene. Later in the day, the girl who had accompanied Pope as henchman to the dinner,Via Acaconti, called on Tresca requesting that he remain silent about the attack which had occurred earlier in the evening. She received his promise not saying that she would have nothing more to do with the gangster. After the girl had gone, Tresca reiterated his fear of something happening and notified Minister Buonavida T.R.T. (1954) New York City.
At that time Tresca stated that should he be killed, the police should look
for Generoso Pope. Nine years later, on January 9, an attempt was made to
run down Tresca with a car. Tony Ribarich, his companion at the time,
witnessed the whole thing and later identified a car (found near the
scene of the murder) as being that same car which nearly killed Tresca two
nights prior to his death. Galante, who was held by the police in connection
with owning the truck which was found, stated that he was employed by
Knickerbocker Trucking Co. The lawyer for this company was De Falco, well
known as a protege of Generoso Pope. After Tresca's death, a man named
Belmont tried to purchase his paper "Il Martello." On investigation it was
found that Belmont was merely an agent for Generoso Pope. The author felt
that to remain quiet on this matter would be a crime, thus he has set forth
all the facts in his possession that all might read and evaluate them.

P. S. Montagnana adds that the annoyances which the Fascists caused Tresca
began, not in 1934 but rather in 1926 when the Fascist party members tried
to break up Communist meetings and gatherings.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAND

Re: Carlo Tresca

In view of the Bureau's interest in the captioned case it is suggested that an effort be made by the Espionage Section to secure all the back traffic of Jesus Vidal, alias Carlo Corinthos, Avenue Nurse No. 4, Mexico, D.F. It will be recalled that this individual is presently considered an actual suspect in the Carlo Tresca murder case, inasmuch as there are indications that Vidal, an alleged G.P.U. agent in Mexico City, was seen in New York City a short time prior to Tresca's assassination which occurred on January 11, 1943.

It is also suggested that an effort be made to secure the back traffic of Carlo Tresca, inasmuch as it is believed that the information contained therein may be of value in determining a motive for the crime and possibly the identity of the person responsible for the murder.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

[Signature]

The back traffic on Vidal has been seized.
EUROPEAN POLITICAL EMIGRE IN MEXICO REPORTS PROGRESS IN FORMATION OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Writer acknowledges receipt of addressee's letter and expresses gratitude for addressee's gesture of sympathy. Addressee says the writing of the pamphlet is taking a little longer than was expected, but in a rather three-quarter finished. In collective work there is always someone to slow the pace down. In response, writer is calling for a meeting. Addressee: Victor, F. S., H. C. C. and Victor (Secretary), Victor (Member) of city council and Moody.
UNITED STATES AMERICA

Registered No. 74-123794

FROM: MAURO POCHETI

TO: CARLO THIEGE

DATE: 25-5-19

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:

Held (H)
Reduced (R)
Confiscated (C)

RETURNED TO READER (R)

Or sent with comment to:

COMMENT

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Writer is reportedly a French Protestant
now residing in Mexico and one of the leaders
of the Revolutionary Socialists there.

Prophet reformers are now being prepared
by European political refugees in Mexico in order to
acquaint others with aspects of
Socialism's thought in current vogue, evolving though not expressed in
countries under dictatorship. The prophet will be multi-
lingual.

(Carlos may be Carlos Centeno or Mittere
Saidi (2402, 63?).

Prof. Frank in Frankfort (1602, 350).

President of the National Alliance, who
admits the existence of the

CFE in Hacienda Nacional De Trabajadores
and Mr. Ibarra General De Trabajadores.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mail No. 1

Date: Feb. 23, 1943

To: Mr. Fitch

RE: "ITALIAN ACTIVITIES: "SALTARELLI" ALLIANCE"

The Manifesto points out that there have been some attempts and important changes in the foreign Italian anti-fascist movements which make imperative this declaration by "Saltarello." Changes of note have occurred in New York and Argentina.

The murder of VICTOR TRACCELO, in New York last Jan., brought to light the anti-Saltarello element in the Italian anti-fascist activities in the U.S. The "Tracce" leaders, called leaders only by the "Saltarello," who cherished their own business and interests, have appeared as the real leaders of the anti-fascist movement.

"Saltarello" has made it clear that VICTOR TRACCELO (commander Anselmo, 465640, 465641, 465642) was regarded as the leader of the Italian Fascist group. For the last four years, active in the "Saltarello" Central Committee of America, was connected with the case.

"Saltarello" has expressed the opinion that the murder of Tracce was a matter of the "Saltarello" organization, and that it has taken steps to deal with the trouble. The "Saltarello" has declared that VICTOR TRACCELO was a member of the Italian Fascist group and had been active in the "Saltarello." The "Saltarello" has not been able to contact Tracce, and it is feared that he may have been\...
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<th>Exam. date</th>
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**COMMENT**

(c) Immediately organize for an International Antifascist Congress.

Write states that this article is to be reprinted and used as the addresses see file.

Be Hallmark.

The Manifest was sent to the following addresses:

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<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>G. JOES BARYF</td>
<td>Via Giovanni da Vico 25, Caracas, Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. JOES PIERSO</td>
<td>Via Giovanni da Vico 25, Caracas, Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. PIETRACO</td>
<td>Atheneo Silvano, Brazilian Academy of Sciences, Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. NOGUEIRA</td>
<td>Guia Postal 1949, Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. BORN</td>
<td>Editorial Direcional, Editorial Direcional, Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
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<td>Association Italia Ateo, Department 156, Lima, Peru</td>
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<td>ANTONIO TAMIAD</td>
<td>Itsua 217, San Francisco 25, Lima, Peru</td>
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<td>R. FALQUI</td>
<td>Via Giovanni da Vico 25, Caracas, Venezuela</td>
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<td>R. OVETTI</td>
<td>Via Giovanni da Vico 25, Caracas, Venezuela</td>
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<td>J. V. ROSAS</td>
<td>Calle 2 de Febrero, Santiago, Chile</td>
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**UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA**

**MAIL No.**

**REGISTRATION No.**

**TO:**

**LIST:**

**DATE:**

**TO:**

**LIST:**

**DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:**

- Held (H).
- Reserved (R).
- Condemned (C).
- Returned to sender (RS).
- Or used with examination tag.

**LANGUAGE:**

**Previous examination records:**

- For interoffice use by A. C.
- For C. O. only.

**Station distribution:**

- Previously examined by.
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**FILE IN PUBLIC FILES**

**KALZINI SOCIETY MEXICAN PRINTING MURDERED**

writer confirms his letter of April 2 in which he informed address of certain painful incidents which occurred during the conscription meeting for Carlos Truesa, the two Polish socialists, Reich and Elber, said by Spanish Syndicalists, Socialists, Polish Syndicalists and the Bascom carol to which the Kalezini section adhered.

writer states that at 7 o'clock on April 2, 1943, as the night typographer of the shop where writer's group's bulletin is printed stepped into the street to go to work he was killed by two revolver shots fired by an individual who got out of a car and then disappeared instantly into another car which followed the first.

the murdered man belonged to the Spanish Socialist Party and had been a refugee for approximately the last 7 years, left his Spanish wife and 7 year old son.

writer states that the cause of the assassination is a mystery that writer is advising address of cases rarely are made without making any allusions; writer's group is under the impression that the murderer was charged with the correction of the Spanish portions of the bulletin.

writer adds that the demonstration for the two Polish Socialists was broken up (i.e. government killings) over certain names (i.e. of people who have fought a united anti-fascist front. Writer's group, the Spanish Society, excludes Communists from its membership.
Erlich and Alter probably are Heinrich Erlich and Victor Alter, said to be Polish Socialists executed in Russia shortly after proposing a Jewish International Committee to fight Nazism.

Carlo Tresca, editor of the New York Italian newspaper "IL Martello," was assassinated Jan. 12, 1943. Address was given a report by writer on the Mexican press reaction to this act.

Enclosures: 1
1 clipping
The writer informs me that the Italian Republican Front was established in Havana last year. One of the initial tasks of the organization is to issue a bi-weekly paper in Italian and Spanish, and short wave transmission is scheduled at 11:00 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday (1525) over station C.C.S. (35 w). The organization is also preparing to commence operations in St. Thomas. The writer hopes the address will come to pass. The President of the organization is now in Montevideo, and he is secretary.

Enclaves: HII
Narita's word was the following to the Nippon Telegraph: "Mr. Miki's house was attacked last night by a group of armed men. The attack was apparently an attempt to prevent the execution of Mr. Miki, a leader of the Anti-Fascist movement in Japan. Mr. Miki was killed in the attack, and several others were wounded. He was a close friend of Mr. Narita, and Mr. Narita mourns his death. The government is investigating the incident and will take appropriate action."

Narita continued, "I have been informed that Mr. Miki's body was found in the garden of his house. The cause of death is unknown, but it is suspected that the attack was a result of political intrigue. Mr. Miki was a strong supporter of the Allied cause, and his death is a great loss to the cause of freedom."

Narita concluded, "I urge all Japanese citizens to remain calm and united in the face of this tragedy. We must remember that our victory depends on the strength of our resolve and the unity of our people."

Narita signed his name and added, "Sincerely, Shigehito Narita, Minister of Foreign Affairs."
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Note: The text is in Japanese and contains detailed content that is not legible due to the quality of the image. The table structure is consistent throughout the page.
Let us take as an example from the "Supplementary Notes" from the booklet "The Tresca Case", Note 4, which says:

"CARLO TRESCA habitually left his office in the evening, between six-thirty and seven. Only on rare occasions did he stay later.

"A question: How did GALANTE know at 8:30 from where he was that he would arrive in time at 15th Street?

"If he tail CARLO TRESCA on the preceding nights, he would have been sure of arriving late.

"Now another question is asked: If no one knew of this unusual schedule and of this unusual solitude on the part of TRESCA, how did GALANTE know it? Who told him that on that evening TRESCA would have remained later and left alone?"

FRANK NUCCIO's arrest and his deposition answers us that until the day before the crime, there must have been exact information to establish the fact that January 11th was the definite date.

The automobile was bought in November, it is not supposable that the 11th was the only time it went out, there were other times, this too has been proved, but it never happened with the absolute certainty that it was for the 11th of January, so much so that FRANK NUCCIO had the lock of the garage changed the day before to make sure that the machine would not reenter the place after the execution of the crime.

Now it seems very difficult for whoever knew CARLO TRESCA, to have been able to know exactly 24 hours in advance, what he would have done.

There remains in all this, an undebatable and confirmed date, that CARLO TRESCA, three days before, had an engagement in his office for the evening of the 11th with four people.

It remains certain and undebatable that the four persons did not come.

It is certain that the crime occurred three days before the meeting for the constitution of the Victory Council to which TRESCA had stubbornly refused the visit of a famous "prominent" Fascist.

Today, the arrest of FRANK NUCCIO throws a certain light for whoever wants to see and read in the dates and in the development of the events. A light that did not produce the arrest of GALANTE in spite of the crushing evidence.

The determination with which some persons tried to set public opinion going on the wrong trail, gives us the right to examine carefully the conduct of these people and certain political events that followed the crime.
While the slanderous campaign was raging, the participants of the lowest underworld were boldly showing their security in participating in banquets attended by persons of the political colonial world.

They could attain such security from the fact that the accusations turned exclusively against political elements on the left: Communists, Anarchists, and Republicans.

At the head of such a campaign was and is LUIGI ANTONINI who a few weeks after January 11th, made public his collaboration with GENEROSO POPE. A collaboration that he had constantly denied, and that ended recently in the constitution of a Committee for Democracy in Italy.

At this time, ANTONINI, by means of the radio, undertook to defend POPE, declaring that he was a convinced Anti-Fascist, and on the same radio, he weekly attached every Anti-Fascist newspaper published in this country.

Concerning the TRESCA case, ANTONINI wanted the constitution of a committee of which he would be a part. Said committee was made up by FRANK CANCELLIERI and in it participated, too, a lawyer who had before made this declaration to people who present

"First I want to talk to a head of the underworld whom I saved once. He will tell me something....."

Recently it has been learned that this secret counsellor of the underworld was none other than a person dealt with at length by the newspapers these past days.

The committee that was supposed to work to bring to light the crime, naturally remained silent, while ANTONINI continued to persist in his work of disquieting public opinion.

Today arrived the news of the arrest of FRANK NUCCIO and at the same time the itinerary of the flight of one of the greatest suspects — an element of the Fascist underworld — who from New York went to Florida, then to Colorado, then to San Francisco, and now to Mexico!

The assassination of TRESCA remains a mystery because of the dark forces that want it to remain a mystery. But for the honest Anti-Fascists the responsibilities are becoming ever more clear, and that hand that armed the assassins is becoming ever more distinct.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

September 8, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

The "New York Daily News" and the "New York Daily Mirror" of August 6, 1943, carried articles to the effect that the New York City Police Department had distributed fifteen thousand circulars throughout the nation offering $1000.00 for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of the assassins of CARLO TRESCA. The reward was put up by Mrs. MARGUERITE DE SILVA TRESCA, the widow of Subject.

The above is being sent for your information.

Very truly yours,

G. E. Conroy
SAC

JTG:bc
100-9744

RECORDED 16-1335-347
INDEXED 20 SEP 13 1943

34 SEP 17 1943
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, N.Y.

JTG: ELM
100-9744

September 16, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith for your information copies of an article which appeared in the New York Daily News on September 2, 1943 relative to an attack on Ettore Alfieri, a reputed friend of the subject. ALFIERI was stabbed in the face at 8 o'clock on September 1 as he was about to attend a Socialist Party rally.

This information is being forwarded to the Bureau as it may have some connection with the homicide of CARLO TRESCA.

No further action is contemplated by this office.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY

E. E. CONROY
SAO

8 OCT 29 1943
TRESCA FRIEND KNIFED IN FACE AT LABOR HALL

By Anthony Marino and Warren Hall

Ettore Manfredi, Italian-born anti-Fascist radio commentator and reputed friend of Carlo Tresca, mysteriously slain editor, was stabbed in the face at 8 o’clock last night as he was about to attend a Socialist Party rally in the Labor Temple Presbyterian, 242 East 14th Street.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who arrived a few minutes later to make one of the principal addresses at the meeting, told police that the assault was "sinister."

Fear Other Attempts.

"It is a sinister thing coming on the heels of the unsolved assassination of Carlo Tresca," Thomas said. "This means that more and more attempted assassinations will be used as a weapon of political conflict in America."

Two hours after the stabbing a man approached a patrolman at 42d St. and Seventh Ave., and announced:

"I stabbed a man outside a political meeting in 14th St."

Taken to the W. 30th St. station the man identified himself as Giuseppe Nudi, 47, but refused to give his occupation, address or to explain his act.

Real Name: Panania.

Manfredo, a 61-year old newspaperman who lives at 35-05 87th St., Jackson Heights, Queens, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where physicians ordered him taken to the operating room immediately and said his condition was serious.

His landlady in Jackson Heights said Manfredo was "just his broadcasting name." His real name, she said, was Panania. Until two months ago, he conducted a daily broadcast on Station WOV entitled "The Happy Vagabond," during which, it was said, he devoted considerable time to denunciation of Fascism.

Giuseppe Callabi, publishing associate of Tresca on the
Il Martello (The Hammer), said Manfredi was a "well-known anti-Fascist" and a member of the Mazzini Society, composed of anti-Fascist Italians.

Few Facts Gathered.

The announced theme of last night's Socialist rally was "Italy--Victory Through Revolution." In addition to Thomas, the speakers included Gherardo Calabroni, "discoverer" of Mussolini but later one of his arch enemies.

Witnesses to the stabbing were questioned by police but agreed upon little except that the wounded man was a political writer for Italian-language papers and a radio speaker against Fascism.

At the hospital, it was said that 150 stitches were taken in two slashes which extended from Manfredi's left ear to his mouth.

Tresca, also ardently anti-Fascist was shot to death last January at Fifth Ave. and 15th St. Police frequently have expressed the opinion that his assassin was an Axis agent.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

October 5, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith for your information, two copies of an article written by EZIO TADDEI in the Italian Communist weekly, l'Unita del Popolo on September 25, 1943.

This article entitled, "The Assassination of Carlo Tresca and Antonini-Pope's Attitude" was translated by Miss Marianita D. Cain of the New York Field Division.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, SAC

Enclosures (2)
THE ASSASSINATION OF CARLO TRESCA
AND
ANTONINI-POPE'S ATTITUDE

Last Friday, September 10, the proprietor of a garage in Brooklyn, a certain FRANK NUCCIO, 23 years of age, living on Elizabeth Street, 230, was secretly arrested.

Agent Joseph Potter of the Tenth Squad identified NUCCIO who admitted that he was the tenant of the garage on Elizabeth Street, in which there were rented eight places for automobiles. Since the garage was private, the clients had to be trustful and well-known people because every one of them was assigned a key to the place.

FRANK NUCCIO was held under $25,000 bail as material witness at the disposal of the Grand Jury before whom he will have to go to testify soon on the case of Tresca's murder.

When on the evening of February 11, the assassins abandoned the automobile near the place of the crime, they forgot to take away the bunch of keys from the dashboard, so that, then the police, coming into possession of them, made the necessary investigations to establish the use of each one of them.

It happened from the start, that one of said keys should open the lock of the garage on Elizabeth, for there existed suspicions that the automobile of the crime had been sheltered there in the days preceding the crime. However, contrary to this guess, none of the attached keys could open the door of the garage.

Only recently has it been discovered that NUCCIO had the lock changed on January 10th by a neighboring locksmith, who has testified to this effect and he produced the old lock from which it was able to be proved that one of the keys attached was the right one.

FRANK NUCCIO's home is next door to that of the famous CARMINE GALANTE. CARMINE GALANTE was arrested on Elizabeth Street and Prince Street in front of NUCCIO's house. FRANK NUCCIO admitted giving shelter to the automobile that was used for the assassination of CARLO TRESCA, which is the same one that TONY RIBARICH recognized as the one that tried to run down TRESCA on 12th Street on the night of January 9, and NUCCIO has always admitted knowing GALANTE.

This new development in the TRESCA case cannot leave us indifferent, because a logical connection can be found in what we said before.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESCA

PART 8 OF 10

BUFFILE: 61-1335
Carlo Tresca

Section 9
NY 82310

Letter to the Department
September 27, 1942

to him only by let no proof

To: Station WNY, New York

Dee SIMS, former announcer of Station WNY, New York

Dear Mr. SIMS (Dee SIMS)

Station WNY, New York

STATE. I TELL

To: Mr. SIMS, New York

Mr. SIMS, Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors

Member: Board of Directors, Station WNY

Sirs,

This is in response to your letter of Station WNY.

I DIEM signed the letter to you, to say the least, a bit of a shock, to say the least, to say the least.

This is a bit of General. [redacted]

Sirs,

I have been called personally as an example of the men who have been married to the Board of Directors of Station WNY, and I believe very greatly the spirit of "General" Mr. [redacted]. Mr. [redacted].

I stated that I was able to join about fifteen similar organizations in New York and California and the United States in Italy, of which I am a member, the sale of United States bonds, etc. I stated that I received about 100 letters per week, one to ten per cent of which are of the kind I have written to you, and criticize his attack on Mussolini on broadcast, and for this I have been called a Fascist.

I hereby formally announce the names of parties requesting various selections over the air, but he ceased doing this because the remaining parties generally received complimentary letters.

I DIEM stated that he had a radio program from 1933 to 1937 over

station WNY, which program was paid for by commercial sponsors, and from 1937 to 1939, he appeared on station WNY. He stated that he cannot get a sponsor at present because of his anti-Fascist statements.

I DIEM advised that he has talked occasionally for the anti-Fascist

League and has been paid $10,000 for each one of his talks. He added that as a result of his campaign over the air during the month of December, 1942, he

sold $20,000 worth of United States War Bonds.

- 2 -
Letter to the Director

September 1, 1942

I am enclosing a personal background information, which advised that he was born on Oct. 19, 1919, in St. Denis, Calabria, Italy. He came to the United States in 1922 on the SS CHIMERA. He stated that he applied immediately for United States citizenship and was called for his final papers in 1924, at Boston, Massachusetts, but was in the hospital at that time and did not get his papers. He states he never returned to Italy and has four children, three of whom were born in his native country. He stated that all of his children are United States citizens and one is a soldier in the United States Army.

He states he was a member of the FIRST PARTY and a member of the Italian Socialist Party in America. In addition, he states he was a member of the Italian Socialist newspapers. For years he has written letters to the U.S. Department of Justice, all of which are confidential to Mussolini and the Fascist government.

He states he had written a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, dated April 1942, which had been sent to him threatening his deportation, and that he had not been able to obtain a copy of the letter, other than the one written by the Federal Agent in charge, and the one submitted, and which have previously been sent to the New York Superior Court.

Enclosed with this letter is a report of the New York Field Office, which states that the information submitted has been sent to the New York Field Division on October 29, 1942, to the Special Branch for comparison with other writings of a similar nature in the national security files.

The information regarding the letter I was available in the files of the New York District Office.

Very truly yours,

E. F. GOODY
SAC
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

September 18, 1943

J29:62
100-9744

Director, FBI

RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am herewith enclosing for your information copies of an article which appeared in today's NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE relative to the holding as a material witness of one FRANK NUCCIO in the TRESCA murder.

Very truly yours,

E. F. CARY
SAC

Enclosures - 2
SECOND TRESCA SLAYING WITNESS
ARRRESTED, HELD IN $25,000 BAIL

A second material witness, said to have "vital information" relating to the murder of CARLO TRESCA, Italian-born anti-Fascist and radical editor, who was shot to death last Jan. 11, has been arrested and confined to the House of Detention, Third Avenue and 161st Street, the Bronx, under $25,000 bail, the office of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan announced yesterday.

The witness, PAPA RUCCIO, twenty-four years old, of 265 Elizabeth Street, who has a record of four arrests as a small-time bootlegger, was taken into custody last Thursday night on the Lower East Side by Detective Joseph Potter, of the 10th Squad, who is attached to the District Attorney's office.

CARL HICKS, a thirty-five-year-old gunman with a nineteen-year record of crime and imprisonment, who was seen, about two hours before Mr. TRESCA's assassination, getting into the car in which the killer later escaped, has been held as a material witness since two days after the slaying on a technical charge of parole violation.

RUCCIO was arraigned secretly before Judge Owen W. Rosen in General Sessions on Friday morning on an affidavit signed by Detective Potter. The detective reported he had reason to believe that RUCCIO might not appear before the grand jury when required, although, he said, RUCCIO "had vital information in the matter of the killing of CARLO TRESCA on Jan. 11, 1943, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street."

"Due to the character of the case and the people involved we are still at liberty," the affidavit continued, "this witness may be intimidated or otherwise prevented from appearing to testify."

The District Attorney's office refused to disclose further details concerning RUCCIO's connection with the TRESCA murder. Jacob Grumet, Assistant District Attorney in charge of the homicide bureau, said merely: "I believe that he has information that we can consider vital in the TRESCA murder case."

RUCCIO's record shows that he was arrested once in 1940 for the illegal sale of a gallon of wine at his home. He paid a $25 fine in Magistrate's Court. In 1942 he was arrested by alcohol-tax agents on a charge of illegal possession of 145 barrels holding fifty gallons of wine each at 265 Elizabeth Street. On last April 27 he was arrested again by Federal agents in the illegal possession of 429 gallons of wine at his home, and on July 7 he was picked up in a raid on a 675-gallon still at 264 Elizabeth Street. He has been free under bail on the last three charges.
The identity of Mr. Tresca's slayer has remained a mystery since the night the sixty-year-old editor was shot by a lone gunman, once in the head and once in the back, as he walked in the dimly-lit street with a friend, Giuseppe Calabi, of 415 Central Park West. It is generally believed that Mr. Tresca, who, with Mr. Calabi, published the anti-Fascist newspaper "IL MARE D'OCCIDENTALE" at 2 West Fiftieth Street, was killed by underworld gangsters hired by Fascists or Communists, both hated by Mr. Tresca.

Two weeks ago Ettore Manfredi, sixty-one, of 75-05 Eighty-seventh Street, Jackson Heights, Queens, a frequent contributor of anti-Fascist articles to the Italian-language press, who was described as a friend of Mr. Tresca, was arrested while attending an anti-Fascist meeting at the Labor Temple, Fourth Avenue, at Second Avenue.

The District Attorney's office, however, denied any knowledge of a connection between the stabbing and the murder of Mr. Tresca.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

September 30, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRUSCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Confidential Informant whose identity is known to the Bureau, advises that FRANK MUSSIO, who was recently apprehended as a material witness in connection with the murder of TRUSCA, may not have any definite information to offer the Police, but that the reason he was apprehended was so that an excuse could be furnished for still holding SAMUEL GALIANO, who is suspected of being directly connected with the murderers.

This informant further advises that FRANK GARCEALO, who had been rumored to have left the United States for Mexico, actually never went to that country. From Florida, where he was last reported, he went to Colorado, and now has returned to New York, New York. The store at 176 Avenue A, where GARCEALO conducted his cheese business, is now occupied by a pipe fitter, evidently indicating that GARCEALO has discontinued his business.

Confidential Informant has stated that he will obtain further information regarding the status of the TRUSCA case, and as soon as possible such information as he obtains will be furnished to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. J. SCHEY
SAC

29 Nov 2 1943
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFY

By Carlo Traven

For appropriate documentary examination to be
attached a communication which was prepared by an unknown indi-
vidual in New York City addressed to Victorio Vicelli in Mexico
City, Mexico. The envelope containing this communication, which
was mailed by the censorship authorities, was intercepted at the
Church Street Annex Station in New York City on February 25, 1943.

It is requested that this letter be removed through the chain of
control: containing to national security and the appropriate letters file, for
the purpose of determining the identity of the writer or for the purpose
of determining whether there are any additional communications in the letter's
possession which may contain leads which will assist in establishing his
the city. It is believed that similar communications prepared by this same
writer have been transmitted to the district for the attention of the
Central Office of the New York Office under cover letter dated Feb. 25,
1943.

It is requested that the memorandum which will be prepared outlining
the review of this document examination be transmitted to Division I for
the attention of Special Agent J. P. Coley in the Internal Security Section.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Ladd

Attachment

[Handwritten notes: D8375, GA1335, 354]
MEMORANDUM FOR

From: Carlo Tresso

You will recall that in the previous memorandum which contained information relative to the arrestation of Carlo Tresso on January 11, 1943, the following facts were submitted:

1. Tresso, an Italian by birth, came to the United States in 1894, a political refugee, having been sentenced to a prison term of the year for creating political agitation in Italy.

2. From the time of his arrival in the United States, the subject was considered a fanatical anarchist.

3. He served in Italy experience in the famous Insurrection in 1893.

4. He was a prominent member of the Basso-Veneto Labor Committee.

5. He was likewise prominent in many Italian strikes and had the reputation of being the only perpetual suspect in the files of the New York Police Department in so far as the Criminal Bureau is concerned.

6. He was the editor of "Il Martello," a violently anarchist and rabidly anti-communist Italian publication.

7. He was a member of the American Committee to Defend Tito Trossi in 1936 and 1937.

Hand of Tresso

Tresso was killed on January 11, 1943, as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper, "Il Martello," 965 5th avenue, New York City. Being a well-known figure, his case has been given a tremendous amount of publicity. Although a great deal has been written concerning the case, the relevant material in the Bureau's possession at the present time may be summarized as follows:

1. Tresso's friends immediately charged that Communists were responsible for the murder; the Communists counteracted with the allegation that the agents of the O.V.R.A. (Italian Secret Police) had committed the crime. These charges and countercharges continued to be disseminated until
the various newspapers publishing such state are finally tired of their efforts.

2. Apparently from the outset, the New York Police Department and New York State District Attorney Frank Hogan have had only too good suspects: Jesus Camorra, "Enrico," alias Carlo Venezia, a known Communist and alleged U.S. agent in Mexico City; and Carmine Galante, an habitual criminal who evidently is concern with no particular political belief.

C. Galante, 35, has a record of crime dating back nineteen years. The record reflects that he has been convicted on numerous occasions on charges including juvenile delinquency, assault, robbery, and murder. According to newspaper reports, Galante was seen by the New York City police officer in the two one-half hours before the murder, in the car which is said to have been utilized by the person or persons who committed the crime, a fact the police take into custody immediately following the murder. He has been retained in custody since that date, reportedly as a material witness.

1. On September 15, 1945, one Frank Nuccio, 54, who is described in New York circles as a "business broker," was taken into custody as a second material witness in the slaying of Trece.

2. On September 1, 1945, one Carmelo Fracchia, a former anti-Fascist radio commentator and friend of Trece, was stabbed while attending a Socialist party rally in New York City. Another Italian, Giuseppe Nucifore, according to the police releases, has admitted assaulting Nucifore, and the same press reports indicate that although Nucifore was a close associate of Trece, the State District Attorney and the New York Police department are of the opinion that there is no connection between the Nucifore assault and the Trece assassination. (The possibility that the aforesaid opinion is ill-founded will be indicated hereafter.)

3. A confidential informant, has advised that the New York police have nothing against Nuccio -- that he was apprehended in order that an excuse might be furnished for still holding the chief suspect in the case, Carmine Galante.
In the absence of the information in the bureau's files concerning Ettore Peschieri, we refer the presence of a censorship intercept prepared by the censoring authorities, which was obtained for the purpose of protective examination. In it, the censorship office had advice that the Communist and alleged U.P.U. agent referred to above, Ettore Peschieri, Carlos Tresca, and several other anti-Communist Italians in the New York area are B.C. (Bolshevik spies). Leo, kibitzer, political regime of the C.W.....
The letter continues, "The Director of the F.E.I., F. S. Foxworth... insisted on paying no attention to my warnings and the criminal group continued unabated.

I looked out for them and I provoked disturbances in the family..."

The letter continues: "Carmi Tresca has gone to the court... This very important man, the protector and associé, whose name I do not reveal to the present letter, is very dangerous for those to come into conflict with them. I believe he took care of it." The writer then said, "In the event that they should make an attack on me, I suggest Alcide Gramsci... (I assume an old friend) and Tresca are on the list of individuals 'to be taken care of' by the anonymous source, it would appear that there may be some connection between the Tresca murder and the Fenistell stabbing."

It is also noted that this correspondence is an attempt of the F.E.I. to identify and charge the U.P.U. agent, Jesus Cortiato Vicaelli, and others of the Tresca group with the responsibility for the death of Tresca. He indicates that the Tresca murder was the result of "anti-Communist sentiment," and that he indicates that he has evidence of the lives of those two... care of those individuals who are still living. The criminal investigation has been transmitted to the Document Section of the Laboratory for further examination in the hope that the anonymous source can be identified.

NOTE:

This memorandum has been prepared solely for informative purposes. If additional pertinent information is received relative to the Tresca case, it will be brought to your attention. At the same time, you will be supplied of the information resulting from the Document Section's examination, which is being conducted with respect to the anonymous communication referred to above.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

F. L. Welch

[Date]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W.H.

J. Galle Trenner
4-1-33

On October 20, 1933, the evidence below was submitted in the A. J. B. murder case. For purposes of examination, the evidence was submitted to M. J. Cameron and October 20, 1933.

The ink on the specimen was determined to be of the type "A" (Black) as recorded in Laboratory. The specimen was taken on October 10, 1933, from a piece of paper in the ink in which the handwriting was done. The handwriting, as recorded in the Laboratory, will be submitted with this report.

[Handwritten note: "National Security"]

According to our findings, no identity of the type "A" and "B", nor any other type of ink was observed. In the opinion of the writer, the specimen contains no ink of any type, and it is in no way connected with the "broken bones" to which the writer refers.

Translations of (4) and (7) from the Italian are attached.

The above specimens were examined for the presence of secret inks with negative results.

The original specimens, specimens 4 through 7, is being returned herewith for appropriate disposition by Division Five. Photographic copies of this questioned specimen are being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Respectfully, I am,

[Signature]

C. A. Appel

[Redacted information]
TRANSLATION FROM THE ITALIAN

FOR A YEAR, IN THESE NOTES OF MINE, I INFORMED

ETTORE MANFREDI
GIROLAMO VALENTI
PIETRO ALEDO
GIUSEPPE LUPS
ALBERTO CUPER
ARMANDO BORGHI
MAX SARTIN
ALBERTO MANGALACRA

80 E 11 St.
" 59 CHRYSTIE ST.
80 - 4 AVE.
" 242 EAST 14 STREET
P.O. BOX 71 ROSEVILLE STATION NEWARK
" N.J.

WITH BROKEN BONES BECAUSE ( . . . FELL . . . ) IN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT,
MY WORK REMAINED INCOMPLETE)

DRAMAS
CARLO TRESCA
* DEAD *
820 BROADWAY

TO MEET ME ON ANY STREET, ON ANY NIGHT. I WOULD HAVE TOLD THEM THAT THEY WERE
FASCIST SPIES, LOATHESOME, POISONOUS REPTILES OF THE OVA.
THEY NEVER CARE BECAUSE SPIES HIDE IN THE SHADOWS, LIKE TARANTULAS UNDER THE
LEAVES . . . AND BITE . . .

THE DIR. OF THE F.B.I., P.E. FOXWORTH, ALSO DEAD, INDEED TO PAYING NO ATTENTION
TO MY WRITINGS AND THE CRIMINAL GROUP CONTINUED UNDISTURBED. IT SLEPT ITS
PEACEFUL DREAMS.

I LOOKED OUT FOR THEM AND I PROVOKED DISTURBANCES IN THE FAMILY . . . AND THE
ROTTER GARGOSS OF CARLO TRESCA HAS GONE TO THE WOLVES.
THIS VERMIN INFESTED GROUP, WITH PROTECTORS AND ACCOMPlices, WHOSE NAMES I DO NOT REVEAL BECAUSE IT IS VERY DANGEROUS FOR ANYONE TO COME INTO CONFLICT WITH THEM. I ALONE MUST TAKE CARE OF IT.

IF, BY ANY CHANCE, THEY SHOULD MAKE SAUSAGES OF ME, I SUGGEST ALBERTO CUPPELLI. HE IS FROM FIGUEFREDO, BRUIZIO, WHERE THE MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY ARE ALL FASCISTS, HE IS A RELATIVE OF MARIO GAUDIO, MAYOR OF MENDICINO, MARIO GAUDIO IS A COUSIN OF DOMENICO GAUDIO AND MIRCO GAUDIO, FEL (?); SECRET POLICE AND SQUADRISTA (Fascist Volunteer), ALL ASSOCIATED WITH PROFI FAVA, OCULIST OF COSENZA.

ALL BLACK SHIRT CRIMINALS.

ASSOCIATES OF THIS DISHONORABLE GROUP HAVE BEEN: BRUNO, MALATESTA, CAVALCA, TONI, IL SICILIANO (The Sicilian), ANGELO CHIAVOGELLA, MILAN, THE ASSASSIN OF THE OVRA IS "IL ROMANO" (The Roman) 55 YEARS OF AGE, TALL, RUDDY, REPULSIVE FACE, ONCE FOUGHT WITH SOME ANARCHISTS, WITH J. MANGINI IN UNION SQUARE PARK. ONE OF HIS SATELLITES IS CALLED BATTIPAGLIA.

O. R.

Translated by:

Marie Grace Macaluso
September 18, 1943

1gl
The letter in its entirety:

This is a letter written by someone named [Name], dated [Date]. It begins with a personal greeting and then proceeds to discuss various matters, possibly personal or professional. The letter contains a detailed analysis of a situation, possibly legal or business-related, and includes references to specific documents or individuals. The writer expresses concern over a matter and requests action from the recipient. The letter concludes with a request for a response and a signature, indicating the letter was intended to be a serious communication.
The Bureau's files of writings pertaining to national security as well as the Anonymous Letter File without affecting the writer's identification and without obtaining any additional specimens identical to the one in question. The Bureau's identification specialist, in examining the letter, has made the observation, however, that the spacing of the word "F.L.I." in the context following the name of Alberto Nangiacopa suggests the possibility that the writer and the addressee may have some common additional knowledge concerning the "broken bones" to which the anonymous correspondent had made reference.

The following observations concerning the content of this communication are set forth for your information and guidance: inasmuch as the Bureau is desirous of having expeditious, thorough and discreet inquiries conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the writer in question.

The original letter signed "D. A." was written by an individual who is not too well educated, for the type of Italian language employed was both coarse and not entirely grammatical. In several instances the letter refers to the individuals named above as "Fascist spies", "Fascists", in reality, the majority of these persons are either Italian Socialists or Italian Socialists who have never been identified as associating with Italian Fascists. This conclusion is supplemented in the fact that the letter was intended for a known Communist, who might rise to the belief that the letter may have been written by one who admits and is in accord with Communist ideologies. In view of the peculiar matter in which the writer refers to the way in which "Nangiacopa fell in an elevator shaft" suffering broken bones, and insists that the writer indicates that because Nangiacopa didn't report this as a result of his fall, "my work remained incomplete", the possibility exists that the writer may have been responsible for Nangiacopa's mishap.

It will be noted that the first individual on the list of the anonymous writer is Ettore Manfredi, an Italian-born Socialist and Fiorello La Guardia, who was stabbed on September 1, 1943, while attending a Socialist party rally in New York City. Even though the New York Police Department has announced that the assault upon Manfredi was perpetrated by one GiuseppeNasi and despite the fact that the District Attorney of New York County, who is handling the Fiasco case, has announced to the press that there is no connection between the Fiasco assassination and the Manfredi assault, the anonymous communication addressed to Fiaschi suggests the possibility that the reverse is true.

Immediately following the Manfredi assault, you were instructed to furnish the Bureau with a summarization of the information in your files concerning Ettore Manfredi. The desired information was furnished to the Bureau in your letter dated September 21, 1943, at which time you advised that your office received an anonymous communication dated September 12, 1941, wherein it was alleged that Manfredi, Fresca, Valenti, Nangiacopa, and Cupelli were "Fascist spies".

The probability exists that the anonymous communication of September 12, 1941, was prepared by the writer of the anonymous communication directed to Fiaschi and, accordingly, it should be sent to the Bureau for appropriate documentary examination.
In summary of the foregoing, it is my understanding that the Bureau is not conducting any inquiries concerning the Tronche murder case, and accordingly, all persons interviewed by me concerning...
This matter was previously completed in 1953. I repeat, therefore, that all references to the 1953 communication mentioned have been deleted at any time in the course of interviews had with relevant individuals.

The latter letter, in which I was particularly interested and accordingly I ask that the following attention be given to your inquiries should be furnished to this Bureau without delay.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Dear Sir:

On November 14, 1943, the atmosphere in the offices of the New York City chapter of the American Communist Party was filled with the usual hustle and bustle. The Central Committee was in session, and the Party's plans for the upcoming election were discussed. Among the topics of interest was the recent decision by the New York City Board of Education to extend the school year by one week, in part due to the disruption caused by the war.

The Board of Education had been criticized for its handling of the situation, but the Party maintained a strong stance, supporting the Board's decision to ensure a quality education for all students. The Party's efforts were not without opposition, however, as some members of the community expressed concern about the potential impact on working-class families.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Date]

[Redacted]

I have reason to believe that the above information is true and correct.

[Signature]

[Date]
before the Department of Justice on a deportation hearing at the end of the First World War because of the part taken by him in inciting the bomb Carthage Train riot of December 16, 1920.

1929 Valenti was reported to have addressed a meeting sponsored by an anarchist group in Rochester, New York. His address is said to have been of an extremely radical nature. Among other things, it is said that he likened the recent events to anarchist tactics and hinted at revolution when no one people in the country are out of work or the satisfaction with the conditions under which they are working. He added on this occasion, "The only thing we need to do is to train our special agents all over the country so that when everything is free, and we want a job done here we can send them from there other city here to do it in order that all of you can be able to work. They were not near the place when the job was done. Likewise we must have a meet in Chicago. For instance, we can send the men from your city to.......so that he should have this worked out properly in order that your city may in the future be successful. Otherwise we cannot laugh at it. Of course, if we follow that road, we will not be able to turn here over the government again. But what we have to see is that we will have to get there. We are only to have money and our solution. The fight should not last more than three days. Then we can go to the jails and free us from there."

1929 An individual by the name of Valenti was said to be the leader of the socialist movement, "Socialist" which was practiced in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and which was called by H. H. by C. and A. C. who was also an Italian socialist and she had since been known as the leader of the Italian socialist elements in the United States.

Carlo E. Valenti is known to have taken an active part in many of the functions held by the Socialists and Italian socialist elements in the United States during the past twenty years. In addition he has been closely affiliated with numerous Italy periodicals which have been published in this country. For example, in October, 1928, while he was editor of the Italian socialist paper in Chicago, Illinois, he addressed an Italian socialist meeting held at the Italian School, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. An excerpt concerning the purpose of this meeting is quoted here:

"Of having comrades here send to the comrades in Italy, who were compelled to put aside the wonderful and sacred Red Flag, the news that they are working in America to raise this flag sky high and put enough men in the White House who will help crush the heads of the Fascisti and will also help to make what is known as international socialism to help rebuild Europe."

1924 Acting in the capacity of organizer for the Federation of Socialists in the United States Valenti addressed a meeting held in Carolina Hall, Buffalo, New York, June 30, 1924. In the course of his address Valenti dwelt upon the international situation and made particular reference to the relationship between the workers and the Fascisti.
Informal it was also available that Mr. Gerolamo Valenti, editor of "La Stampa Libera," and chairman of the Italian Committee Against War and Fascism, was the principal speaker at a meeting held by this committee, at Beekman Temple, New York City. It was stated that the purpose of this meeting was to protest against the Italian invasion of Spain. It was reported that other speakers at this meeting were the Italian-American poet, Mr. Amati, who at that time was chairman of the New York City organization of the Communist Party; Mr. Amato, head of the Socialist Party; and the United States representative, Mr. Amati, a famous textile worker and a person who has not been reported on numerous occasions to be a member of the Communist Party in New York City.

It was reported that on March 21, 1937, a meeting was held in New York City under the auspices of the Italian Committee Against War and Fascism, protesting the Italian invasion of Spain. Mr. Gerolamo Valenti, as reported to have been chairman of this committee, spoke in the course of the meeting and of the speeches delivered, to have stated that there must be a united front in the world against Fascism in our own country. It was stated that just before this meeting began, the "Internationale" was sung as well as an Italian song, "Il Volo dell'Uccello." The theme of the meeting was the Spanish-American War, Fascism in Latin America, and the effort of the Italian-American people to aid the Spanish people. The Italian-American people are reported to have been killed fighting for the Fascists in the recent Spanish Civil War.

According to an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" dated July 2, 1937, the Italian-American Citizens held a meeting July 4, 1937, in Washington Square in New York City to protest Mussolini's attack with reference to the Spanish Civil War. The following speakers were listed: Vito Imettara; described as an Italian-American progressive; and Gerolamo Valenti, Chairman of the Italian-American Republican Party; and Elizabeth Garvey, an American Communist Party official. The article also mentioned a speech given by Mr. Gerolamo Valenti, editor of "La Stampa Libera." According to the testimony of Mr. Alberg, given before the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on August 17, 1937, relative to Mr. Gerolamo Valenti, it is being quoted as follows:

"Valenti was born April 16, 1892, at Valguarnera, Italy. His father was the owner of a sulphur mine. He attended elementary school in Valguarnera, and high school and college at Catania, Italy. Valenti came to the United States in 1911. He organized the left-wing Italian Socialist Federation in New York City in 1913. He assisted in organizing the left-wing (U.D.S.) Manifest..."
Clothing worker at Anzio (union). In 1912-1919 he was editor of the left-wing socialist publication, "Zwist." In 1919 he went to "La Via" and in 1920 edited "La Fiera del Popolo." From 1923 to 1924 Valenti participated in a number of left-wing parties in New York City. He was the author of Anti-Fascist Political Prisoner (1930), The International (1930), and Italian Socialist Year Book (1932 and 1934).

For page 4 of the American Labor Year Book, Volume V, the following statement is made:

"The Convention of the Anti-Fascist and the Capo Plate in 1922 and 1925 was encouraging in favor of the formation of an inclusive labor party. The contributions of the national trade to the political organizations have been for the last three years, however, in the United States and the country, in harmony with the national and international, while the Fascists, during their strike, have given $30,000. The total trade unions in 1928 and 1929 have contributed their advance to the formation of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of America. The convention endorsed the budget for the international, the Antifascist Alliance of America."
"It has been announced recently through the New York Times news
column that Girolamo Valenti is preparing to launch another
Italo-American daily in New York City and that with him in
the venture is Vito Lazaronico, head of the Communist Intern-
national Labor Bureau and who was in 1936 a candidate for Congress
on the Communist Party ticket.

"Valenti is a member of the American League for Peace
Democracy and officiated at its last convention (1939)."

DCR Steele 61, p325

Information was received on August 2, 1941, that Girolamo Valenti, a New York
City anti-Fascist newspaper man, and certain other individuals, constituted "a
viscous group of anti-Fascists in New York City." According to an informant, the
aforementioned men were all political exiles from Italy for political or anti-Fascist
reasons, and that they came to this country strictly as
refugees and not for any love of the United States and its democratic principles.

Further information was received from the same source that Valenti and certain others
were in sympathy with this country's present foreign policy only, for the reason that
its declaration referred to a political philosophy at odds with the Fascist processes.
The source continued that these men, including Valenti, were trying to secure a certain
individual into the control of his newspaper office, in order to use his influence
so that they could foster an anti-Fascist trend which was even more pronounced than the
one present, inveterate by the aforementioned individual, and this strictly for the
reason that if the present Fascist regime were overthrown in Italy, they could then
go back to Italy and take over high positions in the Government.

61-9981-123, p9, 10

According to other testimony given by Mr. Steele before this same Committee,
Mr. Girolamo Valenti is a member of the Revolutionary Committee of the American League
for Peace and Democracy. According to this information, this individual was reported
to be rather friendly with the Communist movement.

DCR 61, p70

Information received in August, 1941, advises that Mr. Girolamo Valenti, Max
Ascoli and Count Giolmi were political exiles from Italy because they were at odds
with Fascism. This information further stated that these individuals were here as
refugees and not out of any love for the United States or its democratic principles.
It was stated that they were attempting to gain control of Italian newspapers in New
York; write anti-Fascist editorials; and, if the present Fascist regime in Italy were
overthrown, to return to Italy and take over the high government positions.

61-9981-123, p9, 10

During the recent past Valenti has made numerous attacks upon the Italian
Fascist regime, both in public addresses and in the Italian-American periodical, "La
Italia" which is edited by him and which is published at 50 East 11th Street, New York,
N. Y. At the present time he is said to be a member of the Socialist Party headed
by Norman Thomas and is reported to utilize the columns of his periodical to praise
the efforts of the Socialist Party and to denounce the activities of the Communist
Party U. S. A.

100-129372-3
Alberto Pasquale Cusalli

Alberto Pasquale Cusalli is presently residing at 536 West Avenue in Brooklyn, New York. He was born in Leggiuno, Genoa, Italy, August 27, 1921, and arrived in the United States June 15, 1943. He lists his occupation as reporter and writer for the Italian weekly "L'Unione" which is published at 15 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York. In addition to the aforementioned employment, subject was employed during World War II as an expert analyst in Fascist-anti-Fascist propaganda and consultant in Italian-American Affairs. He was discharged from this position by the authorities of the aforementioned radio station on December 19, 1945.

According to Cusalli his discharge was precipitated upon the fact that he gave certain recommendations to his employers concerning some of his fellow exiles who were honored Fascist activists.

Cusalli was asked to write a statement in behalf of one other individual referred to in this report.

At the present time a petition for naturalization is being considered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the New York Office of the Department of Justice.

100-163636

Giuseppe Lupa

Giuseppe Lupa was the owner and publisher of "Il Corriere," an Italian anti-Fascist newspaper and was employed at one time as a lecturer of Italian programs at Radio Station WRR, 32 West 57th Street, New York City. He also at time functioned in the capacity of secretary of the Italian Socialist Party in the Province of Siracusa, Sicily. He had been identified with the Italian socialist movement prior to and since the advent of Fascism in Italy.

Although there is a considerable amount of additional data available regarding the background and present-day activities of Giuseppe Lupa, it is sufficient for the purposes of this memorandum to point out that he is presently considered as an informant of the New York Office and has proved in the past that he is a very reliable source of information with respect to Italian activities in the New York area.

100-144721

Ettore Manfredi

The true name of this individual is Joseph A. Anani and he resides at the present time at 35-05 87th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York.

On March 5, 1941, Manfredi was employed as a radio announcer at Station-CW, 346 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Later in 1941 he was said to have been employed in the same capacity by several different radio stations in the New York area.
All of his programs were in the Italian language and were reported to be distinctly anti-Fascist in a tone.

Manfredi is one of the individuals who was instrumental in reactivating the Italian Socialist Party in the United States and is known to have been closely affiliated with Carlo Tresca, one of the other Italian anarchists and Socialists mentioned herein. 62-6314025-1500x 91-1-1252-4; 61-1335-949

The June 14, 1943 issue of the New York Times reflects that Mr. Individual was a speaker at an Italian-American rally held at Irving Plaza in New York on the previous date. This meeting had a two-fold purpose: (1) to commemorate the assassination of Giacomo Matteotti, the one-time leader of the Italian Socialist movement in Italy; (2) to express deep concern over the Fascist policy and "failing to call upon the Italians to rescue the democracy" as well as to condemn the Italian Fascist regime. 61-6 7602-6

On October 1, 1942 Manfredi was arrested while attending a Socialist Party rally at 264 West 45th Street in New York City, according to the police report. Testifying at trial an individual by the name of Joseph B. turned himself into the police forces the night before at which time he received a minor, civil assault upon the person of Manfredi. 61-1335-949

On August 15, 1942 an anonymous communication was made to the author supplying the statement of "an automobile". In this letter the anonymous correspondent alleged that the following individuals were Fascist or engaged in subversive activities:

Giuliano Valenti
Attole Manfredi
Carlo Tresca
Alberto Maniscalco
Alberto Cappelli

The letter went on to state that these individuals were "no-Americans", being neither anti-Fascist nor desire to have it change that they would inform on each other for their own private gain.

The anonymous source further alleged in his communication that Attole Manfredi who writes articles for the newspaper "La Prova" under the pen name Joseph Silvio gasuli and Costante Galietti is an N.W.A. agent who treated Manfredi "by a visious round-about way threatening some of the anti-Fascists."

On February 22, 1943 Manfredi communicated with a representative of the New York Office at which time he advised that in his opinion the following individuals were responsible for a number of anonymous threatening letters that he had been sent to him during the recent past:
Civico Fasci
Lino Balli
Emanuele Santamato
Giuseppe Belfante
Gino Mignone
Antonio Bartolo
Ludovico Formica
Igino Amnoca

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On February 21, 1943, Maffioli advised the New York Office that he receives approximately one hundred letters per week, in which ten per cent of which refer to him. He also stated that he had to face numerous threats. In order that the letters might be compared with the writings in the National Security and Anonymous Letter Files in the Bureau.

61-1335-351

Armenio Boni

This individual has been identified with Italian anarchist activities for the past ten years. Prior to his coming to the United States he is reported to have been arrested in Italy (about 1922) for having been involved in an anarchist attempt to form a revolutionary at the time of the overthrow of the government existing in Italy. At that time.

61-617-59; 69 200600-143-10

It is known to have been a member of the same-identified "soccorso" defense committee. Carlo Tressa was likewise an active member of the same committee.

The case was later transferred to the New Jersey Italian anarchist periodical "L'Industria e lo Scrittore".

61-2677-22

Borgi is described as having been active in the Italian Socialist movement in Italy, and is known to have functioned as the general secretary of the Unione Sindacale, a left-wing socialist organization in Italy. As indicated above, he was arrested in Italy in 1920. This arrest was connected with his participation in the armed occupation of various factories in that country. In 1921 he was acquitted in the Italian courts, but owing to the triumph of Fascism in the meantime he was forced to flee Italy and has since lived in exile.
Borgi is the author of a book entitled "Gioscolini, Red and Black." This book was published in the English language in October 1932 by the Freie Arbeiter Stimme Publishing company, 423 17th Street, New York, N.Y. 61-7560-1003

The United States Office of Censorship interest which was prepared on the basis of a letter dated September 15, 1942 by a Mr. Pio Turchi, 44 E. 59th St., New York, N.Y., to Armando Alvarado, S.I. in New York, who, in turn, referred the letter to Mr. Gabriel Albert, 256 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y., who then forwarded the letter to "Stato Sporco", a front organization of the British Intelligence Service, wherein Salvatore Paladini criticized communist elements in New York for utilizing the name in their publications and threatened to request Borgi to publish the entire letter in "Stato Sporco" in order to refute certain allegations made by these communist periodicals.

The second enclosure was also a letter prepared by Salvatore Paladini and was addressed to "Stato Sporco". In this letter Salvatore Paladini referred to the same letter as the one obtained in the letter to Armando Borgi and stated: "Stato Sporco" as the publication in which they had the inclination to use my name.

The censorship examiner in commenting upon the contents of the aforementioned letter stated that the writer of the cover letter in question, Pio Turchi, is an anarchist refugee who uses the initials "P. T." or the name Luigi Romeo Sanotta in his correspondence. The examiner further pointed out that Armando Borgi is a contributor to "Adunata del Popolo", an Italian anarchist periodical published in New York City.

On November 20, 1942, Borgi was taken into custody by the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities on the basis of a deportation warrant which has been outstanding since 1928. This warrant was originally issued on the basis of information, apparently unsubstantiated, furnished by the Italian Ambassador in Washington, D.C., to the Attorney General wherein the Ambassador suggested that Borgi, an Italian anarchist propagandist, had entered the United States illegally. The Italian Ambassador at that time indicated that Borgi was probably connected with a bombing attack which occurred on the Italian Consulate General in New York in 1928.

There is no information at hand at the present time which would indicate the disposition which has been made of the deportation case on Borgi by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Alberto Margiacopra

On October 13, 1938 an individual designated as Albert I. Mangiacopra, a minister at the Presbyterian Labor Temple, which is also known as the American International Church, 14th Street and Second Avenue, New York City, was reported to be utilizing his church as a "meeting place for communist union and radical organisations."
On October 1, 1942 an individual designated only as Kevan and Albert Mangiacappa was reported to be a member of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 79 Filia Avenue, New York City. One of the purposes of this American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was to outline the rise of Italian nationalists (enemy aliens) residing in the United States at the present time. Congressman Vito Marcantoni was also said to be a member of the aforementioned committee.

100-161501

On September 12, 1941 an anonymous communication was received by the Internees Office signed "a citizen" wherein Albert Mangiacappa was accused by the anonymous correspondent as being an O.W.I.S. agent and as affiliated with Valenti, Menfredi, Iraci and Sorelli for the purpose of carrying on Fascist activities in the United States.

100-252658-2

A second letter an anonymous communication was received at the Bureau in an envelope addressed to the Union General Agency, New York City, September 12, 1941 wherein reference was made to the aforementioned individual, including Mangiacappa, as being agents of the Italian Secret Police. On this occasion the correspondent who signed himself as "an Italian anti-Fascist" enclosed a clipping from an unlisted issue of 'Le Parole' which dealt with a letter directed to Vittorio Veneto to one Angelo Guadurzille. The letter to Veneto, which was published in 'Le Parole', was criticized by the anonymous correspondent and was referred to as Italian Fascist propaganda.

100-0-8596
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

December 24, 1943

ATT: FBI LABORATORY

RE: CASE FILES
INTERNAL SECURITY (I)
(Circle file 6c-1069)

Your Air;

Reference is made to your letter of December 16, 1943 requesting the New York Office to send to the Bureau an anonymous communication, dated September 13, 1943, which alleged that SAMUEL TATULIAN, VITO M. MANGIAFICO, and GIUSEPPE ANZIOLA were Fascist spies. This anonymous communication is being forwarded hereon for the FBI Laboratory so that the handwriting can be compared with that contained in the anonymous letter signed with the initials "J.R.M.", which is referred to in your reference letter. It is requested that a photostatic copy of each of these two anonymous communications be forwarded to the victory field office for inclusion in its appropriate file.

In addition, the Bureau is advised that a translation of the anonymous communication received September 15, 1943, has been attached to the serial as contained in the New York file. It could not be ascertained whether the translation was made by the anonymous writer or any other individual.

In connection with your request for a description of the manner in which the New York letter of May 13, 1943, enclosing anonymous letters dated June 18, 1943, captioned "ALIEN ENTRY CONTROL - I", was intercepted, you are advised that this letter was captioned as follows:

"ATT: Technical Laboratory
K: AFFAIRS PROJECTS
ITALIAN O/Y, NEW YORK CITY
GIUSEPPE ANZIOLA - complainant
ALIEN ENTRY CONTROL - I"

It is suggested that the stay of the Italian Communist, as had the initials "J.R.M.", it is suggested that the FBI laboratory attempt to indicate..."
from this region of Italy the writer of the underground communication "U.N." comes. It was learned from informants that "U.N." 7 came from the region around Frosina, Italy and that she has many friends of communist inclinations and also came from that region of Italy. If the laboratory can ascertain from what region "U.N." came, it might facilitate inquiries to learn his identity.

Also enclosed herewith is an original letter in the handwriting and handwriting and handwriting of T. M. H. and T. W. to that signature may be made between his handwriting and those of the anonymous letters already have mentioned. It is requested that a photostatic copy of this handwritten communication be sent to the New York Field Division to replace the original in its file...

Very truly...

C. E. C.

Field, Oct. 27, 43

[Inscrption: 670]
Re: Carlo Tresca
Internal Security (I)

Examination requested by: New York 100-9744
Date of reference communication: Letter 12/24/43 Date received: 12/27/43
Examination requested: Document
Result of Examination: Examination by: Gray

Letter with OR letter oct 13, 1944
Subject to sand bag or firing?

Q12 One anonymous letter handwritten in ink beginning "Dear Sir, This is to inform you that the...
Q13 One newspaper clipping "LA PAROLA" "ARGUING ITA." the clipped in ink "MURDERER for CONA, ITALY other side "EVERY DOLLAR"
Q14 One sheet of paper handwritten in pencil beginning "One of the O-V-A--"
Q15 One sheet of paper handwritten in pencil beginning "One of the O-V-A--"
Q16 Two sheets of a letter written in ink with the purported handwriting of Ettore Manfredi.

NOTE: Requested a photostatic copy of each of these 5 P.O. anonymous communications be forwarded to the New York P.O.

Enclosure

61-13335-357
It was not possible to tell from what part of Italy the writers of 35 through 29 were. The "0.0.0." letter referred to is described on 35, 36 and 37.

The copy of 25 through 15 and 14 was to be transmitted to your office.

A copy of 15 through 10 was substituted by your office, as

The laborers were 10.4.59.

Laboratory Report 10.4.59
Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Curie FRESCA
Internal Security

Examination requested by: D. G. 102-9744
Date of reference communication: 12/24/43
Examination requested: Documents
Result of Examination:
G15-HP , received 11/28.
G14-12-14-4W.

Specimens submitted for examination
G14-GB-Dom 1and Dom 5 for 14 W.
W.C. HP for 14 W.
All names and addresses checked with sig and stored file.
Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Carlo Tresca
Internal Security (I)

Examination requested by: New York 100-9744
Date of reference communication: Letter 12/24/43
Date received: 12/27/43
Examination requested: Document
Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination

Q12 One anonymous letter handprinted in ink beginning "Dear Sir, This is to inform you that the —"

Q13 One newspaper clipping "LA PAROLA — CHICAGO, ILL." then marked in ink "MUSSOLINI NOTI CONTA PIU"; other side "L'OPINIONE DEL —".

Q14 One sheet of paper handwritten in pencil beginning "Jokes aside the —".

Q15 One sheet of paper handwritten in pencil beginning "One of the O-V-E-I —".

XI Two sheets of a letter written in ink which is the purported handwriting of Ettore Manfredi.

NOTES: Requested a photostatic copy of each of these two anonymous communications be forwarded to the New York P. O.

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Compare XI with XI 014 Y 15

Teller for copy
Q5/LITT. ORIG. MA/BU
WH 89 54 V

Q12/LITT. ORIG. MA/BU
W 8 54 V

Q13/LITT. ORIG. MA/BU

7/4/13 - O-V-12-AF
W-CN-W

POGR
of the Station Radio
Manfredi & Agent

K1/LITT. ORIG. MA/BU
old 89 54 WH

of the Station Radio
Manfredi & Agent
Gigli Amalfi  
Lido Belli  
Address, sent all belong to the  
W.H.O.M.

Q12. Since with 45-9"  
Lino degli Agenti dello V.R.A. Fascista, il quale  
scrive

Q13. Joint with 45-8"  
Nel sopraehnato quadretto manfre di  
4 V.R.A.

Q14. O vent with 45-9"  
A Citizen

Q15. Why not go deeply?  
Advance and by
Q12. DEAR SIR, THIS IS TO INFORM YOU THAT THE LIST BELOW

GIULIO AMAURLAN
BUON GIUSEPPE

Q15. One of the O.V.T.K.H. Fascists called the one who writes on the paper "La Fucina" under Joseph Del Pian. The
Laboratory Report

Examination requested by: 

Reference: 

Examination requested: 1/6/44

Specimens: 

1. One letter bearing the handwriting in pencil beginning "To the - ".
2. An envelope in which the letter was mailed bearing the handwriting in pencil beginning "Be to the -"
3. One sheet of paper bearing the envelope in which the letter was mailed bearing the handwriting of "Manfredi".
4. Two sheets of a letter bearing the envelope in which the letter was mailed bearing the purported handwriting of "Manfredi".

Result: 

It was concluded that "Gioacchino Manfredi", 44, prepared neither the handwriting on the letters designated 1 through 13 nor the handwriting on 24 and 25.

It was further concluded that the individual who prepared the handwriting on 24 and 25 did not prepare the handwriting on 1 through 13, all of which was prepared by one individual.

The handwriting and handwriting on 24 and 25 were photographed through the当中 security "No/2/44 no identification was affected". Appropriate photographs are being added to the file for future comparison.

1/6/44

(continued next page)
Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a specimen of the handwriting and handwriting of Giuseppe Nudi, which was obtained at the Matteawan State Hospital for the criminally insane at Beacon, New York. No further specimen of the handwriting of Nudi could be obtained as he refused to furnish them. This specimen is being enclosed in an envelope marked "Exhibit A". Information obtained regarding the case history of Nudi is similar to that previously forwarded to the Bureau and consequently is not being repeated.

I am also enclosing herewith an envelope marked "Exhibit B", a letter in the handwriting of Giuseppe Nudi which was obtained from his brother, Raffaele Nudi.

In an envelope marked "Exhibit C", I am enclosing a post card in handwriting and a carbon copy of a letter which were furnished by [redacted].

In an envelope marked "Exhibit D" I am enclosing a number of anonymous communications received by [redacted]. Among these are two post cards and two letters in handwriting signed "O.R.". One of the communications forwarded to [redacted] and enclosed in the envelope marked "Exhibit D" is obscene and is being put in a separate envelope and properly marked.

During a check of the indices at the New York Field Office it was ascertained that George Mink is the subject of an Internal Security case and that he is carried as a key figure by the New York Office; also, that his whereabouts has been sought for several years. Mink was arrested in 1935 in Denmark for espionage activities and is reportedly an agent of the C.P.U. Information received from a confidential source known to the Bureau reflected that George Mink was possibly involved in the murder of Carlo Trese. Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Arthur E. Dooley of this office entitled "GEORGE MINK, with aliases; INTERNAL SECURITY-C", dated January 13, 1943. A review of this case file will give you a complete picture of the background of George Mink.
Pursuant to a lead in the aforementioned report, Special Agent contacted Inspector [redacted] of the New York Police Department on December 14, 1943 to ascertain first whether the New York Police Department was seeking George Mink as the murderer of Carlo Tresca and, secondly, whether the New York Police Department knew the present whereabouts of George Mink. Inspector [redacted] who has been very cooperative with the New York Office, referred Agent [redacted] to Assistant New York District Attorney Louis Fagnucco who is handling the Carlo Tresca murder case. Mr. Fagnucco was informed that the Bureau is interested in Mink purely from an internal security standpoint. The District Attorney expressed a desire to cooperate with this office and advised that the New York Police Department was not seeking George Mink as the murderer of Carlo Tresca. He stated that at the time of the murder, several angles were considered which might have led to the murderer. He stated that one possibility was a political angle and in this respect the name of George Mink came into the picture. He asserted that he was convinced that George Mink was not the murderer and that the Communist Party had nothing to do with it.

When pressed further for his reasons he did not give a satisfactory answer but indicated that his decision had depended on information developed by another Assistant District Attorney working under him by the name of E. Lipsky. Mr. Fagnucco advised that the New York Police Department had no idea of Mink's whereabouts; that furthermore if Mink were located he, Fagnucco, would be interested in interviewing him concerning the case but only as a routine lead. He asserted that the Police Department at the present time was trying to trace the ownership of the car in which the murderer was driving at the time of the crime and that he, Fagnucco, believed that he might ultimately locate the murderer by tracing this car and therefore he was emphasizing this angle over all other possibilities.

Assistant District Attorney E. Lipsky was interviewed on the same date by Agent [redacted] in order to determine the basis for Mr. Lipsky's decision that George Mink and the Communist Party were not implicated in the crime. Mr. Lipsky advised that he was never able to locate George Mink. In describing the background of Mink he had no hesitation in saying that he derived his information from reading such books as "I Confess" and "I Accuse". He stated that he made a few inquiries, namely of one...

Mr. Lipsky recommended that the agent contact [redacted] for possible information.
was subsequently contacted by Special Agent with negative results. He, too, was familiar with the background of Mink but had no idea of his current activities or whereabouts and expressed the opinion that Mink was either in this country or in South America.

Efforts were made to locate at the listed address, with negative results.

No contact has been made with concerning George Mink because Gitlow has been contacted on several occasions by agents of this office and his knowledge of Communist activities seems to be strictly limited to past activities which have been described in his book. Agents familiar with Communist work also have made the same observations concerning and therefore no further investigation is anticipated to locate whereabouts at this time.

From the nature of the conversation with Mr. Lipsky it appeared to Special Agent that Assistant District Attorney had only made casual inquiries concerning the whereabouts of Mink and that he had not made a detailed investigation to determine if Mink was actually connected with the Carlo Tresca case.

It is believed that there may be further specimens of the handwriting or handwriting of "C.R." available in New York. As soon as such are obtained they will be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. In the event the Laboratory believes it advisable that any of the communications signed "C.R." be shown to for identification, this will be done. However, no steps in this direction will be taken unless instructions are received from the Laboratory.

Very truly yours,

E. E. COCHRAN
SAC

Encs.

cc-NY 100-49695
MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: V.C.C.

REFERENCE: As noted in the memorandum dated October 2, 1946, relative to the investigation of Miss Beall's

involvement in the V.C.C. case, it was stated that Miss Beall

had been interviewed by a member of the FBI on December 19, 1946, and had

been advised of her rights. Since that time, no further action has been taken.

It is requested that this matter be given additional attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure

BUY

UNITED STATES BONDS

AND SAVINGS

PENSION

21-53 1946

[Stamp: 6-1335-36]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 1, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEE

MT: Carlo Tresca

Reference is made to a memorandum to you from Mr. Ladd dated December 25, 1943 in which it was requested that the anonymous letter appearing in file 100-O-3595 be compared with the anonymous letter previously submitted in this case and designated in the Laboratory as Q5, Q6 and Q7. Photographic copies were made of the anonymous letter in file 100-O-3595 and are described as follows:

QC9 Photographic copy of an anonymous letter handprinted in ink to "Federal Bureau Investigation, "HA-717", postmarked "New York Dec. 19 3P 1941".
QC10 Photographic copy of a sheet of a handprinted letter beginning "Dall Italia...it's not a joke."
QC11 Photographic copy of a piece of paper beginning "Ciao il Dr. Tratt..."

Also submitted were two photographic copies of translation from the Italian.

It was concluded that the handprinting on the evidence listed above as QC9 through QC11 was prepared by the individual who prepared the handprinting on Q5 through Q7, previously submitted in this case.

Appropriate copies of QC9 through QC11 have been made for the completion of the Laboratory's files inasmuch as the original anonymous letter is being retained in the Bureau file.

Respectfully,

C. A. Apple

61-1035 367

62 Jan 31 1944
Re: Carlo Tratta

Examination requested by: Memo for Mr. Coffey from Mr. D.W. Ladd

Date of reference communication: 12/15/43

Examination requested: Doc.

Result of Examination:

\[ \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \text{indent} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{redact} \]

Specimens submitted for examination:

1. One anonymous letter handprinted in ink to "Federal Bureau Investigation, Washington" or postmarked "New York Dec 19 3PM 1941".
2. One sheet of a handprinted letter beginning "Dall Italia gino no notizie --".
3. One paper clipping with heading "L'OPINIONE DEI" and beginning "Come il Duce Tratta --
4. One piece of paper beginning "Ettore Manfredi is a fascist spy engaged --".

Page 13, 135-362

Enclosure
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

January 4, 1946

Director,

This is in reply to your letter dated April 20, 1945, and to Final letter dated May 3, 1945, in the above-referenced matter.

Reference is made to the letter of April 20, 1945, from the Director of the FBI, dated May 3, 1945, in reference to a notice to cease and desist issued by the Office of the United States Attorney. The letter was returned to us with the request that the notice be continued or renewed.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp: FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS]
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN ABRAM CHEN WEN LI, with alias
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In response to the inquiry outlined in your letter dated January 27, 1944, you are advised that the "lockout" notice which has been placed on the subject with the Immigration and Naturalization authorities in your district should be maintained until you are advised to discontinue this stop by the Bureau.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 11, 1944

To: ECM New York

Here follow the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of
evidence received on January 28, 1944.

Re: Interoffice. Internal Security I

Examination of evidence:
Document

Grey


John Edgar Hoover, Director

[Signature]
New York, N.Y. May 19. 1943, the message beginning "SIGNED
...
C. M.
...

The postal card with handwritten address "To: Mr. F. Panfredi...", postmarked New York, N.Y. May 19, 1943, the message beginning "Greetings...
...

The envelope with typewritten address "To: Mr. F. Panfredi...", postmarked New York, N.Y. May 19, 1943, the message beginning "Greetings...
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...

...
...

Page 2
Laboratory Report No 11438

(Continued Next Page)
The postal card with handwritten address in pencil "Dr. E. H. Bender..." postmarked "New York, N.Y. May 14 1910" and the message beginning "I am very..."

The envelope with handwritten address "3172 West 126th St., New York," postmarked "New York, N.Y. 1943" and the message beginning "I am very..."

The envelope with typed address "Dr. E. H. Bender..." postmarked "New York, N.Y. 1943" and the message beginning "I am very..."

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Supervision: H. W. May 10, 12 - All 1943.

All the envelopes with handwritten address "ATL. & Chesapeake....." postmarked "New York, H. W. Apr 10 18 - 43" and the accompanying letter begin the message beginning: "Yours truly, etc....."

One envelope with handwritten address "ATL. & Chesapeake....." postmarked "New York, H. W. Apr 10 18 - 43", the message beginning: "Yours truly, etc....."

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One envelope with handwritten address "Il Pondo....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Jan 10 - A-1941" and the message beginning: "Torre l'Orto Co...."

One envelope with handwritten address "Mr. Giuseppe Lupino....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Feb 26 - A-1941" and accompanying the post letter beginning by the message: "Per Mr. Giuseppe Co....."

One envelope with handwritten address "Italian Newspaper....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Feb 14 - A-1941" with accompanying letter beginning: "Per Mr. Giuseppe Co....."

One envelope with handwritten address "S. J. G. Co....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Feb 5 - A-1941" and accompanying letter beginning: "Per Mr. Giuseppe Co....."

One envelope with handwritten address "Mr. A. B. Co....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Feb 1 - A-1941" and accompanying letter beginning: "Per Mr. Giuseppe Co....."

One envelope with handwritten address "Mr. C. Co....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Feb 1 - A-1941" and accompanying letter beginning: "Per Mr. Giuseppe Co....."

One envelope with handwritten address "Mr. J. Co....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Apr 20 - A-1940" and accompanying letter beginning: "Per Mr. Giuseppe Co....."

One envelope with handwritten address "Mr. D. Co....." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Jan 10 - A-1941" and the message beginning: "La lettera di S. J. G. Co...."
A translation of 49

D 11457
EXHIBIT A — Furnished by Pietro Allegra (your letter 1/6/44).


Page 6
Laboratory Report FD 11438 (Continued Next Page)
and the message beginning: "Hand in Life coffee, and Action..."

2. Received card with handwritten address "Mr. Metro Alliance..."
   postmarked "New York, N. Y., Feb 5, 1942," the message beginning: "From N. Y., Feb 7, 1942,..."

3. Received card with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Feb 6, 1942," the message beginning: "From N. Y., Feb 7, 1942," the message beginning: "Card Metro Alliance..."

4. One postcard with handwritten address "Mr. Metro Alliance..."

5. One letter dated by Luigi Antonini (your letter 1/2/42).

6. Two postcards with handwritten address "Justice Luigi Antonini..., M. M. Golf Club, 1562 Forest City Rd.," postmarked "New York, N. Y., Feb 21, 1942." One on the reverse side, "Card Metro Alliance..."

7. One envelope with handwritten address "Card Metro Alliance..."
   postmarked "New York, N. Y., Mar 5, 1942," the message beginning: "Card Metro Alliance..."

8. One letter dated by Luigi Antonini (your letter 1/2/42).

9. One envelope with handwritten address "Justice Luigi Antonini..., M. M. Golf Club, 1562 Forest City Rd.," postmarked "New York, N. Y., Feb 21, 1942." One on the reverse side, "Card Metro Alliance..."

10. One letter dated by Luigi Antonini (your letter 1/2/42).

11. One envelope with handwritten address "Justice Luigi Antonini..., M. M. Golf Club, 1562 Forest City Rd.," postmarked "New York, N. Y., Feb 21, 1942." One on the reverse side, "Card Metro Alliance..."

12. One envelope with handwritten address "Justice Luigi Antonini..., M. M. Golf Club, 1562 Forest City Rd.," postmarked "New York, N. Y., Feb 21, 1942." One on the reverse side, "Card Metro Alliance..."

Page 9
Laboratory Report 2311435 (Continued on next page)
(Continued from page 9)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
224 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

JTG:FO
109-7744
February 3, 1944

Director, F.B.I.  ATT: F.B.I. LABORATORY
F.R.: CAPITOL GEMSA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am sending under separate cover for examination by the
F.B.I. Laboratory a number of chemically treated papers, "R.s.
These documents were obtained from LAMBERT COHEN, who is connected
with the "Cherry Hill" drug store. They apparently are tied to a "参观". It is believed probable that the criminal
acts referred to in the papers are those of a "参观". The word "参观" may be "F. S."

The papers are received at the "Cherry Hill" drug store, which is located in the heart of New York City. The criminal acts described in the papers are
related to the fact that one of these chemically treated papers
is signed, "F. S."

I appreciate in the same order to the

The individual is known to the Select, 5th Avenue, New York City.

The New York Field Division has the District Attorney of

The investigation of the F.B.I. Laboratory in investigating
a number of items with similar characteristics and records the results in this letter.

The individual is involved in the matter of a "参观" that is located in New York City.

It may be possible that the writer of the documents is a member of the same organization.

I have sent a message regarding the individual and the facts and responsibilities to the New York City.

In our effort the F.B.I. Laboratory determined that the author of the documents is a member, "F. S.", in a similar organization, and the matter is considered by it to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The case is currently under investigation by the New York City Police Department.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Redacted]
February 8, 1944

I am also forwarding under separate cover four communications also furnished by MANFREDI. These communications are being marked, "Exhibit B".

Mr. MAZINI, Secretary of Local #69, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and VANINI MONTANA of the same union, furnished this Office with a number of anonymous communications which have been sent to them. They are being sent under separate cover marked, "Exhibit C".

Mr. ANTONINI also furnished a letter which was unopened or touched by him or anyone in his office. The flap of this envelope was not sealed. This letter is being referred to as, "Exhibit D," and is forwarded under separate cover. It is suggested that tests for latent prints and other tests deemed advisable by the Laboratory be made of this letter.

The F.B.I. Laboratory may retain all of the letter being sent to it under separate cover for whatever use it may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, M.D.
Laboratory Work Sheet

Be: CARLO VIGNOZZI

File # 67-1076
Lab. # B-0334

Examination requested by: York (3/2/72)

Date of reference communication: 3/2/72

Examination requested: 3/2/72

Result of Examination:

Examination by:

Specimens submitted for examination:

61-1335-369
"Greg Diret De...." signed "O. J.

(258) One postcard with handwritten address "La Parola..." postmarked "New York, I. 7, Aug 29 9:20 AM 1942" and the message beginning "For Valenti - Sante Cagliano...."

(259) One postcard with handwritten address "Editor of La Parola...", postmarked "New York, N. Y. Jan 3 1 - '44 1644" and the handwritten message beginning "The Bitter Truth (Are you afraid of II)...."

(260) One envelope with handwritten address "La Parola..." postmarked "New York, N. Y. May 17 10:30 PM 1944" and accompanying two drawings, one of a donkey and one of Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt hugging from a "7."

(261) Furnished by Cupelli (your letter 1/18/44)

(262) One postcard with handwritten address "Il Uomo..." postmarked "New York, N. Y. Jul 5 3:00 PM 1941" and the message beginning "Il mio caro tutti..."

(263) The envelope with typewritten address "M. Mascot...", postmarked "New York, N. Y. Jul 6 3 - '44 1644" and accompanying carbon copy of a letter beginning "Gli altri program di domani..."

(264) Furnished by Giuseppe Volte (your letter 1/11/44)

(265) Two pieces of paper bearing the known handwriting with signature of Tito Volte.

(266) Furnished by F. Volta Volte (your letter 1/11/44)

(267) One envelope accompanying a typed letter bearing the preprinted known handwriting of Giuseppe Volte.

(268) UN DETERMINATION:

It is concluded that "a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j", "k", "l", "m", "n", "o", "p", "q", "r", "s", "t", "u", "v", "w", "x", "y", and "z" referred to in the preceding sentence were received by the Parata from the Italian Government by letter dated February 12, 1943. (3) through (35) referred to in the preceding sentence were received by the Parata from the Italian Government by letter dated September 10, 1943. (36) through (59) referred to in the preceding sentence were received by the Parata from the Italian Government by letter dated December 21, 1943 and (60) referred to in your office by letter dated December 21, 1943 which were also submitted 1, 16, and 17.

The examination which was concluded not to have been performed by "a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i", "j", "k", "l", "m", "n", "o", "p", "q", "r", "s", "t", "u", "v", "w", "x", "y", and "z" referred to in the preceding sentence were received by the Parata from the Italian Government by letter dated February 12, 1943. (3) through (35) referred to in the preceding sentence were received by the Parata from the Italian Government by letter dated September 10, 1943. (36) through (59) referred to in the preceding sentence were received by the Parata from the Italian Government by letter dated December 21, 1943 and (60) referred to in your office by letter dated December 21, 1943 which were also submitted 1, 16, and 17.

(Continued on following page)
It was concluded that Giuseppe Nudi, whose known handwriting appears on L3 and L3, prepared the handwriting on Q64, Q64 (the enclosed postal card only), Q48, and Q50.

Due to the limited amount of Nudi's handwriting available for comparison with the "C.R." communications, a definite conclusion could not be reached as to whether Nudi prepared the "C.R." series of letters and postal cards.

Specimens Q47, Q48, and Q49, which comprised the letter furnished by Luigi Deluini which he claims was not handled after he received it, was chemically treated for the development of latent fingerprints but none of value was found.

Specimen Q47 is an envelope made of white bond paper which contains no watermark. This envelope measures 6.10" in length, 3.86" in width, 0.0050" in thickness, weighs 2.20 grams and bears an address handwritten in a soft ink pen.

Specimen 248 is a sheet of white, ruled paper which contains no watermark. This sheet of paper measures 10.37" in length, 7.88" in width, 0.0033" in thickness, and is 2.13 grams and bears a message handwritten with a soft ink pen. The front of 248 bears 15 blue lines spaced an average distance of 0.026" apart beginning 1.50" from the top of the sheet. No mark of 248 indicates a number of similarly spaced blue lines.

The handwriting, typewriting and typewriter carbon used through L30, with the exception of "C.R." typewriting which was submitted as being "still in process" through the anonymous letter files and a subsequent report will be submitted.

In view of this additional examination and the quantities of correspondence prior to Q5 through L30 will be forwarded to your office for return to Italy in bulk.
He: CARLO TRESCA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - I  

Examination requested by: New York (100-9744)  

Date of reference communication: Let 1/3/44  

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint  

Result of Examination:  

Examination by: Gray  

EXHIBIT A  

Specimens submitted for examination  


2. Postal with hw adr "Dr Pietro Allegre..." pm "New York, N.Y. Feb 9 9:30 PM 1943", the message bgn "Open letter to R. Allegre......".  

3. Postal with hw adr "La Parola 80 Est..." pm "New York, N.Y. Feb 9 9:30 PM 1943", the message bgn "Open letter to R. Allegre: You are......".  

4. Postal with hw adr "Dr Pietro Allegre..." pm "New York, N.Y. Feb 16 1 - 1943", the message bgn "Card Pietro Allegre......".  

5. Postal with hw adr "Dr Pietro Allegre..." pm "New York, N.Y. Mar 5 1 - 1943" the message bgn "Card Pietro Allegre......".  

EXHIBIT B  

1. Envelope with hw adr "Justice Luigi Antonio 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J." pm "Brooklyn, N.Y. Nov 12 6:20 PM 1943" and acc let bgn "Questo e la......".  

2. Envelope with hw adr "Luigi Antonio 106 W. 79, Street New York, N.Y." pm illegible and acc 4 pages bearing hw and a newspaper clipping with the title "Critiche a Scorti nell' eventuale......". There is a note on the back "Brooklyn, N.Y. St. T. Apr 13 4:30 PM 1943".  

3. Envelope with hw adr "Justice Luigi Antonio 75 Montgomery......" pm "Brooklyn N.Y. 3 1943" June 9 12:30 PM" and acc let bgn "Ese sono i 110,000......".  

4. Envelope with hw adr "Luigi Antonini Justice Editorial Office......" pm "Brooklyn N.Y. May 12 9 - PM 1943" and acc let bgn "Sedigiero del......".  

5. Envelope with hw adr "Luigi Antonini Gentile......" pm "Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mar 35 11 - AM 1943" and acc let bgn "Ercatiero dei carabinieri....".

1 env with hw adr "L. Antonini (Personal)" containing 3 small pieces of paper one bearing hw "PHOTO ....".

1 env with hw adr "Luigi Antonio...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Apr 2 5 PM" and 5 pages bearing hw attached.

1 env with hw adr "Giustizie Luigi Antonino...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 2 4:30 PM 1943" and 2 pages bearing hw attached with a newspaper picture.

1 env with hw adr "Justice Luigi Antonino...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 27 6:20 PM 1943" and 2 pages bearing hw attached with 3 newspaper clippings.

1 env with hw adr "Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sta. B Feb 24 12 N 1943" with 2 pages of hw attached.

1 env with hw adr "Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Mar 30 4 - PM 1943" with 3 pages of hw attached.

1 env with hw adr "Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sta. T Feb 23 4:20 PM 1943" with 1 page of hw attached and a newspaper clipping with the title "...ILRussian Alliance with Labor in Russia".

1 env with hw adr "Luigi Antonino... 616 218 West 40th Street New York, N. Y." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec 29 9 - PM 1943 3" bearing the hw on the back."Justice 3... 618 West 16 St. New York. N. Y."

1 env acc hv let bgn "Ercatiero, Luigi Antonino, ......

1 newspaper clipping of Adolph Hitler.

EXHIBIT G

1 lv. let dated "Iello 26 Sept. 942" to F. P. I. bgn "This is to inform you that the listen ren below are....." signed "Joe Milii".
New York, New York
March 2, 1944

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

RE: CARLO TRAGGIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I
(Firmo Milano. 61-155)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of February 11, 1944 requesting the New York Field Office to obtain additional hand and handprinting samples of the handwriting and handprinting of CARLO TRAGGIA.

I am enclosing hereewith ten specimens of the handwriting of TRAGGIA, which were obtained from him at the

...continued...
Letter to Director

March 2, 1944

The subject apparently had no information of value regarding the perpetrators of the SCHÖLA homicide. He volunteered the information that he believed SCHÖLA had been killed by "fellow fascists" who disagreed with him.

It is not believed that anything of value along this line could be obtained from M.D.I. by further interview, consequently, the Bureau is being requested to disregard my request for permission to interview M.D.I. contained in my letter of February 9, 1944.

Very truly yours,

B. H. Gough?

SAC

[Signature]
REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D.C.

March 29, 1944

For follow-up report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of
evidence received from your office on March 1, 1944.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI FILE NO. 1-566
LAB. FILE NO.
YOUR FILE NO.

Examination requested by:

Reference:

Examination requested:

Specimen:

Report:

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
the specimens and description of the previously submitted material as well as the results of the comparison of MRDI's handwriting with the questioned handwriting appearing in this case were transmitted to your office by Laboratory Reports 2-1441, 2-1442, 2-1443, and 2-1444, dated May 26, 1942. These data, which are in the possession of this Laboratory.
Examination requested by: New York (100-9744)
Date of reference communication: 3-2-44 Let
Examination requested: Document
Result of Examination:
K4 sheet 35, 13, 68, 106, 130, 134, 153, 154
156, 157, 161, 163, 176
Kumo sheet 620, 21, 26, 45, 59, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 130, 140
151, 177, 180, 220, 259, 267, 280, 297, 302
308, 320, 335, 4353
Specimen submitted for examination
K4 8 sheets bearing known hw and hp of GIUSEPPE TRESA.

ENCLOSURE
Examination requested by: New York (100-9744)
Date of reference communication: 3-2-44 Let
Examination requested: Document
Result of Examination:
1. 4 sheets with 05-13, 65-106, 138-139, 154, 15-6, 17-7, 161 + 162 + 163 = 162
2. 4 sheets with 07-20, 31, 26, 43-40, 64-71, 7-8, 5 = 124
3. 160, 17-126, 20, 259, 267, 280

3 papers submitted for examination

K4 8 sheets bearing known hw and hp of GIUSEPPE NUDI.

CONFIDENTIAL

Compare K4 with all HP. The case for RLD.
Examination requested by:  New York (100-9744)

Date of reference communication:  3-2-44 Let

Examination requested:  Document

Result of Examination:

File #  61-1335
Lab. #  D-13243 CD

Examination by:  

Specimens submitted for examination

74 8 sheets bearing known hw and hp of GIUSEPPE HUGI.

Letter of Carlo Tresso, criticising those who aimed at the "abolition" of fascism in Italy to stop potential developments in Italy.

Excerpt from the letter:

"Dear friend, if your work has not been too difficult, please do not be disturbed. Carlo has not been very well. Even before he left, he had been very ill, and had a long period of convalescence. He missed you deeply, and Carlo loved it, too. Carlo shared with you your care and beautiful gift. He loved people as people and not merely as abstract categories. In the excerpt I have written, I am sure you will see how much he spoke to you, and how it is that you can see the moral issue of the Martelli which his friends and followers published. It is limited, but it is true. You are the only one who has described and praised the courage and creativity of Carlo, who is not afraid to think clearly. You both maintained a positive attitude in the face of the most difficult tasks, and people have had to try to penetrate.

Concerning the death of your friend, I must say that Carlo was killed by the thousands of the fascist regime, either by the EPN (organ of the Black Shirts) or by assassination of the socialists. Carlo's death represents the triumph of the fascist regime in Italy. I believe this death was a great loss for us all, but of Carlo's friends and followers, the Martelli, which Carlo joined and which was the Italian Social Democracy, was the only one that could have been a constructive force. If you can possibly get a letter to me through the socialists of the EPN, I will write you. I would appreciate it if you could take the same attitude with the fascist regime, as we did for the socialists. Best wishes.

A. T. (unsigned)
Examiner’s Note:

Previous records reveal that Avenida Juarez 1011, Coacacan, Mexico is the address of Gustav Regler (B70000).

Previous correspondence has shown that Gustav Regler uses the same kind of thin yellow paper when writing his letters, as is the case here, and that his typewriter, also, is badly adjusted, making each character half red and half black. His letters also contain numerous typographical errors.

For these reasons, one is led to believe that the letter is being sent by Gustav Regler (B70000).

Previous correspondence reveals that Estelle Gross (B70003) has addressed letters to Arthur Koestler which contained letters opening "Dear Mario." This fact and the current communication indicate that Arthur Koestler is acting as an intermediary for his friends in Mexico.

The author of Fontana and Dante E. Vico, to whom this communication is obvious intended, is Ignazio Silone, who is active in the Italian underground which functions from Switzerland. This has been revealed by previous correspondence. He is said to be financed by the Italian-American Labor Council, which is headed by Edoardo Pastorelli.
To Miss [Name]

I trust you are well and that you are enjoying your time in the country. I hope you have had many pleasant adventures and enjoyed the scenery.

Yesterday, I had a visit from a group of gypsies. They are a very friendly and welcoming group. They are from a place called [Gypsy Village].

They told me about their way of life and how they move from place to place in search of work and adventure. I was able to try some of their traditional food, which was delicious.

I hope that you are doing well and that you are enjoying your time in the country. Please keep in touch and let me know how you are.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF:</th>
<th>F.B.I. LABORATORY</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

March 17, 1944

To: SAC, New York

There follows the report of the F.B.I. Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on February 11, 1944.

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Case No. 81-1335
Internal Security - I

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter 2-144

Examination period: Document - Fingerprint

Specimen:

Recorded: 61-1335-368


1:7 One postal card with handprinted address: "La Territoria," postmarked "New York, N.Y., Nov 12, 1943, 11:30 A.M." and the handprinted message beginning "La Territoria," signed "C. H."

(Continued on next page)
167 One postal card with handprinted message beginning "P.S. of L. 11..." addressed to "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Dec 7 1919 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

168 One postal card with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Dec 7 1919 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

169 One postal card with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Jan 31 1920 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

170 One postal card with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Nov 7 2 1941 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

171 One postal card with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. May 1 1916 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

172 One postal card with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Jun 17 1920 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

173 One postal card with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Apr 17 1920 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

174 One postal card with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Apr 17 1920 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

175 One envelope with part of the handprinted address "La Famiglia..." and the accompanying letter beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

176 One envelope with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Jul 2 1941 and the accompanying letter beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

177 One envelope with handwritten address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Nov 11 1920 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

178 One envelope with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Oct 21 1920 and the handwritten postmark beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

179 One envelope with handprinted address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New York, N. Y. Oct 17 1920 and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

180 One envelope with handwritten address "La Famiglia..." postmarked New Jersey City, N. J. Oct 31 1920 and the accompanying letter beginning "Entier кату..." signed "0. J. 1920."

Page 2 (continued next page)
Exhibit 7:

Q21 One envelope with handwritten address "... NEW YORK..." marked "... 6 1939..." and accompanying handwriting on a paper letter beginning "... Their appeal and a..."

Q22 One envelope with handwritten address "... NEW YORK..." marked "... 6 1939..." and accompanying handwriting on a paper letter beginning "... The appeal..."

Q23 One envelope with handwritten address "... NEW YORK..." marked "... 6 1939..." and accompanying handwriting on a paper letter beginning "... Their appeal..."

Q24 One handwritten letter beginning "... I am power..."

Q25 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q26 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q27 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q28 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q29 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q30 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q31 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q32 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q33 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q34 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q35 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q36 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q37 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q38 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q39 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q40 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q41 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q42 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q43 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q44 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q45 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q46 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q47 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q48 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q49 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Q50 One handwritten letter beginning "... and enclosed..."

Page 3
Laboratory report 1-31-43 C0

(continued on next page)
On envelope with handwritten address "ITALIAN PRESIDENT Local 89..." postmarked "New York, Nov 22 5:30 PM 1935" and accompanying letter dated "22 Nov 1935" beginning "Mr. President..."

On envelope with handwritten address "ITALIAN PRESIDENT Local 89..." postmarked "New York, Nov 21 5:30 PM 1935" and accompanying letter dated "New York 21-11-35" beginning "Mr. President..."

On envelope with handwritten address "ITALIAN PRESIDENT Local 89..." postmarked "New York, Nov 21 5:30 PM 1935" and accompanying letter dated "New York 21-11-35" beginning "Mr. President..."

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On envelope with handwritten address "ITALIAN PRESIDENT Local 89..." postmarked "New York, Nov 21 5:30 PM 1935" and accompanying letter dated "New York 21-11-35" beginning "Mr. President..."

On envelope with handwritten address "ITALIAN PRESIDENT Local 89..." postmarked "New York, Nov 21 5:30 PM 1935" and accompanying letter dated "New York 21-11-35" beginning "Mr. President..."
One envelope with handwritten address "42 1 4th St Brooklyn" containing a letter dated Nov 15, 1925. The letter is addressed to "Mr. Jones in Brooklyn." The letter begins: "Dear Mr. Jones, I am writing to you to inform you of my arrival in Brooklyn on Monday, Nov 15th. I have been traveling for several days and finally reached my destination. I hope you will receive this letter in a timely manner. Yours sincerely, John Smith."
One page bearing handwriting beginning "So advocate estate alla roid...."

One envelope with handwritten address "... Y. Y. Feb 7 1935...", with accompanying letter beginning "... avocated estate all real estate....."

One page bearing handwriting beginning "... Y. Y. Feb 7 1935" and accompanying letter beginning "... avocated estate all real estate....."

One envelope with handwritten address "... Y. Y. Feb 7 1935..." and accompanying letter beginning "... avocated estate all real estate....."

One envelope with handwritten address "... Y. Y. Feb 7 1935..." and accompanying letter beginning "... avocated estate all real estate....."

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One envelope with handwritten address "... Y. Y. Feb 7 1935..." and accompanying letter beginning "... avocated estate all real estate....."
On envelope with handwritten address "M. H. M. / H. J. Jan 6 1936 / 1936" and the accompanying letter beginning "I wish...".

One envelope with handwritten address "M. H. M. / H. J. Jan 6 1936 / 1936" and the accompanying letter beginning "we are...".

One envelope with handwritten address "M. H. M. / H. J. Jan 6 1936 / 1936" and the accompanying letter beginning "we are...".

One envelope with handwritten address "M. H. M. / H. J. Jan 6 1936 / 1936" and the accompanying letter beginning "we are...".

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One envelope with handwritten address "M. H. M. / H. J. Jan 6 1936 / 1936" and the accompanying letter beginning "we are...".

One envelope with handwritten address "M. H. M. / H. J. Jan 6 1936 / 1936" and the accompanying letter beginning "we are...".
272 One envelope with handwritten address "T. Y. Nov 30 1935" postmarked "New York Y. Nov 30 1935" and the accompanying letter beginning "Amici tui vol..."

273 One envelope with handwritten address "T. Y. Dec 13 1935" postmarked "New York Y. Dec 13 1935" and the accompanying letter beginning "Amici tui vol..."

274 One envelope with handwritten address "T. Y. Dec 13 1935" and the accompanying letter beginning "Amici tui vol..."

275 One envelope with handwritten address "T. Y. Dec 13 1935" postmarked "New York Y. Dec 13 1935" and the accompanying letter beginning "Amici tui vol..."

276 The sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

277 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

278 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

279 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

280 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato...

281 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

282 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

283 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

284 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

285 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

286 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

287 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

288 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

289 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

290 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

291 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

292 One sheet bearing typewriting beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..." the other sheet beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

293 One handwritten letter beginning "Cara A. D. RITARIAL: Avevo aspettato..."

(continued next page)
244. One envelope with handwritten address "1717 E.FORCE - Thou....." postmarked "N. Yor.. Y... Jov 2 1 - ' 1935" and accompanying letter beginning "Dear, dear, dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear dear 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One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. for a Dec 6, 1230 - 1940" at the lower-left
letter beginning "Brooklyn 10 October 1938...
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. for a Dec 6, 1230 - 1940" and accompanying
letter beginning "Brooklyn 10 October 1938...
One handwritten letter dated December 1, 1939 begins: "A friend of mine...
merges to you,..."
One handwritten letter beginning "Caroline, is it true that I congratulate
vou?...
One envelope with typewritten address "211 W. 89TH ST., N.Y.
" postmarked "Brooklyn, NY Jan 5 12 1942" and accompanying envelope, slip, and
letter, all typewritten, the letter beginning "World War II...
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. Aug 16, 1940" and accompanying letter beginning
"Dear man,..." and copy "...
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. Jan 16 1940" and accompanying handwritten letter
beginning "In this regard..."
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. Jan 25 1940" and the accompanying letter beginning
"The latest..."
One envelope...
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. Jan 5 1940" and accompanying handwritten letter
beginning "The latest..."
One envelope...
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. Jan 5 1940" and the accompanying letter beginning
"The latest..."
One envelope...
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
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beginning "The latest..."
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"The latest..."
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"The latest..."
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pasted "To New York, N.Y. Jan 5 1940" and the accompanying handwritten letter
beginning "The latest..."
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pasted "To New York, N.Y. Jan 5 1940" and the accompanying handwritten letter
beginning "The latest..."
One envelope with handwritten address "Local 810 - International..."
pasted "To New York, N.Y. Jan 5 1940" and the accompanying handwritten letter
beginning "The latest..."

(continue next page)
On envelope with typewritten address "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Jul 13 7:30 E 19:22 and the accompanying newspaper clipping.

One envelope with handwritten address "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked "New York, NY, Jul 13 7:30 E 19:22," and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Dear Mr. Harmon..." and the third beginning "La scelta universale...".

One envelope with handwritten address "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Jul 6 2 PM 1:42, and the accompanying three page letter beginning "I am deploring the death of..."

One handwritten letter dated March 20, 1949 and beginning "I attended a meeting last night..." and an envelope card not.


The envelope with the typewritten ad "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Jul 13 7:30 E 19:22, and the accompanying newspaper clipping with the letter "Dear Mr. Harmon..."

One envelope with the typewritten address "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Jul 13 7:30 E 19:22, and the accompanying newspaper clipping with the letter "Dear Mr. Harmon..."

One envelope with the typewritten ad "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Oct 14 9:32 E 19:22, and the envelope beginning "The..."

One envelope with the typewritten address "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Oct 14 9:32 E 19:22, and the envelope beginning "Dear Mr. Harmon..."

One envelope with the typewritten ad "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Oct 14 9:32 E 19:22, and the accompanying newspaper clipping with the letter "Dear Mr. Harmon..."

One envelope with the typewritten address "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Oct 14 9:32 E 19:22, and the accompanying newspaper clipping with the letter "Dear Mr. Harmon..."

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One envelope with the typewritten ad "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Oct 14 9:32 E 19:22, and the accompanying newspaper clipping with the letter "Dear Mr. Harmon..."

One envelope with the typewritten ad "Mr. Harmon..." postmarked New York, NY, Oct 14 9:32 E 19:22, and the accompanying newspaper clipping with the letter "Dear Mr. Harmony..."; and a poster with lettering "For victory..."

One postcard with handwritten address "Mr. L. Antonini..." postmarked New York, NY, Oct 14 9:32 E 19:22, and the accompanying newspaper clipping with the letter "Dear Mr. Harmon..."; and a poster with lettering "For victory..."
New York, N. Y., Feb 10 - 12:15 P.M. and the handwritten message beginning "May occupied Air Mail Facility..."

2999 In envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3012 One envelope bearing handwriting beginning "May opened..."

3043 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3067 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3091 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3117 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3137 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3157 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3177 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3197 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3217 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3237 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3257 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3277 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3297 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3317 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3337 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3357 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3377 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."

3397 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N. Y., Apr 18, 1929," and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "May opened..."
One handwritten letter beginning "To my broth... liberta di scriverti..."

An envelope with handwritten address "E. MUC... L.AM..." postmarked "1932... Mar 6... 21" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "per invito... non... and a picture attached.

One typewritten letter dated "Octobre 16, 1933" and beginning "Chi proprio... e predilezione..."

One envelope with handwritten address "Fratelli, Milano... Y. Sun 17... 1933" and accompanying typewritten letter beginning "Qualche assidua assiduità..."

One letter with handwritten address "N.Y. 6 Feb 11... 1933" and accompanying letter beginning "Ti scrivo... e di lì..."

One typewritten letter dated "New York... Y. 6 Feb 11... 1933" ending "Temo che il lavoro..."

One envelope with handwritten address "New York... Y. 6 Feb 11... 1933" and accompanying letter beginning "Carissimi... conto..."

One typewritten letter beginning "Lunedì scorso... e di..."

On envelope with handwritten address "E. MUC... L.AM..." postmarked "1932... Mar 15... 1933" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "CHIAMA... con... per la..."

One typewritten letter beginning "I presso dire alla madre..."

One page handwritten letter dated "10-12-1933" and beginning "Comunica... e sabato 11..."

One page handwriting beginning "ti dirò del mio... in..."

One typewritten letter dated "23-11-1930" and beginning "Chi..."
One handwritten letter beginning "DEAR MUM, I am an amateur..."

One typewritten letter dated "28 April 1939" beginning "Dear Sir, this is part..."

One typewritten letter beginning "C'era una volta un uomo..."

One handwritten letter dated "10/12/39" beginning "Buona..."

One handwritten letter dated "23/09/39" beginning "Buona..."

One handwritten letter beginning "A voce di silenzio..."

One handwritten letter beginning "Ecco..."

One handwritten letter beginning "Tutto poverino..."

One handwritten letter beginning "Non ho mai accettato di_mtime..."

One handwritten letter dated 12/2/1939 beginning "Buona..."

One handwritten letter dated "30/12/39" beginning "Buona..."

One page bearing handwriting beginning "...se non nel..."

One page bearing handwriting beginning "...non..."

One page bearing handwriting beginning "...non..."

One envelope with handwritten address "C. L. T. 1943..." postmarked "Melb. Aust." Feb 2, 1933 and the accompanying handwritten letter beginning "...ci sono..."

One envelope with handwritten address "C. L. T. 1943..." postmarked "Melb. Aust." Jan 23, 1939 and the accompanying letter beginning "...vive..."

One typewritten letter beginning "Buona..."

One handwritten letter beginning "Buona..."

One postal card with handwritten address "Provenza; Local 39..." postmarked "Jamaica, A. Y. Dec 18 10:19 PM 1939" and the message beginning "Posta..."

One envelope with handwritten address "Melb. Aust..." postmarked "Melb. Aust..." Jan 23, 1939 and the message beginning "Buona..."

One envelope with handwritten address "Local 39..." postmarked "Melb. Aust..." Jan 23, 1939 and the message beginning "Buona..."

One postal card with handwritten address "Melb. Aust..." postmarked "Melb. Aust..." Jan 23, 1939 and the message beginning "Buona..."
Q.42 One page bearing handwriting beginning "al Post: "le local 89 Tutti li cento....."
Q.43 One handwritten letter beginning "Salto tien che 10 scendo il....."
Q.44 One envelope with handwritten address "Roma, Via Locale 89....." postmarked "New York, N.Y. Jan 17 10:30 P.M. 1936" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Due mani con due mani compiono......"
Q.45 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N.Y. Jan 17 10:30 P.M. 1936" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "tutti li ammargiato della fatica....." and a newspaper cartoon attached.
Q.46 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N.Y. Jan 17 10:30 P.M. 1936" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "oio lusci mi usi la mada....."
Q.47 One envelope with handwritten address "13, Via Locale 89....." postmarked "New York, N.Y. Jan 17 10:30 P.M. 1936" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Due mani con due mani compiono......"
Q.48 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N.Y. Jan 17 10:30 P.M. 1936" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Due mani con due mani compiono......"
Q.49 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N.Y. Jan 17 10:30 P.M. 1936" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Due mani con due mani compiono......"
Q.50 One envelope with handwritten address "New York, N.Y. Jan 17 10:30 P.M. 1936" and accompanying handwritten letter beginning "Due mani con due mani compiono......"
It was concluded that the handwriting on 163 through 174 was prepared by "C. . . . . . ."

It was concluded that the handwriting appearing on 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, and 196 was not prepared by "C. . . . . . ."

The source and description of the previously examined material, including that of 1. . . . . . . , was set forth in Laboratory report 1.1-2.31, 1.1-4.32, and 1.1-1.43 dated February 4, 1944, copies of which were designated for your office.

It was concluded that none of the handwriting appearing on 163 through 174 was prepared by C. . . . . . . whose known handwriting was submitted by your office under date of January 14, 1944 was designated in the Laboratory as 52 and 53.

Specimens 1.485, 1.489 and 1.487 were chemically treated for the development of latent fingerprints and a separate report will be submitted on this examination.

Page 19
Laboratory Report 1.1-1.43 CO
Specimen 43 is an envelope made of white bond paper containing no
art mark. This envelope measures 6.75 inches in length, 3.64 inches in width,
0.014 inches in thickness, and weighs 1.205 grams. The address was written
with a soft lead pencil.

Specimen 44 is a sheet of printed white bond paper containing a
watermark. This sheet is 8.5 inches in length, 11 inches in width, 0.024 inches in thickness, and weighs 2.973 grams. The address
was hand written with both a soft lead pencil and a red lead pencil. The point of 4.206 inches, twenty-five blue lines spaced an average distance of 0.57 inches
apart, lie along 1.50 inches from the top of the sheet. The back of 44 has
equal number of similarly sized blue lines.

Specimen 45 is a sheet of paper, with blue ink, written in both
languages, a form in the watermarked form. The sheet is
8.5 inches in length, 11 inches in width, 0.024 inches in thickness, and weighs 2.973 grams. The back of 45 has
44 to a red lead pencil.

The handwriting has been on a cross, on a light brown
paper that was identified as 24. The paper was purchased, prepared, and
sent to the printers through the U.S. Postal Service and a report record will be submitted on the quality of these specimens.
EXHIBIT A

167. 1 postal card with add "La Palma,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 24, 1942" and the hp message b/n "Signor Carlo Aricri,..." signed "D.M."

168. 1 postal card with add "Circolo Siciliana Goerdi,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 24, 1942" and the hp message b/n "Sir, a fine dinner La,..." signed "D.M."

169. 1 postal card with add "La Palma,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 24, 1942" and the hp message b/n "Cari La redolzional 1 circiolo,..." signed "R.U." and the postal card with add "La Palma,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 24, 1942" and the hp message b/n "Firma Stabilizzazione Diretta,..." signed "D.R.

170. 1 postal card with hp message b/n "Alfredo Deere,..." to "La Palma,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 22 - PM 1942".

171. 1 postal card with add "La Palma,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 7 1 - PM 1942" and the hp message b/n "Anteprima Filippo M.,...".

172. 1 postal card with add "Etore Montardi,..." to "New York, N. Y., Jan 31 1943" at PM 1942 and the hp message b/n "L'interessi di soccorso,..." signed "R. U.

173. 1 postal card with add "La Palma,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 2 1941" and the hp message b/n "I'm sorry to hear that..." signed "R. U.

174. 1 postal card with add "La Palma,..." to "New York, N. Y., Dec 31 1941" and the hp message b/n "Caro Valentini-Sono ancora,...".

175. 1 postal card with add "Mister Etorre Montardi,..." to "New York, N. Y., Apr 17 1942" and the hp message b/n "Bisettabilierrino accetto...".

ENCLOSURE
1 letter card with "Signor Ettore Manfredo... - "Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 10 1935" on the back... "1. Per il Segretario..." - "New York, N. Y. - 1935"... "1. Per il Segretario... - "New York, N. Y. - 1935"... "1. Per il Segretario... - "New York, N. Y. - 1935"


1 letter card with "Signor Ettore Manfredo... - "Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 10 1935"... "1. Per il Segretario..." - "New York, N. Y. - 1935..."
1944

Dove vivi con tuo Marito Luigi Antonini ....... "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 11 1944" con acc. let. dat. "Genova 10182"....

1945

Dove vedi "Stagione 1945" con acc. let. dat. "Brooklyn 11-14-45"....

1946


1947

Dove vedi "alla spiagge" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-16-47".....

1948

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-17-48".....

1949

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-18-49".....

1950

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-19-50".....

1951

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-20-51".....

1952

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-21-52".....

1953

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-22-53".....

1954

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-23-54".....

1955

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-24-55".....

1956

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-25-56".....

1957

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-26-57".....

1958

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-27-58".....

1959

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-28-59".....

1960

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-29-60".....

1961

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-61".....

1962

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-62".....

1963

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-63".....

1964

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-64".....

1965

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-65".....

1966

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-66".....

1967

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-67".....

1968

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-68".....

1969

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-69".....

1970

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-70".....

1971

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-71".....

1972

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-72".....

1973

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-73".....

1974

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-74".....

1975

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-75".....

1976

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-76".....

1977

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-77".....

1978

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-78".....

1979

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-79".....

1980

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-80".....

1981

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-81".....

1982

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-82".....

1983

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-83".....

1984

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-84".....

1985

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-85".....

1986

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-86".....

1987

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-87".....

1988

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-88".....

1989

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-89".....

1990

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-90".....

1991

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-91".....

1992

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-92".....

1993

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-93".....

1994

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-94".....

1995

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-95".....

1996

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-96".....

1997

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-97".....

1998

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-98".....

1999

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-99".....

2000

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-00".....

2001

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-30-01".....

2002

Dove vedi "alla spiaggia" con acc. let. dat. "Toronto 11-31-02".....
1. Ciao a tutti con "Luigi Antonini..." e "Ciao a tutti. Sono il 16.06.1943 e sono venuti a casa da noi. "Mangiato, mangiato!"
2. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
3. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
4. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
5. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
6. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
7. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
8. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
9. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
10. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
11. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
12. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
13. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
14. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
15. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
16. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
17. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
18. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
19. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
20. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
21. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
22. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
23. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
24. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
25. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
26. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
27. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
28. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
29. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
30. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
31. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
32. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
33. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
34. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
35. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
36. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
37. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
38. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
39. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
40. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
41. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
42. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
43. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
44. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
45. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
46. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
47. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
48. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
49. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
50. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
51. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
52. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
53. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
54. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
55. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
56. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
57. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
58. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
59. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
60. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
61. Ciao con "Il M. Ce. Gallo..." e "Galgal, il M. Ce. Gallo..."
I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "Brooklyn, Y. Y. Nov 17 8:40E."

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 18.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.

I env with orClr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." - "New York, Y. Y. Sta B Nov 19.
4485 Small white letter paper
No watermark
Length: 6.50
Width: 3.64"  
Thickness: 0.0051"  
Weight: 2.235 gm
Measure: 1 lb

4486 Sheet 7 ruled white letter paper
No watermark
Length: 10.88" 
Width: 8.45" 
Thickness: 0.0034" 
Weight: 3.873 gm 
Message: No 12 L.P. red place
Series: Blue
No point: 25  No Back: 25 Osver line
Top Box: 1.58" Top Down: 1.58" apart 0.39"

4487 Sheet 7 white, numbered bond paper - no
watermark, torn along top right edge
Made USA
631
Length: 4.37" 
Width: 4.35" 
Thickness: 0.0038" 
Weight: 1.009 
Margins: 1 65 x 1 25
Examination requested by: New York (100-9742)

Date of reference communication: Let 2/8/44

Date received: 2/11/44 film

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 

Page 161 A

Q153 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 2 2 - PM 1940." and the hp message bgn "Carli in brodagli, ti circolo..." signed "O. R."

Q154 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 2 2 - PM 1940." and the hp message bgn "Carli in brodagli, ti circolo..." signed "O. R."

Q155 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 14 2 - PM 1941." and the hp message bgn "Sig. A fine dunedire la..." signed "O. R."

Q156 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 23 2 - PM 1941." and the hp message bgn "Rispettabiliissimo Dire Nore..." signed "O. R."

Q157 1 postal card with hp adr "Frosa La Poste....." adr to "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 2 2 - PM 1940." and the hp message bgn "Manfredi like coffee, and...." signed "O. R."

Q158 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Oct 1 2 - PM 1940." and the hp message bgn "Antifascista Fisico Dos....".

Q159 1 postal card with hp adr "Ettore Manfredi..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 15 2 - PM 1942." and the hp message bgn "Manfredi like coffee, and...." signed "O. R."

Q160 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 7 2 - PM 1941." and the hp message bgn "Estra. Estra. Estra. Estra..." signed "O. R."

Q161 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 8 2 - PM 1941." and the hp message bgn "L'informazione lamproda...".

Q162 1 postal card with hp adr "La Parola...." pm "New York, N. Y. Mar 5 2 - PM 1943." and the hp message bgn "Carlo Valenti Sono ancora.....".

Q163 1 postal card with hp adr "Mister Ettore Valadrino..." pm "New York, N. Y. Apr 17 2 - PM 1941." and the hp message bgn "Rispettabiliissimo Lambros....".

Compare the card with the Q. 13 - O487.
174. 1 postal card with hw adrs "La Parola..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 25th 1934," the hw message bgn "Sapori per nostri gentili..." closed "Amici di tutti i frati di San Giuseppe di Stepani...".

175. 1 piece of an env with part of hw adrs "La Parola..." and the acc let bgn "Steno. Steno. Steno..." signed "S. B.

176. 1 cvw with hw adrs "La Parola..." pm "New York, N. Y. Aug 29th 1919," and the acc let bgn "Sapori per nostri gentili..." signed "S. B.

EXHIBIT B

177. 1 postal card with hw adrs "Sapori Effete Manfredo..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. July 10th 1919," and the hw message bgn "Sapori Manfredo tu sciaguro..."

178. 1 postal card with hw adrs "Allegro Vagabondo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Oct 12th 1934," and the hw message bgn "Caro Vagabondo, agilità..."

179. 1 cvw with hw adrs "E. C. V..." pm "New York, N. Y. Feb 17th 1940," the hw message bgn "Fatto a lunga distanza..."

180. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Carlo Vagabondo..." pm "Jersey City, N. Y. Oct 30th 1940," and the acc let bgn "Il programma. Di foto..."

EXHIBIT C

181. 1 cvw with hw adrs "E. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan 16th 1935..."

182. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Perico 69 Office..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the hw message bgn "Caro Mr. Luigi Astolfo...".

183. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo Local 69..." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 10th 1955," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

184. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Jan 16th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

185. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Mar 16th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

186. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

187. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

188. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

189. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

190. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

191. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

192. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

193. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

194. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

195. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

196. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

197. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

198. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

199. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

200. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

201. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

202. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

203. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

204. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

205. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

206. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

207. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

208. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

209. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

210. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."

211. 1 cvw with hw adrs "Mr. Luigi Astolfo..." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 17th 1935," and the acc let bgn "Sapori Luigi Astolfo..."
conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 23 1935 10:30 AM" and the acc he let bgn "Avv. Signor Swergato...."

conv. con hu adir "Italian Language Teacher...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 23 11:30 AM" and the acc he let dated "Brooklyn 26 -11-1935" bgn "Signore Salvatore Eleo...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 26 5 - 1935" and acc he let bgn "Cora Luigi Antonini S. O. 214..."

conv. con hu adir "International Ladies Garment Workers...." pm "Madison Sq., Sta. Y. Nov 22 10 - 1935" and the acc he let bgn "Cora Venetia Antonini dornesti attenti...."

conv. con hu adir "Sra Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sta. Nov 23 14:00 AM" and the acc he let bgn "Sra. Sigre Antonini Hr...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini Local 25...." pm "Cora City Flats, N. Y. Nov 23 7 - 1935 9" and acc he let bgn "Cora City Flats...." dated "Cora City Flats, N. Y. Nov 23 10:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Cora Luigi Antonini Lvia del Vicino 29...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 22 12:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Cora Luigi Antonini Prima di tutto tòt gli..."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "Rmeer Sq., Sta. Y. Nov 23 10:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 21 10:00 AM" and the acc he let dated "New York 21-11-1935" bgn "Sgnorenti..."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 15 11:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 15 11:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 15 11:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 15 11:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 15 11:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 15 11:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."

conv. con hu adir "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 15 11:00 AM" and acc he let bgn "Avv. Luigi Antonini E. Co...."
1 env with hw addr "Luigi Antonini..." pm "Smith St, N. Y., Oct 9
6-PM 1936" and the acc let bgn final conti ni come..."

1 env with hw addr "N. G. Gelo Dressmaker Union..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nov 6 19-PM 1936" and acc let bgn "Local Dresser Maker 89 Dergio..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sta. 7 Nov.
18 11:30 AM 1936" and acc 2 pare let bgn "Del tuo sermone pronunciato...

1 page bearing hw bgn "Egregio Gelo Scusato se vi..."

1 page bearing hw bgn "Ho adassolato alte radi...

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Gelo..." pm "Flushing, N. Y. Nov 7 11-PM 1936"
and acc let bgn "Egregio amico, in questi...

1 page bearing hw bgn "Egregio Signor Veglia...

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Gelo..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 2 7:30 PM 1936"
and acc let bgn "Caro Compagno Gelo Armani e tempo..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 30 7-PM
1936" and acc hw let bgn "Caro Luigi Antonini e quel che mi dite allor..."

1 page bearing hw bgn "Mr. Thomas Call you release the..."

1 hw letter bgn "Luigi Antonini debito cafe 89 Fifirti..."

8 postal cards with hw addr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." one pm "New York, N. Y. Sta.
U Feb 25 5-PM 1937" and the message bgn "il celce man a quiet..." one pm
"New York, N. Y. Sta. U Feb 4 7-PM 1937" bgn "Egregio Signor can..." one pm
"New York, N. Y. Sta. U Feb 2 2-PM 1937" bgn "Il - il bellereto..." one pm
"New York, N. Y. Sta. U Feb 11 6 - PM 1937" bgn "Il professoren..." and one pm
"New York, N. Y. Sta. U Feb 16 4 - PM 1937" bgn "Chi pessoas nor...

1 Western Union telegram bgn "Canzile Here Fronts..."

1 env with hw addr "Stav. ir Luigi Antonini..." pm "Buid. Term. Anox. N. Y. Nov.
6 15 - PM 1936" and acc let bgn "Siamo come mercoledi..."

1 page bearing hw bgn "Finisce con questo scherme fa..."

1 page bearing hw bgn "10 Credo ho credo in..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Antonini..." pm "Valdron St, Sta. N. Y. Apr 7
8-PM 1936" bgn "Egregio Vegliando fa..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Avon Fria 19-20 15 11
26-XV" and acc let bgn "O Giudì Ivicario. Chi ti..." with 2 slips of paper enclosed.

1 pix cpy of paper bearing hw bgn "Luigino il Tallbot..." and 3 newspaper
clippings attached.

1 postcard with hw addr "Antonini - Generale...", no postmark, and the
message bgn "Latina categoria non si trova...

1 page with the title "DISTA DI M. CASEI" and bgn "La chiesa di..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta. Jan 10 7 AM
1936" and the acc let bgn "Scrivo la presente per..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Paterson, N. J. Jan 10 1:30 PM 1936"
and the acc let bgn "Vi rimantolf retto giornale..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta. U 1936
Jan 10 1:30 PM" and the acc let bgn "Egregio mio eretto stabido..." and a newspaper
picture attached.

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. 5 1936 Jan 10
12:30 AM" and 2 acc newspaper pictures.

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. 3 9:30 PM
1936" and acc let bgn "It seems that your union, which has..."

1 env with hw addr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. 20 Nov 27 9:30
PM 1936" and the acc let bgn "Cartesino figlio..."
1 env. with hw adr "Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta U Nov 26 7 - 3 1935" and acc let bgn "Signor comunista e socialista..." with newspaper clipping attached.

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 27 1 - FM 1935" and acc let bgn "Scrappie Antonini In va al....".

1 note bearing cc (cc) bgn "Santandrea.... 1 scrappie ascensore Luigi.... 1.

1 hv let consistin of 2 pages bgn "Scrappie Compani Antonini...."

1 note card with hw adr "Radio Station...." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta U Nov 26 6 - 11 1935" and the hv mesg bgn "questa ora triste che....".

1 yellow page bering bgn "Il grande Campi sullo della locale...."

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini, Personal...." pm "New York, N. Y. Times Square Sta U Nov 18 10:30 AM" and the acc let bgn "Carissimo in accosto...." and 2 newspaper clippings.

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta U Nov 17 - AM 1935" and acc let bgn "Ciegliafino mosella....".

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Times Sq. Sta. N. Y. Nov 13 1 - FM 1935" and an acc page from a newspaper, the title bgn "Antonio Selleri...."

1 note card with hw adr "Antonini Local 99..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Aug 14 1935" and the hv mesg bgn "Garo anche...".

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Aug 20 1935" and the acc let bgn "Grazie tutti vol....".

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Aug 19 1935" and an acc newspaper cartoon.

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Alamo Sta. N. Y. 1 1935" and the env bgn "Sullibluto laori sul giornale...."

1 check bearing bgn "Giro Signor Antonini: Avro aprene..."; the other sheet bgn "made un..."

1 hv let bgn "Sc veramente sei impallabile...."

1 hv let bgn "Gli Eclote Cottio...."

1 sheet bering bgn "This is one of your honorable numbers...."

1 env. with hw adr "Luigi Antonini..." pm "Trumpt Sta. N. Y. Dec 16 1 - FM 1935" and acc let bgn "Generale Ballastia delle...."

1 pace bering hw bgn "Garo Compagni Achilli...."

1 hv let bgn "io bel amore della stagione...."

2 pace bearing hw bgn "Bion vento semina numero...."

1 pace bering hw bgn "Luigi Antonini, M.E.A. H.I. Leo filosofo...."

1 hv let bgn "Carissimo schiavo mi scorro...."

1 pace bering by (cc) bgn "Pirrada il grande filosofo...."

1 pace bering hw bgn "Oh ora tinti senza...."

1 env. with hw adr "Local 99 L. Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta 3 Oct 25 10 - AM 1935" and the acc let bgn "Garo insapare dei poveri...."

1 sheet bering hw bgn "in volti o oscultato nel...."

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Antonio Local 99...." pm "Yuriching, N. Y. Oct 17 11:12 FM 1935" and acc let bgn "Ascoltando il tuo discorso alla...."

1 env. with hw adr "Local 99 L. Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sta E. Jan 2 2:30 PM 1935" and the acc let bgn "I am writing you a letter letting you know...."

1 env. with hw adr "Union Local 99...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 30 10:20 AM 1935" and the acc let bgn "Garo Amico Antonini Primo...."

1 hv let bgn "Emituile che vi egolate tanto a forse...."

1 env. with hw adr "Programm Local 99...." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 7 - FM 1935" and acc let bgn "ai frui Desporevole...."

1 env. with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Dec 6 5 - FM 1935"
1935" and acc let bgn "O manca accio dalla mente insana....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "N. Y. Dec 6 8:30 PM 1935" and acc let bgn "in piacevole oscurità..."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Long Island City, N. Y. 1 Dec 5 5:20 PM 1935" and acc let bgn "Sceritola con te tue....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 29 10 - PM 1935" and acc let bgn "Egregio Signore caro......"

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta A Nov 30 12 - PM 1935" and the acc let bgn "Insieme al tutti....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 29 11:30 AM 1935" and acc let bgn "Sono un membro della..."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta U 1935 Dec 1 12 - PM" and acc newspaper picture "Il maggiore Radiates".

1 postal card with hv adr "Radio Station..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta U Nov 27 9 - AM 1935" and the hv message bgn "Carissimo Antonino 83....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "West Nor. Nov 26 2 - PM 1935" and the acc let bgn "Insieme al tutti....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 24 7 - PM 1935" and the acc let bgn "Ti viene... Miche..."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 26 1 - PM 1935" and acc let bgn "You remember so well how much....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Times Sq. Sta. N. Y. Dec 21 12 - 12 1935" and acc newspaper page with the title "UNSOLVED."

1 postal card with hv adr "Girofelli E. G." pm "Long Island City, N. Y. Nov 7 - PM 1935" and the hv message bgn "un prigio..."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 17 9:10 PM 1935" and acc let bgn "Avendo spesso l'apressamento che....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta. Nov 17 12 PM 1935" and acc let bgn "Egregio Sig. Segretario della..."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta. Nov 22 8:30 AM 1935" and acc let bgn "Grazie mi parli....a la notte....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Flushing, N. Y. 1 1935 Nov 18 11:15 AM" and acc let bgn "Ascoltando al tuo ridicolo....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Madison Sq. Sta. N. Y. Nov 10 6 - PM 1935" and acc let bgn "Acciòchò alla presente....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Cit. Hall Annex, N. Y. Nov 20 12 - PM 1935" and acc let bgn "New York 18 November 1935 dieci 18....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 20 1 - PM 1935 15" and acc let bgn "Egregio Signore colla vostra....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta U Nov 20 12 - PM 1935" and acc let bgn "Grazie Ti novembre 6. 19....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov 19 12 - PM 1935 4" and acc let bgn "Signore Luigi Antonini on mi assicurate....."

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. 15 November 1935 Nov 29 9 - AM" and acc let bgn "Le infidocin mesta mia..." and 3 newspaper articles attached.

1 evw with hv adr "Ir. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta B Nov 19
10 - MI 1935" and acc let bgn "Sentimentali e dagli anni..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. 1 1935 Nov 28 9:30..." and acc newspaper sheet w/ the title "Salviano il Teatro..." and it be va he alti.

1 env w/ hw adr "Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sta. S Nov 19 4 - 1935" and acc hw let bgn "Ilustrissimo Antonini Volte dalla..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 19 2 - 1935" and acc hw let bgn "I feel very happy that your back with us..."

1 env w/ hw adr "General Secretary..." pm "New York, N. Y. Nov 19 6:30 Ep 1935" and acc hw let bgn "I advise di parlare..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini International..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta C 1935 Nov 19 2 - Ep..." and acc hw let bgn "S'è un gar peccato che non..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Grand Cent. Annex Y. N. Dec 17 1 - Al 1935 8" and acc hw let bgn "Siamo orgogliosi di aver nel nostro..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Mr. Antonino..." pm "Madison Squ. Atr. N. Y. Nov 10 12:30 A 1935" and acc hw let bgn "Al ripristi della nostra cura..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Segretario Luigi Antonini..." pm "Palazzo Sta. B. N. Dec 18 2 - 1935" and acc hw let bgn "Oggi decorato, giorno 19..."

1 hw let dated Nov 9, 1935 and bgn "Caro Compagno Fontana, Con grande..."

1 hw let dated "Ottobre 26 - 1935" bgn "Carissimo Signor Fontana e tutti..."

1 post card w/ hw adr "Mr. Antanisante..." pm "Jamaica, N. Y. 1 1935 Oct 15 5 - 17" and the message bgn "Sigarette e domandati delle locale..."

1 post card w/ hw adr "Mr. Montoni or Celio..." pm "New York, N. Y. Oct 15 11:30 AM 1935" and the message bgn "Grazie carino accogli Montoni..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta U Oct 6 - 1935" and the acc hw let bgn "Signor Antonini Ei il predicato..."

1 hw let bgn "Scrivete se formi a vedo troppo..."

5 page hw let dated "Newark, N. J. Oct 14, 1935" bgn "Vai appello signore, ma questo..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Station Ward..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. 1935 2 Oct 18 11:30 X..." and acc hw let bgn "Tutti sono belli i programmi..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Voice of Local 89..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct 14 10 - PM 1935..." and acc hw let bgn "Perigenti della locale..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Local 89 - International..." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta A Oct 14 11:30 AM 1935" and the acc let bgn "Frochin 12 Ottobre 1935 scrivo..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Italian Dressmaker Local..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct 16 9:30 PM 1935" and acc hw let bgn "Questo raffina come al..."

1 hw let dated December 6 1935 bgn "Illustrissimo Aireggiato vengo..."

1 hw let bgn "Carissimi Luigi Antonini Mi congradole DET UMO..."

1 env w/ tw. "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan 6 - Al 1940" and acc env slip and let, all tw. the let bgn "Avanti letto sul..."

1 env w/ hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Aug 14 12:30 AM 1940" and acc let bgn "For men may come and men may go..."
1 env with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini...

"Brooklyn, N. Y. Jun 23 12 P.M.
1940" and ccc hw card bgn "Ha messa domanda..."

1 env with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York Jun 25 11:30 AM
1940" and the acc let bgn "Inutile di colloca amo all..."

1 envelope

2 slips of paper bearing hw bgn "Imprevisto Pacioli...

1 env with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 2 1936 Jul 5 1
1940" and the acc let bgn "Ha messa domanda..."

1 env with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 2 1936 Jul 5 1
1940" and the acc let bgn "Inutile di colloca amo all..."

1 env with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 2 1936 Jul 5 1
1940" and the acc let bgn "Ha messa domanda..."

1 env with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 2 1936 Jul 5 1
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1940" and the acc let bgn "Ha messa domanda..."

1 env with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 2 1936 Jul 5 1
1940" and the acc let bgn "Ha messa domanda..."

1 env with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Sep 2 1936 Jul 5 1
1940" and the acc let bgn "Ha messa domanda..."
1 enyer with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Feb 14th, 1943" and acc 2 page let bgn "Hr. Luigi Antonini: Greva che io...." and a newspaper clipping attached, "Indi un altro posta".

1 enyer with hw adr "Mr. Luigi Antonini...." pm "Kong Island City, N. Y. Mar 6, 1943" and acc hw let bgn "Dica via, sento un lampo en un che...."

1 postal card with hw nscr "Mr Luigi Antonini", no postmark, and the hw message bgn "It seems a shame on our country...."; 1 hw let bgn "Caro Luigi Antonini.... mi prendo....." and a poster with lettering: "For Victory...."

1 postal card with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Feb 14th, 1943" and the hw message bgn "Caro compagna Antonini, mi piace rinviamo....".

1 enyer with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Feb 14th, 1943" and acc hw let bgn "Cara signora, non solo...." and a newspaper clipping attached.

1 postcard bgn "Cara signora, non solo...."

1 enyer with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Mar 17, 1943" and acc let bgn "Dici a mio...." and 2 newspaper clipings and a blue club bearing hu.

1 enyer with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Apr 29, 1943" and acc hw let bgn "Ho letto sulla 'catenella' cenni...."

1 hw let on yellow paper bgn "Ricordo un appello del...."

1 enyer with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan 22, 1943" and acc hw let bgn "E vesce normale cui...."

1 enyer with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan 22, 1943" and acc hw let bgn "Caro Alberto, non serve intesa un parola...."

1 postcard with hw adr "Mr. Antonio L...." pm "New York, N. Y. Aug 15, 1943" and the hw message bgn "Li comunisti Democratici...."

1 postcard with hw adr "Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Aug 15, 1943" and the hw message bgn "Say Luigi the criminal corruption...."

1 postcard with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "New York, N. Y. Jul 12, 1943" and acc hw let bgn "Certo un che non credo tu mi...."

3 tw pages bgn "Caro Antonini, nesito della tua della recenti...."

1 enyer with hw adr "Mr Luigi Antonini...." pm "Boston, Mass. Mar 1939 Feb 11, 1943" and acc hw let bgn "Tuti i Gabbi ascolto il...."

1 hw let dated "Bronx 2/15/39" and bgn "Spero che tu ti possa la liberta di scrivere...."

1 hw let dated "New York 2/9/39" and bgn "Caro Luigi Antonini _ non è gia...." and a picture attached.

1 enyer dated "Oct 18, 1940" and bgn "Sei proprio buona a predicare...."

1 enyer with hw adr "Programma Radio...." pm "Bronx City, Annex, N. Y. Jan 4, 1943" and the hw let bgn "Sono una mischia ascoltatrici del...."

1 enyer with tw adr "Dresses, Union, Local...." pm "New York, N. Y. Sta L Feb 10, 1943" and acc tw let bgn "Presa di tutte tavo..."
2 paga hv let dated "New York Dicembre 9-37" bgn "Caro che il lavoro....

1 paga hv let dated "11-12-1937" bgn "Caro Signor Antonio..."

1 slip of paper bearing hv bgn "A buon mercato...."

1 slip of paper bearing hv bgn "Voce di Lavoro 136..." pm "New York, Y. Y. 7 Feb 8 5:39 PM 1936" and acc tv slip bgn "All'annunciatore del programma della...

1 hv let dated "17-1-1938" and bgn "I sono contento di lei...."

1-2 let bgn "Saluti senz'alcun scrupolo non mi fid..."

1 paga hv let bgn "A Luigi Antinoni..." pm "Carrara, 13 Febr 13 d'8136" and acc hv let bgn "Antonini... Alussa molto che c'era....

1 tv let bgn "La prego di ascoltare la radio se...."

1 paga hv let dated "2-10-1937" and bgn "Osservato ogni sabato alla..."

1 paga hv let bgn "In circa sei anni in parecchie cifre...."

1 paga hv let dated "20-11-1935" and bgn "Caro Signor..."

1 tv let dated "6-7-1936" and bgn "I ho ascoltato e rileggi...."

1 hv let dated "Aug. 30, 1935" and bgn "I should like to pay a visit in...

1 slip of paper bearing hv bgn "Al signore Annunziatore dell'120...

1 tv let bgn "Gregorio Antonini ogni sabato mattina c'è al centro...."

1 postal card with hv ad "Italian Travelsmate..." pm "Brooklyn P. Y. C. Ave 5-7 BH" and bgn "Signor Official... perché loro illustri fratelli...."

1 hv let bgn "Gregorio Luigi Antonini con questa mio...."

1 postal card with hv ad "Locle 89..." pm "Flushing, N. Y. Aug 27 114 15:42 PM 1936" and the message bgn "Gli italiani di notte...."

1 paga hv let dated "Aug 26, 1936" bgn "The worker's of the Bell Aquila shop..."

1 postal with lettering bgn "Every Labor Body in the City, N.Y."

1 hv let bgn "Grazie, a te cosa di dividere li..."

1 postal card with hv ad "Mr. Vanni Contessa..." pm "New York, Y. Y. Aug 31 1936 1:30 PM 1936" and bgn "I have been listening to the...."

1 paga bearing hv bgn "Caro Signor Antonio, a carichi ete volente...."

1 letter with lettering bgn "Every Labor Body in the City, N.J."

1 hv let bgn "I trovo che... Paulina, New Jersey, in un...."

1 hv let dated "1936-5-24" and bgn "Una volta mi prego in grazia a..."

1 postal card with hv ad "Mr. J. Gello..." pm "Since 30, Sta. Y. May 21 1:30 PM 1936 1" and the hv message bgn "Gregorio Gello - non neghiamo della...."

1 hv let dated 1/6/1936 and bgn "Write to me Signor il gruppo...."

1 hv let dated 1/6/1936 and bgn "Acceso troverai due monete....."

1 hv let dated June 2, 1936 and bgn "I have been listening to your program...."

1 hv let bgn "In mia bella corn che la potuto...."

1 tv let bgn "With Sympathy" card bearing hv.

1 hv let dated 5/6/1936 and bgn "Gregorio Lucio Antonini, sono un gruppo di..." and a newspaper cartoon attached.

1 paga let bgn "Mr. Antonino Licci..." pm "New York, Y. Y. Feb 27 1:30 PM 1936" and the acc paga bearing tv and hv, the hv bgn "Don Antonino egrito...."

1 hv let bgn "Ti faccio sapere che oggi settimana...."

1 hv let bgn "A 7th April 1936" bgn "Caro Luigi Antonini, Certamente... come a parole lei...."

1 hv let bgn "Signor Antonini, Siamo un gruppo...."

1 tv let dated 28 aprile 1936 bgn "Hasta min per protestare contro...."

1 tv let bgn "Sabato scorso ho sentito alla...."

1 hv let dated 7/3/1936 bgn "Egregio Signor Antonini io sono...."

1 hv let dated 27/2/1936 bgn "Mio coro Signore Clarotano, Sono pini di...."
1. Ho sentito il tuo ultimo...

2. Sono stato molto contento di sentire che sei tornato in Italia. Ho anche sentito che hai ricevuto l'invito per il concerto in America.

3. Hai detto che avresti fatto tappa a Roma. Spero che la tua partenza sia andata a buon fine.


5. Hai detto che avresti visitato il museo della musica. Sono curioso di sapere cosa hai visto.


1934 and the acc hw let byn "Egregio Signor Antonini Fa seguito alla brillan..."

Aug 1 hw let byn "Il verre comporta anti Italiane..."

Nov 21 HW env with hw ad "Locle 89 of Dresses..." pm "Brooklyn, 1/1 Jan 26
12 PM 1935 and the hw let byn "Signore Direzione, Locale 89 dei dressed makers..."

Mar 7 env with hw ad "Al Signor Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, 5/7 Jan 26
7-11:15:54" and acc hw let byn "Egregio Signor Antonini..." va "19, N.Y. 6th St. 7:15 26 11:15:54 11:15:54 11:15:54"

Aug 5 HW env with hw ad "Al Signor Luigi Antonini..." pm "Brooklyn, 5/7 Jan 26
1926" and acc HW let byn "Signor Antonini e compagno...".

Hel 7 1 page bearing writing with title "Roma di li Cerdari..."

Aug 9 1 env with hw ad "Al Signor Luigi Antonini..." pm "New York, N.Y. Jan 5 5 - 1926" and acc HW let byn "Antonini A to e scel etiogramo che hai...".

EXHIBIT D

Aug 9 1 env with hw ad "Luigi Antonino T. E. O. V. 273 East 49 St. New York, N.Y." pm "Brooklyn, 5/7 Jan 5 5 - 1926".

Aug 9 acc page of hw adn "faccio quanto posso..." sc "Firenze leso...".

Aug 9 1 piece of paper bearing hw adn "Luigi Antonino Hate..." ito in Carol...".
March 15, 1944

To: The Chairman

Re: Communication

We have received your letter regarding the investigation of Mr. Smith. After thorough examination of the evidence, we have determined that there is insufficient evidence to warrant further action.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Notations and stamps on the document]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
234 U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

JTG:FS
100-9744

February 8, 1944

Director, FBI
ATT: FBI LABORATORY
RE: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

I am sending under separate cover for examination by the
F.B.I. Laboratory a number of communications in handwriting
marked, "O.R." These communications were obtained from VITTONE MANFREDI, who is connected
with the Italian Socialist newspaper, "La Farsa". They are being referred
to as "Exhibit A". It is believed probable by this Office that the writer
of the communications signed, "O.R." may be GIUSEPPE NUDI, who is presently
confined at the Katonan State Hospital for the criminal insane. Your at-
tention is called to the fact that one of these communications furnished
by MANFREDI and apparently in the same handwriting as the other "O.R." communications is signed, "Mulberry Street". Recently Confidential Informant
whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Special Agent
of the New York Field Division that the District Attorney of New
York County in his investigation of the TRESCA homicide was investigating
a number of individuals with whom the victim resided on Mulberry Street.
As a matter of fact the automobile used in the murder of TRESCA was later
located in a garage on Mulberry Street. It may be possible that the writer
of the anonymous communications signed, "O.R." may have some information re-
garding the individual or individuals who perpetrated the TRESCA assault.

In the event the F.B.I. Laboratory determines that the
author of the communications signed, "O.R." is GIUSEPPE NUDI, the Bureau's
authority is requested to interview NUDI at the Katonan State Hospital.

AL/335-870

It is believed from conversations had with MANFREDI and
from an examination of the history of the patient that NUDI has sufficient
inclinations to be able to carry on a satisfactory interview with him.
It may be possible that NUDI may be in a position to furnish information
or leads of value if permission to interview him is granted.
I am also forwarding under separate cover four communications also furnished by MANFREDI. These communications are being marked, "Exhibit B".

Mr. LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary of Local #69, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and VANNI MONTANA of the same union, furnished this Office with a number of anonymous communications which have been sent to them. They are being sent under separate cover marked, "Exhibit C".

Mr. ANTONINI also furnished a letter which was unopened or touched by him or anyone in his office. The flap of this envelope was not sealed. This letter is being referred to as, "Exhibit D" and is forwarded under separate cover. It is suggested that tests for latent prints and other tests deemed advisable by the Laboratory be made of this letter.

The F.B.I. Laboratory may retain all of the letters being sent to it under separate cover for whenever use it may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, S/LG.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESCA

PART 9 OF 10

BUFFILE: 61-1335
Carlo Tresca

Section 10
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

JCT: TH
NY 100-9724

January 5, 1944

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

Res: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY I
Bureau File # 01-1335

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 15, 1943 and to New York letter dated December 24, 1943, in the above-captioned cases.

VALERIO T. VACCA, who allegedly was a former Communist and is now program and educational director for Local 69, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, at 246 West 42nd Street, advised that he did not know of any Italian Communist possessing the initials "O.R." He referred an Agent of this office to the LOMIZIO GAMBRA of 1776 Castle Avenue, Bronx, New York, who was clearly a Communist, for further information on "O.R."

Mr. Gambra was interviewed at his place of business, the SIEMENS ELECTRIC COMPANY, at 525 Seventh Avenue, New York City, with negative results.

A check of the indices of known Communists and the indices of alleged Communist front figures maintained at the New York Field Division was in an effort to locate the name of an Italian Communist whose initials either "O.R." or "R.O." with negative results.

The Reverend ALBERT A. MANICAPA, was contacted at his residence, East 21st Street, New York City. He advised that he is engaged in religious, educational, and social service work. He started an anti-Fascist Forum in 1928. He conducted at the Labor Temple at 242 East 14th Street, New York City. Reverend MANICAPA informed that he never had received any threats of bodily harm. He advised, however, that on February 10, 1942 at about 11:00 A.M. he was going down the elevator shaft at the Labor Temple in New York City but that he fell and was no one near him when he fell. In response to the request to be indexed.

[Signature]

APR 1944
to a question whether he had been pushed down the elevator shaft, the Reverend specifically denied the fact. He said that on the day of the accident he had walked to the elevator on the ground floor of the Labor Temple to go to his apartment, which was located on the seventh floor. A sign on the elevator read "Not Running." That indicated to the occupants of the building that the operator was not on duty and the elevator would be on the ground floor. It was the custom of the tenants when such was the case, to operate the elevator themselves. Assuming that the elevator was situated on the ground floor, the Reverend MESSIAH opened the door leading to the elevator shaft, falling and sustaining a compound fracture of the upper right arm. He was taken to the down town hospital, New York City, where he remained five weeks. The Reverend believes that an account of his accident was published in the newspapers and it was known to the members of his congregation.

In connection with an examination of the files in the New York Field Division, a letter was found addressed to this office relating to the TRESCH homicide and signed "JOE NARDI." The letter is dated January 14, 1942, Central Islip, New York; however, the postmark is January 15, 1943 and it was received at this office January 17, 1943. The writer of the letter, JOE NARDI, is identical with GIUSEPPE MUNI, who attacked ATOMIC KNEPPEL on September 1, 1943 at the Labor Temple in New York City, and is presently confined to the UNITED STATES HOSPITAL for the criminal insane at Beacon, New York. This letter is being forwarded herewith to the Laboratory so that comparison can be made by the Laboratory between the handwriting on this letter with that mentioned in Bureau's referenced communication which bore the initials "N..."

A translation of this letter, which is in Italian, is being attached to the original letter and reads as follows:

"Carlo Tresca, one of the affiliates of the Fascist CURA, has been shot. It is well-known that Tresca, every time when he has been caught in the nets of justice, has always got out of it by reversing the responsibility on to his co-defendants, automatically giving State's evidence. This is the only factor which decided the spies of the Fascist CURA to get rid of Carlo Tresca, at a time when Mussolini's agents in America were about to be unmasked, and it is in this field that the investigation should be carried out, if you want the solution of the assassination. Tresca was a spy, and he was suppressed by his own accomplices."

For the information of the Bureau, the New York files reflect the following information regarding GIUSEPPE MUNI, alias Joe Nardi;
Local New York newspapers on September 2, 1943, carried the story that MANFRITI, 61 years old, Italian-born radio commentator and friend of CARLO TURRI, the slain anti-Fascist, was stabbed in the face at eight o'clock on September 1, 1943 while he was about to attend a Socialist Party Rally in the Labor Temple at 222 East 14th Street, New York City. The assailant fled but someone after the stabbing he approached a patrolman at 42nd Street and Seventh Avenue and advised him that he had stabbed a man at a meeting on 14th Street. The man was taken to the West 30th Street Station and he identified himself as GIUSEPPE NUDI, a former toy factory worker. He resided at 625 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx. NUDI stated that two years previous MANFRITI had written an article in "LA PAROLA" which referred to him as a "frog in the throat" and a "pipe smoker." NUDI did not say why MANFRITI had used the epithets but police assumed there were political differences. The New York Daily News quoted MANFRITI as saying: "I thought he was going to this meeting so I waited outside for him." The newspaper definitively identifies MANFRITI to the same individual referred to in bureau referenced letter.

A clerk at the psychiatric division, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, referred to the case history on NUDI and furnished the following information concerning him:

NUDI is presently confined at the MATTREWAN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE at Beacon, New York. He was committed there by order of Judge F. D. R. DUNGIN of the New York Supreme Court on September 23, 1943. He had been charged with felonious assault. NUDI had been previously admitted to the Bellevue Hospital on July 11, 1942 and was committed under the name "JOSE NUDI" for paranoid schizophrenia. He was sent to the New York State Hospital at Central Islip, Long Island on July 25, 1942. He was released on parole in custody of his brother, RAFFAELLA NUDI of 625 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, New York on February 21, 1943. The diagnosis of NUDI's condition made at Central Islip was that he was suffering from dementia praecox (paranoid). While on parole NUDI was supposed to report to the Psychiatric Institute at Columbia University for examinations. The records reflected that NUDI was again committed to Bellevue Hospital on September 10, 1943. His age was 67 and he was born in Italy. Following NUDI's last commitment Doctor of Bellevue, made the following diagnosis:

"Patient should be regarded as extremely delusional and dangerous. He has delusions of persecution. He has obviously misunderstood what he has read in newspapers and what he has heard on the radio in a delusional way."
"Patient has systematized delusions of persecution. He states that for at least four years he has been persecuted by the ONRA, which is the Italian Secret Police organized by the Fascists of Italy. He says he has been constantly followed and that his life is in danger."

The file further reflected that NUDI had been in the United States since 1937 and worked for the AMF DOLL COMPANY.

VERNON BENEFIELD was contacted at his residence, 35-06 87th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island and he advised that he knew of no Italian Communist with the initials "Q.R." He informed that he had only seen NUDI twice, but once prior to the date he was stabbed. This had been at a meeting of Socialists some months prior to the assault, at which NUDI threatened MAimeo, GIROLAMO VINITI and Colonel ANDREAS BAGGARD with an open knife. NUDI furnished the Agents who contacted him with a number of anonymous and threatening communications which were sent to him. These are being forwarded to the Bureau hereewith and are contained in a folder marked "EXHIBIT A" for comparison with the handwriting of "Q.R." The FBI Laboratory may retain the letters which were supplied by NUDI.

QUEENIE LIPIS furnished a number of letters which were addressed to him and to his magazine "IL MONDO." These are anonymous and threatening communications also. These letters are being forwarded to the FBI LABORATORY for appropriate examination and comparison with the handwriting of "Q.R." and are being enclosed in an envelope marked "EXHIBIT B." The FBI Laboratory is requested to return these letters to the New York Field Office as they must be returned to Mr. LIPIS who has received a receipt for same from an agent of this office.

Additional anonymous and threatening communications which were sent to the persons mentioned in Bureau referenced letter are being sought and will be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory as soon as they are obtained.

The Bureau is further advised that Resident Agents from this office are making inquiries at the New York State Hospital at Central Islip, Long Island and at the MATTHEWAN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE at Beacon, New York, to obtain further information regarding NUDI's case history and the dates on which he was in confinement at these institutions. Handwriting and handwriting specimens.
January 1, 1943

Memos of NUDI are being obtained at Beacon, New York, and as soon as they are available, they will be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the handwriting of "O.R."

Colonel RANDOLFO PACCIARDI advised he had no anonymous threatening communications in his possession which he could furnish the Bureau.

Further information resulting from inquiries being made by this office will be sent to the Bureau as soon as they are obtained.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

E. E. CORROY
SIG

Enclosures:
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 5, 1944 in the above captioned case.

I am enclosing herewith five postcards containing handwriting and signed, "O.R.", which were obtained by Special Agent of this office, from PIETRO ALLEGRA. Mr. ALLEGRA is one of the persons mentioned in the anonymous communication of "O.R." in the intercepted letter dated February 22, 1945 which is in the Bureau's possession.

ALLEGRA, according to the New York files, has been connected with subversive movements for many years and was a friend of the late CARLO TRESCA. He resides at 25-76 44th Street, Astoria, Long Island, and conducts the ALLEGRA CIGAR COMPANY at 57 Chrystie Street, New York City.

The above postcards, received by PIETRO ALLEGRA, were mailed in New York City and are respectively postmarked January 31, 1942, Grand Central Annex; February 9, 1942, Madison Square Station (2); February 16, 1942, Station A; and March 5, 1942, Station A. They are being enclosed herewith in an envelope marked Exhibit A. ALLEGRA advised he had not received any anonymous communications lately. He also stated he did not know anyone who bore the initials "O.R."

I am also enclosing for comparison by the FBI Laboratory with handwriting of "O.R.", a number of anonymous communications received by LUCIO ANTONINI, Secretary General of Local 89, ILGWU. Mr. ANTONINI advised that one of the anonymous letters which is included in the above number and which was sent to him in poor Italian, later appeared in an issue of "UNITA del POPOLO" of April 3, 1943 in correct Italian. He suspected therefore that the Communists may have had something to do with the anonymous communications sent to him.
NY 100-9744
Letter to the Director
January 8, 1944

The above anonymous communications, supplied by Mr. ANTONINI, are being enclosed in an envelope marked Exhibit B. One of the communications enclosed in Exhibit B was not opened or handled, according to Mr. ANTONINI. This letter is being marked appropriately so that you may identify it and make other tests for latent prints, etc. Although the flap of this envelope is opened and was never sealed, Mr. ANTONINI advised agents of this office that he never touched the letter or took it out of its envelope. Mr. ANTONINI pursued this course of action upon instructions of one of the agents of this office.

Special Agent [redacted] obtained the following information concerning GIUSEPPE NUDI, alias JOE NUDI, at the Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, New York. Their file, entitled JOE NUDI, (C.I. #36674), reflected that the correct surname of the patient was NUDI. He was admitted to the hospital on July 29, 1942. NUDI was taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York City for admission on July 11, 1942. He had the following case history:

"Patient is an apparent psycho. Has persecution. Has persecution ideas. He is pre-occupied with a delusional system in which a secret Fascist organization persecuted him. He believes he has been given poison; that he is followed."

As his "friend's" name, the patient gave the name of his brother, RAFFAELE NUDI of 625 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Information concerning NUDI, following his admission to the Central Islip State Hospital reflects the following:

Under Description: Age 48, born November 29, 1895 in Cosenza, Italy; parents, father DOMINICO NUDI in Italy, mother MARY PARESAL; height, five feet five inches; weight 194 lbs; brown eyes; black hair; peculiarities, paralysis of right vocal cord; hoarse speech; circular scar on right cheek. Patient entered the United States in 1920 and returned to Italy in 1929, re-entering the United States in 1930. He had three years grammar school education; registered with Local Board #62 at 501 East 161st Street, Bronx, order number U-3594. Patient's family history was negative for mental or nervous diseases.

NUDI's personal history: Patient was born November 29, 1895 in Cosenza, Italy. He first came to the United States in 1910. He returned to Italy in 1929 and re-entered the United States in 1930. He has lived in
New York State since 1930 and is an alien. He completed the third grade at the age of 13. He worked as a factory worker in Italy and in this country peddles small articles such as shoe laces. No serious illness or injuries. He was operated on at City Hospital, Newark, New Jersey for inguinal adenitis. Patient occasionally took a glass of wine but was never intoxicated. No drugs. No military service. No previous mental hospitalization. Single. Roman Catholic.

Psychosis: For about twenty years prior to admission, patient talked about a gang of Fascists trying to ruin Italy and about Italians in the United States. For the past ten years, he was very dull, stayed at home most of the time and occasionally, when urged, he would peddle laces. He then began to talk about Fascists being nearby. On the day of admission to Bellevue, he complained of stomach trouble.

Central Islip Admission - Examination of NUDI: During the mental examination, the patient was pleasant and cooperative, but showed inadequate emotional response. He was unproductive. Dull and unconcerned. He stated for several years Fascists have been spying on him, following him and writing articles about him in the papers, but they always used different names to fool him. A few days before his admission to Bellevue, they caused him to have headaches by spraying drugs near him, but he thought this might have been imaginary. Since his admission to the Central Islip State Hospital, NUDI continued to express the idea that he was persecuted by the Fascists, but later on, stated that his ideas were imaginary and he "wanted to forget".

NUDI's mental diagnosis was Dementia Praecox, Paranoide type.

On February 8, 1943, NUDI told at the Central Islip State Hospital that he was poisoned by an orange given him by a friend. Later he saw this friend with a man known to the patient as a spy for an Italian secret society. The patient claims to be an enemy of this society.

On February 21, 1943, NUDI was paroled for one year in the custody of his brother, RAFFAELE NUDI, 625 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, New York. NUDI returned several times to the Psychiatric Institute, New York Medical Center, New York City, while on parole. He was also interviewed by social workers at his home. He then secured employment in a factory making dolls where he earned $5.00 per day.

On September 28, 1943, information was received at the Central Islip State Hospital that the patient NUDI was admitted to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and consequently was discharged from
parole. The Matteawan State Hospital is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction at Beacon, New York. He was admitted there under the name of GIUSEPPE NUDI.

While at the Central State Hospital, NUDI claimed that a friend put a lot of funny things in a paper called "PAROLA" to make him, NUDI, appear to be a spy. He claims he was called in this paper, "Raffreddato", and "Filosofo Spilamipelago".

A letter dated September 28, 1942, apparently written by NUDI at the Central Islip State Hospital, and addressed to the FBI in New York, which was never delivered, was obtained at the hospital. It is signed "JOS NUDI". It is being forwarded herewith in an envelope marked Exhibit 3.

of the state institution, advised that the letter was apparently placed in the files of the hospital and was not forwarded to the New York Office. According to hospital regulations, the letter should have been given back to NUDI with an explanation that the hospital authorities had decided against furnishing it to the FBI.

also advised that a check at the hospital with the supervisor of the building where NUDI resides and with the supervisor in NUDI's ward and also the hospital records, reflected that NUDI was in Central Islip State Hospital on January 11, 1943, which is the date of the TRESCA homicide.

On January 8, 1944, Confidential Informant, whose identity is known to the Bureau, telephonically advised Special Agent of this office that the investigations being conducted by the New York City Police Department reflect that an unknown delegate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, gave $9,000 to FRANK GUTTHO, alias "CHICK" WILSON just prior to the TRESCA murder. Reference to "CHICK" WILSON is made in my letter of July 14, 1945.

Reference is made to a communication dated February 11, 1942 from the Bureau to the New York Field Office which enclosed two anonymous communications and a translated article from "La PAROLA". Since this letter does not reflect the subject matter or character thereof, and is in Bureau File 100-0, copies of said communications are being set out below so that the originals might be located and compared by the FBI Laboratory with the handwriting of "O.B."

"Ettore Manfredi is a Fascist Spy, engaged in transmitting information to the O.U.B.A. He claims he received that letter, he act as a dishonesty, he writing this letter
"himself, for spy's proposition." (Received in envelope post-marked New York, New York, December 19, 1941.

"Gentlemen:

From Italy comes terrifying news of abominable crimes perpetrated by the O.V.R.A. against the families of anti-fascists living here.

The O.V.R.A., for its reprisals uses a method which for its criminal fineness surpasses the medieval barbarousness of Caligula and Nero. It employs.....doctors and pharmacists....This has come about because here, among the anti-fascists, there are some objectionable reptiles who make believe that they are attempting to overthrow Mussolini's regime, in order to make it easier for themselves in carrying out their espionage work. Here are the names of some of the spies:

Ettore Manfredi, 80 East 11 St.
Alberto Cupelli, 1775 Broadway
Alberto Manziacopra, 242 East 14th St.
Girolamo Valenti, 80 East 11 St.
Pietro Allegra, 59 Christie St.

These people by means of periodic accounts in the 'Farola' written in the dialects of Italy, by Manfredi and signed with the fictitious name of Costante Valletti, have communicated with the victims of Fascism. In the enclosed letter they threaten the anti fascists to avoid accusations.

An Italian anti fascist."

The handprinting and handwriting specimens which the New York Office is attempting to obtain from NUDI at the Matteawan State Hospital for appropriate examination by the FBI Laboratory, should be forthcoming soon and they will be forwarded to the laboratory as soon as they are available.

Further inquiries along the lines previously suggested by you in your letter of December 15, 1943 are being made and you will be apprised of the results thereof.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Conroy

cc: FBI Laboratory with enclosures
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
March 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD
Re: CARLO TRESCA

BACKGROUND

You will recall that in the previous memoranda which have been prepared relative to the assassination of Carlo Tresca the following facts were set forth.

1. Tresca, the editor of "Il Martello", a rabidly anarchist and anti-Communist Italian publication, was killed on January 11, 1943, as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

2. Being a well-known figure, his case was given a tremendous amount of publicity. Tresca's friends charged that the Communists were responsible for his murder; the Communists countered with the allegation that the agents of the OVRA (Italian Secret Police) had committed the crime.

3. The names of various suspects have been publicized by the District Attorney of New York County and the New York Police Department. Additional information concerning these suspects is set forth hereinafter.

PERSONS SUSPECTED OF THE MURDER OF TRESCA

2. Guiseppe Nudi, with aliases - ELIMINATED

This individual, although not considered as a suspect by the New York Police Department, was considered by the Bureau until the New York Office recently determined that he could not have perpetrated the crime. Although he has been eliminated as a suspect, it is deemed advisable to record the following for information and future reference purposes. Immediately following the Tresca murder, an individual in New York, who has now been
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

identified by the Bureau as Giuseppe Nudi, directed a communication to Vidal, mentioned above, wherein he inferred that he might possibly have been connected in some manner with the commission of the murder. Inquiries conducted with respect to Nudi reflect that he is mentally abnormal; that he is a prolific letter writer; that he continually imagines that he is being surveilled and prosecuted by FBI agents in New York City; that on September 1, 1943, he criminally attacked and stabbed one Ettore Manfredi, an Italian-born anti-Fascist radio commentator and a close friend of Carlo Tresca. Although Nudi is rabidly anti-Tresca in sentiment and did, in fact, have a good motive for committing the crime, investigation reflects that on the night of the Tresca incident Nudi was, in fact, confined in the New York State Hospital, Central Islip, Long Island. On July 11, 1942, he was admitted to the Bellevue Hospital; on July 29, 1942, he was transferred to the New York State Hospital at Central Islip, Long Island; on February 21, 1943, he was released on parole from the latter institution; and on September 21, 1943, he was committed to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Beacon, New York, because of his attack on Manfredi. In this regard, it is noted from a review of the Bureau files that Nudi is apparently familiar with the activities of the Italian criminal element on Mulberry Street in New York City, a fact which may be pertinent to the instant investigation as will be indicated later in this memorandum.

2. Frank Carofolo

This individual is a bootlegger, gunman, one-time associate of Charles "Lucy" Luciano, and a former employee and bodyguard of Generoso Pope, an arch enemy of Tresca. Carofolo, who is considered criminally dangerous, had several motives for committing the crime, the chief one being the fact that Tresca criticized Carofolo's girl friend, Miss Dolores Facconti, Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York, for associating with "that gunman." (You will recall that, on the basis of information furnished to the Bureau relative to the Tresca case, an investigation of Miss Facconti was conducted by the Bureau at the request of the Attorney General's Office for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of her relationship with Carofolo.) At this writing, it does not appear that the New York Police Department considers Carofolo as a suspect any longer; at the same time, the Bureau is in receipt of no information which would be considered sufficient to eliminate him as a suspect.

3. Carmine Calente

This individual has a record of crime dating back nineteen years. He has been arrested on numerous occasions on charges including assault, robbery
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

and homicide. An hour and one-half before Tresca's murder, he appeared at the office of the Parole Division, 80 Centre Street in New York City in order to make his weekly report inasmuch as he is under parole supervision until 1945 in connection with his twelve and one-half years' sentence for armed robbery. According to an item appearing in the New York Daily Mirror on January 14, 1943, two investigators from the Parole Board placed Galente under surveillance immediately after he left their office. One of these investigators informed that Galente, after leaving the parole office, dashed to an automobile which was parked nearby with the motor running and another man behind the wheel. The Daily Mirror states: "The auto started even before Galente slammed the door—and the parole officers jotted down the number IC-9272." It has since been established by the New York Police Department that the automobile, which was used in the perpetration of the crime, bore the same license tag number. When located, this automobile was parked in a garage on Mulberry Street in New York City. Informant NYC-83 has advised that the District Attorney of New York County is investigating a number of individuals with known criminal records who reside on Mulberry Street apparently for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of individuals connected with the automobile in question. Likewise, according to information furnished the New York Office incidentally to an inquiry concerning another matter, Assistant District Attorney Louis Fagnuccio, who is handling the Tresca case, advised that he is presently trying to trace the ownership of this car and that he is "emphasizing this angle over all other possibilities." (It is observed that these leads are now being covered only after fourteen months have elapsed, even though the car in question was located on Mulberry Street immediately following the murder.)

Immediately following the murder, Galente was taken into custody by the New York Police Department and he is apparently still in custody. According to the newspaper reports on the New York Police Department interviews with Galente, the latter insisted that he "ducked into the subway after leaving the parole office"; he did not get into an automobile that was awaiting him; that the parole officers who surveilled him are "screwed." Other than the foregoing, it appears that Galente has steadfastly declined to make any statements concerning the crime in question. Releases emanating from the Office of the District Attorney of New York County reflect that he is being retained in custody "as a material witness."

5. Frank Nuccio

On September 15, 1943, one Frank Nuccio, twenty-four, who is described in New York circles as a "petty bootlegger", was taken into custody as a second material witness in the slaying of Tresca. New York Informant has advised that the New York Police have nothing against Nuccio and that he was apprehended in order that an excuse might be furnished for still holding the chief suspect in the case, Carmine Galente.

- 3 -
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

6. Frank Citrano, alias "Chick" Wilson

Informant advised recently that the investigation conducted by the New York Police Department reflects that an unknown delegate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union gave nine thousand dollars to Frank Citrano, alias "Chick" Wilson, prior to the Tresca murder. In this regard, it is to be recalled that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has been directed since 1914 by Sidney Hillman; that it is a union which is composed, in part, of Communists but primarily of Socialists; and that the Union is active in the affairs of the American Labor Party.

The only information contained in the central files of the Bureau concerning Citrano is the following. An anonymous letter postmarked at Station "A", New York City, on February 11, 1942, and received at the Bureau on the following date contains the allegation that Citrano "belongs to an underworld mob" in New York City; that "he resides at No. 250 Wott Street, New York City, and operates a place of business at 44 Prince Street"; and "he is a bootlegger and Crime, Incorporated" (indicating possibly that he was connected with "Murder, Incorporated"); that he and his mob hold meetings at 250 Mott Street, New York City. The anonymous correspondent further alleged that Citrano "is also connected with the United Citizens' Club, Incorporated, for his own protection"; that he maintains a supply of guns in the cellar of his residence; and that "this man has a powerful political pull with New York leaders and judges." (103-74656)

In the file entitled "Unknown Subjects; Banco di Napoli Trust Company of New York; August 1, 1938", the same individual is mentioned as a possible suspect in the robbery of the instant bank, inasmuch as he was reported to have had a substantial amount of money in his possession a short time after the robbery. This file reflects that Citrano has the reputation of being a gambler. (91-1236-81, 82; 91-1460-97)

Another report in the Bureau's files indicates that Wilson is alleged to have made "collections for Carmine Galante at one time." It is reported that he has a son, Sebastian Wilson, alias "Buster", who is a good shot and who is suspected by the New York Police Department as possibly being the trigger man who shot Tresca. (The latter information was supplied by Informant NYC-60.)

Observations

From a review of all of the information in the possession of the Bureau concerning Tresca, it would appear that the following is worthy of particular consideration:
Memorandum for Mr. Land

1. It is apparent that the best suspect in the case at the present time is Carmine Galente. If the information appearing in the New York Daily Mirror on January 14, 1943, is true, then the New York County authorities have prima facie evidence of Galente's guilt.

2. It would appear that the instant case has many political ramifications since the names of the following individuals and organizations have been mentioned in connection with it: Generoso Pope, Sidney Hillman, Luigi Antonini, Carriolo - the paranoir of Assistant United States Attorney Dolores Fabonti, and Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

3. It is within the realm of possibility that due to these political ramifications the New York State authorities have considered it advisable to "soft pedal" the instant investigation. This observation is predicated upon the following facts:

   a. On May 10, 1943, the newspapers announced that the District Attorney of New York County was preparing to go before the Grand Jury immediately following that date and ask for an indictment of three men who were to be charged with the murder of Tresca. The only man named was Carmine Galente.

   b. Informant indicated on July 7, 1943, that it is his opinion that the District Attorney's office is not anxious to prosecute anyone for the Tresca murder. He stated further that at that time the District Attorney's attitude might be predicated upon the lack of sufficient evidence or upon political pressure which has been brought on his office.

Action

Since the instant case is one which is within the jurisdiction of the Bureau and within the jurisdiction of the New York Police Department, active inquiries have at no time been conducted by the Bureau, although every effort has been made to follow the developments in the case. The Bureau eliminated Vidali and Nudi as suspects and, for its own information, correlated the data in its possession concerning the other suspects named above. The Bureau could very well continue discreet inquiries concerning Galente and the other suspects mentioned herein, but, in my opinion, this action would be inadvisable inasmuch as we would subject ourselves to a considerable amount of criticism should we take such action. It is my considered opinion that no inquiries whatsoever should be conducted in the future concerning this matter, particularly in the light of the foregoing — the report which is apparently substantiated that the New York State authorities are inclined, for reasons presently unknown to the Bureau, to give this matter the "brush-off", even
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

though they undoubtedly have in their possession sufficient information to present the facts on Salente to a Grand Jury. If you are in agreement with the foregoing, no action will be taken with respect to the instant matter other than to follow developments in this case as they are reported to the Bureau by [redacted] and other informants in the field of Italian activities.

Respectfully,

J. F. Buckley
I understand the importance of the information I am about to convey to your office. The case which is being handled is of utmost importance and I am convinced that your cooperation in handling the matter will lead to a satisfactory outcome. I am enclosures a memo addressed to your office and that no instructions should be considered by your office with respect to the information enclosed.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

This is a official
[Stamp]

April 4, 1944

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

Subject: Internal Security - I

Reference is made to laboratory reports D-11435, D-11436, D-11437 dated February 9, 1944 and D-12140 dated March 17, 1944, bureau file 61-1335, your file 10-41,744, submitted to your office in connection with the above-entitled case.

Specimens 16 through 487, with the exceptions of the handwriting which was prepared by O. P. which was previously added, was searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File but no identification was effected. Appropriate photographic copies of this material have been added to this file for future reference and comparison.

The original evidence, 16 through 77, is being returned to your office under separate cover, photographic copies having been added to the files of the laboratory.
61-1335 - F79
ANGFD TO
/00-326/97-9
Office Memorandum

TO: Mr. B. E. GORDY, SAC.

FROM: Carlo Tesca

SUBJECT: Internal Security - I

There are being enclosed hereewith for the Bureau's information two translated copies of an article entitled, "LET'S LIFT THE CURTAIN OF SILENCE FROM THE MURDER OF CARLO TESCA", which appeared in the April 1944 issue of "La Controcorrente."
The following article appeared in the April, 1944 issue of "LA CONTROCORRENTE", (The Countercurrent).

"LET'S LIFT THE CURTAIN OF SILENCE FROM THE MURDER OF CARLO TRESCA"

"The asinine or willful apathy of the police and the prosecutor in charge of the Carlo Tresca murder is a challenge to Mayor LaGuardia's leadership in New York City. And to his political and moral stature.

"He is known as a man of action, who accepts a challenge and goes to work. There is a job for him. A big job; one which calls for a big, stout heart and a firm hand. A hand that will reach out in the darkness and pull up the heavy curtain which has descended over the premeditated murder of a man who fought for a more decent world.

"Recently, when the Chairman of the War Production Board 'indicted' the city of New York for its poor showing in the paper salvage drive, Mr. La Guardia immediately assumed personal command of that war activity by stating: 'No more showing off. No more big talk. Let's go to work.'

"It was a fine piece of leadership. The kind we admire.

"Yes, real work and actual results were required.

"We should like both: a nice talk, even a big one, and some real work. The kind that would rip through the scenes behind which there is hidden so much police fumbling and so little activity in uncovering the murderers.

"The Mayor knows or should know that the Tresca case is not exclusively an anti-Fascist case. No lover of justice, whether he lives in New York or in a mining town, can afford to be disinterested in it. No decent, alert public official should shrug his shoulders and trust that the press will forget the story and 'blab' about something else.

"Well, this is one of the publications that will not stop blabbing about the bloody crime till the long-expected and often heralded 'break' in the case will really break. Fifteen months have gone by and, as far as we know, nothing has been done by the Mayor to spur the 'finest' (we mean the police force of New York) in getting down to some real work, conducive to results.

"As it was said in the Countercurrent of March ("What is happening in the Tresca case?") only two persons are known to have been held by the police, at any time, and both as 'material witnesses'. One was Carmine Galante, ex convict picked up as a suspect two days after the killing with the explanation that, two hours before Tresca was shot, he was getting into a sedan found abandoned the same night a few blocks from the crime scene. After being held in the Tombs for months on high bail, Galante was returned to Sing Sing prison as a parole violator."
"The other 'material witness' was Frank Nuccio, 'small-time racketeer' taken into custody last September and at first held in $25,000 bail, but freed in November on a $5,000 bond. According to the New York daily press, Nuccio was found by the police to have been the lessee or owner of the garage in which the 'murder car' was kept up to the night Tresca was slain.

"Public opinion, which was aroused by the dastardly killing of a valiant fighter against tyranny and oppression, regardless of whether it came from right or left, asks the Mayor, long known as Tresca's friend, if the course of justice is obstructed by the same dark forces which hired the assassin. Is it?

"Mr. La Guardia my resent this question, but we assure him that there is no inclination in our words. We are only asking him to inquire whether the so-called proper authorities mean to solve the murder and bring the slayers and the instigators to the bars of justice.

"We are not acquainted with local politics in that great city. We understand there is a good deal of pre-electoral activity. We heard the press of Alfange, Marcantonio, Democrats, Republicans, James Pemberton of Harlem 17, Clarence Neal, Michael Quill, Saul Mills, Hillman, Mayor La Guardia's 'peace plan' for the next campaign and what not. They mean nothing to us. We are 'little people', asking the Mayor to become our champion in the Tresca case.

"It is his job, and he can do it magnificently, to see whether the police force is corrupt, stupid or plain lazy.

"It is also his job to force the District Attorney to prosecute those whom he now either protects or makes no effort to discover.

"We are not interested in procedure, jurisdiction or other legalistic tommyrot. He can get the wheels going if he displays his dynamic energy and put his big heart to work.

"We should be happy and grateful to hear of some move which would strengthen our hopes that justice will be done.

THE COUNTERCURRENT.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, F.I.  DATE: June 6, 1919
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: CARLO TRICCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a resolution introduced before the Convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by LUIGI ANTONILII and which was approved by the Convention June 3, 1919. The resolution is self explanatory.

Enc. 1
SPECIAL DELIVERY - AIRMAIL

61-1335379
RESOLUTION NO.
THE CARLO TRESCA MURDER
Introduced by convention consent by Luigi Antenucci, Local 89

WHEREAS more than six months have passed since Carlo Tresca, courageous editor of the Italian-language journal, *II Martello*, was murdered in the New York City dim-out, and

WHEREAS the authorities apparently are making no progress toward apprehending the persons responsible for that crime, and

WHEREAS there is strong reason to believe that international political factors are involved in the killing of Tresca, who for years had fought against all totalitarianism, and

WHEREAS so long as political assassination in this country goes unpunished, no one who exercises his constitutional right to speak his mind about political affairs is safe, and

WHEREAS we treasure the memory of Carlo Tresca as a whole-hearted ally and friend, be it therefore

RESOLVED that we, the International Ladies' Garment-Workers' Union, assembled in convention in Boston urge upon the House of Representatives the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 71 (introduced by Representative Will Rogers Jr. of California on March 6, 1944, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary) which would authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to step into cases of this kind, in which a political group outside the State presumably instigated the crime, and in which the State authorities have been unable, after a reasonable period of time, to apprehend the guilty, and be it also

RESOLVED that we urge District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, without waiting for the Rogers Resolution to become law, to invite the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter the Tresca case and conduct an intensive new examination of every person known to be the friend or enemy of Carlo Tresca, and to pursue every clue in hand to the utmost length.

379
Office Memorandum  

To: Mr. D. K. Ladd  
From: Mr. J. F. Buckley  
Subject: CARLO TRESCA  

DATE: June 12, 1944  

ANTONINI RESOLUTION  

The New York Field Division transmitted to the Bureau a copy of a resolution introduced before the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by Luigi Antonini and approved by that convention on June 3, 1944.  

These resolutions, briefly, stated that the authorities have made no progress toward apprehending the persons responsible for the murder of Carlo Tresca which it described as a political assassination and therefore, the union resolved to urge the House of Representatives to pass House Concurrent Resolution No. 71, introduced by Congressman Will Rogers of California on May 6, 1944, which would authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to step into cases of this kind.  

The resolution also urged that District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, without waiting for the Rogers Resolution to become law, be requested to invite the F. B. I. to enter the Tresca case.  

BACKGROUND OF THE TRESCA MURDER  

The Tresca case is without the jurisdiction of the Bureau and within that of the New York Police Department and active inquiries have not been made by the Bureau, although every effort has been made to follow developments. The Bureau has eliminated several suspects and for its own information, has correlated the data in its possession concerning other suspects. No action is being taken at the present time other than to follow the developments as they are reported to the Bureau by and other informants in the Italian field. It appears that the New York State authorities are inclined, for reasons unknown to the Bureau, to "soft pedal" the instant investigation. It is also known that the Tresca murder has many political ramifications since the names of numerous persons and organizations prominent in Italian circles have been mentioned.  

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 71  

With regard to the resolution introduced by Congressman Will Rogers, a memorandum was directed to Mr. Hugh B. Cox, the Assistant Solicitor General, on May 19, 1944, when it was strongly urged that the delegation of jurisdiction to the F. B. I. in the type of offenses mentioned in the resolution be deleted from it, as it would serve to inject the Bureau into purely local matters.  

The foregoing is submitted for informative purposes only and information is contemplated with regard to this resolution.  

50 Jun 2 1944  

[Signature]
CHANGED TO
160 - 396177 - IX
REPORT of the
FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D.C.
August 16, 1944

To: SAC New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on August 3, 1944.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Unknown Subjects; Vittore Manfredi, Victim; Extortion

Examination requested by: New York
Reference: Letter 7-31-44
Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint
Specimens:
2. Accompanying newspaper written in Italian bearing the handwritten note in a foreign language "Caro Amica - La prossima volta..."

Also Submitted: One translation of the handwriting on 2.

Result of Examination:

Specimens 1 and 2 were compared with the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. Photographic copies of these specimens will be added to this file for future reference.

2 - New York - 
2 - Laboratory (61-1339)

Page 1

(Aug 21 1944)
Physical characteristics of specimens 1 and 2 were noted and are being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

The evidence was chemically treated for the development of latent fingerprints but none was noted.

Intracranial specimens 1 and 2 were addressed to Attoe Manfredi, who is the addressee of letters in Bureau file 61-1335, case entitled "Carlo Croset, Internal Security - Italian", these specimens were compared with the material in file 61-1335 but nothing of interest was noted.

The original evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory. Photographic copies of specimens 1 and 2 will be transmitted under separate cover within the next several days.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

October 16, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY-I
(Bureau File No. 61-1335)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 4, 1944 which instructed the New York Field Division to furnish the Bureau with any information relative to the TRESCA case, which is custodially supplied to this office by Confidential Informant whose identity is known to the Bureau, and other informants in the field of Italian activities.

On October 9, 1944 an article appeared in the New York Post entitled "A Break in Tresca Case? - Question Ex-Convict Pal on Death Car Ownership". This article related that assistants of District Attorney Hogan had been questioning, at intervals since last Friday, a man whom they believed to be the owner of the automobile used in the murder of CARLO TRESCA outside his office at Fifth Avenue and 15th Street on January 11, 1943. The license number of the abandoned murder car was 1-C 92-72, 1942 registration. The murder car, a Ford Sedan, was found abandoned four blocks from the corner where the murder was committed, and it had been bought in the fictitious name of CHARLES PAPPAS, on December 24, 1942; Pappas gave a non-existent address in Brooklyn when registering the car.

According to the newspaper account, the man questioned by Mr. Hogan's assistants was an associate of CARMINIE GALANTE, a paroled convict who was seen entering the murder car before the killing, and both were said to be members of a Lower East Side bootlegging gang. GALANTE is still being held as a parole violator.

The "Post" further related that although the police have a completely different theory of the murder, Hogan's office is investigating reports that TRESCA's murder was ordered by Mussolini and his son-in-law, Count Ciano, the latter being later executed at Mussolini's command.
Letter to Director
NY 100-9744

October 16, 1944

According to these reports, VITTO MONTOSE, a New York gangster, who fled to Italy shortly after a Brooklyn murder in 1934 and became an intimate of Fascist officials, arranged TRESCA's assassination with the New York gangsters.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised Agent [redacted] of this office that he had ceased to interest himself in the TRESCA investigation for the New York District Attorney's Office two months ago. The informant's reason for his action was his belief that District Attorney Hogan did not appear to be anxious to prosecute the matter. Informant [redacted] gave it as his opinion that Mr. Hogan had ambitions of running for Mayor of New York City on the Republican ticket in 1945 and that he did not wish to antagonize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, certain members of which appear to be connected with the investigation of the TRESCA case.

Informant [redacted] advised that FRANK CIPIANO, also known as FRANK CIPIANO and by the alias of "CHICK" WILSON, was a friend of CARMINE GALANTE, the latter being a member of CIPIANO's gang. "CHICK" is believed to be the behind the scenes boss of the Second Assembly District, American Labor Party in New York County, club rooms of which are 280 Lafayette Street, New York City. He is the "strong-arm man" for the American Labor Party and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. According to the informant, the detectives investigating the TRESCA case have information to the effect that a delegate of the Amalgamated brought $2000 to "Chick" Wilson shortly before TRESCA was killed. This information apparently was obtained from one STEPHEN SECORO, a taxi driver who resides at 90-30 Farragut Road, Brooklyn, New York. The informant believes that this money may have been used to pay off the perpetrators of the crime.

Informant [redacted] further stated that "CHICK" WILSON is about 30 years of age and was born in Ciminna in the Province of Palermo, Sicily. He is alleged to have collected money for CARMINE GALANTE's defense.

The informant advised that the police had been unaware that the murder car had been kept at 296 Elizabeth Street until "CHICK" WILSON's attorney informed them where this car could be located. The car was kept in the garage of one FRANK MUGIO who lived at 265 Elizabeth Street and operates a saloon at 230 Elizabeth Street.

Informant [redacted] believes that JOSEPH MAREK of 294 Elizabeth Street, who resides in the building next to where the car was found, may have some information regarding the identity of the owner and users of
Letter to Director
NY 102-3744

October 16, 1944

the murder car. However, no information of value was elicited from him by
the New York Police Department. Another individual who may have had informa-
tion regarding the owner and users of the murder car was SALVATORE BONOMO,
who operates a fruit store at 234 Elizabeth Street. The informant believes
that this person's son, ALEXANDER BONOMO, may have driven the murder car the
night TRESCA was killed. ALEXANDER BONOMO, however, together with one MARIANO and another individual, were electrocuted about three months ago by
the State of New York for a homicide in connection with a holdup which took
place at Pitt and Stanton Streets, New York City some time ago.

The informant further related that it was his belief
that CARLO TRESCA used to receive a monthly check from the Amalgamated Clothing
Workers Union. He stated that TRESCA used to keep a record of these payments.
Shortly after TRESCA was killed, one POCO-TAVANI, who resides in the Bronx
and who received a position as delegate with the Amalgamated through TRESCA's
influence, visited the office of TRESCA's paper, "IL Martello" and removed
from a book, the pages reflecting the monies received by TRESCA from the
Amalgamated. The informant believes that JOHN MANCINI who is in charge of
printing "IL Martello" at the present time has further information regarding
this matter. The informant advised that MANCINI had been threatened by someone
from the Amalgamated to "shut up".

Another individual who was questioned by the Police,
regarding this case was CARMINE GALANTE's girl friend. She is HELEN MARullo
who resides at 137 Keap Street, Brooklyn, New York. HELEN MARULLO was
allegedly with GALANTE the night of the homicide and helped him to put forth
an alibi tending to show that he could not have been present at the scene of
the crime at the time it occurred.

CARMINE GALANTE's family, which consists of his mother
and sister, resides at 376 New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Another individual suspected of having participated
in the homicide and who possibly bought the murder car, is one JOSEPH
BONOMO, formerly residing at 454 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, New York. He is
stated to have bought a house in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn.
According to BONOMO's landlord, this individual never works but apparently
had sufficient money to purchase a house and automobile.

Recently

I, voluntarily furnished the following information to Special
Agent of the New York Field Division: 
Letter to Director
NY 1/2-9744

October 16, 1944

He stated that the Thursday prior to TRESCA's murder, TRESCA visited the office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and spoke to AUGUST BELLANCA. It is to be noted at this point that AUGUST BELLANCA is head of the Italian section at the Amalgamated, and his wife, DONA BELLANCA, is the sister of STACY HILLMAN of the Political Action Committee. TRESCA told BELLANCA that he was going to hold a meeting at his office the following Monday evening, January 11, 1943. The purpose of the meeting was to give greater impetus to the activity of the Mazzini Society towards supporting the war effort. At the same time TRESCA was unalterably opposed to the inclusion of GINO POPE in the activities of the Mazzini Society, as had been desired by LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary of Local 99 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. TRESCA told TRESCA that he desired a written invitation to the meeting and TRESCA promised to send it to him. He believes that the invitation must have been written on Friday and that it probably reached his office on Saturday. He stated that due to his absence from the office and the illness of the young lady who took care of his mail, he did not actually receive the invitation until Tuesday, January 12, 1943. It first came to his mind to look for the invitation after he had been apprised of the fact that TRESCA had been murdered, when he was going into the office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union on Tuesday, January 12, 1943.

stated that he was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Fagnuccio. The latter wished to have opinion regarding suspects, but stated that as he had no definite information, he was not inclined to spread rumors. Advised that other persons who had received invitations to the meeting with TRESCA were GIUSEPPE CALLAS, who was with TRESCA when he was killed, an individual who was employed by the Daily News of New York City; and VANNI MONTANA; the latter is an assistant to LUIGI ANTONINI. SALA stated that the individual who works for the "News", whose name he did not recall, did not receive TRESCA's letter since he had changed his address, and he had not seen the letter sent to him until January 12, 1943. The reason for MONTANA's non-attendance at the meeting is unknown to SALA.

TRESCA had never received any funds from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union except on those occasions when TRESCA asked for special contributions to his newspaper and when he ran some affair. He added that TRESCA was friendly with the office of the Amalgamated and frequently visited there. He had opposed the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union years ago and had attacked them at that time, but in recent years he did not make any attacks at all upon them. He also recalled that at the time TRESCA visited BELLANCA TRESCA related that he had had a curious dream to the
effect that someone had died and that he had felt quite depressed. BELIANCA
jested at this and remarked that it seemed strange that a dream should worry
TRESSCA since he had never shown any fear of anything during his life.

Regarding this event, it is to be noted that Confidential
Informant_89 related that shortly before the homicide, TRESSCA had had a
conversation with someone at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.
When he left he was quite pale and when he returned to his own office he
stated to someone that he was "through".

The following detectives were assigned to investigating
the TRESSCA case, according to Confidential Informant_62, 670

JAMES PETRZSKO
ANTHONY SANZUSO
PHILIP ALFATE
MODESTO BASSA

Confidential Informant_62 whose identity is known
to the Bureau, discounts the opinion of Informant_89 to the effect that
the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union was interested in causing the death
of CARLO TRESSCA. This informant, who is exceedingly reliable, believes, that
the Amalgamated would have no reason to cause the death of TRESSCA. It is
true that TRESSCA had attacked the Amalgamated years ago, but that was a thing
of the past and there was no ill feeling between the union and TRESSCA.
Informant_62 advised that the only thing that had kept LUIJI ANTONINI
from openly joining forces with GENEROSO POPE, was CARLO TRESSCA, and once
TRESSCA was out of the picture there was no one to oppose ANTONINI's desire.
ANTONINI was always afraid that any alliance between himself and POPE would
be severely attacked by TRESSCA who, after all, had a great deal of influence
and was well regarded by all union leaders.

Confidential Informant_62 stated that it was his
belief that AUGUST BELIANCA, LUIJI ANTONINI and even GENEROSO POPE used the
services of members of the same gang for "strong-arm" purposes. He believes
that the same gangsters were employed by all three individuals in connection
with their activities. However, he does not think that any of these persons
would have been interested in causing the death of TRESSCA. The informant
further related that TRESSCA himself used to boast that he was friendly with
a number of the "strong-arm" men and for that reason he had nothing to fear.
The informant states that he heard a rumor to the effect that shortly before
his death, TRESSCA had been approached by one GIOVANNI ANZILAVITA, a Brooklyn
gangster who had been friendly with TRESSCA, and was warned that things were
October 16, 1944

not going so well and that he had better take care of himself. MANGALAVITA is a friend of an organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union who resides in Asbury Park, New Jersey, BRUNO BELLIA. It is the opinion of Informant that MANGALAVITA would have some information regarding TASSCA's murder. It is not believed that this individual was ever questioned by the New York City Police as they may not have known of his identity.

The above is forwarded for the Bureau's information and no action is contemplated by the New York Field Division herein.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, SAC
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
November 4, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD
Re: CARLO TRESCA

You will recall that previous memoranda have been furnished to you relative to the assassination of the captioned individual which occurred on January 11, 1943, as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper, "Il Lorretto", at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City. No active investigation has been conducted by the Bureau in connection with this matter inasmuch as the case comes within the jurisdiction of the New York Police Department. However, every effort has been made to follow the developments in connection with the investigation and I thought you would be interested to know of some additional facts which have recently come to the attention of the Bureau.

ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK POST

On October 9, 1944, an article appeared in the New York Post entitled "A Break in Tresca Case? - Question Ex-Convict Pal on Death Car Ownership". This article related that assistants of District Attorney Hogan had been questioning, at intervals since the previous Friday, a man whom they believe to be the owner of the automobile used in the murder of Carlo Tresca. The murder car, a Ford sedan, was found abandoned four blocks from the corner where the murder was committed and it had been bought in the fictitious name of Charles Pappas on December 24, 1942. The license number of the abandoned murder car was 1-0 92-72, 1942 registration. According to the newspaper account, the man questioned by Mr. Hogan's assistants was an associate of Carmine Galante, a paroled convict whom you will recall was seen by two investigators of the Parole Board entering the murder car shortly before the killing. It is to be noted that Galante is still being held as a parole violator.

The Post further related that, although the police have a completely different theory of the murder, Hogan's office is investigating reports that Tresca's murder was ordered by Mussolini and his son-in-law, Count Ciano, the latter being executed at Mussolini's command not many months ago. According to these reports, Vito Genovese, a New York gangster, who fled to Italy shortly after a Brooklyn murder in 1934 and who became an intimate of Fascist officials, arranged Tresca's assassination with the New York gangsters.
MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Ladd,

ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOGAN

A confidential informant of the New York Office, recently informed that it was his belief that District Attorney Hogan was no longer anxious to prosecute this case. He said that it was his opinion that Mr. Hogan had ambitions of running for mayor of New York City on the Republican ticket in 1943 and that he did not wish to antagonize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, certain members of which appear to be connected with the investigation of the Tresca case. In this connection, the informant added that detectives investigating the Tresca case have information to the effect that a delegate of the ACWU brought $9,000 to Frank Cetrano, also known as Frank Cipriano and "Chick" Wilson, shortly before Tresca was killed. He said that Carmine Galante was a member of the gang of Frank Cetrano and it was his belief that the $9,000 was used to pay off the perpetrators of the crime.

Another confidential informant of the New York Office, who has been described as being exceedingly reliable, has discounted the opinion that the ACWU was interested in causing the death of Carlo Tresca. It was his belief that, although Tresca had attacked it in his newspaper years ago, there was no reason to believe that any ill feeling existed at the time the assassination occurred.

This same informant indicated that he had heard a rumor to the effect that shortly before his death, Tresca had been approached by one Giovanni Mancalavita, a Brooklyn gangster who had been friendly with Tresca, and was warned that things were not going so well and that he had better take care of himself. It was the opinion of this informant that Mancalavita would have some information regarding Tresca's murder. It was believed quite possible that this individual was never questioned by the New York Police in connection with their investigation.

Respectfully,

J. C. Strickland
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FROM LEGAC, New York

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: December 5, 1944

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

There are being enclosed herewith two copies of an article which appeared in the "New York Times" on November 11, 1944, entitled "TRESCA WITNESS HELD ON BOOTLEG CHARGE".

The article is self explanatory and is being forwarded for the completion of the Bureau's file on the above captioned subject.

Encls. (2)
TRESCA WITNESS HELD ON BOOTLEG CHARGE

Frank Puccio of 285 Elizabeth Street, who is under $5,000 bond as a material witness in the unsolved murder of Carlo Tresee, was among five men arrested yesterday and accused of conspiracy to operate a large still at 2 East First Street. On the premises of the still, which had a manufacturing capacity of 750 gallons a day, Treasury Department agents found large quantities of sugar—a scarce commodity for housewives.

The Tresee witness was identified by John C. Hilly, Assistant United States Attorney, as the former operator of a garage at 296 Elizabeth Street, where the automobile used in the murder of the anti-Fascist editor was said to have been stored. Besides being under bond in the New York County case, Puccio was at liberty under bail of $2,000 in another bootleg case. In connection with the still, United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter fixed additional bail at $1,000, pending grand jury action.

The other defendants, and the amounts of bail set for them, were listed as follows:

Joseph Scorzese, 241 Elizabeth Street, $1,000; Peter Contino, 126 Elizabeth Street, $500; Irving Silverman, 299 East Ninety-first Street, Brooklyn, $500; and Louis Silverman, 197 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, $500.
A committee of Carlo Tresca's friends has offered a new reward for the murderer of the revolutionary Anarchist editor, focusing attention once more on the political aspects of the case. It is being reported that Fascists, who received along with the Communists an equal share of Tresca's shares, are obstructing the investigation of the crime, and an effort is under way to continue the search fittingly in such a symbol of opposition to totalitarianism.

The announcement of an additional reward of $5,000 in the murder of Carlo Tresca, internationally known labor agitator and editor of the New York Italian-language Anarchist weekly "La Manierna," focused attention once more on the cause celebre of Italian anti-Fascism in this country. The new offer, which supplements the $1,000 originally announced by Margaret de Silvey Tresca, widow of the slain man, was made by a committee of Tresca's friends and was disclosed on 22 November by five members of the committee. Morris L. Ernst, well-known lawyer, former Municipal Court Judge Dorothy Kenyon; Roger N.

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For a survey of Italian-American political circumstances attendant to Tresca's death, see "Political Aspects of the Tresca Murder," FN Number 96 of 19 January 1943.
Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Edward C.
Kendall of the New York School for Social Work, and John F.
Finerty (New
York Times, 23 November). Their move, which followed the abandonment of a
planned appeal to Governor Thomas E. Dewey to appoint a special prosecutor
in the case, constitutes the latest public evidence of widespread dissatis-
faction with the investigation of the murder, regarded by many American as
well as Italian liberals and leftists as a case of political assassination.

Tresca, it will be remembered, was shot in New
York on the night of 11 January 1934. Because of
the prominent part he had played in the American
labor movement in the first quarter of the century and his colorful role
in Italian-American politics, keen interest was aroused by his death. A
few Italians have, pointed to the decline in the actual political weight
carried by Tresca, were of the opinion that the murder had been inspired
primarily by personal enmity. But the majority of those whose views became
known to this Branch gave credence to the theory that Tresca's vigorous
journalistic activities, conducted principally against Communists and Fascist
sympathizers, had led a number of members of one of those two groups to
view a major political reorganization

Subsequently after the killing, Communist spokesmen were reported to
Luigi Antonini, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers
Union, at close associate of the deaf man, and by Antonini's followers;
their account stressed Tresca's part in frustrating Communist attempts to
gain admission to the Mazzini Society, and to the OWI-sponsored "victory
Councils." Carlos Contreras, Communist Spanish Civil War veteran, was
alleged to have committed the murder.
This version was indignantly repudiated by Communists here and in
Mexico, who asserted that Contreras had been in Mexico City at the time
of the crime. The Communists attributed blame for the murder to Tresca’s
targets among former Fascist sympathizers; chief among whom was Generoso
Pope, editor of the New York daily Progresso Italiano-Americano. This
explanation was widely accepted by non-Communist liberals and leftists
and was elaborated in a speech delivered by Ezio Toddei at a Tresca
commemoration rally on 14 February 1943 and later distributed in pum-
phlet form.

The apparent failure of the New York Police to make
progress in their investigation, despite the detention
of two politically unimportant Italian-Americans
as material witnesses, gave rise to the belief that
all possible steps to discover the murderer were not being taken. Par-
ricularly in January 1944, when many editorials and commemoration meetings
marked the anniversary of Tresca’s death, were expressions of suspicious
impatience heard. The most recent direct demonstration of this lack of
confidence occurred in a letter which was intended to be sent to Governor
Dewey submitting evidence of “the past association of Assistant District
Attorney Louis A. Pagnucco with Fascists and Fascist sympathizers.” The letter urged
the appointment of a special prosecutor in the case — “some one in whom
Carlo Tresca’s friends and the general public can place unlimited trust.”

Pagnucco’s connection with “Fascists and Fascist sympathizers” had
been recalled as early as April 1943 by the liberal monthly Il Mondo.
Such insinuations, as well as reiteration of the accusation of Communist
guilt, appeals and protestations to the authorities, and moves to form independent "anti-Fascist investigation committees" have made sporadic appearances ever since the murder. In a letter printed in the leftist monthly La Controcorrente of Boston (August 1943) Mrs. Tresca asked of "Carlo's many Italian and American friends":

"Have they become benumbed with fear and cannot raise a voice against the powerful elements and the officials who, if they are not actually protecting the murderer or murderers, are certainly making no effort to hunt the guilty?"

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union convention in June 1944 approved a resolution presented by Antonini asking federal investigation of the murder and of "similar crimes." The resolution declared that "there is strong reason to believe that international political factors are involved in the killing of Carlo Tresca, who had fought for years against every end of totalitarianism" (Profesio Italo-Americano 3 June 1944). An interesting footnote to this implicit suggestion of Communist responsibility is found in the plan of an anti-Communist "Labor Relief Committee" in Italy — apparently formed by Antonini and his publicity director Vanni Montana — to name a street after Tresca in his native town of Sulmona in the Abruzzi. In this way, according to Montana, "Tresca will become the symbol, for the Committee, of the independence and autonomy of the trade union movement from totalitarian domination."

Meanwhile Tresca's Martello, now ostensibly a fortnightly but issued irregularly, has been the center of bitter controversy. After the death of its founder it was taken over by the "Carlo Tresca Group" headed by John Vancini, who styled themselves...
SAC, New York 61-1335-387

December 15, 1941

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

CARLO TRESCA
Internal Security - I

For your information there are attached photostatic copies of a report which was transmitted to the Bureau on December 2, 1941, by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services entitled, "The Tresca Case Reappears."

In the event any of the information contained therein is subsequently included in an investigative report, its content should be suitably paraphrased in order that the identity of its source may not be subjected to possible disclosure.

Enclosure
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: JTO, New York

DATE: December 12, 1944

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

There is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information a translated copy of an article appearing in "II Progresso Italo-Americano" of November 23, 1944, which is entitled "A Committee Offers $5,000.00 to Whoever Will Succeed in Solving the Tresca Mystery".

In view of the fact that the article is self-explanatory, no explanation thereof is being set forth.
The following is a translation of an article which appeared in IL PROGRESSO ITALIANO, December 28, 1944.

**A COMMITTEE OFFERS $3,000 DOLLARS TO WHOMEVER WILL STAND IN STABBING THE TRESCA VICTIM**

A committee met yesterday in the office of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, of New York County, and offered a reward of $3,000, to be paid to whoever will furnish information for the solution of the mysterious murder of Carlo Tresca.

The committee is composed of Lawyer Morris L. Ernst; Dorothy Kenyon, former justice of the Municipal Court; Horace M. Goldman, executive member of the Civil Liberties Union; Edward C. Linfield, professor of sociology; and Lawyer John P. Ventry.

When questioned by reporters from the court house as to what is their interest in the case, Lawyer Ernst answered:

"We are friends of Carlo Tresca. We loved him. We believe that this was a political crime and we are interested in solving it."

Mr. Ernst says that the $3,000 offered as a reward have been contributed by about a hundred people. The money, he says, will be entrusted to District Attorney Hogan, who, in turn, will award it to the person or persons who can furnish him information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty person.

District Attorney Hogan then told the newspapers that the person or persons who could furnish him the information not only would receive the reward, but would be protected by him, and their identity would not be revealed publicly.

District Attorney Hogan then reminded that Tresca's widow offered to the police, about six months or so ago, a reward of $1,000 for the solution of the murder of her husband.

**A STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE**

A statement made public by the committee reads as follows:

"A reward of $3,000.00 has been offered for information which will make possible the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the murder of Carlo Tresca, editor of the Italian-language newspaper IL LIBERTA." "Tresca was killed at the corner of 15th Street and 5th Ave. at 9:40 P.M., January 11, 1944."

The individual or individuals giving information which will lead to the arrest and the condemnation of the person or persons who planned and perpetrated the murder of Tresca will be fully protected. Their identity
"will not be made public. The information will be received in absolute confidence. No more than one person voluntarily furnishes information leading to the arrest and conviction, the District Attorney of New York will be the sole judge in deciding the manner in which the money is to be divided, and to whom it is to be paid."

This offer is made by a committee of friends of Carlo Tresca. Information can be communicated in person, by telephone, or by telegraph at the expense of the person who receives it, or it can be sent directly to the Division of Detectives, Police Department, New York City, or to the District Attorney of New York County or to the office of the Police Commissioner, Louis J. Valentine, whose telephone is String 7-1930.

To hasten the possibility of the solution of the murder of Carlo Tresca, which occurred 22 or more months ago, we five citizens offer a reward of $5000. For information concerning that crime. In doing so we act on behalf of a committee of friends of Tresca who remember his militant courage against those who were considered enemies of society, his loyalty, his idealism, his defense of the well-being not only of the Italian people but also of the working classes.

Since we and our associates consider that the plot for the murder of Carlo Tresca was carried out by paid assassins, we are ready to pay $5000 as reward to whoever can furnish information concerning it.

"Among the underworld, such a crime is always discussed, reports and hypotheses circulate. There are persistent rumors according to which many people believe the man who committed this murder", concludes the statement.

District Attorney Hogan then said that neither his office nor the police have exhausted the investigation. More than 500 persons have been questioned by his assistants during the assault, dozens of detectives are still in New York working in the investigation, and many of them are working in other states in the hope of discovering information which will solve the crime.

Some months ago, Frank Muccio, 24 years of age, of 233 Elizabeth Street, was detained as an essential witness in the Tresca case. For a while he was held in $25,000 bail, but about a couple of months ago, the bail was reduced to $5,000, which he furnished, and he is now free. Carmine Galante, 35 years old, was arrested 2 days after the murder as a suspect. He was questioned at length, denied his guilt, but he was detained as an essential witness for a long time and finally released and taken back to Sing Sing for violation of his parole.
Office Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York

DATE: January 17, 1945

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

There is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information a copy of an article entitled "The TRESCA Case is Not Closed!", which appeared in the January, 1945 issue of "Il Mondo". Your attention is called to the fact that the last two paragraphs of this article indicate that CARMINE GALANTE, parole violator who had been held and questioned in the TRESCA murder, was released on Friday, December 27, 1944, after a review of his case by Supreme Court Justice W. Ryan in Plattsburg, New York. FRANK NUCCIO, the second material witness, according to the article, is also free on bail.

Enclosures
Article appearing in "Il Mondo", January, 1945

"THE TRESCA CASE IS NOT CLOSED!
His Memory To Be Honored in Many Cities"

"Honor to CARLO TRESCA, whose slayers are still at large after
nearly two years, will be paid at memorial meetings in numerous cities in the
United States and abroad on Thursday, January 11, 1945, second anniver-
sary of his assassination in the New York dim-out.

"Those gatherings are to be held in Sulmona, TRESCA'S birthplace in
Italy; in London, Mexico City, Havana, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chica-
go, San Francisco, and other cities large and small across the country.

"In Sulmona, historic town set in a fertile valley amid the high
mountains in the Abruzzi, the 11th of January will take on the nature of a
civic holiday. On that occasion one of the principal streets there is to be
renamed in CARLO TRESCA'S honor. IGNAZIO SILONE, the famous novelist, will
speak. Arrangements for that commemoration have been made by the Free Labor
Committee.

"More than 100 of TRESCA'S friends will sponsor the New York meeting,
which is to be held in Webster Manor, 119 East 11th Street, with speeches in
both Italian and English. Speakers will include Angelica BALABANOFF, one of
the best known anti-Fascist writers, for many years a leader in the interna-
tional labor movement, and a member of the Italian Socialist Party's execu-
tive committee; ROGER N. BALDWIN, executive director of the American Civil
Liberties Union; HARRY KELLY, veteran libertarian; Attorney MORRIS L. ERNST;
and NORMAN THOMAS, lately Socialist candidate for President.

"Many Ask Why This Crime Remains Unsolved"

"The growing discontent with the slowness of the official
investigation of the TRESCA case is indicated in a recent statement by Mr.
THOMAS, who heads the New York memorial committee.

"On January 11 we will not only pay tribute to a fearless and un-
compromising fighter against totalitarianism, he declared, 'but we will demon-
strate that the public has not forgotten the urgency of running down TRESCA'S
murderers. From all that I know about this case, I am strongly of the opinion
that it was a political crime, and the same opinion is held by a large number
of people familiar with the eminences in TRESCA'S life.

"In my speaking tours I have heard pointed questions asked by per-
sons in many parts of the country who wonder why the mystery of TRESCA'S death
remains unsolved after so long a time. And in Italian circles, both in New York
and in other cities, I have heard it said repeatedly that 'many people', in-
cluding some public officials, know who planned and carried out the TRESCA as-
sassination."
"The TRESCA case is not closed! — 2 —

"Concern about all this was voiced also at the Workers Defense League's recent national convention here. A resolution passed then stated that 'many months have passed with little apparent progress in the official investigation of the TRESCA murder.' Accordingly the convention called upon the District Attorney's office to 're-examine every clue relating to TRESCA'S political enemies, to question closely any one known to have knowledge of his political conflicts and not yet interrogated, and to ask that the Federal Bureau of Investigation make available any information in its files about persons regarded by TRESCA as his enemies.'

"Reward of $5000 offered by Victim's Friends

"Hope of a break in the TRESCA situation through some one in the underworld 'talking' is entertained in other corners because of the posting on November 22 of a $5,000 reward offer for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for Tresca's death. This offer was made by MORRIS L. ERNST, Former Municipal Court Justice, DOROTHY KENTON, ROGER N. BALDWIN, EDWARD C. LINDEMANN, and JOHN F. FINERTY. They spoke in behalf of a committee of more than 100.

"'Because we believe that the plan for killing CARLO TRESCA was carried out by hired gunmen,' they said, 'we stand ready to pay $5,000 as an inducement to some one to give information about that. In the underworld there is always talk after such a murder; gossip is exchanged; word about 'who did the job' gets around.'

"Full protection for anyone furnishing the desired information was pledged. His or her identity will never be made public. The information will be received in absolute confidence...If more than one individual volunteers information which leads to the conviction indicated above, the District Attorney of New York County will be the sole judge of the manner in which the reward is to be divided and to whom it shall be paid.'

"Predictions by Columnists Not Borne Out

"At the time of the reward offer it was stated that Assistant District Attorney Eleazar Lipsky, who had worked on the TRESCA case at the beginning, but who had been away for several months trying cases in Special Sessions Court, had not been placed in direct charge of the TRESCA investigation, under Assistant District Attorney Jacob Grumet, head of the Homicide Bureau.

"'Certain new lines of inquiry, suggested by Mr. ERNST and his colleagues, are being pursued by Mr. GRUMET and Mr. LIPSKY,' a news release said on November 22. It was understood also that some members of the police department had been stirred into new activity in the case by the posting of the reward.
"The TRESKA Case is not closed!"

"But if the investigators are any closer to a solution of the TRESKA mystery than they were three months ago, the public has heard nothing of it.

"Previously there had been predictions by newspaper columnists supposed to be close to the DA's office that something startling about the TRESKA crime was soon to be disclosed. Those predictions, however, have not been borne out, and for many weeks no columnist has mentioned the case.

"Extradition of VITO GENOVESE IS Sought"

"One published new story in the Herald Tribune told of efforts by the District Attorney of Kings County (Brooklyn) to extradite VITO GENOVESE from Italy. GENOVESE was described as an ex-gangster overlord in lower Manhattan, who was wanted for questioning in connection with gang murders of 20 years ago. In Italy, after the landing of the Allies, GENOVESE succeeded in obtaining employment with the AMS.

"Earlier the New York Post had said that District Attorney HOGAN of New York County was investigation reports that TRESKA'S murder was ordered by Mussolini and his son-in-law, Count Ciano, later executed at Il Duce's command. According to those reports, the Post declared GENOVESE, 'who fled to Italy shortly after a Brooklyn murder in 1934 and became an intimate of Fascist officials, arranged the TRESKA assassination with New York gangsters.'

"GENOVESE'S name was brought into public notice on August 9 when ERNEST RUPELO ('The Hawk'), facing a long sentence in a criminal case tried before Judge Samuel Leibowitz, sought to obtain leniency by 'Squawking' and identified GENOVESE with old unsolved murders.

"Because of the reports connecting GENOVESE with the TRESKA case, friends of the slain editor of Il Martello (The Hammer) recalled that TRESKA had been placed on Mussolini's death list early in the existence of the Fascist regime. But while TRESKA had many times excoriated Il Duce in his columns and in public speeches through the years, his attacks in late months preceding his assassination had been upon Fascists and ex-Fascists nearer home.

"Authorities Silent About Third Suspect"

"No details have ever been given out by District Attorney Hogan's office about the questioning of a third suspect in the TRESKA case, reported exclusively in the New York Post on October 9. This man, the Post said, was
"The TRESCA Case is not closed!"

believed to be the owner of the escape car in the TRESCA killing. He was declared to be an associate of CARMINE GALANTE, 32 years old, previously linked to the TRESCA murder for having been seen by a Parole officer boarding a waiting car outside the offices of the Parole Board at 80 Center Street New York, a few hours before the murder took place. The officer wrote down the license number of the car which was later found abandoned near the murder scene. GALANTE had made a routine report at the Parole Board in connection with the pay-roll holdup on Christmas, 1930, in which he had fired four shots at a police sergeant.

"The former convict was grilled at length and held in the Tombs for several months and later transferred at Dannemora prison. On Friday, December 22, 1944, however, he was released after a review of his case before Supreme Court Justice W. Ryan in Plattsburg. Justice Ryan ruled that the Parole Board lacked the authority to detain GALANTE any longer in jail.

"FRANK MUCCIO, the second material witness, described as lessee of the garage in which the escape car was kept up to the night of the killing, is free on bail on bootlegging charges."
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York

DATE: February 26, 1945

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA;
INTERNAL SECURITY (I)

According to the "New York Times", of February 21, 1945, 14,000 circulars offering $5,000 reward for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the slayer or slayers of CARLO TRESCA were distributed by the Police on February 20th, throughout the United States. The circulars promise that the identity of the person providing the information will not be disclosed.

The above is forwarded for inclusion in the Bureau's files and no action is contemplated by this office.
John V. Hoover

Very truly yours,

In the New York City office on the same day,

If Miss Evergreen can make arrangements for the additional person

Here is the letter to the office to be delivered to your attention.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten note:]

Meet Tom at 2:45 on the escalator.
Office Memorandum  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:    Director, FII
FROM:  FBI, New York
SUBJECT:  COMPTROLLER
          8TH BLDG.

There are being solicited donations for the Secretary's information the cost of an article entitled "The Peace Case" which appeared in the anarchist newspaper "Il Martello" of January 12th. It is pointed out that this newspaper was formerly published by the late TREVOR HUMPHREY but has not been taken over by a group of anarchists, headed by JACOB BAKU. The author of the article is JACOBA.

Enc. (4)

13

50 MAY 22 1945
The following is a translation of an article in the Italian language newspaper, IL MARTILO, January 1945.

The Tresca Case

Let us recall to the reader the things which happened, whether they be true or not, let us give a chronological picture of the events, accusations, counter-accusations and gossip, beginning shortly after the crime up to now so that the reader can form an idea of the tangled skein and see how the case has become more and more obscure. Divergent opinions on the crime have created such a situation that everyone is completely muddled and cannot get a clear idea of the case.

We are of the opinion that the divergent accusations and gossip were perhaps cleverly directed in opposite courses, to lead people away from the direct path which would have thrown light on the case or have disclosed the underlings guilty of the crime.

The events and gossip we are publishing are common knowledge. Some of it has been published:

1. Carlo Tresca confided to his friends and intimates that he had been threatened with death. He said: "Soon you will be giving me a funeral. Avenge me." We do not know if he had confided to anyone whence the threats came.

2. In December of 1942 an unknown person handed over in the offices of the Martello a case of imported chianti as a present to Carlo. It was said then that the unknown person behaved suspiciously and that Carlo became quite upset...The underworld has certain ways....first it offers a gift and then...comes the party. Carlo was suspicious and was disturbed from that day on.

3. It is said that Carlo Tresca paid a visit to someone Christmas night and returned very much excited. Whom did he visit? Where did he go?

4. December 30, 1942 in a meeting of the New York section of the Mazzini Society, Carlo Tresca bitterly attacked Fascism, following the minutes of the meeting, and insistently demanded the elimination from the Society of Fascist elements. He had insisted on beginning to stir up public opinion in order to undermine the activities of the Fascist leaders who, masquerading as democrats, were trying to get key positions. For these reasons the new committee was appointed.

5. Friday, on January 8, 1943, Carlo sent four letters to the members of the new Committee. The following letter is in our possession, the only one returned by the post office (the wrong house number is the reason).

Encl. 61/1335-391
Dear Ianzinotti,

I earnestly beg you to be present at the first meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Mazzini Society, local section.

The meeting will take place Monday evening, January 11 at 8 P.M. in the offices of Il Martello, 2 W. 15th St., New York.

Do not fail to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Carlo Tresca

The postage stamp bears the date of Friday, January 8, 8:30 PM, so that they were sent out 3 days in advance.

Sala, (Bellanca's right-hand man) one of the persons invited says: the letter was given to me Tuesday, the 12th. But who gave it to him? Who held it up? Did they perchance know the contents? Can it be supposed that the delay was due to negligence on the part of the postal service? It is one block from the offices of Il Martello to that of Sala and the letter took all of four days to arrive.

Montana, another of the invited ones said, "I did not come to the meeting because I was absent from the Mazzini meeting on the 26th of December and I do not consider my nomination valid." Montana, you sound logical but I DO NOT FALL FOR IT AND ARE NOT CONVINCED. Montana is Antonini's secretary. Both were intimate friends of Carlo, and with the telephone at their disposal they used to call one another every day.

Montana by a simple telephone call could have advised Carlo that he was not coming to the meeting and told him not to wait for him. Thus, it is certain that the crime would not have taken place. Vanni, perhaps you were detained the last minute? Who advised you? Where were you that evening?

6. Tresca, who was not a moron, knew very well that to discuss and debate with a Committee of insignificant individuals who amounted to nothing would have been a waste of time. On the morning of January 11 Carlo invited by telephone some important people to be present at the meeting. What did they answer? Only the dead person would be able to tell us but the dead do not speak, and the living are mute.

But the logical fact remains that if Carlo had had refusals from these men, Carlo would not have gone out that evening to receive only the four to whom he had sent letters, because it would have been a waste of time to deal with the marionettes who functioned and responded according to instructions.

There was a great to-do about these men who got the letters, but about those invited over the telephone — silence is maintained, and it is wished that they do not disturb. WHO ARE THEY?
They have names and the \textit{UX ROFLY} could also be the voice of truth.

From the beginning, there was a great hubbub and explanations were demanded of the gentlemen of the letters and some ingeniously asked for published explanations, but nothing is said about the persons who got the telephone calls. Why? Could it be in order that the mandarins might not be persecuted and disturbed. They are not named and they are not touched.

All this makes one suppose that there has been an attempt to tangle the skein even more and to avoid having the case cleared up....

7. It is noisey about that the underworld as a whole had protected Carlo's life for a long time. How is the crime explained, then, if he was protected?

The customs of the underworld are well-known, and when one is protected, one is not touched as long as the protection of the "higher-ups" lasts, otherwise there is vengeance with gunfire between the two factions.

Then it is explained that there was an agreement and the protection was removed.

Why? Who gave orders for its renewal. Who is the BOSS?

8. Dissensions between the two great organizations of the balance had been noted for a long time. Carlo had tried to conciliate them, and there is proof in two letters from Carlo addressed to Antoni (written a few days before the crime) which were read in public over the radio and published in the "Giustizia". Carlo showed his willingness to cooperate for peace between the two "dirty" unions. It was really worth the trouble. But there have been cases where the third party pays for the two litigants, the pleasure of the times is that which goes out for daily supplies (?). I cite this as a case, but I do not affirm it.

9. It is noisey about, also that because of an attempted blackmail between the underworld and the family, Carlo got angry and refused. But let us not dwell on this case which is not political.

10. From the very first day the Stalinists were openly accused, among them the "old papal guard", including the well-known "turncoat" Exio Daddel, openly denounced them to the authorities. Some were even sure of having seen him in person in the Bronx; they also knew that he had fled to the farm in Landisville, New Jersey, and they organized a trip in a patrol car to that place and found a well where they believed they saw Sorrenti but in the bottom of the well, there was only the moon.

11. Exio Daddel then changed his story and instead of the Stalinists he accused some persons of the underworld of "Varese" connected with the Fascists and with the well-known Fascist leader, Pope.
Taddei published the well-known work, "The Trasca Case", in English and Italian in which he told certain facts which were partly true and he directly accused the underworld of "Maresè". He described the connections between the leaders Buonanno, Garofolo and Carmine Valente and Pope, and he said, among other things that the girl friend of the leader of the Maresè, F. Garofolo, is Miss Dolores Faconti, Assistant Attorney-General. Here we make ellipsis.... and the reader can supply his own comments....(Goddess of Justice).

Taddei describes the banquet at the Manhattan Club on September 10, 1942. There were Corsi, Pope, Garofolo, Dolores Faconti (Goddess of Justice), politicians, the underworld, Fascists and there was....CUPILLI, who did not have the courage to back Carlo and leave as a sign of protest and follow Carlo. Unfortunate man. You were at the right place with the dress of the colony....stay there....stay there.

In Taddei's work there are some falsehoods and we do not know if anything he writes corresponds to the truth, for example when he says, "I accompanied Carlo to the landing", it is false for it was not he.

Taddei was on bail for the attack in the offices of the Stalinists in June of 1941. None the less, a thing hard to believe, the Stalinists had him arrested, sentenced and let out on bail for deportation. Who put up the bail. A woman connected with the Stalinists. A few months after the crime on Carlo, he was arrested one evening, his bail was lifted and a few hours later he was set free again. A few days later he left his friends and went away from the MARTLIO, and a few weeks later the work came out. Then he wrote the work which he claimed was full of important revelations, he refused my personal offer for the printing and shipping expenses, and he also refused the financial aid of colleague J.R. How can this be explained? Who paid? Why did he leave the Liberating Movement and automatically go over to the Stalinists with whom he collaborates and whose offices he frequents every day? It makes one suspect that there was a recovery in the case of the bail, and a change. ...between the appearance of the work and the sudden going over to them. One cannot believe a degenerate madman like Taddei, especially when one considers the case with which he first accused the Stalinists and then the Fascists.

12. As to the old "Papal" guard of the Martello (the intimates of Carlo), it was divided by dissensions. One suspected Somenti, another a union leader. Finally, then, these bootlicks left the Martello, got together, made a sham peace among themselves in order to fight and suppress the Martello, united with the so-called "widow", and the former alumnus of Atlanta.

13. After the death of Carlo, March 1943, there was organised a committee of noted political personalities, professional men, and union leaders,
to put pressure on the Authorities to throw some light on the crime and to have the guilty arrested.

These most illustrious personalities chosen by the "so-called" widow were on excellent terms with her. They told the Prefetto nothing.

One time only - and we say one - they met without giving any explanation either to the press or to anyone else, then they disappeared and kept the most complete silence.

In the Committee there was the pole-cat "Parolai" and it would be a good thing to finish it once and for all by considering its readers as having been tricked. It ought to enlighten its ingenious readers and explain to them the following:

A. Why did the Committee not continue its work?
B. What pressure was put upon it to make it stop automatically?
C. By whom was the order given?
D. Why was a revelation not made to the public by means of the press at the same time notice was given about the formation of the Committee and its scope?
E. In what SINGLE place was this discussed and decided?

The public has a right to be informed.

Let us understand each other well, without tricks or subterfuge and no excuse of absence or substitution on the part of your friend, the secretary.

De Virolino, do you remember when you answered Maria R. of Brooklyn, and Isidore C. of "ass" on the case of the letters? Nobody did not understand, including myself. You must excuse me because you know well that I have a thick skull. Try to explain yourself clearly and simply. If you were invited by Carlo on the evening of January 11, was it by phone or by letter? You know well that the deed do not speak. But you can clear things up.

* * *

The strangest thing is that of those most illustrious gentlemen of the Committee of 1943, some of them are a part of the present "Tresca Memorial Committee" which is working for the commemoration of Jan. 11, 1945. Then for about 2 years you have slept like dormice and now after a long lethargy you wake up and beat the drums so that they are heard across the seas. We hope and we wish that there are no speculations on the corpse now after two years of quiet sleep.
The two well-known lawyers of the "so-called" widow of the faithful Trotskyite who tried the case against the Cartello were also members of the Committee.

The widow was ready to spend even 20,000 to win it but in due time she had to withdraw without having succeeded in getting us to concede an inch. Unoubtedly she would have had a healthy fright from some noisy public scandal.

* * *

17. In January, the N.Y. Post published:
"The activities of Tresca had inevitably put him in conflict with potent forces and powerful men".

What kind of power is this which these forces and these men have? Carlo had opposed the formation of an Italian National Committee "Council of Victory" which had been joined by Stalinists and Fascists, including the Fascist-democratic Pope.

This Committee of Victory was to be launched on January 14, 1943, three days after the crime. The fact remains that Carlo was opposed to the entrance of the Stalinists and the Fascists and especially of the "dear" friend of Antolini, Pope.

Carlo was the center of the question! It is logical that even in this there be some mystery and that they can be some doubts.

* * *

15. A couple of weeks after the crime, the newspaper of the Newspapermen's Guild of New York - the biggest and most authoritative of the National Press Association - wrote: "If we were the law, tomorrow before dawn the public would know how, why, and by whom Carlo Tresca was killed".

District Attorney Hogan was interested in knowing on what proof the Association of newspapermen published that statement in their newspaper, which is really an accusation.

On the 8th of March Walter Winchell wrote as follows in his column, which was reproduced by about a thousand American newspapers.

Page 2, 1st Column - quote
Walter Winchell wrote this paragraph in the N.Y. Daily Mirror (Sept.20).
"It is said that the disappearance of $150, 000 in cash is part of the mysterious killing of Tresca".
It is said... Who says so?

What are the sources of Mr. Finchell's information?

16. It is noised about that the day after the crime the proofs and the
names of the men who gave the orders were on the desk of the Mayor. Can
this be true?

17. It is also noised about that some went during the first days to the
Governor, but got no satisfaction.

It is logical that the Governor has no time to waste. He is too
busy to clean New York of the underworld.

18. A professional private detective, a certain young Fincher, said that
he had discovered everything. He knew the plot made in house A, number
F of G. Street the render was in restaurant D, the envoy F, the leader
of the underworld G, and the sum paid, not a penny more or a penny less.
He knew that A, B, C, D, E, F, G and delegates of A went to the
same restaurant, he said that he needed to discover who carried the sum,
he said that he had everything in his fist, but when he opened his hand,
the flies flew out, and only the faces remained.

* * *

But there were some proofs.

And now there are no more: Galante, he of the automobile of the
dead person, who was under $50,000. bail was freed from this annoyance,
and for the violation of parole, was condemned to complete the rest of
his previous sentence. Now he is completely exonerated and free since
Friday, December 23, 1944, after having served the remainder of the
sentence.

Galante was accused by the Authorities: A. He was seen by 2 agents
to leave the automobile of the crime. B. They took the number of the
automobile when he left: 10-72-92 which is the same as that of the auto
in the crime. C. Galante's alibi does not correspond to the truth;
Galante went to a theater on Broadway to see the movie "Casablanca",
but he was not able to give any information about the subject matter
of the film. He came out of the movie at 10:30 P.M., before the
program was finished, to go to visit his girl friend whose name he
refused to divulge in order to avoid dangerous publicity. All this was
told to the Authorities. But is it the truth? Since the release of
Galante, we doubt it.
But then why was he acquitted and liberated? Perhaps there is the band of some higher-up which is obstructing the course of justice? If it is not so, Galante is innocent and there was a frame-up on the part of the Authorities to save the guilty ones, or to deceive the press and the public, making them believe that something had been done. Naturally then, all cases which drag out end by being forgotten. But what do the Authorities say now about the release of Galante? Have they perhaps been ordered to go to sleep?

20. On September 10, 1943, Frank Nuccio, residing at 265 Elizabeth Street, was arrested.

When on the evening of January 11, the criminals abandoned the automobile in the neighborhood of the crime, they forgot to take the bunch of keys hanging in the ignition lock, so that when the police came into the possession of them later they began the necessary investigations to determine the use of each one of them.

The first thing determined was that one of the said keys would be able to open the garage in Elizabeth Street since they had suspicions that the automobile of the crime had been recovered there.

It was discovered that Nuccio had had the lock changed on the 10th of January by a neighboring locksmith, who testified to that effect, and he presented the old lock and it was able to be proved that one of the lost keys fit.

The man of Frank Nuccio is near that of the famous Carmine Galante. Carmine Galante was arrested at Elizabeth Street and Prince Street in front of Nuccio's house. Frank Nuccio admitted having garaged the auto which was used for Carlo Tresca's murder, which is the same as the one Toni Ribarich recognized as that which tried to run Tresca down on 12th Street on the night of January 9, and Nuccio has always admitted knowing Galante.

On November 1943, the newspapers of New York published the following news item: Frank Nuccio, 24 years old, of 265 Elizabeth Street who was held on $25,000 bail until September 9 as a material witness in the murder of Carlo Tresca, was released yesterday on $5,000 bail.

It is to be expected that this case also will finish as a soap bubble.

CONCLUSION:
All that (accusation, counter-accusations, gossip, arrests, etc.) is nothing but a repulsive and idiotic comedy. The Authorities played their game with the complicity of prominent ill-reputed magistrates in an
anti-Fascist democratic politics with a false bottom. In all this confusion
and speculations on the body we do not intend to associate with anyone, and
even less do we intend to substitute for the proper Authorities and the
police. Let him who intends to do something, do it, we are not jealous
and we do not hold to the laws of retaliation.

There is included in the crime: 1. Premeditation; 2. The fact
that those who committed the crime knew that on the evening of January 11,
Carlo would remain at his office late, contrary to custom; 3. The fact
that not one of those invited by letter or telephone could have come to
the meeting to be held in Tresca's office, because if Tresca had left the
office with a group of friends, it would not have been easy to shoot him.

How did the assassins go about finding out that the way was clear?
Who was the interested person who knew all and informed the hired assassins?
In certain instances what could be seen better close to, is sought at a
distance......

The causes for the tangled skein

The causes are two 1. Two bosses (?) two leaders, two names:
Luigi Antonini and Augusto Bellanca.

In order to judge men, facts and crimes, it is necessary to be
free, impartial, uninfluenced by the two leaders and by the passions of
party politics.

In the Italian anti-Fascist movement, the policy is directed by
these two gentlemen. Fights, dissensions, and criticisms arise as a
result of the will, caprice, hate and ambitions which emanate from the
struggle between the two. The followers of the two cliques are naturally
those who because of favor or interests, those who because of personal
liking, those who because of passions of party politics, blindly follow the
two gentlemen: one, Luigi Antonini, intimate friend of Generoso Pope and
protected by him, collaborates boldly with him, the most loathsome snake,
and the one really responsible for the Fascist propaganda here in America.
He has sowed the Fascist germ in the colony (really a colony of idiots, more
Fascist today than yesterday). It is undeniable that all that is the work of
the boor, Generoso Pope, "the friend" of Antonini and proprietor and editor
of the notorious and evil-smelling "Progresso Italo-Americano".

The following of Antonini accuse the Stalinists of the crime and
name Enea Sormenti as the hired assassin.

The other clique is directed by the "well-known" Augusto Bellanca.
This "leader" works and plott, behind the scenes, with the Stalinists, in
a politics of love, of unity, and of interests. Let us not forget that in
the "Bellanchism" there is not only the policy of understanding with the
Stalinists, but there are involved family interests. One of the Bellanças
had some contracts to furnish materials to the "allied" Russia.

We are not far from suspecting that this is the principal reason
for the unity with the Stalinists (I say Stalinists because it would be
a good time to finish calling them Communists).

The "Bellanchists" are trying to exonerate the Stalinists comrades
of the Assassination of Carlo, and they openly accuse the Fascists. The
accusing finger is pointed at the suspicious figure of the well-known Fascist,
Gennaro Papi, as the person who ordered the crime, now and only recently
knight of.....democracy and so effectively protected by this "harlot".

The most shameful thing for truth is this, that the great majority
of the Italian Anti-Fascists blindly follow and become the tools of these
two "gentlemen" while both sides speculate about the corpse of the murdered
man.

Observing the commemoration and protest of the 11th of January at
Webster Hall we noticed that the great majority were sympathizers of
Bellanca, united with the "pretended" widow, the daughter of Carlo and the
"exiles" of the Martello, and certain other faces, known to cause fear.
Certainly the road were not lacking, those of the Antonini faction were
misled. This meeting should have been very serious and should have been
a solemn protest against the judiciary and administrative authorities, and
against the politicians who obstruct the ways of justice. This should have
been shown to the American public and to the American press which was
present. The meeting was instead reduced to a shameful farce because some
one spoke in Italian since he couldn't speak at all in the language of the
country. The idiotic hoer Vincenzo Sommetti made most of the people present
laugh. Many were disgusted by the presence on the stage of that clownish
fool of V. Sommetti. A fine figure!

Wherever Carlo would go he always had this idiot in his retinue and
it made us think about it and many wondered at it. Why did Carlo
never succeed in getting this house of his back? Why?

The reasons for the Martello's neutrality in this confusion and
scandal are the following:

1. Adherence to our principles.
2. We do not intend to take sides between the two factions in
the Trema case. So long as the evidence points to both
parties, there still exists a possibility that a private
feud and not a political one has caused the crime.
3. We do not intend to have direct or indirect contact with the
individuals of the 2 factions, composed of individuals of ill-
repute and of ex-Fascists.
4. We do not intend to take the place of the Authorities and even less to transform ourselves into amateur police.
5. The two factions, because of their political and personal aims, their ambitions and party feelings, speculate on the corpse, and that only because they are fighting one another, principally because of the animosity between the two "leaders".

ANTONINI AND BELLANCA WHO MADE USE OF CARLO WHEN HE WAS ALIVE, STILL USE HIM NOW THAT HE IS DEAD.

Shame to them and to their followers who help and support him with resignation either through fear or in order to obtain favors or for the proverbial dish of lentils.

J. Monzini

Translator: Requested by
FROM NEW YORK 8 28 2-39 P
DIRECTOR URGENT R: Carlo Tresca

ARN. FOLLOWING RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION IN AFTERNOON PAPERS MAY
BE EIGHTY EIGHTH, NINETEEN FORTY FIVE, ISSUED BY TRESCA MEMORIAL
COMMITTEE, ROOM NINE NUGHT FIVE, ONE TWELVE EAST NINETEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK THREE, NEW YORK, QUOTE... NEW YORK CITY DASH ACTIVITY OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IN A CURRENT FLORIDA HOMICIDE CASE
PELLED NORMAN THOMAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, TO
POINT OUT TODAY THAT QUOTE IN CONTRAST, THE FBI STRANGELY HAS NEVER
TAKE ANY INTEREST IN THE CARLO TRESCA MURDER, DESPITE THE INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS IN THAT CASE. UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH QUOTE IN
FLORIDA, UNQUOTE, DR. THOMAS SAID, QUOTE THAT BUREAU HAS BEEN
EXAMINING SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE RECENT TRAGEDY IN WHICH MRS. DORETTA
INKS WAS TORN TO PIECES BY NINE PIT BULL TERRIERS. THIS HAPPENED NEAR
MIAMI, CLEARLY WITHIN FLORIDA BOUNDARIES, AND ON ITS FACE IS PURELY A
MATTER FOR THE STATE AUTHORITIES. JUST WHY THE FBI SHOULD BE OFFICIALLY
CONCERNED ABOUT THAT OCCURRENCE, HOWEVER DEPLORABLE IT MAY HAVE BEEN,
HAS NOT BEEN EXPLAINED IN ANY PRESS DISPATCH THAT I HAVE SEEN. PARAGRAPHS.
WHEN TRESCA WAS SHOT DOWN IN JANUARY NINETEEN FORTY THREE,
SUSPICION WAS IMMEDIATELY ATTACHED TO TWO TOTALITARIAN GROUPS DASH THE
FASCISTS AND THE COMMUNISTS. TRESCA HAD SCATHINGLY ATTACKED AND EXPOSED BOTH IN HIS ITALIAN DASH LANGUAGE JOURNAL, MARTELLO PARENTHESIS HAMMER UNPARENTHESIS, AND BLOCKED THEIR ATTEMPTS TO ENTER PARENTHESIS MELZINI SOCIETY PARENTHESIS THIS COUNTRY'S CHIEF ANTI DASH FASCIST ORGANIZATION UNPARENTHESIS AND THE ITALIAN DASH AMERICAN VICTORY COUNCIL, THEN PROJECTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. PARAGRAPHS. THE FBI MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN OF GREAT SERVICE IN THE TRESCA SITUATION, PARTICULARLY IN FOLLOWING ONE NOTABLE LEAD TO A FOREIGN LAND, WHICH SO FAR AS THE PUBLIC KNOWS HAS BEEN LEFT HANGING IN MID DASH AIR. BUT IT HELD ALOOF ON THE GROUND THAT IT LACKED JURISDICTION. AND WHEN THE SLAIN EDITOR'S WIDOW, MARGARET DE SILVER TRESCA, APPEALED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE TO DO SOMETHING IN THE CASE, BIDDLE GRUDGINGLY GAVE HER ONLY A FEW SHORT MINUTES. AGAIN COLOM QUOTE NO JURISDICTION UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPHS. APPARENTLY THE FBI HAS KEPT OUT OF THE TRESCA INQUIRY BECAUSE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FRANK HOGAN NEVER INVITED IT TO HELP. MORE THAN A YEAR AGO MR. HOGAN REFUSED TO ISSUE SUCH AN INVITATION, SAYING HIS MEN WERE QUOTE JUST AS COMPETENT UNQUOTE AS THE FBI MEN. THEY HAVE NOT BEEN COMPETENT ENOUGH, HOWEVER, TO SOLVE THE TRESCA MYSTERY IN TWO YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS. PARAGRAPH. REPRESENTATIVE WILL ROGERS JR. IN MARCH NINETEEN FORTY FOUR, SPONSORED A JOINT RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE TO AUTHORIZE THE FBI TO ACT IN ANY CASE IN WHICH A PERSON HAD SUFFERED VIOLENCE PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF HIS POLITICAL BELIEFS AND PRESUMABLY AT THE INSTIGATION OF PERSONS OUTSIDE THE STATE WHERE THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED DASH IF THE STATE AUTHORITIES WERE UNABLE AFTER A
REASONABLE LENGTH OF TIME TO RUN DOWN THE GUILTY. THAT BILL WAS
REFERRED TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, AND DIED THERE. I UNDERSTAND THAT
J. EDGAR HOOVER, FBI DIRECTOR, OPPOSED IT BECAUSE IT WOULD TREAD ON THE
TOES OF PEOPLE SENSITIVE ABOUT STATES RIGHTS. PARAGRAPH. THE FBI HAS
ENJOYED WIDE PUBLICITY BECAUSE OF ITS WORK IN HUNTING OUT SPIES, FIFTH
COLUMNISTS, KIDNAPPERS, AND OTHER CRIMINALS. MUST IT ALWAYS HAVE
AN INVITATION TO ACT IN A CASE WHICH HAS AN OBVIOUS FEDERAL
ANGLE QUESTION MARK. ARE THE NICETIES OF BUREAUCRATIC ETIQUETTE A
SUFFICIENT EXCUSE FOR ITSignoring a political murder question mark.
PARAGRAPH. IF, IN THE TRESCA KILLING, THE FBI HAD USED ITS SPECIAL
RESOURCES TO INVESTIGATE A PERTINENT CLUE REACHING ACROSS A FOREIGN
BORDER, AND KNOWN TO IT SOON AFTER THE CRIME, AND IF THAT EFFORT HAD
TURNED UP VALUABLE EVIDENCE, SURELY MR. HOGAN'S FEELINGS WOULD NOT HAVE
BEEN HURT BY SUCH FRIENDLY COOPERATION. UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH. THE
TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE INCLUDES DR. ANGELICA BALABANOFF, FRANK
CROSSWAITH, THE REV. ARON S. GILMARTIN, MISS AMERICA GONZALES, SIDNEY
HERTZBERG, HARRY KELLY, MISS SHEBA STRUNKSY, OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD,
M. B. WERNER, AND BERTRAM D. WOLFE. UNQUOTE. END OF RELEASE.
MR. LAWRENCE OF THE NEW YORK SUN MADE INQUIRY REGARDING ANY COMMENT I
MIGHT HAVE TO MAKE. I INFORMED HIM THAT I HAD NO COMMENT.

CONROY
ACK AND HOLD PLS
NY & SS VA
Tresca’s Killing

Norman Thomas Criticizes Official Attitude

To the New York Herald Tribune:

District Attorney Hogan’s annual report, you say editorially, “is good reading for everyone but the main factor.” Others, though, who will look askance at it are those who believe that political murder in this country must not go unpunished.

Mr. Hogan takes deserved credit for breaking all records in obtaining felony convictions in New York County. But he makes no mention of anything being done about the unsolved killing of Carmen Tresca, Italian anti-Fascist editor.

When criticized a year ago for ignoring that case in his 1943 report, Mr. Hogan objected sharply to the suggestion that the public was entitled to some word about developments behind the scenes. Yet he surely is aware of the widespread dissatisfaction with the Tresca situation. When he was urged last August to remove one of his assistants from that investigation because of clearly documented past association with Fascists and Fascist sympathizers, plus honors and awards from them, it took many weeks before Mr. Hogan would act; this despite the clear impropriety of having such a man in a case in which totalitarian groups had been under suspicion from the start.

Then, in November, 1943, he ordered a new Tresca inquiry, with Assistant District Attorney Looney in charge. Two months later, however, Mr. Looney was still kept busy with trial work in court and did not begin calling Tresca-case witnesses until the latter part of January, after a mass meeting of 5,000 people had demanded action. Since then a trail of silence has settled over the case. When will it be lifted?

More than a year ago I was one of a delegation which asked Mr. Hogan to invite the Federal Bureau of Investigation to help search for Tresca’s killers. He declined to do this, holding that his men were “just as competent” as the F.B.I. men. If Mr. Hogan had not declined Federal co-operation the F.B.I. might well have given valuable aid in clearing a pertinent clue across a long distance, known to his office weeks after Tresca’s death.

--

A Plea to

Dr. Norman Thomas
Chairman Tresca Memorial Committee
New York, May 20, 1945

Uneven Jobless Benefits
June 6, 1945

Dear Sir:

It is hard to understand why the Carlo Trasca murder has not been solved. On the contrary, it seems to be hushed up. Surely your department can clear up this case and bring the murderer to trial.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

(Miss Emmy Brandt)
June 20, 1945

Miss Jean Runderlich
29 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Runderlich:

This will acknowledge receipt of your care of recent date addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and referred to the attention of Mr. McCabe or Mr. Clark, which was referred to this Bureau by the Office of the Attorney General for appropriate acknowledgment.

As you were advised in my letter to you dated May 12, 1945 in connection with this matter, the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is limited to the investigation of violations of certain Federal statutes and the matter to which you refer does not appear to constitute a violation of any statute within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: CRO, MI.

SUBJECT:スーペルボートメンVDALI, with aliases
(Internal Code: MI - C)
(Supervision file 61-1333)

DATE: July 5, 1945

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 2, 1944, to
Miami placing a lookout notice with Immigration authorities against the
entry of this individual into the United States.

It is requested that Miami be advised as to the necessity of
the continued maintenance of this stop.

CEN: 100-8260

61-1335-394
Official Mem.

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I
(Bureau File 61-1335)

The case file on the above captioned individual has been maintained by the New York Field Division in a pending inactive status in view of the fact that the Bureau had desired to be kept currently advised regarding any developments in the investigation made by the New York Police Department of the subject's homicide.

In view of the fact that no solution of the crime has been made and no new developments of progress has been reported by the New York authorities recently, it is suggested that no further use can be served in keeping this case in a pending inactive status. Consequently, the New York Field Division will consider this case closed.

61-1335-395
Office Memorandum  

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO 100-4744 Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CAPO TRESCA

INTERNAL SECURITY - I

DATE: October 17, 1945

There is being enclosed herewith a copy of an article regarding the above captioned subject, which appeared in the September 24, 1945 issue of the New York World Telegram.

Enclosure
"LEFKOW TRESCA PEECE,

WALLANDER IS URGED"

"First item on the desk of Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander, sworn in yesterday by Mayor La Guardia during his radio program over station WNYC, was a request from the Socialist Party's national executive committee to make an intensive new investigation of the Carlo Tresca murder.

"The request, which also went to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, came in the form of a resolution, passed unanimously by the Socialist committee.

"Tresca, editor of the anti-totalitarian fortnightly, Il Martello (The Hammer), was shot down in the dim-out on Jan. 11, 1943."
61-1335
SAC, New York

October 31, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I
New York File #100-9734

The Bureau agrees with you that this case should be closed, but desires that any new developments which come to your notice in connection with the investigation of this case be immediately reported to the Bureau.
Director, FBI

November 13, 1945

CCWEB HHGA

Re: CARLO TRESCH
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

There is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information, a copy of a pamphlet entitled, "WHO KILLED CARLO TRESCH?" which was issued by the TRESCH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

This pamphlet was obtained from Confidential Informant No. 69, whose identity is known to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, SAC

Encl.(1)
WHO KILLED CARLO TRESCA?

Forewords by
ARTURO GIOVANNITTI
JOHN DOS PASSOS

TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Those who believe with us that political murder in the United States must not go unpunished are urged to help circulate this pamphlet widely.

In issuing it, we have no thought of placing the guilt in the Tresca assassination at the door of any specific organization or individual, but simply of reviewing all the known circumstances which seem pertinent to an objective history of the case.

Single copies 10 cents.

Quantity rates:

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TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Let Justice Be Done

I AM not going to cry for bloody vengeance, for Carlo Tresca has been revenged more than a hundredfold by the universal chorus of maldictions heaped upon his assassins and the equally tremendous panoply of praise directed at his life and memory. But I am going to add my shout to the tumultuous uproar that demands justice and will not be denied, even if some sacred icons must be toppled from their pedestals and a few pillars of our so-called civilization must lie shattered in the dust of their ignominy.

"Pax sub justitia, pacem mundi." Let justice be done even though the world persists! For, indeed, the blood of martyrs is the seed of saints; it is also the dragon food of social protest, the harbingers and forerunners of mighty upheavals.

Who had any reason to hate Carlo murdered? I do not know their names, but there must have been more than a few throughout the world who carried the hilt of the stiletto and the butt of the pistol at every mention of his name. And who wished Carlo a long and vigorous life, joy, happiness, and a glorious and heroic death, instead of a horrific, tragic one? Millions of men and women who had learned to honor and love him, even though they had never seen him and heard but little of his almost legendary exploits in the cause of liberty.

For this man was everybody's friend, tutor, and counselor; he really loved everybody from the derelict and the destitute up to the teacher, the healer, even the man of affairs. He stood staunchly with his spiritual sword unsheathed before every haunted human being—yes, even the thief, the harlot, the gangster, even those he pursued relentlessly until they were discomfited and confounded.

He was a friend of the policeman who arrested him scores of times, of the District Attorney who denounced him as an enemy of society but ate and drank at his table, the jailer who bucked him up for interminable days, a friend of everybody but the sinner against the Holy Ghost, the confounded and ruthless enemy of democracy and equality. Yes, even now he would plead for mercy for his own slaves as Jesus did, although, unlike Jesus, he had no lasting judgment to dispense in the hereafter.

He liked to call himself an Anarchist, and if that term connotes a man who is absolutely free, then he was an Anarchist; but from the point of view of pure doctrine he was all things to all men, and in his endless intellectual vagabondage he never really sought any definite anchorage or moorings.
Who could have killed an inconceivable assassin of murder such a man in the dark of night, in a deserted street, while he was ever peacefully back to his house and his town? Who fired the shots in the back of such a man's head, saying that if he faced the lightning of his eyes, tempered by the angelic beauty of his smile, he might become frozen and petrified in his tracks?

May I do not know? Does anyone know? Let this booklet speak.

Arturo Giovannitti.

**He Died As a Fighter for Freedom**

A MAN is shot down in the streets of Manhattan.

The murdered man is one of those people whom one met you never forget. He has many friends among politicians and labor leaders and journalists and among the working people of that great Italian city which is one of the cities that make up New York. The labor unions give him a magnificent funeral. The press is full of interest in his murder. The police show great energy and discover a car which probably was used in the crime. They discover the garage where the car was kept. They discover the name used by the man who bought that car. They pick up a paroled convict on the suspicion that he might have been one of the agents hired for the killing. From the District Attorney's office come rumors of speedy arrests and indictments.

That was in the winter of 1943.

This is the autumn of 1945.

We still don't know who killed Carlo Tresca, nor why he was killed.

The police who started out with such energy have slowed down. The paroled convict has been released. The names have melted away. The newspapers, distracted by recent events in Europe and the Pacific, have become apathetic. From the District Attorney's office comes nothing new. Efforts to interest the Attorney General in Washington or the Federal Bureau of Investigation have proved unavailing. Just another unsolved Italian killing.

It is impossible not to get the impression that the responsible public officials have failed to understand the national importance of pushing the investigation of Carlo Tresca's murder through to a successful conclusion.

We live in a dangerous time. There is a very real danger that in the upheavals of these days the minimum decencies and liberties which all Americans, newspaper editors and labor leaders and politicians and
public officials alike, take for granted as the basis of their happiness, may be swept away.

We have been awake to the danger overseas. Our young men have given their lives to overcome it. But victories abroad will be of no avail if through cowardice and stupidity and apathy we lose our liberties at home.

The basis of civilized life as we know it is the personal security of the individual. Freedom of speech is part of the foundation of that security. No matter how freely a man speaks or writes, our system of government protects him. If some other individual feels that he has been libeled or slandered he can go to the court for protection.

When a murder is allowed to go unpunished, the fabric of society, built out of the personal security of all the individuals which make it up, has been damaged. The rule of law has been weakened. A public official who allowed pressure to block the performance of his duty would be committing a dereliction as grave as that of an officer who ran away on the battlefield. In the case of Carlo Tresca's murder a dereliction of duty would be particularly dangerous because the likelihood is that Tresca was murdered to stop his voice. It was almost certainly a political assassination. The likelihood is that somebody killed him to keep him from disclosing information that would have been useful to the American people.

Carlo Tresca came to the United States in an immigrant ship forty years ago because he knew this was a country where he would be free to speak his mind against injustice. Living as a guerrilla leader on the fringes of revolt among immigrant laborers against the exploitation they found here, and with the opportunity, he very gradually became an American. Individual liberty, which the native-born took for granted as they did the wealth and breadth of the continent, was his driving passion.

He edited a series of Italian papers—La Phil, Il Prede, I L'Arc, and finally Il Marzello—in the romantic tradition of the revolt of the working class in nineteenth century Europe. In the first years his editorials were all for revolution. He was still drunk with the heady dream of an international working class that would bring peace and freedom to the world. As he took root here and became an American, defense of liberty in this country grew to be his dominant concern. The revolutions the nineteenth century agitators had dreamed of had come to pass and had brought instead of peace and liberty war and oppression to Europe and a new type of despotism more hideous than any in history. Inside the circle of the transplanted Italian world he moved in, Carlo Tresca struggled to keep the Fascist and Communist organizations that had made Europe a hell from reaching out into America. In Il Marzello he used to the fullest the freedom of speech which is our greatest bulwark against the subversion of our liberties.
Believing that the United States government was defending the freedom of all men against oppression in the war with the Axis Powers he did all he could to help the FBI discover and root out the agents of those foreign organizations that were at work among the foreign born in this country. It was surely as a fighter for American freedom that he was shot down.

The people of America who have made such sacrifices to win the war against murderous forces across the seas have the right to demand energy and courage in their officials at home in defense of that fabric of civilized society which is the protection of all of us.

The following pages contain a summary of what is now known and surmised about Carlo Tresca’s killing. I don’t know which of the suggested clues is the correct one, or if any one of them is the correct one, but it is clear that clues exist.

Possibly the discovery of the murderers will prove a difficult and thankless task. In the islands near Japan our soldiers have performed tasks vastly more difficult and thankless and a great deal more dangerous. If any public official has let himself be convinced that the interests which might be involved are too powerful to reach, or that this is merely a routine murder case to be written off on the debit side of his record, and that therefore the easiest course is to let it slide gently into oblivion, perhaps he will now think the matter over and remember how much is at stake and how little it will cost him to do his duty with energy and perseverance, compared with the total sacrifice we have demanded of the men of our fighting forces.

JOSE DE PASDES
Who Killed Carlo Tresca?

The Murder

NEW York City in the vicinity of 15th Street and Fifth Avenue was quiet and the streets almost deserted in the dim-out on Monday evening, January 11, 1935. Carlo Tresca, courageous and uncompromising radical editor, sat in his third-floor office on the southwest corner of that intersection, where he had long carried on a fight against totalitarianism in his Italian-language journal, Il Martello (The Hammer).

He was waiting now with Giuseppe Calabi, an attorney and refugee from Italy, for four other men, who with Tresca and Calabi, had been recently chosen by the New York chapter of the Marxian Society to form an expanded committee for anti-Fascist campaigning. The four others to whom Tresca had written inviting them to meet him in his office, were Vanni Montana, secretary to Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council; John Sala, an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Giovanni Profumati; and Gian Maria Lanzillotti. But they did not appear. No word came from them, and phone calls by the editor failed to locate any of them. At 9:30 Tresca concluded it was useless to wait any longer, and he and Calabi left the office together about 9:38, intending to go to a tavern diagonally opposite on Fifth Avenue before going home.

There are two entrances to the building at 96 Fifth Avenue. As a rule Tresca used the 15th Street door. That night was no exception. He and his companion walked eastward about 75 feet to the corner, then turned 15th Street. A traffic light halted them at the Avenue, and at that instant a man stepped up behind them and fired four shots from an automatic pistol. One bullet struck Tresca in the back, a second hit him in the head. Two shots went wild. The victim fell to the pavement beneath a street light which was half obscured by its dim-out street. The killer escaped in a dark sedan which sped west in 15th Street, and disappeared from view. Tresca died on the pavement almost before the death car had vanished.

Samuel Sherman, clothier at 100 Fifth Avenue, heard the shots and saw the car speed away. He notified the police, who arrived shortly, and searching the immediate neighborhood, they found a fully loaded .32 calibre revolver in an ash-can near the Fifth Avenue entrance to No. 96. Since the shooting was done with a .32 automatic pistol, this indicated that two gunmen had waited for Tresca, one posted at each exit from the building. Evidently the crime had been carefully planned,
Life of a Fighter

Carlo Tresca's life was a turbulent one, filled with innumerable battles for justice, for free speech, the rights of the underdog, the interests of the working class.

He was born in 1879 in Sulmona, an ancient town in the Abruzzi, set in a high and fertile valley in the Apennines. Although the son of a wealthy landowner, he never had much sympathy with his own class. It was the peasants and industrial workers whose hard life around him to action. By the time he was twenty, he was a Socialist agitator, secretary of the new Railway Workers' Union, and publisher of a revolutionary journal called "Il Germe" (The Seed). In that paper he exposed the crooked actions of men in high places, and for this was convicted of libel. Proof of the truth of his allegations was not sufficient. Facing prison or exile at twenty-four, he took refuge in Switzerland, where he met, among other exiled Italian radicals, a noisy tailor named Benito Mussolini. Tresca thought him a poète and a charlatan, but that future traitor to Socialism told Tresca he was not radical enough.

In 1904 Carlo emigrated to the United States, where he soon found plenty of scope for his talents as a leader and organizer, Pittsburg and the problems of the steel workers and coal miners in that area challenged him, and he began to publish an Italian-language paper, "La Plebe" (The Common People.) When in the following year the Industrial Workers of the World, with a revolutionary syndicalist program, was founded in Chicago by Big Bill Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, Daniel De Leon, and others, young Tresca naturally was drawn to it. He became a stormy petrel in the American labor movement, organizing Italian workers in many sections of the country, leading strikes, playing a large part in the great 1912 textile conflict in Lawrence, Mass., in the march of New York City unemployed on the docks, demanding food and shelter, in 1915, and in the historic Mesaba Iron Range strike in Minnesota, where he was indicted with others for "conspiracy to commit murder." In 1917, "L'Avenire" (The Future), a paper he was then publishing in New York, was barred from the mails because it objected editorially to the United States entering the war in Europe. Two years later he established "Il Martello" (The Hammer), which he continued to publish for the rest of his life.
Defeated Mussolini's Early Efforts Here

Because of Carlo Tresca, more than any one else, Mussolini failed in his early attempts to organize Fascism among Italian-Americans; it was Carlo's strategy that drove the Blackshirts off the streets of New York in the Nineteen Twenties.

Through his years in America, he worked and fought for countless workers who faced prison terms or execution because of their political convictions. He played an aggressive role in such cases as those of Ettor and Giovannitti, Moneymaker and Binners, the Centralia (Wash.) I.W.W. defendants, Andrea Saldana and Roberto Filia, Sacco and Vanzetti, Giuseppe Lanza, Antonio Bellini, Greco, and Carrillo and the Minneapolis Teamsters. A typical instance was his organization of a united front committee which defended Athos Terzani, the young anti-Fascist who was framed up in 1933, charged with the shooting of a comrade during a free-for-all battle at a meeting of the fascist Khaki Shirts of America in Astoria, L. I. After months of effort, the defense committee was able to amass enough evidence not only to acquit Terzani, but to compel the indifferent Queens County District Attorney to prosecute the real killer, a Khaki Shirts member, and his accessory, the Khaki Shirts commander. Both were sent to prison.

Originally sympathetic toward the Revolution in Russia, Tresca found it possible to work with its adherents as late as 1935. But he became alienated as he watched the prodigious growth of Stalinist bureaucracy, and efforts of the Communists in the United States, serving it, to rule or wreck the American labor movement. When the Communists disrupted the big New York hotel strike in 1934, Tresca broke with them for good. The blood purges in Russia in 1936 and the GPU killings in many parts of the world increased his indignation. From that time on, Tresca kept up a running fire of exposure and denunciation of the Stalinist regime in Il Mattello, while intensifying his attacks on Fascism. With the entry of this nation into another war in 1941, he gave critical support to the United Nations.
Could the Communists Have Killed Tresca?

Who could possibly have killed Carlo Tresca, or instigated that murder? Who had what might be regarded as a substantial reason to put him out of the way? His friends generally contend that this was a political murder, that Tresca was slain because of his aggressive opposition to one or another of the totalitarian governments or parties, or because he knew too much about one or more persons active in international politics.

Tresca was outspoken in his attacks on Fascism, "ex"-Fascists, and Communists. These attacks were not confined to the columns of his journal. He made them also in speeches, and in conversations in public places.

One of those who attributed his murder to the Fascists was Judge J. Roland Sala, who called a recess in Brooklyn Federal Court next morning, and spoke at length to scores of listeners present about the possible reasons for the crime. Others recalled that Carlo Tresca was put on Mussolini's death list in 1931.

Still others suspected the Communists, or some fanatical group on the edges of the Communist movement, remembering that when Tresca went before a federal grand jury to accuse one of their number in connection with the disappearance of Juliet Smart Foote, secret agent for Soviet Russia, the party press had assailed him as a Fascist spy. It was pointed out, too, that on May 14, 1942, he published a front-page attack in N. Martello on Carlo Conteras, also known as Enzo Sormenti and as Vittorio Vidali, charging him with being a commandant of spies, thieves, and assassins, and with being one of a band of killers who committed horrible crimes in Spain in the interest of Stalin.

Two hours after Carlo's death, the District Attorney's office was informed that two or three weeks earlier he had told various friends that he had lately seen Conteras-Sormenti-Vidali in New York City and that Tresca had said to them then: "Where he is, I smell murder. I wonder who will be the next victim." The authorities also were told soon after the slaying that two Philadelphia anti-Fascists had reported seeing Sormenti lately on a farm near Landisville, N. J., a few miles from Camden.

At one time Sormenti and Tresca had been friendly. Sormenti, at odds with Mussolini, came here from Italy in 1923 and joined up with the Communists, serving as secretary of the Italian Federation within that party. Four years later, he was ordered deported for illegal entry. In those days, before Tresca had become disillusioned about the Communists, he gave whole-hearted support to Sormenti in his fight against deportation, contending that the man would be shot if sent back to Italy, as so many anti-Fascists had been. Finally, Sormenti was permitted...
to go to Russia, where (according to the Herald Tribune) he attended a GPU school and learned "terrorist methods."

For some eight years before his death Treseca had been an implacable enemy of the Stalinists. In speeches and writings he charged the GPU with the murders of Camillo Berneri, Anarchist leader, in Barce- 

lona; of Rudolph Klement, a lieutenant of Leon Trotsky, in Paris; 

of Andre Nin, in the Spanish Civil War; of Trotsky himself, in Mexico; of Ignazio Reiss, a former GPU agent who had made a political 

break with the Stalinists; and of others struck down in Spain and France.

In Il Mattino, in May, 1942, Carlo accused Sormenti of moving 

against the Mazzini Society by order of Stalin. "The method is the 

same," he wrote, "If you don't want unity with us, you are agents of 

Hitler and Mussolini." And there were veiled threats. The GPU is not 

to be taken lightly. When the GPU, through Sormenti, says: "Then let's 

fight," the meaning of the threat is clear. In another issue, late in May, 

Treseca again referred to Sormenti in an article headed The 

Mazzini Society and the Fraud of Unity.

The Mazzini Society of America is an alliance of Italian and Americans of 

Italian descent opposed to all dictatorships and designed to keep 

burning the torch of freedom and human rights and to promote brother- 

hood between Italy and the United States.

Protecting the Mazzini Society

That summer Carlo was in the forefront of a fight to keep the 

Communists out of the Mazzini organization. At its convention in June, 

he exploded a verbal bombshell when he read a letter from Mexico 

signed with the name of Vittorio Vidal (Sormenti) and addressed to 

Pietro Allegra, writer for the Stalinist organ, L'Unita del Popolo. This 

letter, Carlo explained, was intercepted before it could reach the addressee. 

It expressed the wish that Renaldo Pacciardi, who had commanded 

the Garibaldi Brigade in Spain, take a position leading to an agree- 

ment with the Communists. "This," its author wrote, "would be very 

useful to the anti-Fascists."

Interrupting, Pacciardi averred that he "would not be a Trojan 

horse for the Communists" and demanded to know where Carlo had 

got the letter. Treseca declined to answer, but declared: "It is genuine, 

and that's all that matters."

"Unity is spoken of here," said Treseca, "as it was spoken of during 

the Spanish Civil War. You, Pacciardi, and I will be put in jail or 

killed with a shot in the back of the head. If the Communists were 

sincere I would extend my hand for common action. But they are not, and 

they must not enter the Mazzini Society." (Italics are ours).

Henceforth Tresca fought relentlessly every attempt to admit Com- 

munists into its ranks.
He was a member of the commission headed by Prof. John Dewey which held sitting in Washington, Mexico City, and New York City, and analyzed the charges against Trotsky in the weird Moscow trials of 1937-8, and which returned a verdict of "not guilty." Also in 1942, there was one of 160 well-known persons who signed a protest to President Adolfo Camacho of Mexico against a "red slander campaign" launched by the Communist Party in an attempt to have certain anti-Fascist refugees deported. These included Victor Serge, Marcelin Pleven, Julian Grenier, and Gustave Regler, all of whom had devoted their lives to the fight for freedom and yet were accused of being leaders of a Fifth Column in Latin America.

After Trotsky's death, both the Stalinist press and Robert Minor, assistant national secretary of the American Communist Party, protested that the Communists were averse to murder, and Minor asserted that his party had never found it necessary to combat politically Trotsky's views or activities.

But, the Maximalist Socialists said in a public statement, "... the files of the Daily Worker are replete with invective against Trotsky." And in 1938, soon after he testified in the Povanz case, he was attacked by the Italian National Commission of the Communist Party and by Pietro Aligheri.

Aligheri published a pamphlet entitled The Moral Suicide of Carlo Tresca, calling him "politically dead" and a-saying him on many counts, including "defeated acts against anti-Fascist and Republican Spain," and his having "denounced the Communists to the authorities, setting the law and killing a woman."

"It is painful enough to witness his suicide," Aligheri stated, "... If he, Carlo Tresca, had lost all sense of reason and decency, then ... for the sake of the public welfare and for anti-Fascism, it is only to say a supreme act of his direction, doing what work as a real and true enemy of anti-Fascism."

"So, for reasons of public health, in the interest of anti-Fascism. It's a civic social work that I'm doing when I concern myself with Carlo Tresca. It's a work of protection, of elimination from society, of beings who are harmful to the others and to society, which must not be seen."

About the same time, the Italian National Commission of the Communist Party, in a statement featured in the February 20, 1940, issue of L'Unione Operaia, Stalinist paper published in New York, said:

"... Tresca's isolation is a measure of elementary defense for all anti-Fascism."

"Without any other preoccupation except that of protecting and safeguarding anti-Fascism, we therefore launch a fraternal appeal to the militants of all groups or political parties, ... that in the common
Interest they make Tresca understand that police informers will no longer be tolerated in the political and labor movement.

Tresca Sees Grim Meaning in Communist Attack

From this statement Carlo drew a sinister meaning. Answering in Il Mattino for March 7, he wrote:

"If Tresca is alive, sane, and not inclined to die, either physically or politically, to [please] the melancholy Petrino [Allegri] ... it will be necessary to put him out of the way, definitely. In a word, what is needed is a George Mink, a member of the Communist Party of America, and the murderer of our comrades Bernardi and Barbieri. It must not be said that such a sanguinary and macabre idea has not come into the heads of the four lazy fellows who make up the Italian National Commission of the CPA ... However, they would like to use some firebrand to put the idea into execution. It is not always necessary to arm the hand of a killer, enough to influence the mind of a fanatic.

"One does not have to be very intelligent to understand what the members of the National Commission ... mean when they shout that the isolation of Tresca is imperative, and when they say it would be a betrayal of anti-Fascist and their conscience ... not to sell that Tresca must no longer be tolerated. Mussolini used the same words when he wanted to incite to action the murderers of Matteotti; but Mussolini, considering that the designation of the victims was not sufficient, set to work, organized, directed, and took part in the execution of the crimes. I am waiting unflinchingly for the four scoundrels of the Commission to act."

But would fanatics invited by the virulent invective of the Communist Party press have recourse to violence against Tresca? Judging from the record of secret agents acting under their influence, it does not seem incredible. And any one who has studied the known circumstances in the case of Victor Alter and Hendrik Erich, Polish Socialists and anti-Nazi leaders, executed in Soviet Russia in 1942, is not likely to have any doubts about the Stalinist attitude toward the violent extinction of individuals.

What did District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's men find out if anything about Sorrenti's whereabouts? If it is true that he was in Mexico City on January 11, 1942, as his defenders assert, where was he in the previous month? Where was he on December 22, when "Charles Pappas" bought the murder car? Was any investigation made of the working of secret agents among Communist sympathizers in New York? Did the Hogan staff look into the maneuvering by Communists and ex-Fascists for position in the Mazzini Society? No public statement on these points has ever come from the prosecutor's office.
Was it the Fascists or Ex-Fascists?

Both the Communists and the Fascists had reason to be hostile to Tresea at the time of his death, because of his successful fight to keep them out of the Mazzini Society and his efforts to ban them from the Italian-American Victory Council, then being organized by the Office of War Information. The potential importance of this council was great. It could become a bridge to Italy, a Trojan horse by which Communists and ex-Fascists could get on the inside of American policy in dealing with Italy's future. As we have seen since, Italy is a key piece in Soviet foreign policy. And with the Badoglio regime and the AMG policy matters of recent history, we can see the kind of a 'lax' ex-Fascists here hoped to make with the American Government. In both Stalinist and Fascist calculations, the Italian-American Victory Council was a prize objective, and the Mazzini Society was the leading organization of Italian anti-Fascists in this country.

The original OWI program called for inclusion in the Council of Generoso Pope and other prominent ex-Fascists, and also of representatives of the International Workers' Order, a fraternal benefit organization which follows the Communist Party line. Tresea was willing to cooperate in forming the Council, but only on condition that it would include neither ex-Fascists nor Stalinists. Since he carried great weight in the Italian-American community, and since he pushed his campaign to keep the Council clear of all totalitarian elements with his usual energy and refusal to compromise, Tresea became a formidable stumbling block to both factions in the weeks immediately preceding his murder.

After his death, OWI spokesmen tried to conceal these differences, giving out statements in which Tresea's widow and some of his close friends took pointed exception. On January 10, 1945, Alan Cranston, then chief of the OWI's foreign language division, made this assertion: "Tresea was not opposed to participation of Communists in the Victory Council, because he felt that all anti-Fascists should unite until Fascism is defeated." Elsewhere Lee Falk, another OWI official, was quoted as saying that while Tresea was on record as opposing the inclusion of the Communists he had agreed not to make an issue of it.

Countering this, Girolamo Valenti, one of the Council's organizing committee, said that three days before the murder, Tresea telephoned to ask that he work with him to keep Communists out of the Council. And Alberto Tarchiani, then national secretary of the Mazzini Society and now Italy's Ambassador to the United States, stated on January 18: "It is a known fact that Tresea was against an alliance with ex-Fascists such as Generoso Pope, and with the Communists." Mr. Tarchiani related that Tresea had been invited to a meeting called by Falk, and had asked his friend, Dr. Umberto Gualtieri, vice-president of the society's New York chapter, to go with him. Tresea told Dr. Gualtieri according to
Tarchiani that they would attend merely as observers, and that if he saw ex-Fascists or Communists present, he would leave the assemblage.

The row over the Italian-American Victory Council was only the latest in a long series of episodes in Tresca's twenty-year fight against Italian Fascism. He had struck editorially and in speeches at various men and women who had upheld Mussolini's cause. All the world knows about the Fascist assassination of Matteotti, anti-Fascist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in 1924, and of the Rosselli brothers in France in 1937. But there were hundreds of such killings about which Italians know, yet of which not many others are aware.

The Murder Car

A first the authorities seemed to be making remarkably rapid progress toward solving the Tresca crime. Late on the night of the killing the police found an abandoned Ford sedan, with all four doors open, in 19th Street near Seventh Avenue, and alongside a subway entrance two blocks west and north of the murder scene. A bunch of keys hung from the ignition lock. The car had been licensed in the name of Charles Pappas, at a Queens County address which proved nonexistent. The Canfield Automobile Company, 1902 Broadway, disclosed that it had sold this sedan to "Charles Pappas" for $300 cash on December 22, three weeks before Tresca was shot down.

It was generally accepted that the killer had escaped in that car, because of its proximity to the crime scene and the evident fact that its occupants had left in great haste. Another factor contributing to this theory was a statement made to the police by Tony Rinaldi, a close friend of the slain editor. He said that an attempt had been made to carjack Tresca down with an automobile two days earlier, on the evening of January 8, as the two were walking past the New York Social Research on West 12th Street. And he identified the abandoned Ford sedan as the same car—saying he was certain of this because of the angle at which a side rear-view mirror was fixed.

Who Was in the Murder Car?

The police not only found a car which it is reasonable to believe was used in this slaying, but they also took into custody, two days later, an ex-convict who was declared by parole officers to have entered that car an hour and a half before Tresca was killed. On the evening of January 11, Carmine Galante, 32 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, a petty gangster with a criminal record alleged the Tresca offices at 19th Avenue and 12th Street to make his routine weekly report. He cut the building at 9:15
in what the police described as "undue haste." It was stated that Sidney Gross, supervisor of parole inspectors, had learned that Galante, was again associating with known criminals, and therefore had assigned two parole officers, Fred Berson and George Talanoff, to follow him. They had expected him to take the subway, but instead, they said, Galante stepped into a Ford sedan a block away. The motor was running, a man at the wheel. The investigators, on foot because their cars had been taken from them a month previously on account of the gasoline shortage, could not follow Galante, but they took the license number of the sedan.

When the license number of the abandoned car, GC-0272, was published next day, Berson and Talanoff reported that that was the number of the car into which Galante had stepped the night before. A search for him was begun, and late Tuesday evening he was picked up at Elizabeth and Prince Streets. Taken into custody as a material witness in the Tresca case, Galante denied he had been in any automobile the night before, asserting that he went uptown by subway and saw Casablanca in the Hollywood Theatre at 16358 Broadway. A girl accompanied him to the show, he said, but later he contradicted himself, according to the Herald Tribune, and said he met her after the show. Another news story stated that he was vague about the details of the film, and although the picture ran 112 minutes, he insisted that he was able to get to his home in an outing section of Brooklyn by 10:30 p.m.

Carmine Galante has served two prison terms. In 1926 he was sentenced to serve two and a half to five years for attempted robbery with a gun. And in December, 1943, he and two other men held up a collector for the Liebman Brewery in Brooklyn. He fired four shots at the police who captured him. For this holdup, Galante was sentenced to twelve and a half years in Sing Sing, plus two years and six months still to be served under the 1926 conviction. He would have got more as a second offender except that he saved Kings County the expense and trouble of a trial by pleading guilty to attempted robbery in the first degree, second arrested. This plea was accepted, and Galante's lawyer thanked the judge and Assistant District Attorney Cohen for their "wonderful cooperation."

No one has suggested that Galante could have had any political differences with Tresca, or could have known or cared anything about the political issues with which Tresca was concerned. Around the prosecutor's and parole offices, and among the police who worked on the case in the early weeks, it was generally agreed that the man who did the actual shooting must have been hired.

At the time of the 1930 holdup Galante had been a helper in Fulton Fish Market. Now, in 1943, he identified himself to the police as an employee of the Knickerbocker Trucking Company, an incorporated concern with a truck room at 320 Broadway, and only one truck. For the
months this corporation had paid Galante $25 each week—but apparently he had done no work for it. When members of the Knickerbocker company were summoned to the District Attorney's office for questioning, according to Elio Taddeo, one of Carlo Tresca's close friends, who was there at the time, Samuel S. DiFolco came with them as their attorney.

From all accounts, the authorities were unable to get anything out of Galante, although they held him in the Tombs for eight months, and although he was linked by the parole officers to the murder car. District Attorney Hogan characterized him as "prison wise and a tough witness to crack"—yet such witnesses have been cracked in the past, and with fewer levers than would seem to have been available to the police in Galante's case. Galante was returned to Sing Sing as a parole violator to serve out his term, which was up in December, 1944. Despite the assertions of the two parole officers that they saw the prisoner enter the escape car on the night of the Tresca murder, Supreme Court Justice Andrew W. Ryan ruled that there was no ground on which the Parole Board could hold Galante any longer, and he was released. Neither Galante, Tresca's companion at the time of the murder, nor the saloonkeeper who sold "Charles Pappas" the murder car, was able to identify Galante in a police lineup. Galante's handwriting, also, is quite unlike that of Charles Pappas as shown on the latter's application for an automobile license.

The Murder Car Has a Garage

On September 19, 1943, the police arrested Frank Nuccio, a small-time bootlegger who lives at 265 Elizabeth Street, less than a block from where Galante had been picked up. Nuccio was held, the authorities explained, because he was the lessee of a nearby eight-car garage in which the escape car was kept up to the night of the slaying. The garage had been located through the bunch of keys left hanging in the ignition lock of that car. From a locksmith who had made one of these keys the police had discovered also that the lock on Nuccio's garage had been changed a few hours before the Tresca killing—presumably to prevent the sedan being returned to the garage after the crime. For nearly two months Nuccio was detained under $25,000 bail. Then, in November, despite strenuous protest by Assistant District Attorney Jacob Grumet, the bail was reduced to $5,000 and Nuccio was set free by General Sessions Judge George J. Donnellan. Twice since then Nuccio has been arrested on bootlegging charges, and gave new bonds.

Among the clues in the hands of the police is "information" connecting Vito Genovese, alleged former New York City gang chief, with the Tresca case. He disappeared in 1937 when Thomas E. Dewey, as
special prosecutor here, was crusading against organized crime. Ernest \( \text{K} \)uolo, convicted gunman, is reported to have told the Kings County (Brooklyn) authorities that Genovese arranged the Tresca killing at the bidding of Musolino and his son-in-law, Count Ciano. Kupolo's story was told in the hope of getting leniency when he was facing a possible 40-80 years sentence as a second offender. Sentence was deferred by Judge Samuel Loewowitz when an assistant prosecutor said Kupolo had made "valuable disclosures." Following those disclosures Genovese, then serving as an interpreter for the Allied Military Government in Rome, was extradited to New York on a 1934 murder charge. Brought back in June, 1945, he is yet to be tried.

What did District Attorney Hogan's office find out about Genovese's alleged connection with the Tresca slaying?

Why Has the Investigation Moved So Slowly?

The Tresca case remains a mystery, a double mystery, involving two questions: Who killed Carlo Tresca? and: Why have the District Attorney's office and the police failed to make any headway toward a solution? "Motive" and "opportunity" are the two prime factors to be established in tracking down any murderer. Here is a case in which powerful motives appear to have been established. Two political groups, which in the past have shown no scruples about using assassination as a political weapon obviously had an interest in eliminating Carlo Tresca. Prominent individuals long associated with those groups had often been bitterly attacked by Tresca. As for "opportunity," we have the police finding the murder car a few hours after the crime, and two patrol officers declaring that they saw a parakeet with a bad record enter that car an hour and a half before the murder took place.

Despite all this, no one has been indicted for Tresca's death, and the investigation appears to be at a standstill. At first the police work on the case went ahead with remarkable speed. But when it came to putting things together, the job of the District Attorney's office, the inquiry apparently ran into a blank wall. Why? Was the slowdown due to apathy? Or to official incompetence? Or was some political influence, from one direction or another, an element in the situation?

Soon after the killing, stories were widely current that Galante had been taken into custody prematurely because of conflict among the authorities. On January 18, 1943, Commissioner Valentine's office denied that there had been friction between the D. A.'s office and the police. But on that day the Daily Mirror said: "High police officials didn't want Galante picked up. Their plan was to place him under constant surveillance until they had a complete record of his movements and his associates. At Police Headquarters yesterday, an official who declined to be
quoted said the arrest order came after some one outside the Department got panicky. The result is that Galante, wise in the ways of evading police investigation, has kept his mouth shut tightly so that there is no way of knowing whether he is involved in the killing.

Conflict between the District Attorney's office and the press over the Trecoa case was cited in June of this year in a signed story by James Parlatore in the newspaper P.M. He wrote about an argument between Mr. Hogan and David Charnay, Daily News reporter, over the Alfred E. Langford murder mystery.

"Every time we have a murder case," Hogan said, "we get in trouble with the press."

"The trouble with you is, you don't know how to handle yourself and the cases," Charnay answered.

"Appropriately," Parlatore stated, "Hogan was referring to the Carlo Trecoa case, which remains unsolved after three years, and the Patricia Longigan case, which the police cracked. In both these murders, Hogan was criticized severely by reporters for his refusal to cooperate."

Declaring that Mr. Hogan was "having friction with police and reporters" on the Langford case, Parlatore quoted some comment on the District Attorney's methods by a police official, who said:

"If that guy downtown would only let us work this case the way we want to, we'd have better luck. . . . We can't make a move unless the DA's office is notified before we take any step."

**Enter Pagnucco**

Louis A. Pagnucco is an assistant district attorney on Mr. Hogan's staff. He is interesting to us here for two reasons: 1. For nearly two years he was in charge of the Italian end of the investigation of the Trecoa killings—clearly by far the most important end; 2. He was closely associated with Fascists in the past, was honored by them, and he has fulsomely praised Mussolini's regime. Here are the details about that, made public now for the first time.

In 1929, as a senior in the College of the City of New York, Pagnucco wrote a thesis on *Italian Financing in the American Market*. It won for him a prize from the Italian Chamber of Commerce, a New York City organization dominated by sympathizers with Italian Fascism. That thesis was published in expensive brochure form, adorned with a full-page portrait of the author. For this work, which dealt enthusiastically with the doings of the Mussolini regime, the Fascist Italian Ministry of Finance also awarded Pagnucco a gold medal. In a foreword, he thanked the commercial attache of the Fascist Royal Italian Embassy for "invaluable help," "all available Italian data," and "helpful criticism." Here are significant quotes from the text:
"The Italian people under the courageous leadership of Mussolini are now working hard for the first time, are trying to regain their place among the most progressive nations of the world. . . . (p. 5) (Italics are ours.)

"Apart from discussing the theory of Fascism, which has no place in a study of this kind, nobody can deny that the present Administration has guided in a masterful way the Italian people. Who in the last six years have accomplished wonders, and conquered the benevolence and admiration of the whole world. . . . (p. 8.)

"The Italian people are today working very hard. They will soon be in a position to produce their own capital: they are saving already at the rate of 1,000,000,000 lire per year, and the time of their economic independence may not be very far off. When that time comes, the Italian people will not be borrowers any more, but they will be partners with the Americans and with other peoples in the development of the innumerable resources that the world offers to those who show:

"TENACITY, DISCIPLINE, COURAGE AND WORK"

"(Mussolini's own words.)" (p. 51)

On July 16, 1936, Pagnucco was one of a group of fourteen university students who were awarded cash scholarships from a fund of $1,200 collected by Generoso Pope, wealthy newspaper publisher, and to which Pope himself gave $1,000. (Long before that and afterward, Pope was a special target for attacks by Carlo Tresca, editorially and on the public platform, because of the pro-Fascist policy of his newspapers.)

Pagnucco Makes a Speech

The awards to the students were handed out in Pope's office in Rockefeller Center. As spokesman for the recipients, Pagnucco made a speech of thanks, reported thus in Il Progresso next day:

"After addressing words of sincere gratitude to Generoso Pope and all his friends who contributed to the fund for the scholarships, he [Pagnucco] assured them that he and his colleagues felt all the weight of the trust which had been placed on them, and would know how to render themselves worthy of it.

"'The hour has arrived,' he said, 'for the Italians of America to get a place in the sun, as the victorious Duce of New Italy said, and I hope that those who are benefited today may tomorrow reciprocate the good they are receiving by working efficiently and successfully for the growing elevation of Italian prestige in America.' (Italics are ours.)

On November 25, 1939, Pagnucco was a guest of honor at a ball held by Fiancee Fairlane, a 'fraternal club' at 243 East 38th Street which conducted one of twenty-three "Italian language" schools supervised by
the Fascist Royal Consul General, Commendatore Gaetano Vecchiotti. That official, who later left this country under a financial cloud, was high patron of the affair. Guest of Honor No. 1, listed in an elaborate souvenier journal, was Generoso Pope, Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Guest of Honor No. 2 was "Hon. Louis Pagnucco." The souvenier journal included a full page portrait of him, with a caption describing him as "our popular counselor," and three pages of history of the club, by Pagnucco, in which he referred to one member as a "heroic participant" in the Ethiopian War, that war of Fascist aggression against a weaker nation. Among other guests of honor were Count Facchetti-Guiglia and Captain Vincenzo Rossini, both widely known among Italians as Fascist propagandists.

Pagnucco also was one of those listed by Il Progresso as being on the platform at a Columbus Day celebration in Columbus Circle in 1941, with Attorney Samuel DiFalco and others. Generoso Pope was chairman. And at a similar 1943 celebration, where Pope again presided, Pagnucco and DiFalco were listed by Il Progresso among the guests of honor. DiFalco, it will be recalled, appeared at the District Attorney's office as attorney for the employers of Caroline Galante, early suspect in the Tresca case, when they were summoned for questioning.

**Careers of Pope and Tresca Diverge Widely**

Generoso Pope is known as a leader with far reaching influence in the Italian community in New York.

He and Carlo Tresca came to this country as young men, in the same year, 1901. Their careers, however, diverged widely. Pope made a fortune as a sand-and-gravel contractor and as publisher of two New York Italian-language dailies, Corriere d'America, discontinued in 1942, and Il Progresso Italiano-Americano, owned by Pope since 1927. Il Progresso is the leading Italian daily in the United States. Pope also owns a daily in Philadelphia.

For years Pope's papers openly supported the Mussolini regime and celebrated its workings in their columns day after day. In 1936, on the anniversary of the so-called march on Rome, Pope sent a fervent greeting to Il Grido della Stirpe, New York periodical, which in bold type proclaimed itself "Organ of Fascist Propaganda." Pope's greeting, on page 1, said:

"The active and fruitful work performed by Il Grido della Stirpe, and by its editor, Domenico Trombetta, among the American communities, deserves commendation and gratitude. . . . Today, October 28, Italian holiday, I commend this paper which extols the glories of the Fascist revolution." [Emphasis is ours.]
In 1937 Pope was photographed while on a visit to Rome's Victory Monument, as he gave the Fascist salute, with two of Il Duce's associates—Count Ignazio Thonon de Revel, former head of the Fascist League of North America, and Pietro Fanini, director of the Fascist Party outside of Italy.

Repeatedly, Tresca assailed Pope, in print and in public speeches, as the chief propagandist for Mussolini in the United States, and after September, 1941, as an “ex-Fascist” whose real beliefs had not changed despite his lofty expressions of Americanism and regard for democracy. In Il Mattino for October 30, 1944, Tresca devoted most of his front page (then full newspaper size) to a denunciation of the publisher of Il Progresso in both Italian and English. That page included an open letter to the editor of all New York City papers and several periodicals, headed: "General Pope Attempts to Censor Anti-Fascist by Terrorism." It told of an alleged assault upon one of Pope's editors because of his activity in the Newspaper Guild; of underworld characters endeavoring to silence with threats the editor of La Stampa Libera, an anti-Fascist daily in New York which had been criticizing Pope of the same character forcing a former Pope employee to discontinue publication of La Tribuna, also a daily; and of the same men beating up the publisher of a weekly and compelling him "to accept Pope's terms against the advice of his legal counsel."

Continuing on the subject of La Stampa Libera, Tresca's open letter said: "In the City of New York today, the editor of a newspaper is in constant danger of physical attack, perhaps of death, from Italian-born underworld characters who disapprove, or represent others who disapprove, this editor's political views... An attempt is being made to intimidate in the Italian colony in the United States the same political regime in the press as prevails today in Mussolini's Italy."

Extensive search has failed to find a record of any answer by Pope to Tresca's charges.

From 1934 to the time of his death, Tresca found frequent occasion to criticize the millionaire publisher in his columns and on the public platform. For Pope was long closely associated with officials and business and professional men who were enthusiastic over the Mussolini program. He was a large factor in collecting nearly $750,000 for Italian war relief while Mussolini's soldiers were moving down poorly armed Ethiopians. On June 13, 1936, at a Fascist mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden celebrating Italy's victory in that war, Pope spoke of Mussolini as ‘“the greatest man in the world.’"

Subsequently Pope was received in private audience by Il Duce in Rome, and at Mussolini's bidding was decorated by Count Ciano with the title of Commander of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus. As late as 1941 the Mazzini Society asked the Department of Justice to investigate Pope in connection with Fascist fund-raising activities.
The Making of an Ex-Fascist

In the spring of 1941, Pope was advertising himself as an exponent of democracy. At that time, as the international situation grew more tense, he was named by Mayor LaGuardia as a member of a committee to arrange public demonstrations for I Am An American Day.

Tresca now spoke out against Pope anew. In Il Martello, he charged that prior to Pope's appointment to that committee an official fraud had been committed in order to whitewash him. In the previous June, Police Commissioner Valentine had distributed to precinct commanders a confidential report on Fascist activities in New York City. The Times stated that this report gave "names of publications... that sponsor the Fascist movement and try to set one racial group against another."

"Truth, but not all the truth," Tresca said in front-page comment in Il Martello for May 14, 1941. "The truth is that that memorandum was put in the hands of Mayor LaGuardia, before it was given to Commissioner Valentine... and was doctored by LaGuardia himself. Mr. LaGuardia took pains to strike out from the memorandum any reference to Generoso Pope and his newspapers... Mr. Pope was described as a Fascist agent and his publications as the main source of Fascist propaganda in the United States. LaGuardia ordered all reference to Pope to be stricken out. I know of at least five references to Pope in that memorandum that were taken out."

Others, too, joined in criticizing Pope in the summer of 1941, and the pressure on him was so strong that in an editorial in Il Progresso on September 12 he declared that he was "against any government that is against the Government of the United States" and that he had taken a stand for this country "since the European war started and Italy and the United States definitely took sides in opposing camps." But Carlo Tresca naturally was skeptical about this change of attitude toward Fascism.

Pope's relation to the international scene, his political connections both in Washington and New York, and the effect of propaganda in his newspapers upon Italian-Americans, were discussed at length by Tresca and others at a meeting of the Mazzini Society's New York chapter on December 30, 1942. They sought ways to counteract his influence among the Italian-American masses. That was part of the work indicated to be done by the new anti-Fascist action committee, appointed that night, and of which Tresca was named as chairman. Tresca particularly sounded a warning of the possibility that forces in Washington might utilize Pope's followers to justify another Darlan affair in the future, and he called for intensified activity by the Mazzini Society "to nullify the maneuvers of certain political groups in Washington and of those elements who only recently became anti-Fascists."
The Incident at the Manhattan Club

Shortly after he was killed, some of his friends brought to the attention of the District Attorney's office an incident in which they saw a possible motive for some one doing harm to Tresca. This incident took place at an Italian-American war bond banquet arranged by Paolina Gerli, an importer, and held in the Manhattan Club on September 10, 1912. The story of what happened that evening has been set forth by Elio Taddei in a pamphlet entitled The Tresca Case.

Invited among various other anti-Fascists, Tresca asked a member of the committee in charge whether Generoso Pope would be present. Assured that he would not, Tresca decided to go. Arriving at the dinner, he was nettled when he saw that Pope was there, sitting on the dais. But friends persuaded him to stay. A few minutes later Frank Garofalo, known as a friend of Pope, came in, escorting Miss Dolores Farinotti, an Assistant United States District Attorney. Immediately Tresca got up fuming. "This is too much," he protested. "Not only a Fascist, but also a gangster. This is no place for me," and he stalked out of the banquet room.

He had agreed to meet several associates afterward in a Bedford Street restaurant. Going there, he told them he had just "insulted" Pope and Garofalo. Next day a prominent city official who had been at the banquet telephoned Tresca and asked him to keep silent about what had happened the night before. He agreed to. Half an hour later Miss Farinotti telephoned and asked if she might come to his office to talk with him. Then she too begged the editor of Il Martello not to publicize the incident, and he promised he would not.

Details of this affair and of earlier conflict over Fascism in New York were made known to the District Attorney's office by Taddei, as well as by others. Not satisfied with the response he got there, Taddei delivered a speech in the Rand School of Social Science on February 14, 1913, covering the main points that he published later in his pamphlet.

Citizens Urge Pagnucco's Removal From Case

Pagnucco's past association with Fascists and Fascist sympathizers came to the attention of District Attorney Hogan on August 8, 1914. Photostatic evidence of that association was dispatched to him by a committee comprising Morris L. Ernst, attorney; former Municipal Court Justice Dorothy Kenyon; Roger N. Baldwin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union; and Eduard C. Lindeman, member of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work.

This committee urged that Pagnucco be removed from the Tresca investigation on the ground that though he might be honest and con-
scientious, he clearly was not in a position to examine effectively persons from whom he had received favors or honors. The committee contended further that the investigation had not been really exhaustive because persons whose names were known to the District Attorney's office as early as March, 1943, who were close to Tresca and had intimate knowledge of his political conflicts, had not been called and questioned.*

Prosecutor Hogan acknowledged the committee's letter immediately, stating that he had worked closely with Pagnucco for several years and had full confidence in him. However, he would take the matter up with Assistant District Attorney Jacob Grunet, head of the Homicide Bureau. Not until October 5 was a conference arranged between the committee and Messrs. Hogan and Grunet, to discuss the charges. Again Mr. Hogan declared that he had complete confidence in Pagnucco, and that he would neither displace him nor ask him to withdraw from the investigation. The committee averred that it had no wish to cause Pagnucco to lose his job nor to embarrass him publicly; its only concern was to get him out of the Tresca case since manifestly because of his former associations he would always be handicapped in that inquiry. Perhaps some formula could be arrived at by which Pagnucco could step out of the Tresca picture without losing face.

Days passed without added word from Mr. Hogan. Then his office was informed that the committee could do only one thing—ask Governor Dewey to appoint a special prosecutor to take over the Tresca case—and that it was circulating a petition toward this end. Late in October it had gathered the signatures of 117 well-known men and women opposed to letting political murder go unpunished. The committee was on the point of submitting that petition to the Governor, with the intention of making it public as soon as it was in Mr. Dewey's hands. Then Mr. Hogan suddenly agreed to make a change in the conduct of the inquiry. Because of this, a letter was sent out on November 10, to all signers of the projected petition, explaining that Mr. Hogan, although not agreeing with the committee's contentions about Pagnucco, had consented to put Assistant District Attorney Eleazar Lipsky in direct charge of the Tresca investigation, under Mr. Grunet's supervision. "Mr. Pagnucco, because of his familiarity with the evidence and leads developed to date," the committee's letter read, "will assist Mr. Lipsky so that the progress and continuity of the investigation may not be hampered or interrupted in any way. Any new evidence or new witnesses will be handled by Mr. Grunet and Mr. Lipsky."

It was understood that the new inquiry promised by Mr. Hogan would begin at once. But November and December passed with no sign of action. Mr. Lipsky, who was supposed to have been relieved of his

* As this pamphlet goes to press, one of those individuals still has not been questioned by Mr. Hogan's office.
court house duty, was still kept busy with usual work. Not until after mid-January did he begin calling witnesses.

Meanwhile, on November 22, a reward of $5,000 was offered by "more than 100 friends of Carlo Tresca who want to see justice done in this case." This offer "for information leading to apprehension and conviction of those responsible for Tresca's death," and terminating January 11, 1945, was made in the District Attorney's office by Morris L. Ernst, John F. Finerty, and Justice Dorothy Kenyon.

A Call for Action!

At a memorial meeting held in Webster Hall on January 11, 1945, second anniversary of Tresca's death, a resolution was unanimously adopted by 1,200 men and women who rose silently to a standing vote at the hour and minute when he was slain, calling for intensified action by the authorities, and demanding, as Chairman Bertrand D. Wolfe said, that the moral and political dim-out in New York be lifted as the physical dim-out had been.

Many of Carlo's friends are skeptical of there ever being any solution of this crime. So many political crimes remain unsolved, at least officially. . . . Aldino Felicani, an old friend and associate of Carlo, published in the Countercurrent of Boston in 1944 an open letter to Mayor LaGuardia, asking him: "Is there some political reason why the Tresca mystery has not been solved? . . . Would it complicate our international relations . . . if the forces which inspired that murder were revealed at this time?"

Mayor LaGuardia has never publicly voiced any regret over the Tresca killing, nor has he, so far as is known, put any pressure on the District Attorney's office in this case. When Margaret D. Silver Tresca, widow of the slain editor, tried to get an interview with him to ask his active help, she was told on three different occasions that he was too busy to see her. Yet the Mayor had long been known as Carlo's friend. And neither Prosecutor Hogan nor U. S. Attorney General Biddle could find more than a few minutes for Mrs. Tresca. Mr. Biddle declared that the Department of Justice had no jurisdiction in the case, and Mr. Hogan was called to the telephone in another room soon after Mrs. Tresca was ushered into his presence, and did not return.

What Became of the Promised New Inquiry?

On January 12, 1945, Mr. Hogan told the press that Mr. Lipsky was devoting full time to the Tresca case. But on March 6 he was working on another mystery—the killing of Salvatore Blanco, coat manufac-
tuner, in an East 16th Street apartment building elevator. We wonder why. . . . Since then a deep fog of official silence has settled over the Tresca slaying.

Despite the probability that international forces were behind the Tresca slaying, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has never entered the case, holding aloof on the ground that it lacked jurisdiction. Representative Will Rogers Jr. tried to remedy this in March, 1944, by introducing a resolution in the House of Representatives to authorize the FBI to step into any case in which some one, because of his political beliefs, has suffered violence presumably instigated by persons outside the State, and in which the local authorities, after a reasonable length of time, have been unable to apprehend the guilty. But the Rogers resolution died in committee.

The solving of the murder of Carlo Tresca is of vital importance to all groups in this nation, just as the life of Carlo Tresca was of importance to every group in the nation. Political criminals are just as dangerous as war criminals. They have no right to immunity. Political assassination is in fact the worst form of murder, because it is the very negation by violence of democracy, and one of the weapons of totalitarianism from which the modern world has suffered so terribly. Whoever killed Carlo Tresca must be found, if any one of whatever political belief is to remain safe while exercising the privilege of expressing that belief.

Those labor unions particularly for which Tresca did so much and so freely during his lifetime, have a moral obligation never to rest until his murderer and the employer of that murderer have been punished. Progressive citizens in every economic and political group have a moral obligation to insist that every means of investigation be used to apprehend the killer's boss.

**Lethargy in This Case a Blot on State and Nation**

Primarily it is up to the State of New York, through the District Attorney of New York County, and the City of New York, through its police department, to find the killer of Carlo Tresca and his accessories. But the Mayor of the City also has a clear obligation to make sure that Tresca's slayer and the individual or group who hired him are brought to justice. And the Federal Government cannot escape responsibility in this quest, simply by pleading lack of jurisdiction. If legal technicalities prevent that government from stepping into the case, they should be removed, and if necessary the Rogers bill should be revived and enacted into law.

The lethargy which has characterized the prosecution of this case stands as a blot upon the names of both this state and nation, and its
continuance would stamp the constituted authorities as delinquent in their duty to protect the freedom and democracy of the United States from political assassins, so alien to American life.

Mussolini is dead. The man who murdered Matteotti and unleashed the forces of oppression and slaughter in the world has met his own kind of justice. But the man who murdered Carlo Tresca is still at large.

TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Norman Thomas, Chairman
Angelica Balabanoff
William Henry Chamberlin
Frank Crosswaith
John Dewey
Varian Fry
Aron S. Gilmartin
America Gonzales
Sidney Hertzberg
John Haynes Holmes
Sidney Hook
Harry Kelly
Liston M. Oak
A. Philip Randolph
Sheba Strunsky
Oswald Garrison Villard
R. M. Werner
Edmund Wilson
Bertram D. Wolfe

October, 1945
HELP GET JUSTICE
FOR CARLO TRESCA

To stir the authorities out of their lethargy in the Tresca situation, we need the aid of every man and woman who recognizes the menace in unpunished political murder.

Here are things you can do to help:

1. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan is running for re-election in November on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. Write him at once at 155 Leonard Street, New York City, and tell him he owes it to the whole community to demonstrate clearly before election day that he is actually doing something definite toward apprehending Carlo Tresca's slayers.

2. Urge him to invite the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate the international aspects of this case, in view of Tresca's relentless attacks upon totalitarian groups and individuals connected with them.

3. Write to the newly appointed Police Commissioner, Arthur W. Wallender, Police Headquarters, New York City. Urge him to make a new and independent investigation of the Tresca mystery, re-examining closely every clue in hand and every person known to have knowledge of Tresca's political conflicts.

4. If you have information that might shed light on the identity of Tresca's slayers, and indicate the specific reason why he was killed, tell this committee or the District Attorney, or both. One of the guarantees in the $5,000 reward offer mentioned earlier is that such information will be received in absolute confidence.

TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
Tresca Memorial Committee
Room 905, 112 E. 19th St.
New York City 3
Office Memo

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
SECURITY MATTER - I

Transmitted herewith is a pamphlet entitled, "Who Killed Carlo Tresca?" published by the TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, Room 905, 112 East 19th Street, New York City 3, New York.

This pamphlet is forwarded to the Bureau for information purposes and need not be returned. It was furnished to this office by [redacted] who advised that it was received [redacted].

[Redacted]
RE:  

The United States Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service at 36th Street Airport, Miami, Florida, maintains a stop against the above-named individual.

Should this stop be withdrawn? Yes [ ] No [x]

(Detach file and route form to O. G. Nordmarken, Room 1503)

(This form to be filed in case File No. ____________)
January 4, 1945

II:30am

"WANTED FOR MR. HOGAN
Mr. HOGAN

District Attorney Frank Hogan called from New York City to ask if I would arrange for Jack Cronet, Head of the New York Bureau, to see an assistant in the Bureau for the purpose of discussing the Carrot/Tweed Case. Mr. Hogan felt that in view of Mr. Cronet's knowledge of this case, there might be some information in the Bureau files that would assist him. Mr. Hogan advised that Mr. Cronet would like to come down tomorrow, January 5th. I told Mr. Hogan to have Mr. Cronet call at my office and I would arrange for him to see the proper official.

Ver. truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Director not: I need should use him when he arrives on Tues. N.
Office Memorandum  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:   Director, "

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CARL NESCA; INTERNAL SECURITY - I

DATE: December 25, 1945

There are being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information copies of three articles in connection with the above captioned individual, which appeared in the New York daily newspapers "FM" and "The World Telegram" on December 20, 1945, and in the "Herald Tribune" on December 21, 1945.

64-1335-400
December 30, 1946

Roger Queries About Truesca Case

Concern over "the strange handling" of the three-year-old Carlo Truesca murder investigation by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan was expressed today by Horan Thomas in an open letter to the prosecutor, who has at least five other major murders still unsolved this year.

Thomas, chairman of the Truesca Memorial Committee, wrote to Hogan as a result of a report that five of the prosecutor's aides, including Assistant District Attorney Eleazar Lipsky, in charge of the Truesca case, have resigned effective Dec. 31.

"If Mr. Lipsky actually severes his connections with your office," Thomas wrote, "what plans have you, if any, for the continuance of the Truesca inquiry?"

"Many of Carlo Truesca's friends have wondered about the strange handling of that investigation by your office. Late in October, 1946, we were informed that 117 citizens were about to petition Gov. Dewey for a special prosecutor . . . you agreed to put Mr. Lipsky in charge."

Thomas said "a deep fog has settled over that killing" which occurred in the dim-out at Fifth Ave. and 15th St. on Jan. 11, 1943.

Hogan's office refused to comment on Thomas's letter because the note was made public before received by addressee."

[Signature]

61-13 35-2500
Enclolue
"World Telegram"
December 20, 1945

Tresca Murder Probe To Continue

Investigation of the 1943 unsolved murder of Carlo Tresca, Italian anti-Fascist, will continue despite the resignation of Bleazer Linsky, a deputy assistant district attorney, who has worked on the case, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said today.

His statement was made in reply to a letter from Norman Thomas, chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee, who had voiced the fear that the investigation might suffer because of Mr. Linsky's resignation.

"I have no consent to make on the (Thomas) letter," said Mr. Hogan, "but Mr. Linsky is resigning as of the first of the year. He wants to retire and I have no control over him. There'll be another man in his place and the absence of Mr. Linsky will not harm the investigation into the death of Mr. Tresca. The investigation is still going on."

61-1335-4016
Enclose
"New York Herald Tribune"
December 21, 1943

Hogan Asserts Tresca Killer Is Still Hunted

Answer to Norman Thomas Letter Says Several Men Devote Full Time to Case

Charges by Norman Thomas, chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee, that the three-year-old investigation of the murder of the anti-Fascist newspaper and editor, Carlo Tresca, is lagging were emphatically denied yesterday by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan.

"Several detectives are still devoting their full time to the case," Assistant District Attorney Jacob Green (in charge of the homicide bureau) said in maintaining direct supervision of the search." Mr. Hogan said.

Carlo Tresca was murdered at 9:50 a.m., Jan. 11, 1943, as a man stepped from the darkened shadows at 175th Avenue and Fifteenth Street and fired two shots into Mr. Tresca's overcoat-bundled body. Mr. Tresca had just turned the corner coming from the offices of the newspaper "Il Martello" ("The Hammer"), at 2 West Fifteenth Street, whose columns he had used for years to attack and ridicule every form of totalitarianism. The murderer crossed the street and escaped in a car believed to hold two more men.

Hundreds of detectives were immediately put on the case, persons were questioned by the score, but neither the motive for the murder nor the murderer was found. The possibility of Mr. Tresca's having been assassinated by either Fascist or Communist agents called the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the case and made it one of the most interesting for the public in recent years.

The charges of laxity of investigation were contained in a letter from Mr. Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, to Mr. Hogan, demanding to know what course the investigation would follow after Dec. 31 when Eliezer Lipsky, Assistant District Attorney, was resigning to enter private practice. Mr. Lipsky had been active in the case.

Mr. Hogan said that Mr. Thomas was badly informed if he believed that a murder investigation halted because of the resignation of one member of his staff. He also said that Mr. Lipsky had been as active in the investigation as several other members of his staff.

61-1335-48

End
REMARKS

Mr. Crotet is Head of the Homicide Bureau and District Attorney Frank Hogan called and spoke to the Director on January 4th. He called at the Reception Room with two other men and was escorted to Mr. Tan's office to see Mr. Ladd, per the Director's instructions.

Mr. Ladd will inform the Director. (They desired to discuss the Carlo Frosca Case.)
Office Memorandum - United States Government

To: 
From: sergeant, New York
Subject: Report on the Security of [Redacted]

They are being forwarded herewith for the Bureau's information four photostatic copies of articles regarding the above-captioned individual, which appeared in the December, 1946, issue of "HL Conde", entitled, "The Carlo Ferro: Unpunished Murder", and in the New York Times" dated January 11, 1946, entitled, "Demand Solution of Ferro Murder".

Encols. - 4

JTO/1772
100-9784

61-1335-402
THE NEW YORK TIMES FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1960

DEMAND SOLUTION OF TRESCA MURDER

by Mr. Hogan, but Ex-Aide Letter Details Him

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THE CARLO TRESCA UNPUNISHED MURDER

Sir: With all due allowance for the pressure of world events, we are puzzled by the scant attention given by the daily press to a recent report by 19 responsible individuals of an inquiry into the causes of the delay in finding the slayers of Carlo Tresca, editor of the Italian journal Il Martello. The report was issued in pamphlet form by the Tresca Memorial Committee, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York 3.

Apparently only two newspapers printed anything about the report, and neither touched the red meat of it.

Our statement was a conscientious effort to serve the cause of justice by a group which sees great social peril in unpunished political murder. We pointed to some remarkable circumstances connected with District Attorney Hogan's investigation of the Tresca crime—especially the fact of which we have documentary evidence—that apart from the guilt of District Attorney Louis Pagano, long in charge of the Italian and had received honors and awards from the community.

The obvious conclusion did not belong to those preconceived in which Fascists were under strong suspicion from the start. Yet Mr. Hogan refused for many weeks to do anything about the matter excepting only when he heard that 11 guns were about to be petitioned the Governor for a special prosecutor.

Then he promised a new inquiry, with Assistant District Attorney Lipsky in charge. But that didn't begin for more than two months, and a few weeks after that Mr. Lipsky was working on another murder. Since then a deep fog of official silence has settled over the Tresca killing, committed nearly three years ago. One friend with intimate knowledge of Tresca's political conflicts, whose name was known to the prosecutor's office soon after the crime, has never been questioned.

Mr. Hogan owes it to the whole community to demonstrate clearly that he is actually doing something definite toward apprehending Tresca's murderers.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
NORMAN THOMAS

New York City.

(From THE NEW REPUBLIC of Nov. 19, 1917)
THE CARLO TRESCA UNPUNISHED MURDER

SIR: With all due allowance for the pressure of world affairs, we are puzzled by the scant attention given by the daily press to a recent report by 19 responsible individuals of an inquiry into the causes of the delay in finding the slayers of Carlo Tresca, editor of the Italian journal, Il Mattello. The report was issued in pamphlet form by the Tresca Memorial Committee, 117 East Nineteenth Street, New York 3, and apparently only two newpapers referred anything about that report, and neither touched the real meat of it.

Our statement was a conscientious effort to serve the public, and we regarded it as a matter of great public peril inasmuch as Tresca was murdered by organized crime. We pointed to some remarkable circumstances connected with District Attorney Hogan's investigation of the Tresca crime—especially the fact that we have documentary evidence that Assistant District Attorney Jack Lempke was a participant in the murder of Tresca.

Lempke, by his own admission, did not belong to the committee of seven in which Tresca was under strong suspicion from the beginning. Tresca was killed for many weeks before anything about this, acting only when he heard that Lempke was brought in to pressure the Governor for a special prosecution.

Mr. Lempke refused to give an inquiry with Assistant District Attorney Jack Lempke in charge. But that didn't begin for more than two months after she refused to give anything about the Tresca killing, committed nearly three years ago. One friend with intimate knowledge of Tresca's political conflicts, whose name was known to the prosecutor's office soon after the crime, has never been questioned.

Mr. Hogan owes it to the whole community to demonstrate clearly that he is actually doing something definite toward apprehending Tresca's murderers.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLAGD
NORMAN THOMAS

[From The New Republic of Nov. 19, 1945]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARLO TRESCA

PART 10 OF 10

(SECTIONS 11 & 12)

BUFILE: 61-1335
Carlo Tresca

Section 11
It will be recalled that Carlo Tresca who for years was a notorious figure in New York's Italian colony was killed at 9:45 P.M. on January 11, 1943, as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper, "Il Martello," at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in the company of a friend, Giuseppe Callani. Because of the prominent part he played in the American labor movement in the first quarter of the century and his colorful role in Italian-American politics, intense interest was aroused by his death. Since for decades he had the equal faculty of making friends and enemies in all strata of society, possible suspects were legion. Tresca, never neutral but always violently and wholeheartedly championing one cause or another, has been said to "take a pot shot at anyone he feels like." Tresca's vigorous journalistic battles conducted principally against Communist and Fascist sympathizers opened broad avenues of speculation in which were sought the reasons as well as the individual who directly or indirectly caused his death. To better understand the scope of Tresca's activities, his early activities and biographical data are hereinafter set forth.

Background Information

Carlo Tresca was born in the town of Sulmona, Province of Abruzzi, Italy, in 1879. It has been reported that prior to his departure from that country, he was editor of "Il Guerra," a revolutionary, Socialist paper which was published in his native village, Sulmona, Italy. Tresca reportedly served in this capacity from 1900 to 1904, during which period he was imprisoned many times.

In 1903 subject was elected secretary of the Syndicate of Firemen and Railroad Engineers, the largest labor organization then existing in Italy.

Prior to coming to the United States, Tresca was sentenced to a prison term of two years for creating political agitation in Italy. Rather than complete his prison service, he escaped from Italy and proceeded to Switzerland.

Early Years in the United States (1904–1925)

Tresca is reported to have arrived in this country in August, 1904, on the SS Tourraine. From the outset the subject was considered an anarchist.

In the textile strikes in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912, he was active as an IWW organizer and played a prominent part in the disorder that occurred in that city.

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In January, 1913 Tresca, with Elizabetl Ourley Flynn, was an active leader in the New York City Hotel Workers' strike. This strike was accompanied by a considerable amount of rioting and disorder. Following the termination of the strike the subject assisted in organizing the Barbers of New York City in a similar strike.

In 1913 he was one of the leaders of a strike which occurred in the silk mills at Paterson, New Jersey. Tresca was allegedly responsible for the disorder that resulted therefrom, inasmuch as the strike was attributed in the main to his speeches and personal activity. One of the strikers in Paterson was killed and at the grave Tresca was called upon to speak. Several of the New York newspapers of April 23, 1913, have quoted him as saying at this time, "Fellow workers, do not forget the principle of the toilers who came from Italy. For blood, you must take blood." The subject was indicted in New Jersey for his participation in the Paterson strike. He was charged with making seditions utterances and with causing a riot. He was acquitted of the first charge on July 1, 1914, but was found guilty of the latter offense and was subsequently sentenced in the Lower Court to sixty days imprisonment. However, upon appeal, the conviction was dismissed.

In 1914 Tresca was active in New York City where he was associated with Alexander Berkman and other radicals. Taking advantage of the unemployment situation, demonstrations were staged throughout New York City by the subject and his companions. These demonstrations usually were culminated with the formation of processions and on one occasion in April, 1914 after a demonstration had been made in Union Square, Tresca declared to newspaper reporters that the New York City police were afraid to interfere with his actions.

Tresca was also an associate of Caron, Hanson, and Berg, three anarchists who were blown to pieces while making a bomb in a house on Lexington Avenue, New York City. Following the demise of these three men, Tresca was one of the speakers at a meeting held in their honor. He was interviewed on that occasion by a newspaper reporter who quoted the subject as saying, "I have no fault to find with him (Caron). I believe in violence. I believe he was justified in what he intended to do. Nothing can make me believe any other way than Caron did." On this occasion Tresca led the reporter to believe that the bomb which the three men were making was intended for Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

In 1914, Tresca filed suit for divorce, alleging that his wife was not a proper person to retain the custody of their child. Mrs. Tresca filed countersuit for divorce, naming as correspondent Elizabetl Ourley Flynn, but Mrs. Tresca was refused a divorce. It has been reported many times that Elizabetl Ourley Flynn, a high national and New York State functionary of the Communist Party, was Tresca's mistress.
In 1915, Tresca was active in the defense of Carbones and Arbano, who were convicted of placing a bomb in St. Patrick’s Cathedral, New York City. When interviewed by a reporter of the New York "World" as to the probable guilt of the defendants, Tresca is alleged to have said, "If these defendants are guilty, I want to see them convicted. I believe in violence, but only in violence when it advances the cause of labor." The aforementioned quotation appears in the April 3, 1915, issue of the New York "World." During the trial of Carbones and Arbano, an inspector of the New York Police Department testified that when Carbones was questioned subsequent to his apprehension, he advised the inspector that he got the idea of planting bombs while attending anarchist meetings and hearing fellows like Tresca speak.

Tresca was closely associated with and a friend of Luigi Galleani, the leader of the then well-known Galleani group of anarchists in the New England district.

In 1916, while Tresca was active in the iron ore mines strike in Minnesota, one of the strikers was shot and killed. At his burial Tresca is alleged to have administered the following oath to the persons present: "Fellow workers, I want you to take the following oath, I solemnly swear that if any Oliver gunmen shoot or wound any miners, we will take a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, or a life for a life."

In a speech made by Tresca on November 30, 1913, during an iron ore strike in Minnesota, he is reported to have told the strikers 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 is alleged to have said "not the rag with the stars and stripes, but the red flag of our redemption." He is stated to have closed his speech by saying that when they have won this strike and returned to work, the miners should save their money and instruct their children to save their money in order to buy cartridges with which to take the mining properties away from the "ruffians and dirty bosses" and give the property back to humanity to whom it belonged.

In July, 1916 Tresca was indicted in Minnesota in connection with the death of Deputy Sheriff J. C. Myron, who was killed in the iron ore strike of 1913. In December, 1916 he was acquitted of all charges.

For many years Tresca has been the editor of various radical Italian publications. Prior to 1924 and up to the time of his assassination on January 11, 1943, he was the editor and publisher of "Il Martello" (The Hammer) in New York City.

In addition to the publication of "Il Martello," Tresca has also engaged in the distribution of a considerable number of books and pamphlets which have dealt with the subject "Anarchy."
The subject is alleged to have been extremely active as a worker and speaker on behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

In the issue of "Il Martello" dated April 26, 1919, there appears an editorial referring to the deportation of a number of Russians. From that editorial the following is quoted: "We curse your bourgeoise 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 — will bear fruit. It will be those ideas which will enlighten the slaves on whose ample, curved shoulders your pretorians are today resting. Ideas are not imprisoned; are not deported; they remain. We curse you, oh lying Republic. We denounce you before the world."

In the May 1, 1921, issue of the same newspaper, the following appeared: "To aid 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."

In "Il Martello" of September 17, 1921, there appeared an article captioned "Wolf in Sheep's Clothing" which, in its own words and by way of quotation from the Italian anarchist paper "Usanite Nuova," was said to be an incitement to assassination of the Italian Fascist deputy Bottai, who was then in the United States.

On May 14, 1922, the subject is reported to have addressed a gathering of radical Italians at Sewata, Pennsylvania, and in the course of his address he allegedly stated that all governments were corrupt and that the people as a whole would be better off without any government at all. At this point in his speech one of the persons present asked Tresca if he were a Socialist, and in reply Tresca stated that he was not a Socialist but an anarchist.

In the summer of 1923 Tresca was taken into custody and charged with mailing and delivering unavailable matter through the United States mail. At his arraignment the then Congressman Fiorello LaGuardia appeared as his counsel. The obscene matter which formed the basis for his arrest was said to be of an extremely improper and vile nature which appeared in the May 5, 1923, issue of "Il Martello." On December 8, 1923, he was sentenced to one year and one day and the Circuit Court of Appeals evidently affirmed the decision of the District Court, for Tresca was incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary on January 7, 1925. However, he was released from the institution by commutation of sentence on May 6, 1925. During the trial Tresca admitted or said that his wife was Elizabeth Carley Flynn and he admitted that he had been living with her for a period of twelve years, having been separated from his first wife.
More Recent Activities of the Subject (1925-1943)

From 1925 until the time of his death the subject reportedly continued his activities as agitator, anarchist, author, and editor. All during this period he edited "Il Martello," an anarchist newspaper with offices located at 2 West 15th Street, New York, New York.

During the course of his lifetime, Tresca is reported to have been arrested on 36 occasions on such charges as conspiracy, inciting to riot, unlawful assemblage, blasphemy, slander, libel, disturbing the peace, murder, and criminal obscenity.

From the information available it does not appear that the subject ever filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. In 1926 the Italian Government was reported to have started proceedings in Rome, in order to deprive Tresca of his Italian citizenship. This alleged action on the part of the Italian Government was attributed to the anti-Mussolini and anti-Fascist activities of the subject in the United States.

Information has been received to the effect that on May 13, 1927, Tresca "raided" the offices of the Alliance Fascisti Il Duce in the Bronx and he demanded, at the point of a gun, that 150 applications for membership on file in the safe be handed over to him. Thereafter he was arrested on a charge of felonious assault. This charge was dismissed by the Grand Jury on March 15, 1928. In the same year, 1927, according to the November 3, 1927, issue of the "New York Times" he was the head of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America.

According to the "World-Telegram" of December 27, 1928, the postal authorities barred several issues of his paper from the mails. The basis for this action on the part of the Post Office Department has not been established. On June 28, 1933, the New York "World-Telegram" reported that Tresca was arrested on that date in Philadelphia following a meeting wherein a clash resulted between the Fascists and the Communists in Eastern Pennsylvania. Tresca was discharged by the local police on the same day.

The subject was reported to be a member of the American Committee to Defend Leon Trotsky in 1937 and 1938.

Tresca is reported as being definitely anti-Fascist, living as he said "for the day Mussolini is run out of Italy and I can return to die in peace."

In recent years Tresca is reported to have ceased active participation in labor troubles, devoting the majority of his time to a crusade against Fascism.

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At the time he was slain the subject was reportedly working with the Office of War Information to form an Italian-American Victory Committee, which allegedly would have embraced all anti-Fascists and anti-Nazi groups, including Communists. Tresca had in the past been a leader in the movement that barred Communists from membership in the Massini Society and in keeping with his beliefs was reportedly opposed to the inclusion of Communists in the Italian-American Victory Committee. Tresca outwardly indicated his opposition to the acceptance of persons whom he considered as pro-Fascist in the Committee, naming specifically Generoso Pope, editor of the "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," whom he branded as a former apologist of Fascism and dictatorship.

Murder of Carlo Tresca

Tresca's death received a tremendous amount of publicity in the various New York publications. Speculations and accusations appeared in many publications, Tresca's friends charging that the Communists were responsible for his murder, whereas the Communists countered with the allegation that an agent of the CIRA (Italian Secret Police) had committed the crime.

Communist responsibility was implied by Luigi Antonini, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, a close associate of the dead man and by Antonini's followers. Their account stressed Tresca's part in frustrating Communist attempts to gain admission to the Massini Society and to the CIRA sponsored victory councils. Communists, on the other hand, placed the blame for the murder upon former Fascist sympathizers chief among whom was said to be Generoso Pope, editor of the New York daily "Progresso Italo-Americano." This explanation was elaborated upon in a speech delivered by Enio Taddi at a Tresca commemoration rally on February 14, 1943, and was later distributed in pamphlet form.

"Il Martello" for January, 1945 carried a rehash of the accusations, counter-accusations and gossip which briefly summarized appears as follows:

In December of 1942 an unknown person presented Tresca with a case of imported Chianti and thereupon behaved so suspiciously that Tresca is said to have become quite upset. About that period of time he is said to have confided to his friends and intimates that he had been threatened with death. On December 30, 1942, in a meeting of the New York section of the Massini Society Tresca bitterly attacked Fascism and demanded that Fascist elements be eliminated from society. On January 8, 1943, Tresca sent four letters to members of the new committee of the Massini Society. It was further said that on January 11, 1943, Tresca invited some important people to be present at the meeting. These individuals are unknown. (The above referred to letters will again be discussed hereinafter.)
"Il Martello" pointed out that Elio Taddi after first accusing the Stalinists changed his story and then accused individuals in the underworld connected with the Fascists and with Generoso Pope. Further, trouble had arised between the two great garment unions during which Tresca allegedly showed his willingness to cooperate for peace. In Taddi's pamphlet "The Tresca Case" he described the connections between the leaders Buonanno, Carofalo, and Carmine Galante and Pope and he pointed out among other things that the girl friend of Carofalo was Miss Dolores Facenti, Assistant Attorney General (sic). Taddi described the banquet at the Manhattan Club of September 8, 1942, and said that among those present were Coral, Pope, Carofalo, Dolores Facenti, "politicians, the underworld, Fascists......"

"Il Martello" quoted a January issue of the "New York Post" as stating that Tresca had opposed the formation of an Italian national committee "Council of Victory which had been joined by Stalinists and Fascists," including the "Fascist-Democrats. The "Post" charged "This Council of Victory was to be launch on January 14, 1943, three days after the crime. The fact remains that Carlo was opposed to the entrance of Stalinists and the Fascists and especially the "dear" friend of Antonini, Pope." "Il Martello" as well as various other New York publications featured as suspects Carofalo, Carmine Galante, Frank Nuccio, Jesus Sormonte Vidalii, also known as Carlos Contreras, as well as Giuseppe Nudi. In addition to these individuals some speculation also concerned one Frank Citrano, alias Chick Wilson.

Carmine Galante

Carmine Galante, with alias Carmine Galante, alias Bruno Russo, alias Charles Busso, alias Charles Bruno, was born in 1906. At the time he was taken into custody of the New York Police Department for questioning, he was employed as a helper on a truck operated by the Knickerbocker Trucking Company, 520 Broadway, New York City. Available information reflects that apparently Galante, an ex-convict and the subject of frequent arrests, appeared at the office of the Parole Division, 80 Centre Street, New York City, an hour and a half before Tresca's murder to make his weekly report, inasmuch as he was under parole supervision until 1945, he recently having completed the service of a twelve-and-one-half-year sentence for armed robbery. Two investigators from the parole board are reported by the New York "Daily Mirror" of January 14, 1943, to have placed Galante under surveillance immediately after he left their office. Galante is said to have dashed to an automobile which was parked nearby with the motor running with another man behind the wheel. Parole officers are said to have taken the license number which license number was said to be the same carried by the automobile in which the assassin and his accomplice made their escape. Despite intensive questioning by the New York Police Department, Galante denied any implication of the crime.
Jesus Sormente Vidal

Vidal, better known as Carlos Contreras, has also been known by the following aliases: Enea Sormenti, Carlos Sorrento, Carlo Contreras and Jesus Sormente Vidal.

From available data, it appears that Contreras in 1923, a year after Mussolini seized control of Italy, fled his own land and came to the United States where he aligned himself with Communist elements. At a later date he is said to have proceeded to Mexico from which country he was deported. Thereafter he turned up in Spain where he fought as commandant of the Fifth Regiment in the Spanish Loyalist Army in the Spanish Civil War. Tresca at one time made an accusation that while Contreras was in Spain he murdered a man in Barcelona.

The New York "Journal-American" for January 15, 1943, reported that "when France defeated the Loyalists, Contreras succeeded in getting back to Mexico and soon thereafter Tresca charged him with a murder in that country." Tresca further accused Contreras of killing a young woman who had succeeded in learning a great deal about Contreras' activities.

It has been reported that Contreras, an Italian, has posed as a Spanish refugee in Mexico where he is said to be at the present time. It has also been alleged that he was a leading figure in bringing about the purge of Labords and Gaspa from the Communist Party in Mexico. It has been said that he is closely connected with Vincenzo Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader, and he has been referred to as a Comintern functionary and one of the principal influential contact men between "Free Germany" and the Mexican Communist movement. On several occasions he has been alleged to be an OGPU operative in Mexico City.

Immediately after Tresca's murder a rumor was heard in New York to the effect that Contreras had been in New York during that time and many were of the opinion that Contreras had either killed or caused Tresca's death. Information subsequently developed showed that on the night Tresca was killed Contreras was attending a dinner in Mexico City. In addition, it might be said that no record of his entrance into the United States was found at the border crossing points on the American-Mexican border.

Giuseppe Nudi

Immediately after Tresca's assassination, an individual later identified as Giuseppe Nudi directed a communication to Contreras in Mexico in which he indicated that he, Nudi, might possibly have been connected with the crime in some manner.

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On September 1, 1943, Nudi criminally attacked and stabbed Ettore Manfredi, an Italian anti-Fascist radio commentator and a close friend of Carlo Tresca. Although Nudi was rabidly anti-Tresca and may have had a motive for committing the crime, information on hand indicates that on the night Tresca was killed Nudi was in fact confined in the New York State Hospital, Central Islip, Long Island, New York. On September 21, 1943, he was committed to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Beacon, New York. It is to be noted that Nudi is apparently familiar with the activities of the Italian criminal element in and around Mulberry Street in New York City.

Frank Citrano, alias Chic Wilson

On February 11, 1942, an anonymous letter alleged that Citrano who resided at 250 Mott Street, New York City, and who operated a place of business at 44 Prince Street, New York City, belonged to an underworld mob. This letter stated that "he is a bootlegger and crime incorporated." The anonymous correspondent further pointed out that he and his mob held meetings at 250 Mott Street; maintained a supply of guns in the cellar of his residence; was connected with the United Citizena Club, Inc.; and had a powerful political pull with New York leaders and judges.

At one time it was said that Citrano made collections for Carmine Galante.

Frank Garofalo

Information is at hand indicating that Frank Garofalo is the head of a large syndicate known as the Castellammarese gang of which Frank Nuccio is a member. Garofalo is reported to be a big-time racketeer in New York City who allegedly is in control of the Italian section of the New York underworld. Nuccio, who has been arrested on many occasions, chiefly in the operation of stills and in the sale of illegal alcohol, is said to be a close friend of Carmine Galante who is reported to be a gunman and also a close associate of Garofalo.

Information on hand also indicates that Garofalo is a one-time associate of Charles (Lucky) Luciano. Although he is reportedly not dangerous from a political sense, he is thought to be criminally dangerous. It is known that at a dinner held in the Manhattan Club Hall in New York City on September 10, 1942, by the War Savings Bond Committee of Americans of Italian Extraction, Tresca upon seeing Garofalo present is said to have stated, "Even that gunman is here." Tresca immediately arose and left the room.
Carofalo allegedly threatened Tresca's life in 1931. Carofalo is said to have had several motives for killing Tresca, the chief one being the fact that Tresca had criticized Carofalo's girl friend, Miss Dolores Facoutti, Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York, for associating with "that gypsy."

**Massini Society Meeting**

An informant has advised that on the Thursday prior to Tresca's murder he visited the office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and spoke to August Billness. It is to be noted that August Billness is the head of the Italian Section of the Amalgamated Clothing Union and his wife, Dorothy Billness, is the sister of Sydney Hillman of the Political Action Committee. Tresca is said to have told Billness that he was going to hold a meeting at his office on January 11 for the purpose of giving greater impetus to the activity of the Massini Society towards supporting the war effort. At the same time Tresca expressed himself as being insincerely opposed to the inclusion of Generoso Pope in the activities of the Massini Society as had been desired by Luigi Antonini. An invitation to the Massini Society meeting was sent to Sala in which he claims did not reach him until January 12, 1943. Other individuals to whom these invitations were sent were Giuseppe Callabi, who was with Tresca when he died, Vanni Montanta, an assistant to Luigi Antonini, and another individual who was employed by the "Daily News" in New York City. When speaking to Billness Tresca is said to have related that he had a curious dream that someone had died and that he felt quite depressed.

Another source indicated that shortly before the homicide Tresca had had a conversation with someone at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and when he left he was quite pale and upon returning to his own office he remarked that he was "through." At the time of the receipt of the above information it was further stated that Billness, Antonini and Pope used the services of members of the same gang for strong arm purposes. However, this informant did not believe that any of these individuals would have been interested in causing Tresca's death. It was said that Tresca used to boast that he was friendly with a number of the "strong arm" men and for that reason he had nothing to fear. Just prior to Tresca's death there was said to be a rumor to the effect that Tresca had been approached by one Giovanni Manevaliata, a Brooklyn gangster friendly to Tresca, who warned him that things were not going so well and that he had better take care of himself. Manevaliata is said to be a friend of Bruno Bellis, an organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union who resides in Asbury Park, New Jersey.
On January 19, 1943, an anonymous communication was received which read as follows:

"Gentlemen: Kindly check immediately for unusual activities:
Edmond Maino: Insurance Business. Office 230 Atlantic St, Stamford, Connecticut. Has some means of communications with foreign agents abroad. Has some connections with group or party involved in the 'Carlo Tresca' matter in New York City. Believes more to follow. Is advocating nonreading of 'Pope' papers. Still makes it a point to listen to foreign broadcasts nightly by short wave. Is very interested in Stamford Harbor. Has maps of same and plants, also docks. Is a graduate of some foreign navigation school on Italy. Is connected with some group of subversive workers in Port Chester, New York and Stamford. Both his home and office should be thoroughly checked."

- 11 -
In the summer of 1945, information was received to the effect that Carlo Treseca accused Louis R. Harkavy and Shoshno Epstein, alias Joseph Dresen, of having been implicated in the disappearance of Juliet Stuart Poynts, prominent Communist, on June 5, 1937. Both Harkavy and Epstein were reputedly GPU agents. Harkavy is a former pharmacist who is generally referred to as "Doctor." He was the husband of Minna R. Harkavy, sculptress and reported Communist. He was born April 10, 1882, at Mirr, Russia, and resided at the Hotel Ansonia, 2109 Broadway, New York City, in June, 1944. He was naturalized in the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn, New York, on July 26, 1905. He is possibly identical with one Louis Harkavy who was once connected with "Morning Freiheit." He was registered with Local Board No. 24, 200 West 71 Street, New York City, in 1942. His description was:

- Age: 60
- Height: 5' 8"
- Weight: 121 pounds
- Eyes: hazel
- Hair: gray
- Complexion: light
- Occupation: retired

Epstein, reportedly an intimate of Juliet Stuart Poynts, was reported to have returned to Russia after 1937 when he was involved in some difficulty. During the investigation into the disappearance of Juliet Stuart Poynts, New York newspapers reported that Carlo Treseca furnished the United States Attorney with the name of a suspect. It is believed that the name furnished may have been either that of Harkavy or Epstein.
SAC, New York

February 4, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORD 1

INDEX 0
CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Recently Mr. Jack Gromet, Head of the Homicide Bureau of the New York County District Attorney's Office, called at the Bureau together with two of his associates, Mr. Thomas Reyes and Mr. Joseph Asilawa, and at the request of New York District Attorney Frank Hogan were interviewed at some length concerning the murder of Carlo Tresca. As you will, of course, recall Tresca was assassinated at 9:45 p.m., January 11, 1943, as he left the offices of his newspaper "Il Martello" at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

While at the Bureau, Mr. Gromet pointed out that although an intensive continuous investigation has been conducted by the New York authorities of the Tresca murder, since it occurred they have not as yet been able to solve the case, and that the New York authorities would be deeply appreciative if the Bureau would furnish them any information in its possession which might be of assistance to them in solving this murder. It was, of course, explained to these men that since the Bureau had not conducted an investigation of the Tresca murder, in all probability the New York authorities are in possession of far more information than is the Bureau on this particular point. Gromet stated he realized, of course, that the Bureau had not conducted any investigation of the murder, but stated that in view of the Bureau's many sources and the possible political implications in the Tresca killing he felt the Bureau might have some information that might be of assistance in solving the case.

Mr. Gromet was advised that the Bureau would, of course, be glad to cooperate with the New York authorities in this matter, and that all available information in the Bureau's files concerning Tresca would be carefully reviewed and the New York District Attorney's Office furnished with a memorandum incorporating any information developed from this file review which would appear to be of any assistance to the New York authorities in solving the Tresca case.

Attached hereto are three copies of a twelve-page summary memorandum concerning Carlo Tresca that has been prepared from the Bureau's files and contains all information in the Bureau's possession which it is believed may be of possible assistance in solving this case and which is not known to be already in the possession of the New York authorities. It should be noted that pursuant to the specific request of Mr. Gromet, in preparing this memorandum special stress has been laid on all information dating from 1940 to the time of Tresca's death on January 11, 1943.

It is desired that you personally, at your earliest convenience, make a copy of the attached memorandum available to the New York County District...
SAC, New York

Attorney, Mr. Frank Hogan. At the time you make this memorandum available to him, you should refer to the conversations with Mr. Croest at the Bureau and should advise Mr. Hogan that this memorandum contains all information available to the Bureau which is believed to be of possible assistance in solving the case, with particular stress on information dating from 1940 to 1943. It is also believed advisable that you advise Mr. Hogan that this memorandum, while complete in that respect, does not include all of the information in the Bureau's files with regard to Tresca since this information is extremely voluminous and much of it dates back to the period of Tresca's activities shortly after the First World War and does not appear to be of any possible practical value in connection with the present investigation by the New York authorities of the Tresca murder.

You are expressly instructed to give this matter your immediate personal attention, and I desire that you advise the Bureau of your action in this connection.

Attachments
Office Memorandum

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

You will, of course, recall that Carlo Tresca for many years, from before the First World War until his assassination in 1943, was an extremely prominent and notorious figure in the New York Italian political picture, and that by virtue of his activities at varying periods as an agitator, Communist, anarchist, and finally as a bitter anti-Fascist and anti-Communist leftist, publicist and organizer Tresca, prior to his death, was considered the number one stormy petrel on the Italian political scene in this country.

You will recall further that Tresca was assassinated at 9:45 p.m. on January 11, 1943, as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper "Il Martello" at 96 Fifth avenue, New York, New York, by an assailant or assailants unknown who shot him in the back of the head. Immediately prior to his death and for several years before, Tresca had been involved in an active bitter campaign against both Fascist and Communist elements in the Italian colony in the New York area. As a result of these and his other prior activities Tresca had made innumerable close friends and supporters, as well as countless enemies. It should be remembered further that the assassination of Tresca immediately evoked a storm of protest, criticism and discussion, and that many of Tresca's friends and associates flatly claimed (without apparent direct proof) that the assassination of Tresca was a political murder and was consummated by Stalinist elements. Italian Communists immediately vehemently denied all such allegations and laid the counterclaim that Tresca had been undoubtedly assassinated by Italian Fascists.

You will recall that as a result of the controversy and discussion of Tresca's death, many liberal and particularly Socialist elements attempted to force the Bureau into an active investigation of his murder, which you will, of course, recall you declined since it was a matter completely within the jurisdiction of the New York authorities and not within the Bureau's province.

It should be noted also in connection with this matter that the New York City Police Department and the New York District Attorney's Office for New York County, New York, have conducted, during the three years since Tresca's death, a continuing intensive investigation in an effort to identify and prosecute his murderer or murderers. To date this investigation as reflected by the Bureau's files and as will be more fully substantiated in this memorandum, has been almost completely ineffective, although the New York Police Department has identified one subject probably one of the murderers in the person of Carmine Galante concerning whom additional data are set out below.

58 MAR 11 1946
Memorandum for The Director

At the above time pursuant to your instructions, I together with Supervisor W. K. Harvey, who was familiar with the information available to the Bureau concerning the Tresca murder, interviewed at length Mr. Jack Gromet, Head of the Homicide Bureau of the New York County District Attorney's Office, and Thomas Faye and Joseph Titilow who are also representatives of the New York County District Attorney's Office working under Gromet in connection with the Tresca murder.

In this connection you will also, of course, recall that the interview conducted with Gromet and his two associates was arranged with you by the New York District Attorney, Frank Hogan.

At the inception of this lengthy interview, Gromet, who it should be noted did most of the talking, explained that both the New York Police Department and the District Attorney's Office are extremely anxious to break the Tresca case, but that to date their efforts have been relatively unsuccessful. Gromet pointed out that the New York authorities have given this matter a most intensive investigation on a continuous basis since the murder of Tresca, but that despite the full three years of investigation and the fact that literally hundreds of suspects have been picked out they have found it impossible to date to satisfactorily solve the case. Mr. Gromet and his associates pointed out further that considerable pressure is still being brought to bear on the New York District Attorney's Office by various liberal elements and particularly by the organization formed some time ago named "The Carlo Tresca Memorial Committee" which periodically has made efforts to involve the Bureau in this investigation and has published frequent charges of laxity in connection with the case on the part of the New York District Attorney's Office. Gromet pointed out that Mr. Hogan and the other members of the District Attorney's staff, as well as the New York Police Department officers who have been assigned to this investigation have become "pretty fed up" with these false allegations, particularly in view of the fact that the investigation has been given by the New York authorities most intensive attention.

Mr. Gromet and his associates stated that they felt that in view of the Bureau's many sources of information and the fact that this assassination might possibly have political implications, the Bureau might have some information concerning Tresca which would be of value to them in solving the case. Mr. Gromet stated that they would be extremely grateful if the Bureau would furnish to them any information which might be of value in solving this murder. Mr. Gromet and his associates were advised that, of course, the Bureau would be very happy to furnish them any information we could which would be of assistance to them, but that we had not, as they knew, investigated the murder of Tresca and that consequently they undoubtedly had more complete information concerning his assassination than we did. Gromet advised then that he realized, of course, that we had not investigated the case but stated he thought we might have some information which would be of assistance to them or which might furnish them additional and possibly productive leads in connection with their future investigation.
Memorandum for The Director

I assured Mr. Cromet that we would be very happy to furnish him such information we might have which would appear to be of any interest to him, and would not appear to be a duplication of information already in the possession of the New York authorities. At this point, the ramifications of the Tresca murder were discussed at great length with Cromet, Faye and Titilow. These individuals asked a number of questions concerning information possibly in the Bureau's possession, and the majority of their questions were, of course, answered orally. It was explained to them, however, that in view of Tresca's long radical political career the Bureau had voluminous information concerning him, including a ten-section main file and a number of other references, many of them dating back to the period immediately after the last war. It was explained to these individuals that in view of the fact that in the years immediately preceding his death Tresca was of no great investigative interest to the Bureau within its jurisdiction, much of the information we possessed would undoubtedly predate his murder by several years.

Cromet stated that he, his associates and, of course, the District Attorney, Mr. Hogan, would be most deeply appreciative if they would be given an opportunity to review the Bureau's files on Tresca or in the alternative if the Bureau could furnish them with any information in our possession which might be of possible assistance in identifying the murderers of Tresca. Cromet was, of course, advised that we could not make our files available to him, but that we would be happy to furnish him with information in them, after a review thereof, which it was felt would be of interest or assistance to the New York authorities. Mr. Cromet expressed his deep appreciation for this and stated that he was particularly desirous of receiving information concerning Tresca which might suggest possible motives, enemies of Tresca or individuals who might have information concerning his murder with particular stress on information dating from 1940 until the time of Tresca's death on January 11, 1943.

At this point in the interview, Mr. Cromet and his associates related in considerable detail the results of the New York authorities' investigation of the Tresca case. Their observations in this connection are believed to be of some interest and consequently are being briefly summarized below.

According to these individuals, there were apparently at least three men involved in the assassination of Tresca. The man who did the actual shooting who waited with a gun at the 15th Street entrance of the building housing Tresca's newspaper, another gunman who waited at the 5th Avenue entrance of this building, and a third man who drove the murder car. It will be recalled in connection with the man who waited at the 5th Avenue entrance where Tresca did not appear and who apparently did not do the actual killing that he left a loaded .38 caliber police positive revolver near the 5th Avenue entrance which, according to Cromet, contained no fingerprints and could not be traced. All three of these individuals expressed the opinion that the assassination was an unusual workmanlike job and advised, as the Bureau has known for sometime, that they had identified one of the believed murderers, Carmine Galante, who was seen shortly prior to the murder in the car which was later identified by the police as the murder car. Galante, who has a long criminal record and the reputation in the underworld as a "killer," is believed by Cromet, Faye, and Titilow to have done the actual shooting but although he was apprehended and returned to the New York State Prison at Sing Sing for breaking his parole absolutely no success has been had in making him talk.

- 3 -
Memorandum for The Director

Consequently, according to these individuals, the other two murderers are not only unidentified by the police but they have no real knowledge as to their identities. At this point, Faye expressed the opinion that the job was so well done that it looked almost as if three gunmen from three different parts of the country had been brought together for the purpose of murdering Tresca without being aware of each other's identities, except perhaps by the use of first names only.

It was also ascertained from these individuals that the New York authorities had not been successful in tracing the ownership of the murder car. In this connection, it is recalled that some weeks before the killing the car was bought casually at a New York used car lot by an individual giving a false name and address who has never been identified. Gromet advised that the owner of the used car lot claims he will be able to identify the person who purchased the car, but although efforts have been made to have him identify numerous suspects, no identification has yet been effected.

At the conclusion of the interview, all three of these individuals expressed their deep appreciation for the Bureau's cooperation and particularly for the Bureau's willingness to furnish them with any information in the Bureau's possession which might assist them in solving the case. They were advised that a complete review would be made of the Bureau's files concerning Tresca, and that they would be furnished in New York with a memorandum containing any information of assistance to them. It was specifically pointed out in this connection that in view of the voluminous character of the Bureau's information concerning Tresca, it would undoubtedly take several days to complete a full review of this information and to evaluate it for the purpose of abstracting therefrom anything of value to the New York authorities.

ACTION:

1. A complete review of the Bureau's files concerning Tresca has been made and there is attached a twelve-page summary memorandum concerning him containing all the information in the Bureau's files which it is believed may be of value to the New York authorities in possibly solving the Tresca murder. In preparing this memorandum, particular stress has been placed on the available information dating from 1940 until Tresca's death in 1943. It should be noted that the attached summary memorandum includes all the pertinent information obtained as a result of the review of several sections of the main file on Carlo Tresca, as well as approximately 1,500 collateral see references.

2. Attached for your approval is a personal and confidential letter to SAC E. E. Couroy of the New York Office enclosing copies of this memorandum and directing that he personally make one copy thereof available to New York County District Attorney Frank Hogan.

Attachments

✓
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

DATE: February 4, 1946

There is being enclosed for the Bureau's information the following items which appeared in New York publications in connection with the above captioned individual:

(1) A letter to the editor of the "New York Times" by OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD and NORMAN THOMAS, which appeared on January 13, 1946.


encls. (2)

JTG:RFH
100-9744

[Signature]
Action Sought in Tresca Case

To The Editor of The New York Times:

You have the cordial thanks of the Tresca Memorial Committee for good coverage of the Carlo Tresca memorial meeting in Cooper Union last Thursday. For the sake of the record, may we comment on certain phases of that demonstration?

We refer particularly to the speech of Eleazar Lipsky, former assistant district attorney, who for over a year was assigned to the Tresca murder investigation but who resigned Jan. 1. Invited by our committee to speak, he made a defense of District Attorney Hogan's office notable for vehemence and a little astonishing for some of the things he said. Whatever his intentions, that speech had the effect of being misleading.

Obviously on the defensive, Mr. Lipsky struck at "outsiders" for "getting in the way of the investigation" and for giving information to the press "that should not have been made public".

Let us say here that our committee has never made public any data that could possibly have hampered the official inquiry, and we do not know of any one else who has.

Mr. Lipsky did not meet any of the charges that had been made against Mr. Hogan's office in the fight to get tangible action toward finding and punishing Tresca's killers. He did not attempt to justify the fact that that office let three years go by without questioning two close friends of Tresca, familiar with his political eminities.

One added charge in our formal statement Thursday night did not get into the press: "When Tresca was killed in 1943, he had in a pocket a check for several hundred dollars, signed by another intimate friend—a prominent labor union official. Yet that friend, who also knew much about Tresca's conflicts, likewise has never been examined by anyone in authority.

In April, 1944, Mr. Hogan was urged to ask the FBI for help in the Tresca case, because of its international implications. Though admitting that his office had reached a dead end in the inquiry, he refused to do this, asserting that his men were "just as competent" as those of the FBI. After twenty-one months with no apparent progress, isn't it time for him to reconsider that refusal?

Oswald Garrison Villard,
Norman Thomas
New York, Jan. 15, 1946,
"La Parole"
January 19, 1943

TRUSCA COMMITTEE ASKS FOR PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO D. A. FRANT S. HOGAN

A STATEMENT BY NORMAN THOMAS

The following statement was made by Norman Thomas, chairman of the Carlo Trusca Memorial Committee, at the mass-meeting held in Cooper Union, on Thursday evening January 10, to commemorate the third anniversary of the murder that shocked the labor and anti-fascist movement of all countries.

"There can be no reasonable doubt that the murder of CARLO TRUSCA three years ago tomorrow night, at Fifth Avenue and 15th Street, during the d'm-out, was a political murder. There has been no hint of any other possibility. So long as that wanton crime is unavenged in this city, these unavenged murders by gangsters with political connections are already a challenge to the integrity and stability of our democracy, we shall have the further precedent of the safe use of murder to silence a political foe.

"I have already said that we are not here for controversial speculation about the identity of the criminals who pulled the trigger or who planned and paid for this killing. Suffice it to say that obviously Trusca's activities had incurred the hatred of Fascists, recent converts from Fascism, and Communists. It also was publicly stated that he had insulted one or more individuals who had connections with both the underworld and with influential politicians. Proper official investigation might have revealed other possibilities. All these circumstances and any others suggested by evidence that the police have turned up should have been relentlessly and fairly explored.

The Abandoned Automobile

"There was a great hue and cry when Carlo Trusca was murdered, great activity by the District Attorney's office and the police. There were newspaper stories indicating that indictments might come any day. The automobile in which the killers apparently escaped was found abandoned, with the keys in the ignition lock, a few blocks from the crime scene. A suspect was arrested, a parolee, GARCIA-GALANTE. Two parole officers declared they saw him enter that same car, of which they took the number,

61-1335-405"
two hours before Tresca was killed. Galante was picked up at Prince and Elizabeth Streets, within a block of the garage in which the escape car had been kept. Later the garage owner was arrested. Both suspects subsequently were released. At that time there were persistent reports of sharp conflict between the District Attorney's office and the Police Department. Certain high police officials, according to published stories, felt that Galante had been arrested too soon, that he should have been left free to roam about and should have been trail'd to discover those with whom he associated.

"So far as the public knows, all the great activity by the authorities in this case has been fruitless. There have been no indictments, and there is not prospect of any. And certain circumstantial evidence which I shall briefly recantilate sheds strong doubt on the veracity or zeal of those in charge of the District Attorney's investigation.

"In the Spring of 1944 I was one of a delegation of three which went to see DISTRICT ATTORNEY FRANK S. HOGAN about this unsolved crime. We admitted that his office had reached a dead end in the Tresca investigation. We urged that he invite the FBI to help in that inquiry. But he declined to do this, contending that his investigators were just as competent as those of the FBI."

"That day Mr. Hogan certainly implied, if he did not say so specifically, that his staff had followed every clue in the Tresca case to its logical end. We didn't question that statement then, but no sooner to. Mr. Hogan was courteous enough; we asked some questions about particular points, and got the answers.

Pegnucce 'The Investigator'

"Several weeks later, however, some of our associates began to learn surprising things about the conduct of the investigation by Mr. Hogan's office. Photostatic evidence of their findings was assembled. I have some of these photostats here tonight.

"In August, 1944, that evidence was presented to the District Attorney by four responsible citizens -- ROBERTS LEWIST, FORMER MUNICIPAL JUSTICE DOROTHY RUTHERFORD, ROGER A. BALKIN, AND REUBEN G. LIVIAN.

"For nearly two years a young assistant district attorney named LOUIS A. PAGNUCCO was in charge of the Italian end of the Tresca investigation -- clearly the most important end. Mr. Ernst and his group handed to Mr. Hogan evidence showing that Pegnucce had been closely associated
"with Fascists and Fascist sympathizers in the past, had received honors and awards from them, and had fulsomely praised Mussolini's regime.

**Pagnucco's Fascist Connections**

"In 1929 Louis Pagnucco, as a senior in the College of the City of New York, wrote a thesis entitled ITALIAN FINANCING IN THE AMERICAN MARKET. Here is a photostat of the title page. It shows that the Fascist Italian Ministry awarded Pagnucco a gold medal for that thesis, which dealt enthusiastically with the doings of the Mussolini crowd in Italy.

"In 1936 Pagnucco was one of 14 university students who were awarded cash scholarships from a fund collected by GENEROSO PÖPE, wealthy newspaper publisher, and to which Mr. Pope himself gave $1,000. (For years before that, and later, Mr. Pope was often attacked by Carlo Tresca, both in print and in public speeches, because of the pro-Fascist attitude of Mr. Pope's newspapers.

"Pagnucco made a speech of thanks in behalf of the recipients. After expressing gratitude to the givers of the money, Pagnucco said: "The hour has arrived for the Italians in America to get a place in the sun, AS THE VICTORIOUS NICE OF NEW ITALY SAID, and I hope that those who are benefited today MAY TOMORROW RECIPROCATE the good they are receiving by working efficiently and successfully for the growing elevation of Italian prestige in America."

"In 1939 Pagnucco was Guest of Honor No. 2 at a grand ball given by an East Side Italian club under the patronage of the Fascist Royal Consul General. Other guests of honor listed on the ball program were widely known as Fascist propagandists.

"Because of time limitations, I am giving you only the high lights on Mr. Pagnucco. Other details are set forth in a pamphlet which our committee issued a few weeks ago.

**Pagnucco Stays On**

"When the Ernst group took their evidence to the District Attorney, they urged that Pagnucco be removed from the Tresca investigation. They declared that though he might be honest and efficient, Pagnucco could not be expected to examine effectively persons from whom he had received favors or honors. The Ernst committee also pointed out that the Tresca inquiry HAD NOT BEEN EXHAUSTIVE because two of Carlo's friends who were in a position to know about his political conflicts had never been called and questioned."
"Prosecutor Hogan refused either to displace Pagnucco or to ask him to withdraw from the case. For weeks he persisted in that refusal. Then, late in October, 1944, he learned that the Ernst committee and 117 well-known persons were about to go higher up to demand official action. Then Mr. Hogan suddenly changed his mind. He agreed now to put Assistant District Attorney ELIAZAR LIPSKY in direct charge of the investigation, under the supervision of his chief assistant, Jacob Grumet, head of the Homicide Bureau.

"Supposedly the new inquiry promised by Mr. Hogan was to begin at once. But November and December passed without any apparent start, while Mr. Lipsky was still kept busy with trial work. Not until 1,200 persons met in Webster Hall on January 11, 1945, and demanded action, did the calling of witnesses begin.

Why Did Lipsky Resign?

"Stung by continuing criticism, Mr. Hogan told the press next day that Mr. Lipsky was giving full time to the Tresca case. But on March 6 Mr. Lipsky was working on another mystery -- the killing of SALVATORE EVANS, coat manufacturer, in an apartment building elevator. From that time until last month a deep fog of official silence settled down over the Tresca slaying.

"In December it became known that Mr. Lipsky had resigned from the District Attorney's office. He quit there January 1, returning to private practice. His reasons for resigning HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC. I am not making any guesses as to what these reasons were.

"The Ernst committee, in its presentation to Mr. Hogan, declared that the Tresca investigation manifestly had not been exhaustive. They cited the names of two Tresca's friends who were in a position to have knowledge of his political emissaries, and who had never been questioned by anyone in authority about what they knew of Carlo's life.

"After Mr. Lipsky had supplanted Pagnucco in the investigation, one of the friends was called and examined. But the whole year of 1945 passed, and the other man mentioned was still not questioned.

"On December 26 last I wrote to Mr. Hogan about this, and I also told him that to my great surprise I had just learned that a third man, also a friend of Carlo Tresca, had never been questioned by any one connected with the investigation. Yet this man had long worked with Carlo and had been associated with him for years in the labor and racial
"movement. And if Mr. Pagnucco or any one in Mr. Hogan's office had read the newspaper immediately after the murder, AND IF THEY WERE REALLY INTERESTED IN SOLVING THIS CRIME, they could not possibly have omitted that man from their witness list. For pictures of him and of Tresca were published side by side in at least one daily newspaper at that time.

"AND WITHIN THE WEEK I have learned that a fourth individual who certainly should have been called has been ignored by Mr. Hogan's office.

"When Tresca was killed, he had in one of his pockets a check for several hundred dollars. It was signed by a good friend, a well-known labor-union official, who had had lunch with Carlo two days before the murder.

"Why was not the signer of that check asked what he knew about Carlo Tresca's life?

"All four of these friends of Carlo who seemed of so little importance to the District Attorney's office in this case are in this gathering tonight.

Did Pagnucco Scan the 'Progresso'?

"Soon after this murder, stories were published saying that Assistant District Attorney Pagnucco was scanning the back numbers of Tresca's paper, IL MARTELLO, looking for clues to persons with motives for doing him harm.

"Did Mr. Pagnucco also scan other newspapers for clues? Did he or any one else in the District Attorney's office examine and check the different stories in the press about the movements of the escape car used by the killers? The stories varied.

"Did Mr. Pagnucco or any one in the District Attorney's office read a news story on the Tresca case which appeared in Generoso Pope's paper, IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO, on January 12, 1944?

"That story said:

"A year ago yesterday evening an automobile with its motor running stood in West Fifteenth Street near the corner of Fifth Avenue.

"A little later two men left the office of the journal IL MARTELLO. Talking, the two walked across to the northwest corner of Fifteenth Street."
"The door of the automobile opened, and a man got out and proceeded toward the same corner. When he overtook the two men he commenced a deadly gun fire. The victim was Carlo Tresca. The murderer turned, ran to the automobile, and escaped.

"From that moment the state has vainly searched for the assassin..."

"The point of this is that no English language daily that we have seen had the escape car in West Fifteenth Street before the shots were fired.

"How did the Progresso know that the escape car waited in West 15th Street? Did it have any special knowledge on that point? Or was that story simply the logical assumption of a rewrite man who didn't take the trouble to lock up the clips on the case, but wrote what he assumed gangsters would do? Again was this mere coincidence? Maybe it was.

"DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOGAN told the press a few days ago, (and I quote from the Herald Tribune of December 21): 'Several detectives are STILL DEVOTING THEIR FULL TIME to the case,' unquote.

"If that is true, what are those investigators doing with their full time?

"The committee of which I am chairman expects an answer to this question in deeds, not in conventional denials in tomorrow's newspapers."
February 28, 1946.

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Dear Sir:

Please refer to Bureau letter of February 4, 1946. Immediately after the receipt of your letter of reference I talked to Mr. Frank Hogan, District Attorney for New York County. At this time I conveyed to him the information set forth in letter of reference, as instructed by the Bureau. I then prepared a letter to him dated February 18th, confirming my comments, a copy of which is attached hereto.

Mr. Hogan, in reply, sent to this office letter dated February 19th, a copy of which is attached hereto.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

Enclosures-2
EEC GU

RECORDED
3/12/46

EX-7
February 18, 1946.

Honorable Frank S. Hogan
District Attorney, New York County
155 Leonard Street
New York 13, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hogan:

Recently Mr. Jack Grumet of your office called at the FBI headquarters at Washington, D.C., with two of his associates, in connection with the Carlo Tresca murder case. It was explained that the Bureau had not conducted an investigation of the Tresca murder, and that in all probability the New York authorities were in possession of far more information than is the Bureau on this particular point. Mr. Grumet agreed that such was the case, but stated that he felt that the Bureau might have some information that might be of assistance in solving the case.

There are being attached hereto two copies of a memorandum regarding Carlo Tresca. It contains all information available to the Bureau which is believed to be of possible assistance in solving the case, with particular stress on information dated from 1940 to 1943. While complete in that respect, it does not include all the information in the Bureau's files with regard to Tresca, since this information is extremely voluminous and much of it dates back to the period of Tresca's activities shortly after the First World War, and does not appear to be of any practical value in connection with the present investigation by the New York authorities of the Tresca murder.

You may be assured that the FBI will be glad to cooperate with your office in this matter. Although the memorandum submitted contains all available information in the Bureau's files concerning Tresca which
Honorable Frank S. Hogan

is believed may be of value to you, please do not hesitate to call upon us in the event that you feel that there might be any other information which would be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures 2
ECC:MT
February 19, 1946.

Honorable E. E. Conroy
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
234 U.S. Court House
Foley Square

Dear Mr. Conroy:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of, and thank you for, your letter dated February 18, 1946, in which you enclosed two copies of a memorandum regarding Carlo Tresca.

A quick look at the memorandum indicates that your office has gone to considerable trouble in preparing this digest of the information in your files which might bear on the Tresca murder. I am greatly indebted to you for your cooperation in this matter.

Your offer to be of further assistance, if additional information materializes, is also deeply appreciated.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

/s/

FRANK S. HOGAN

FSH:HM

ENCLOSURE
March 13, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

For your information, there appeared in the New York Times on February 15, 1946, a news item to the effect that two hoodlums were being questioned concerning two of New York's most celebrated unsolved murders of recent years, that of Carlo Tresca, noted radical editor who was slain on January 11, 1945, and that of Albert E. Langford, wealthy textile executive who was killed in his apartment at the Hotel Normandy, 270 Park Avenue, New York City, on June 4, 1945.

The news item stated that Mr. Edward S. Silver, Chief Assistant District Attorney of Kings County who is Acting District Attorney during the illness of Miles P. McDonald, issued a carefully guarded statement on the evening of February 15, 1946, in which he disclosed that,

"In an investigation by this office of various homicides in this borough, indications arose tending to show that the same persons may have been involved in several homicides committed in New York County. For this reason the Kings County District Attorney and the New York County District Attorney are working together to probe these New York angles. At the present time there are no concrete developments.

"The investigation is continuing. Among the cases being probed are the Langford, the Tresca and three recent hold-up murders in Manhattan."

"Mr. Silver refused to divulge the names of the individuals who had been questioned at his office for several hours previously. It was reported, however, that one of them was a convict now serving a sentence of from forty to eighty years in a State prison, and the other was a 'stool pigeon,' notorious to the police for his fabrications. Late in the evening, they were taken to the Bronx County Jail for the night."

"Assistant District Attorney Louis A. Pacinoco, of the staff of Frank S. Hogan, district attorney of New York County, and Captain Daniel Mahoney, in charge of the Manhattan Homicide Squad, joined the Brooklyn authorities in questioning the witnesses. Mr. Hogan, who has been sharply criticized for his handling of the Tresca case, declined to discuss the matter yesterday."

In view of the political implications involved in the Tresca killing, you are requested to very discreetly ascertain, if possible, any information concerning the two individuals who may have been questioned regarding the Tresca killing and other new developments in connection with this case. The Bureau desires to be kept continually advised regarding this matter.

[Handwritten note: "OA 15-46"]
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: The Director

FROM: D. L. Ladd

DATE: March 13, 1946

SUBJECT: CARLO-TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

As you will recall, recently Mr. Jack Cromet, head of the Homicide Bureau of the New York County District Attorney's Office, called at the Bureau together with two of his associates, Mr. Thomas Bayne and Mr. Joseph Titilow, and at the request of the New York District Attorney, Frank Hogan, were interviewed at some length concerning the assassination of Carlo Tresca, which occurred at 9:45 P.M., January 11, 1946, as he left the offices of his newspaper, "Il Martello," at 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Mr. Cromet, at the time of the interview, stated he realized that the Bureau has not conducted any investigation of the murder but stated that in view of the Bureau's many sources and the possible political implications in the Tresca killing, he thought that the Bureau might have some information that might be of assistance in solving the case.

Mr. Cromet was advised that the Bureau would, of course, be glad to cooperate with the New York authorities in this matter and a lengthy memorandum was prepared containing information in the possession of the Bureau which would be of possible assistance to Mr. Hogan. This memorandum was furnished to the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Field Office for delivery to Mr. Hogan. On February 19, 1946, Mr. Hogan directed a letter to the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Field Office thanking him for the memorandum regarding Tresca and stating, "A quick look at the memorandum indicates that your office has gone to considerable trouble in preparing this digest of the information in your files which might bear on the Tresca murder. I am greatly indebted to you for your cooperation in this matter. Your offer to be of further assistance, if additional information materializes, is also deeply appreciated."

For your information there appeared in the New York Times for February 15, 1946, a lengthy news item to the effect that the Tresca murder and the Albert E. Langford murder, which are considered two of New York's most celebrated unsolved murders, may have been committed by the same gang that was responsible for three recent holdup killings in New York, which information was revealed by Brooklyn authorities on February 14, 1946. The news item indicated that Edward S. Silver, Chief Assistant District Attorney of Kings County who is Acting District Attorney during the illness of Miles F. McDonald, issued a carefully guarded statement in which was disclosed the following:

"In an investigation by this office of various homicides in this borough, indications arose tending to show that the same persons may have been involved in several homicides committed in New York County. For this reason the Kings County District Attorney and the New York County District Attorney are working together to probe these New York angles. At the present time there are no confirmations or developments."

57 APR 3 - 1946
The news account stated that Mr. Silver refused to divulge the names of the individuals who had been questioned in his office for several hours previously. It was reported, however, that one of them was a convict now serving a sentence of from 10 to 50 years in the State Prison, and the other was a "stool pigeon" notorious to the police for his fabrications. For your information, Albert E. Langford was a wealthy textile executive who was killed in his six-room apartment at the Hotel Marguerie, 270 Park Avenue, New York City, June 4, 1945.

RECOMMENDATION:

There is attached a letter to the New York Field Division requesting that they discreetly ascertain any new developments concerning the two suspected individuals who may have been responsible for the Tresca murder.

Attachment
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

May 6, 1946

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I
(Bureau file 61-1335)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 13, 1946, requesting the New York office to discreetly ascertain, if possible, any information regarding the two individuals mentioned by Chief Assistant District Attorney EDWARD S. SILVER of Kings County, in a statement issued on the evening of February 14, 1946.

Confidential informant, whose identity is known to the Bureau, under appropriate pretext, contacted Assistant District Attorney WILLIAM PEARLMAN of Kings County, who furnished him with the following information regarding the investigation of the homicide report in the statement of February 14, 1946.

The investigation conducted by the District Attorney's office at Kings County was in connection with the killing of FERDINAND BOCCIA, alias "The Shadow". The shooting and killing of BOCCIA took place at the CIRCOLO CRISTOFORO COFFEE SHOP AND CLUB at 533 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. According to Mr. PEARLMAN, one JOHN TAFURI, who resides at 466 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York, and has a place of business opposite the CIRCOLO CRISTOFORO, received a phone call from members of an unidentified gang, and he was asked if FERDINAND BOCCIA, alias "The Shadow", was in the club playing cards. TAFURI indicated that BOCCIA was there. Later on the shooting and killing of BOCCIA took place.

According to Confidential Informant TAFURI at one time was implicated in a hold-up at 166 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He also indicated that one MIKE TRANDA was indicted for the homicide. However, he has not yet been apprehended and is at large. He is believed to own a restaurant somewhere around 50th St. in New York City.
Letter - Director  
5/6/46  
NY 100-9744  

62, 670

The informant was, however, unable to ascertain the names of the two individuals mentioned in the statement of February 14, 1946, that were being questioned by the District Attorney's office. However, it was the opinion of confidential informant [redacted] that whenever homicides, involving underworld gangs are committed that the members thereof are usually acquainted with various homicides previously committed. It was undoubtedly with this in mind that the District Attorney of Kings County thought he could obtain information shedding some light on the murder of CARL WRESSCA.

Confidential informant [redacted] indicated that he would advise the New York office if any information regarding the identity of the two individuals in question came to his knowledge.

An attempt was made by Special Agent [redacted] to contact Assistant District Attorney JOACHIM TITOLO, a former schoolmate of the agent, under appropriate pretext. Mr. TITOLO, connected with the District Attorney's office, New York County, recently called at the Bureau in connection with this case, together with JACK GRUNET, head of the Homicide Bureau. It was ascertained, however, that Mr. TITOLO no longer is connected with the District Attorney's office, having resigned very recently. It is believed from the nature of remarks heard at the District Attorney's office that Mr. TITOLO, who was recently a Lieutenant Commander with the Naval Intelligence, may have resumed intelligence work, in view of the fact that he alleged he was going to South America to organize offices for a large import and export firm.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY  
SAC

JTG: VJA  
100-9744
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York

Director, FBI

Re: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY-I
(Bureau file 61-1335)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of May 6, 1946, in connection with the above cautioned case.

I am forwarding herewith two copies of an article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on May 7, 1946, which reflects that the homicide of FERDINAND RIOCCIA, alias "THE SHADOW", occurred on September 19, 1934, and that one of the individuals accused of the homicide is VITO RENOVESR and another is MICHAEL IRANDI.

Very truly yours

E. E. CONROY, SAC

ENCLOSURES (2)

F. E. CONROY, SAC
GENOVESI TRIAL IN 1934 SLAYING
OFF TIL JUNE 6

State Wins Delay to Bring From Italy
Another Man Also Accused of Crime

Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, in Kings County Court, yester-
day set June 6 as the day VITO GENOVESI must stand trial for al-
legedly taking part in a 1934 homicide.

The defense was ready to proceed yesterday, but the
state was not. JULIUS HELFAND, Assistant District Attorney, asked
originally for a two-month delay on the ground it would take that long
to return from Italy another man allegedly involved in the crime.

GENOVESI, forty-four, was indicted on August 7, 1944,
for first-degree murder. Similarly indicted were five other as yet
unapprehended members of the Unione Sicilone, a secret organization
reputedly given to mauling and extortion in the old Sicilian fashion.

Was Seized in Italy

They are charged with killing FERDINAND BOCCIA, called
"The Shadow", in a club at 553 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sep-
tember 19, 1934. The fatal shooting, police said at the time, developed
over the division of profits of $150,000 from fleecing a victim in a
crooked card game.

GENOVESI was taken into custody in Italy in November,
1944, where he was reported to be working as an interpreter on the
staff of Charles Poletti, then a colonel serving as regional com-
mmissioner of the Allied Military Government in Rome. GENOVESI was
believed to have fled to Italy in 1937, when he was named by Governor
Thomas E. Dewey, then special rackets prosecutor, as an unsavory associ-
ate of ALBERT MARINELLI, former Clerk of New York County.

The other man still in Italy is believed to be MICHAEL
MIRANDI, one of those named in the indictment. Mr. HELFAND said
MIRANDI wasn't returned sooner mostly because of the war. He said that extradition proceedings have been instituted, and he wanted both defendants to stand trial together.

Laxity Was Charged

George J. Beldock, appointed District Attorney of Kings County for the latter part of 1945, charged last October, when running for election to that office, that the office of his predecessor, WILLIAM O'DRYPY, now Mayor, had been lax in dealing with the case. The murder happened when William F. X. Geoghan was District Attorney of Brooklyn.

"Police arrested the killers," Mr. Beldock charged then, "and the men who hired them - MIRANDI and GENOVESE. But all were quickly discharged. It was another case to file and forget."

Hyman Barshay, GENOVESE's attorney, argued yesterday that the state has no proof as yet that the MIRANDI being extradited is the same man named in the indictment. Originally Judge Leibowitz ordered the trial to start yesterday, but then changed his mind after listening to further argument and set June 8 as the date.
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, 7, New York

RE: CARLO TRESCHI
INTERNAL SECURITY - I
(Bureau File #61-1335)

Reference is made to my letter dated May 13, 1946, in connection
with the above-captioned case.

Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the
Bureau, furnished the New York Office with a copy of a photograph of MICHAEL
MIRANDI, with aliases, Michael Mirandi, Michael Moretti, Frank Cassisi, who is
being sought by the New York City Police Department for the homicide of
FERDINAND ROCCIA.

Two copies of this photograph with MIRANDI's description are being
furnished for the Bureau's information.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conboy
Special Agent in Charge

Encls. (2)
WANTED FOR MURDER

MICHAEL MIRANDI
Aliases MICHAEL, MORANDI, MICHEL, MIRANDI.
FRANK RUSSI

Age 39 years; height 5 feet, 4 3/4 inches; weight 150 pounds.
Black hair; brown eyes. Last known address 629 East Olive
Street, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.

611335-410 $ Enclosure
TO:    Director, FBI
FROM:  SAC, New York
SUBJECT:  CARLO TRESCA;
          INTERNAL SECURITY - I

VITO GENOVESE, concerning whom previous information has been forwarded to the Bureau in connection with his trial for the murder of one BOCCHIA in Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, was acquitted according to Confidential Informant whose identity is known to the Bureau. The reason for the acquittal was the fact that the testimony of the accomplice, who testified against GENOVESE, could not be corroborated.

Consequently, Judge LEIBOWITZ, who presided at the trial, released GENOVESE on the basis of the rule of law that the testimony of an accomplice must be corroborated by independent proof which tends to connect the defendant with the crime.

No further information is being forwarded regarding VITO GENOVESE in view of the fact that this individual is being currently investigated by the New York Office in the CAPCA CASE.

JTG: HJR
100-9744
Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

DATE: December 30, 1946

Your attention is called to the fact that on November 22, 1946, the New York Herald Tribune carried an article entitled, "Thomas Seeks Facts on 1943 Tresca Murder." The article reflected that NORMAN THOMAS, the nationally known Socialist, was prompted by the slaying of JOSEPH R. SCOTTORIGGIO to send a letter to District Attorney HOGAN relative to the unsolved murder of CARLO TRESCA. The letter was partially set out in the Herald Tribune as follows:

"The death of Joseph Scottoriggio, an active Republican campaign worker in Vito Marcantonio's district, as the result of his being beaten by thugs, has raised the question of the degree to which this was a political murder. We understand that your office is, as it should be, busily investigating that crime.

"This inquiry ought to revive interest in the deliberate and premeditated assassination of Carlo Tresca almost four years ago. In the case of Mr. Scottoriggio it is possible that murder was not intended.

"Murder was the only intention in the death of Carlo Tresca. It is, moreover, well nigh certain that Tresca's assassins acted from political motives, or were hired by men who acted from such motives, taking revenge because of their victim's effective attacks upon one form of totalitarianism or another—Fascism or Communism.

"The failure to apprehend the murderers or even to solve beyond peradventure of any doubt the specific motivation behind the Tresca killing will stand as an encouragement to the employment of assassination in American political quarrels.

"For months nothing has been heard from your office about the Tresca case. . . . Have you dropped it—or relegated it to the long list of unsolved crimes in New York County? If you are still working on it, have you any hope of a solution?"

According to the article, Mr. HOGAN'S office had not answered the letter.

On November 25, 1946, the Herald Tribune, in an editorial entitled "Crime and World Politics," commented upon the shooting of the adviser to the Ukrainian delegate, Mr. GREGORY STAINIK. In connection therewith, the editorial stated that it would be idle to pretend that there is no political crime in New York. It thereafter referred to at least two unsolved murders of a political nature and cited those of CARLO TRESCA and JOSEPH SCOTTORIGGIO.
The Bureau is hereby advised that the New York Field Division is placing the above-captioned case in a closed status in view of the fact that no apparent active investigation of the homicide is presently being conducted by the New York authorities. However, the Bureau will be kept currently advised of any developments and information of a pertinent nature which may come to the attention of the New York Field Division.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA INTERNAL SECURITY (I)

DATE: 11/1/47

Quoted below for the Bureau's information is an item by NORMAN THOMAS which appeared in the "New York World Telegram" of October 17th, 1947. The matter concerns the resolution by New York City Councilman EDWARD RAGER calling for a new investigation of the TRESCA murder case by the District Attorney and the F. B. I.

"Seeking Way to Trace Slayers of Carlo Tresca
By Norman Thomas.

"It is gratifying to learn that Councilman EDWARD RAGER introduced a resolution in the City Council calling for a new investigation of the CARLO TRESCA murder case by District Attorney Fogan's office, inviting of the F.B.I. into the case by Mr. HOGAN, and a new and independent inquiry by the Police Department.

"This action comes opportunistically - on the eve of a Justice for Tresca Conference, to be held at the Hotel Touraine in Boston on Sunday, November 2. Spokesmen for labor and liberal organizations meeting there will seek to 'find some new way to impel the New York authorities to run down the slayers' of Tresca, crusading Italian editor, shot in the 1943 dim-out. That crime is widely regarded as a political murder because of Tresca's attacks on totalitarian regimes. The Boston effort deserves all possible support.

"Manhattan."

JTG:KW
100-9744

RECORDED
INDEXED

Rev. 38
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York

DATE: November 14, 1947

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

I am enclosing herewith two copies of a speech made by NORMAN THOMAS, Chairman of the TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE. The speech was made at the Justice for Tresca Conference held at the Hotel Touraine in Boston, Massachusetts, on November 2, 1947. It was printed in the Italian Socialist weekly newspaper "La Parola" of New York on November 15, 1947.

JTG:DMCK
100-9744

Eng. 2

ABORRED
INDEXED

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31 NOV 1947

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61-1335-417
"WILL THE MYSTERY OF TRESCA
MURDER EVER BE SOLVED?

"Speech by Norman Thomas, Chairman, Tresca Memorial Committee, at the Justice

"My own belief, and that of our committee generally, is that the
killing of CARLO TRESCA was a political murder. Occasionally we have heard
whispered rumors that CARLO was killed for revenge following some personal
quarrel. But no credible evidence has come from any corner to show that this
murder was anything but a political crime.

"It is unfortunate, but I suppose inevitable in the present temper of
the world, that the TRESCA case has become the pivot of acrimonious political
controversy, to the point that some of those known for years as CARLO's friends
will not appear on the same platform to honor his memory because of their ideologi-
cal differences. But TRESCA had long fought all kinds of totalitarianism.
And there is no denying that he has scantly attacked persons in both the Fascist
and Communist camps, in his Italian journal and in public speeches, and in turn
had been assailed by individuals and groups in both those quarters.

"To CARLO TRESCA, more than to any one else, belongs the credit for
driving the Fascisti Black Shirts off the streets of New York. He was long on
Mussolini's death list. On the other hand, in 1938, after he had appeared before
a Federal Grand Jury in New York as a witness in the JULIET STUART.POINTZ disa-
pearance case, he was denounced as a police informer in Communist publications.
From one of those denunciations TRESCA, answering it in his own journal,(Il Mart-
tello, The Hammer), drew a sinister meaning. All this has been dealt with in
detail in our committee's literature .... And after his death fingers of suspicion
were pointed in the direction of both Communists and Fascists.

"Our committee, however, has always avoided making any controversial
guesses as to the identity of those who planned and committed the TRESCA murder.
Finding the guilty is a job for the District Attorney's office and the New York
City police.

Across three years we have frequently been critical of District
Attorney FRANK HOGAN's office. Our committee has said, with good reason, that
it conducted a slipshod and indifferent investigation of the TRESCA case -
that it was either lax or incompetent, or both. We have (The emphasis on certain
words in the sentence I have just read in my own).

PACHUCCO's association with Fascists did not stop when he entered
the District Attorney's office. Formerly a court interpreter, he was appointed
as an Assistant District Attorney on January 14, 1936. Almost two years later,

ENCLOSURE
61-1335-417
on November 25, 1939, PAGNUCCO was Guest of Honor No. 2 at a grand ball staged by Famee Furlane, a so-called fraternal club on East 34th Street. The high patron of that affair was the Fascist Royal Consul General GAETANO VECCHIOTTI. The souvenir journal on that occasion contained a full-page portrait of PAGNUCCO, with a caption calling him "our popular consul." It also included a three-page history of the club, in which he referred to one member as a "heroic participant" in the Ethiopian War, that was of Fascist aggression against a weaker nation.

This evidence concerning PAGNUCCO's past was presented to District Attorney HOGAN by a committee of responsible citizens headed by Attorney MORRIS L. ERNST. They urged that PAGNUCCO be removed from the TRESCA investigation. They declared that however honest his intentions, he obviously could not be expected to examine effectively persons from whom he might have received favors or honors, or their friends. The ERNST committee also pointed out that the TRESCA inquiry had not been exhaustive, because two of CARLO's intimates who were in a position to know about his political amities had never been questioned.

Prosecutor HOGAN refused either to displace PAGNUCCO or to ask him to withdraw from the case. Then, late in October, 1944, he learned that the ERNST group, fortified by the signature of 117 well-known men and women, was about to present the PAGNUCCO evidence to Governor DEWEY and to urge him to appoint a special prosecutor to take full control of the TRESCA inquiry. On the eve of an election, Mr. HOGAN suddenly changed his mind. He agreed now to put Assistant District Attorney ELEAZAR LIPSKY in direct charge of the TRESCA investigation, under the supervision of his chief assistant, JACOB GRUMET, head of the Homicide Bureau. Mr. HOGAN agreed also that PAGNUCCO would be taken off the TRESCA case, but reserved the right to consult him as to any of the evidence that he had previously developed.

To my mind that sudden action of Mr. HOGAN in promising a new investigation was a smooth political trick. It staved off embarrassing publicity that inevitably must have come if the ERNST group's planned appeal to Governor DEWEY for a special prosecutor had been made.

Let me repeat that Mr. HOGAN had agreed to take PAGNUCCO off the case.

In the face of all the discouraging factors that have confronted us in our efforts to get justice for the memory of CARLO TRESCA, I, for one, have not given up hope. So long as we do not let this atrocious crime be forgotten in the public mind, there is a continuing chance that the TRESCA mystery will yet be solved. Other murders have been cleared up after the passage of years. The Statute of Limitations does not apply to murder.

Tomorrow, or next week, or next month, evidence to crack this case may come from some unexpected source. Some one who knows the truth about
"CARLO's killing may talk, for his own excellent reasons.

"Meanwhile, it is my belief that so long as the murder of CARLO TRESCA remains unsolved and unpunished, no one who is outspoken in his political opinions in the great City of New York is safe. That murders by gangsters with political connections can go unpunished in any American city is a sorry reflection on the integrity and capacity of our whole democracy."
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM: J. P. Coyne

DATE: November 29, 1947

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA

On November 20, 1947, Assistant Attorney General Quinn forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a letter which was directed to the Attorney General on November 10, 1947, by Norman Thomas, Chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee. Mr. Thomas' letter suggests, in substance, that inasmuch as one of the chief suspects in the Tresca murder case is out on bail on a federal charge that the Department of Justice might logically look into his present and past associations. Mr. Thomas observes that if such a Departmental inquiry is made, "your investigators were to uncover any information about the hiring of gangsters to commit murder or other crimes, District Attorney Frank Hogan might welcome that evidence."

In referring a copy of Thomas' letter to us, Mr. Quinn states "It is thought that while the Tresca case is not one of Federal jurisdiction, you might be interested in receiving the information contained in the enclosed letter in connection with Carmine Galante."

We have an extensive file on Carlo Tresca and a considerable amount of information concerning the Tresca murder. The information in these files is briefly summarized hereinafter.

BACKGROUND

Tresca, an Italian by birth, came to the United States in 1904, a political refugee having been sentenced to a prison term of two years for creating political agitation in Italy. From the time of his arrival here he was always considered a fanatical anarchist. He was an INW organizer in the famous Lawrence Textile strikes in 1912. He was a prominent member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee; he was likewise prominent in many labor strikes and had the questionable reputation of being the only perpetual suspect in the files of the New York Police Department in so far as the placing and throwing of bombs was concerned. He was the editor of "Il Martello", a rabid anarchist Italian language newspaper. He was a member of the American Committee to Defend Leon Trotsky in 1937 and 1938.

MURDER OF TRESCA

Tresca was shot and killed on January 11, 1943, as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper "Il Martello" in New York City. Being a well-known figure, his case was given a tremendous amount of publicity. Tresca's friends immediately charged that the Communists were responsible for the murder and the Communists counterattacked with the allegation that agents of the OVRA (Italian Secret Police) had committed the crime. From the outset, the New York Police Department and New York State District Attorney Frank Hogan's office had only two good suspects: Carmine Galanti, an habitual criminal, who was referred to in the Thomas letter, and Jesus Sorrentino Midali, alias Carlos Contreras, a known Communist and alleged GPU agent in Mexico City.
STATUTIOF CASE ON THE AFORE-ENTIONED SUSPECTS

While the Bureau assiduously refrained from initiating any active investigation concerning the Tresca murder, we did endeavor to keep ourselves currently advised of the status of the investigation conducted by Mr. Hogan's office and

According to newspaper reports, Galenti was seen by two New York City parole officers one and one-half hours before the murder in the car which is said to have been utilized by the person or persons who committed the crime. Galenti was taken into custody immediately following the murder and was retained in custody as a material witness for a very lengthy period of time.

On September 13, 1913, Frank Nuccio who was also referred to in Thomas' letter and who is described in New York circles as a petty bootlegger was taken into custody as a second material witness in the slaying of Tresca. Shortly after Nuccio was taken into custody Confidential Informant [Redacted] advised that the New York Police had nothing against Nuccio - that he was apprehended in order that an excuse might be furnished for still holding the chief suspect in the case, namely, Carmen Galenti.

BUREAU'S INTEREST IN THIS CASE

The murder of Tresca, of course, was not violative of any statute over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction and, consequently, as indicated previously we assiduously refrained from conducting active investigation with respect thereto. We did, as a matter of fact, receive a request from the Department for investigation through the medium of a memorandum forwarded to the Director on January 12, 1913, by Edward J. Ennis, Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department. Ennis requested an investigation to determine if there was any connection between the subject's death and alien enemy or subversive groups in the United States. In the Bureau's memorandum of reply it was pointed out to Mr. Ennis that compliance with his request would necessitate the investigation of a murder which is clearly within the jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies and that it would, in all probability, establish a precedent for similar action on cases of this type arising in the future. Mr. Ennis was also advised that in accordance with the FBI's policy in refraining from concerning itself with cases solely within the local law enforcement jurisdiction, the requested investigation was not being undertaken.

In the meantime, it should be noted that the then Attorney General, while not desiring an active investigation by the Bureau, was interested in any information coming to our attention concerning the murder and, consequently, as pertinent data were received they were called to his attention, it being made very clear to
interested officials of the Department, however, that the FBI was not undertaking any active inquiries since the case was clearly without our investigative jurisdiction.

Early in 1946 in accordance with arrangements made with the Director's Office by District Attorney Frank Hogan of New York County, the head of the Homicide Bureau of that County called at the Bureau with two of his associates for the purpose of discussing the Tresca murder. On that occasion it was pointed out that although an intensive, continuous investigation had been conducted by the New York authorities and since they had been unable to solve the case that they would be deeply appreciative if the Bureau would furnish them any information in its possession which might be of assistance to them in solving this murder. It was explained to them that since we had not investigated the murder in all probability they were in possession of far more information than we on this particular point. The representatives of Hogan's office were quite appreciative of this fact, but stated that in view of the Bureau's many sources and the possible political implications of the Tresca killing, it was felt the Bureau might have some data in its possession which might be of assistance in solving the case. This request was called to the attention of the Director and subsequently a letter was forwarded to the New York Office on February 4, 1946, attaching a summary of the pertinent data in our possession relative thereto. The summary in question included all the pertinent information obtained as a result of a review of the main file on Tresca, as well as approximately 1500 collateral "C" references. With Bureau approval, this summary was personally delivered to New York County District Attorney Frank Hogan.

OBSERVATIONS

The status of the Tresca case today remains unchanged, both from the standpoint of its solution and from the standpoint of jurisdictional responsibility. The case is unsolved and it remains one without the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau.

As regards the memorandum from Mr. Quinn, it should be noted that we have considerable background data in our possession concerning Carmen Galenti and it should further be observed that the New York County District Attorney's Office likewise has such background. It, therefore, appears that no purpose would be served by the Bureau in taking any action on the Quinn memorandum other than the following. Since there exists the possibility that the Department in acknowledging Mr. Thomas' letter will advise him that it was being referred to the FBI, we should clarify that matter in the records of the Department. To that end, there is attached an appropriate reply to Mr. Quinn. Other than the dispatching of the reply, no action need or should be taken.
Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Guinn

Director, FBI

CARLO TRASCA

December 1, 1947

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 20, 1947, attaching a copy of a letter which was forwarded to the Attorney General on November 10, 1947, by Mr. Norman Thomas, Chairman of the Trasca Memorial Committee.

Since as you indicate this matter is without Federal jurisdiction and inasmuch as the content of Mr. Thomas' letter may be of interest to the office of the District Attorney of New York County, which office has already conducted extensive inquiries relative to the murder of Carlo Trasca, it is suggested that you may desire to consider the advisability of furnishing the content of Mr. Thomas' communication to that office.

Please be advised that no action is contemplated by this Bureau relative to the subject matter of your memorandum of November 20, 1947.
TO: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
FROM: T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General

DATE: November 20, 1947
TVQ: WEF: DTJ
146-7-51-1092

SUBJECT: Carlo Tresca

Forwarded herewith for your information and any action you may deem appropriate are copies of a letter received from Norman Thomas in his capacity as Chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee.

It is thought that while the Tresca case is not one of Federal jurisdiction, you might be interested in receiving the information contained in the enclosed letter in connection with Carmine Galante.

Enclosure No. 495278
November 10, 1947

Hon. Tom A. Clark,
Attorney General
of the United States,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

This will recall your courteous letter of July 30, in which you invited us to tell you if we thought of any way in which your Department might conceivably help in solving the Carlo Tresca murder case.

Lately a circumstance has arisen which gives reason for me to offer a quiet suggestion about something you might do without treading on any jurisdictional toes.

On September 4, 1947, Carmine Galante, first suspect in the Tresca case, was arrested in Brooklyn on a federal charge—possessing equipment for the manufacture of alcohol. He and three other men were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Fay in that borough, and were released on $500 bail each for action by the Federal Grand Jury. We have seen nothing in the press about this matter since.

One of the men arrested with Galante was Joseph Di Palermo, of 246 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan. That address is within a block or two of the garage in which the escape car in the Tresca murder was kept.

Other pertinent facts in this situation are these:

Tresca was shot to death on the evening of January 11, 1943, a few hours later an abandoned Ford sedan, with all doors open and keys in the ignition lock, was found five blocks from the crime scene. Next day two parole officers declared that they saw Galante, a paroled convict in a hold-up, step into that same car a couple of hours before the Tresca killing. They identified the car by its license number.
Late on January 12 Galante was picked up at Elizabeth and Prince Streets. Grilled at length, he denied knowing anything about the crime. Several months later Galante was returned to Sing Sing as a parole violator, to serve out his term, which was up in December, 1944. Then, despite the assertions of the parole officers about his being in the escape car, Supreme Court Justice Andrew S. Ryan ruled that there was no ground on which the Parole Board could hold Galante any longer, and he was released.

Meanwhile the police, through checking with locksmiths on the ignition keys, had located the garage in which the escape car had been kept. On September 10, 1943, they arrested Frank Nuccio, a small-time bootlegger living at 265 Elizabeth Street, less than a block from where Galante had been picked up.* For nearly two months Nuccio was detained under $25,000 bail. Then, in November, despite strenuous protest by Assistant District Attorney Grumet, the bail was reduced to $5,000 and Nuccio was set free by General Sessions Judge Donnellan. Twice since then Nuccio has been arrested on bootlegging charges, and gave new bonds.

My immediate point is to suggest that inasmuch as Galante is now out on bail on a federal charge, your Department might logically look into his present and past associations, especially in view of these special circumstances which connect him with the vicinity of the murder-car garage.

It seems to me that if, in such a quest in a federal case, your investigators were to uncover any information about the hiring of gangsters to commit murder or other crimes, District Attorney Frank Hogan might welcome that evidence.

Sincerely,

/s/ Norman Thomas
Norman Thomas
Chairman

NT-ME

* That garage, with a capacity of eight cars, was close to Nuccio's home.
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

I am enclosing herewith copies of an article appearing in The New York Times on January 11, 1948, which reflects that NOTA THOMAS, Socialist party leader, requested Governor DEWEY to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the assassination of CARLO TRESCA. Mr. THOMAS is quoted as having said that he just learned from the District Attorney's Office that the FBI had been consulted on January 8, 1948, but nothing new had developed.

JTG:RAA
100-9744

Fnc. 2
Govermment has been asked to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the assassination of Carlo Tresca, liberal editor, five years ago today. This was disclosed yesterday by Norman Thomas, SocialiSt party leader, in a speech at the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

Addressing 300 persons at the annual memorial services for Mr. Tresca, who was slain by unknown gunmen at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Mr. Thomas criticized District Attorney Frank S. Hogan for his failure to solve the case and insisted it was a "political murder."

The letter to the Governor from Mr. Thomas, who is chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee, said that Mr. Hogan had not called in the Federal Bureau of Investigation to work on the case. Mr. Thomas said, however, that he just learned from the district attorney's office that the FBI had been consulted on Jan. 8, 1946, but that nothing new had developed. Mr. Thomas declared that he was writing to Governor Dewey to amend this part of his letter.

"Lately some fresh clues have come to us, two leads to possible vital information about the Tresca killing," he went on. "They come from sources that we regard as trustworthy. Both point in the same general direction. We will investigate them thoroughly, in the hope that they may bring the solution of this case perceptibly nearer."

Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union and a member of the Tresca Reward Committee, announced that a permanent $5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the slayers of Mr. Tresca has been set up by the committee and is being underwritten by 100 of his friends.

The meeting had been scheduled for the site of the killing, but was moved indoors because of the cold. Tonight, at 9:40, the committee will gather for brief ceremonies at the spot where Mr. Tresca was killed.
TRESCA MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
112 East 19th Street
New York City 3

November 15, 1948

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Lately I had occasion to send to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan of New York County some information which recently turned up about two unsolved major criminal cases -- the murder of Carlo Tresca and the disappearance of Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

In view of the international implications in both cases, it occurs to me that this information may have value for your office, and accordingly I enclose a copy of the memorandum which I sent to Mr. Hogan on November 10.

This has to do with disclosures by Benjamin Gitlow, former secretary-general of the Communist Party of America, in a new book.

He declares that the Tresca killing stemmed from a feud between Tresca and Enrico Sormenti (alias Contreras, alias Vidali), agent of the OGPU (Soviet Russian secret service.) That feud, Mr. Gitlow states, had grown out of the murder of one of Tresca's close friends in Spain, a slaying which is laid by the author to Sormenti and George Mink, American seaman and "pioneer Communist organizer on the water front." Both Sormenti and Mink were assailed as assassins by Tresca in his journal Il Martello.

Another factor leading to the Tresca murder, Mr. Gitlow asserts, is that Tresca dared to buck the OGPU on the Poyntz case, about which Tresca gave information to a federal grand jury here, and for which action he was denounced as an "informant" by the Communists.

The Gitlow book goes into detail about the alleged kidnapping and murder of Miss Poyntz, a disillusioned agent of the OGPU, whom the author declares was ordered "liquidated" when it was reported that she was writing about her experiences. Mr. Gitlow indicates that she was kidnapped in New York County and murdered in Dutchess County, not far from the Roosevelt estate. . . . Our memorandum covers the main points in the Gitlow narrative, but likely you will want to obtain a copy of the book, if you have not seen it, to get the whole picture.

Please see an additional note at end of enclosed.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Chairman

F. C. T.
Tresca Memorial Committee
112 East 19th Street
New York City 3

December 2, 1948

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In addition to the letter I wrote you on November 15, with accompanying memorandum about the Carlo Tresca and Juliet Stuart Poyntz cases, I now enclose a copy of a supplementary letter on the same subject, which I have sent to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan of New York County. It will explain itself.

Sincerely,

Norman Thomas
Chairman

NT-ME

RECORDED - 93
INDEXED - 93

December 1, 1946

Hon. Frank S. Hogan,
District Attorney,
County of New York,
155 Leonard Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hogan:

- Back in town between speaking engagements, I write to thank you for your letter of November 16. It was gratifying to have word that the Homicide Bureau would study the references to the Tresca and Poynitz cases in the Benjamin-Gitlow book, and that if such action is warranted Mr. Gitlow will be called before the Grand Jury.

This note needs no acknowledgement. I just want to voice a couple of additional thoughts about the situation.

In scanning his book, it struck me that Mr. Gitlow’s declarations with regard to the two cases appeared to have considerable more solidity than did those of Louis Francis Budenz in his autobiography.

I noted particularly that Mr. Gitlow made the flat statement that the Carlo Tresca murder grew out of a feud between Carlo and Vialli; that he related the details of the alleged kidnapping and murder of Miss Poynitz in the manner of one who had information from some source close to the facts; and also that he spoke of himself as one of those to whom Tresca said shortly before he was killed that he knew Vialli (whom Carlo had denounced as a commandant of assassins) was then in New York.

So I felt that there was strong reason to hope that Mr. Gitlow could be more helpful toward solving the Tresca murder than was Mr. Budenz.

As I write I have before me a U P dispatch in last Sunday’s Times reporting that seven members of the Caguellards (a hooded semi-Fascist organization) had been sentenced to death for the assassination of two anti-Fascist Italians, the Roselli brothers, whom Tresca counted as friends.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Norman Thomas
Chairman

[Enclosure]
Date: December 8, 1948

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Colonel Donald H. Galloway

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ENEA SORMENTI, was,
Carlos Contreras, Vittorio Vidali
SECURITY MATTER - C

On November 15, 1948, Mr. Norman Thomas, Chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, New York, forwarded to this Bureau a communication containing a copy of a memorandum dated November 10, 1948, which apparently was prepared by his Committee. He indicated that Sormenti is now the head of the Cominform in Trieste.

In view of the information set forth therein concerning Sormenti, I am forwarding to you herewith as enclosures a copy of Mr. Thomas' letter dated November 15, 1948, as well as a copy of the memorandum referred to dated November 10, 1948. Mr. Thomas has been advised of this referral. This is being forwarded to you for your confidential information and is not to be disseminated outside your organization.

Enclosure
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York

DATE: December 24, 1948

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

There are being enclosed herewith two photostatic copies of an article appearing in the "New York World Telegram," dated December 7, 1948, entitled "Hogan Orders New Murder Probe in Mystery Death of Carlo Tresca," for the Bureau's information.

ENCL: ATTACHED

JTG: WM
100-9744

51 JAN 1949
Hogan Orders New Murder Probe in Mystery Death of Carlo Tresca

By VICTOR LASKY

A new inquiry into one of New York's most celebrated unsolved murder mysteries of recent years—that of Carlo Tresca, picturesque radical editor, who had been hated by both Fascists and Communists—has been ordered by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, the World-Telegram learned exclusively today.

The inquiry was touched off by the recent publication of the memoirs of Benjamin Gillow, who was expelled in 1929 as general secretary of the American Communist party on direct orders from Prime Minister Josef Stalin.

Mr. Gillow alleged in his "The Whole of Their Lives," published by Scribner's, that Mr. Tresca had been assassinated because he dared buck the Soviet secret police in exposing the mysterious disappearance of a prominent American Communist, and because he had foiled a Stalinist attempt to seize control of the Italian-American Victory Council, sponsored by the Office of War Information.

Had Anarchists Following

Mr. Tresca, who did not believe in political parties, had a devoted following in the Italian colony which subscribed to his anarchist views, was shot to death at the northwest corner of Fifth Ave. and 15th St. as he left the office of the Italian-American newspaper, Il Mattino (The Hammer).

Because of the wartime demand, Mr. Tresca's customers could not identify the assailants of the murder car which sped away. Later it was determined that the car had been painted in the name of Charles Pappas, a legendary Chicago mobster.

Informant of this development, Mr. Gillow told the World-Telegram today:

"Everything possible ought to be done to clear up this case—which I consider a political murder. I would be willing to help out in any way that I can. I believe I can furnish Mr. Hogan with leads that he can follow up."

The Tresca case, as other murders such as the Scottsboro slaying in Rep. Vito Marcantonio's bailiwick, has in recent years been pigeon-holed as "unsolved" by authorities.

Norman Thomas Active

But a group of liberals headed by Norman Thomas, calling themselves the Tresca Memorial Committee, with the aid of City Councilman Edward Raker, Manhattan Republican, has attempted to keep the case alive.

Mr. Thomas has charged Mr. Hogan's office with having permitted what apparently was a political murder to slide into obscurity by a slipshod and indifferent investigation.

However, Mr. Hogan now reportedly takes the position that if Mr. Gillow's revelations can be brought out he will throw in more manpower in an effort to break the six-year-old case.

Red Agent Named

At least one leading international Communist agent was named by Mr. Gillow as possibly knowing a good deal about the assassination. He is "Carlo Sernenti, alias Carlo Constantes, alias Vittorio Vidali." Vidali heads the Communist party in Spain and is leading the Comintern struggle against Marshal Tito, having vowed to punish the Yugoslav dictator to the death.

Mr. Tresca had conducted in his newspaper a feud with Vidali ever since it was proved to his satisfaction that the Communist agent was implicated in the assassination of a close friend in Spain during the civil war, Mr. Gillow declared.

"No Direct Cause

"The feud was a contributing factor but not the direct cause of the (Tresca) assassination," Mr. Gillow declared.

It was after Mr. Tresca had turned over to the New York Police a dossier on the mysterious disappearance of Julian, which caused a leading Communist who had indicated, he was about to break with the party, that the colorful radical editor told Mr. Gillow of Vidali's presence in New York.

"Where did I smell murder," Mr. Tresca had declared. "I don't know who will be the next victim."

Shortly afterward Mr. Tresca was murdered.

"Unsolved murders are a Communist technique," Mr. Gillow observed. "The assassins of the Communist superstructure have committed them on all continents and in all countries. They are masters in the creation of unsolved mysteries."
TO:  MR. WHITSON
FROM:  H. B. FLETCHER
SUBJECT:  CARLO TRESCA

DATE: 2-7-49

At 10:50 a.m. today, while talking with ASAC Belmont, New York, I inquired as to whether the New York Office was making any current inquiries concerning the murder of Carlo Tresca as asserted in the attached newspaper item.

Mr. Belmont stated there was no outstanding investigation at this time.

Attachment
HBF: cmw
D.A., FBI Sift New Leads in Tresca Killing

The District Attorney and FBI were following new leads today which revived hope that the 6-year-old slaying of Carlo Tresca, and socialist editor, might be solved in the "not-too-distant future."

More than 300 persons gathered in Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St., last night to mark the anniversary of Tresca's assassination.

Donald Harrington, national chairman of the Workers Defense League, read a statement issued by Norman Thomas, chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee, which said:

"Lately because of new developments, we have reason to hope that the Tresca mystery might be solved in the not-too-distant future. New leads have been under investigation by both the District Attorney and the FBI."

Other speakers who paid tribute to Tresca's fight against Fascism included former Municipal Court Judge Dorothy Kenyon, Frank Crosswhite, Negro Labor Committee chairman, and Dr. Harry W. Laidler.
Dear Sir:

A source of information on Italian matters to the New York office, upon being contacted furnished the following information in connection with the above captioned case:

He recollects that during the evening of January 11, 1943, which was the date of the assassination of CARLO TRESCA, following a telephone conversation, visited the home of AUGUSTO BELLANCA.

AUGUSTO BELLANCA was at that time vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Both he and [redacted] were discussing the Massini Society and the problem of permitting the Communists to participate in some of its activities on the basis of unity in the war effort. BELLANCA favored permitting Communists to participate in the Massini activities but [redacted] was strenuously opposed and he pointed out to BELLANCA that it was part of the Communist strategy to infiltrate in various organizations under the camouflage of unity.

The conversation between BELLANCA and [redacted] was interrupted about 9:35 when BELLANCA received a telephone call. [Redacted] relates that although he could not gather the import of the conversation in its entirety he remembers that BELLANCA upon answering the phone inquired of his caller, "Do you know who is here?", ---apparently referring to [redacted]. However, BELLANCA must have been interrupted because he never followed this through and became very reserved upon listening to something his caller said to him. The conversation continued but [redacted] was unable to gather what was being said inasmuch as BELLANCA was [redacted].

JTG4HEV
100-9744

b70

RECORDED: 129
INDEXED: 125
RECEIVED: 61-1335-426

61 JUN 21 1949
Letter to Director
100-9744

doing the listening and the caller did most of the talking. When the phone call terminated BELLANCA came into the room in which I was waiting and uttered a phrase in Sicilian which when interpreted in English purports to convey the impression that the speaker knew something of great importance but would not tell it. The significance of the statement made by BELLANCA was grasped by who was also a Sicilian, but he said nothing inasmuch as BELLANCA did not take him into his confidence.

that he noted, however, that whereas during that part of the conversation which preceded the phone call BELLANCA was very friendly and open minded subsequent to the phone message he became quite reserved and reticent.

left for his home. Upon arriving he received a telephone call from a newspaperman of his acquaintance who inquired if he knew that CARLO TRESCA had been assassinated earlier that evening. was ignorant of what transpired and upon being advised of this fact he hastened to call AUGUSTO BELLANCA. However, when he inquired of BELLANCA if he knew that TRESCA had been killed, BELLANCA had shown no amazement and acted very cool thought this unusual inasmuch as they all knew TRESCA quite well. The following day Magistrate J. ROLAND SALA, who was the son of GIOVANNI SALA, an associate of AUGUSTO BELLANCA, called GIROLAMO VALENTI, editor of the Italian weekly newspaper "La Parola", and suggested to VALENTI that, although several stories were circulated that TRESCA may have been killed either by Communists or Fascists, that they, the socialist group, should put the blame on the Fascists.

VALENTI related this incident to and he also told that he ascertained that Magistrate SALA was in fact making the suggestion over a phone in the offices of BELLANCA'S Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Later and many others who knew TRESCA were called by the District Attorney of New York County. was interviewed by Assistant District Attorney ELEASER LIPSKY. He related to LIPSKY the incident of the telephone call which occurred in BELLANCA'S home the night TRESCA was killed.

said that he later ascertained through LIPSKY that BELLANCA denied that he, MONTANA, was visiting BELLANCA'S home the evening of January 11, 1943. LIPSKY telephoned and told him that he was amazed at the
Letter to Director
100-9744

different versions of this occurrence but that he had verified by independent means that the
story of visiting BELLANCA was true.

[Redacted] suggested that it was his opinion that BELLANCA knew a great
deal more concerning the assassination of TRESCA than he ever revealed to the
proper authorities. There is no question in my mind that the motive
for the assassination was political rather than personal. He knows that
BELLANCA has always had contacts with the underworld in New York and it was his
belief that BELLANCA, when he received the telephone call on 9:35 p.m. on the
evening of January 11, 1943, was probably receiving some firsthand information
regarding the assassination of TRESCA. He was further made suspicious by
BELLANCA'S denial that [Redacted] was at his home on the night in question and fur-
ther by the attempt of BELLANCA'S group to spread the rumor that the Fascists
were responsible for the assassination of TRESCA.

The above information is being forwarded in view of the Bureau's past
interest in this case, however, no action is contemplated by the New York office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC
TO: R. T. Harbo
FROM: D. J. Parsons
SUBJECT: CARLO INESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I.
61-1335

61-1335

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the Records Section.

Attachment

71 OCT 17 1949 61-1335-427
Office Memo

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: JESUS SORRENTE VIDALI, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 61-1335)

DATE: February 23, 1950

Re: Bulletin August 29, 1945, instructing that the stop placed with Immigration and Naturalization Service at Miami, Florida, be continued.

The Bureau is requested to advise whether this stop should still be maintained.

LOP: mjs
100-8260

DATE 3-20-50
RECORDED 10 (61-1335-424)
EX-103 4 FEB 27 1950
Reference is made to Miami letter dated February 23, 1950, requesting advice as to whether a stop notice currently in force concerning the captioned subject with the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Miami, Florida, should be continued. Please be advised that this stop notice may now be removed.
made available to this office a copy of that union's newspaper entitled, "Giustizia" for February, 1950. This issue contains several articles in Italian on the TRESCA case which may be of interest to the Bureau. The articles were written by M. Boffo, entitled respectively, "On the Seventh Anniversary of the Assassination of T. Tito TRESCA"; and "The First Article is a text of a radio speech delivered by LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary of Local 89 and Vice-President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The second article bears the signature of LUIGI ANTONINI.

It is requested that the Bureau cause these articles to be translated inasmuch as they may contain material of interest, and forward a copy thereof for inclusion in the New York file. For this purpose a copy of the aforementioned newspaper is being forwarded herewith.

VITTORIO VIDALI

suggested that in view of the fact that there have been persistent rumors to the effect that CARLOS CONTRERAS, a known Soviet Agent and presently a Communist leader in Trieste, may have caused the assassination of TRESCA, it might be fruitful if information regarding CONTRERAS' activities in this regard could be obtained from the Yugoslav Intelligence. It should be noted that CONTRERAS, who at one time enjoyed the confidence of the Yugoslavs, is now the Cominform Communist leader in Trieste in opposition to the Tito Communists there. Therefore, suggests that the Yugoslavs might not be unwilling at this time to furnish information derogatory to CONTRERAS in connection with TRESCA's assassination if by doing so they could embarrass or eliminate CONTRERAS as a threat to them in Trieste.

Consequently, the above suggestion is being forwarded to the Bureau, which may desire through its sources abroad to initiate such contacts which might shed light on the activities of CONTRERAS in connection with TRESCA's homicide.
Date: March 20, 1950

To: J. J. Jack D. Neal
   Associate Chief
   Division of Security
   Department of Justice
   515 22nd Street, Northwest
   Washington, D.C.

From: John Edgar Hoover — Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CARLO TRESCA
   INTERNAL SECURITY — II

You will recall that Tresca, an Italian by birth, was shot and killed on January 11, 1943, as he was leaving the offices of his newspaper "Il Martello" in New York City. Since Tresca was a well known figure, this case was given a tremendous amount of publicity. Tresca's friends charged that the Communists were responsible for the murder and the Communists alleged that the murder had been committed by agents of the Italian Secret Police. As you know, the case remains unsolved.

Recently an informant of known reliability in discussing the Tresca case made reference to the persistent rumors which arose at the time of Tresca's death and which have prevailed to date to the effect that Carlos Contreras, aka, Vittorio Vidal, reportedly a Soviet agent, may have caused the assassination of Tresca. The informant has suggested that since Vidal is presently a leader of the Communist Party in Trieste, it might be fruitful if information regarding the activities of Vidal in relation to Tresca could be obtained from Yugoslav Intelligence authorities. The informant notes that Contreras or Vidal, who at one time enjoyed the confidence of the Yugoslavs, is now the Cominform Communist leader in Trieste in opposition to the Tito Communists there. The informant suggested, therefore, that the Yugoslavs might not be unwilling at this time to furnish information derogatory to Contreras in connection with Tresca's assassination if by so doing they could embarrass or eliminate Contreras as a threat to them in Trieste.
The above information is submitted to you for your consideration and possible use. It is submitted to you in confidence with the request that no dissemination thereof be made outside your Department.

cc: Director
    Central Intelligence Agency
    2210 E Street, N. W.
    Washington, D. C.
    Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schow
    (CONFIDENTIAL - BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)
Carlo Tresca

Section 12
Submitted herewith.

The connection is set forth below:

Dear븨 조에 관해서 있는 재고의 목록에 대한 설명을 담긴 문서를 첨부하였습니다.

Date: Mar. 16, 1950

Director, FBI
New York

SAE
ON THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF CARLO TRESCA

January 7 (sic) was the 7th Anniversary of the assassination of CARLO TRESCA. LUIGI ANTONINI commemorated it with this memorial speech on "The Voice of Local 89":

Wednesday, January 11 is a date which we cannot forget.

It reminds us that seven years ago CARLO TRESCA was assassinated.

Seven years have passed since that fatal evening when the anarchist agitator fell in the semi-darkness of Fifth Avenue; the crime remains shrouded in mystery, and the criminals - those who committed it and those who instigated it - are still free and unpunished.

Someone stated several days ago that if the TRESCA crime had been solved, the crime which tolled our organizer LUNYK as its victim, would also have been solved.

How a conclusion of this kind can be reached, I cannot explain.

It must be noted that the assassins of LUNYK have already been identified that they are fugitives and that a warrant of arrest has been issued for them. All the crimes of gangland are usually uncovered, except in rare instances, sooner or later. All the crimes of fascism have also come to light.

The crime which claimed TRESCA as its victim gives rise, because still unsolved, to every kind of conjecture and a labyrinth of hypotheses.

I have no accusations to make, against anyone. I am only setting down statements of fact. Which are the crimes that remain systematically enveloped in mystery? Has the truth been discovered on the disappearance of JULIET STUART VINTZ?

Has the mysterious assassin of the Russian General KRIVINSKY been discovered?

61-3135-430
ENCLOSURE

3/15/50
And was it not because he courageously tried to penetrate these mysteries, because he sought rhyme and reason for the assassination of CAMILLO BENIKLI in Spain, that CARLO TRESCA drew on himself the threats and wrath of the C.P.U. and of its servants?

Elimination of individuals was on the daily agenda. The court jester* having become the jester of STALIN confirmed his characteristics of ape and parrot, publishing that famous pamphlet in which TRESCA's picture appeared on the first page, photographed as he left the District Attorney's Office where he had gone on the JULIET STUART FANTZ case.

I have no accusations to make. But the signer of the pamphlet almost accuses himself, with these words, which are his own:

"If he, CARLO TRESCA, has lost his sense of reason and his decency; then, dear friends and comrades, for reasons of public welfare, for the sake of antifascism, it is our duty to put a stop to his deleterious work..... Consequently: reasons of public welfare and in the interests of antifascism. It is a civic and social work that I carry on by taking an interest in CARLO TRESCA. Work of protection, of elimination from society of beings that are harmful to ourselves and to the society that must accept them."

And so, the order word was elimination, and the jester, with supreme mirth, repeated it ever in print.

I have never sought investigations in any specific direction. The specific direction was demanded instead, from the very first moment by Bolshevism, with its agents like EZIKHADDE, the snake that CARLO TRESCA took to his generous heart and who, having marked the case after the crime was committed, having warned the benches of the District Attorney's Office for four weeks, passed openly into the service of TOGLIATTI and Cominform defamation.

Seven years have passed since the crime. The war is over. Fifth Avenue is once more brilliant with lights. But light has not yet shed on the crime perpetrated the evening of January 11, 1943.

And when I think of TRESCA, I still recall the words of our conversation on Christmas Eve, a few days before his murder.

"The friend is here."

"What friend?"
"FICA......."

"Are you sure?"

"Very sure, he has been seen!"

And after a few moments of silence:

"Yes he is here, and I smell the stench of murder in the air."

Did TRETCA have reason to suspect? In the last months before his assassination, CARLO TRETCA dedicated all his energies to the struggle against the machinations of the C.P.U.

In the May 14, 1942 issue of "Mertello" (Rome), CARLO TRETCA, referring to KALOZ & FRIENDS, as well as to Commander CARLOS CONTRERAS, wrote on the first page:

"Among the sub-thrones, spies, executioners, whose who distinguish themselves for knifing others in the back; among the blood-thirsty - Moscovites who took KALOZ & FRIENDS from us, outstanding is Commander CARLOS, commander of spies, thieves, assassins. Commander CARLOS is now in Mexico, at the head of his gang! he orders new crimes, continues his criminal career...... Don CARLOS = Shameless ASSASSIN - we know you well. We will not let you pass."

TRETCA wrote this in May.....then came Christmas.....and then the fatal January of elimination. How much longer will the mystery last?

On this 7th Anniversary, we salute the memory of CARLO TRETCA, the fearless fighter, fallen at the feet of liberty!

* Tr. Note: The author apparently refers to PIETRO ALLOMORA, of the Communist newspaper, "L'Unita del Popolo".
THE ALIBI OF ... TERROR

Invitation to a Polemical Ball

The former TITO MUNZIO in the Stalinist weekly " which he publishes on behalf and in the exclusive and inscrutable interests of his Moscow master, extends an invitation to me in his January 21 issue.

Since it is a polemical ball, I accept without waiting for a second invitation. If the same willingness had been shown by the jester, I would not have had to repeat my own invitation, year after year, symbolized by my article, "On Uncle, the Priest's Biretta", that is, my invitation to let us know if a pamphlet was published by Dr. FIUMO ALLEGRA, in which he advocated the elimination of CARLO TRESCA.

The Deaf Donkey

Instead, the jester made believe he did not hear through ears which it is logical to suppose were sensitive, in view of his well-known characteristics of well-dressed and well-shod donkey. Instead of giving a definite answer, now he tries to get out of it through subterfuge, with his ungrammatical inanities, and with the unfounded and worthless testimony of a former little TITO, who tells us of a testimonial of esteem that TRESCA had sent to the jester shortly before his murder, perhaps to thank him for the famous pamphlet on his "elimination".

The invitation extended to me by this little TITO is to go with him to the District Attorney to demand from the "Brooklyn Eagle" that they reveal the names of the individuals responsible for the assassination of CARLO TRESCA, who, according to a recent publication of that paper, on which the "Daily Worker" and its counterpart in the Italian language, pounced, were supposed to be fascists.

I am ready to satisfy STALIN'S mouthpiece, the former TITO MUNZIO, and accompany him to the District Attorney on one condition: take advantage of the opportunity to ask what TRESCA had asked, some light on the disappearance of JULIUS STUART POINTZ.

Stench of Murder

Communist sympathizers claim that the accusation against CORINTU relative to the TRESCA murder, was made by me.
That is not so. The accusation was made, without a disapproving
note, by all TRECZA's friends who, the morning after the crime, were in
the District Attorney's Office, where they had been summoned. I was not
there! Their testimony was based on what TRECZA had confided to many of
them, on the mysterious appearance of SOVENTI in the vicinity, which
gave it a suspicious meaning and brought the stench of murder in the air.

Warned Over Soup

Strange, every time the anniversary of TRECZA's murder rolls
around, journalistic stunts always come to light. In the past we had
the organ of the Newspaper Guild, at the time under the control of
the Communists; then we had the masked Communist agent, now the un-
masked EZZIO TADDIE, alias "the snake". On the eve of this year's
anniversary, we had the "stunt" of the Brooklyn Eagle. All coinci-
dences? We might even admit it. But affirming it like the Daily
Worker and its counterpart in Italian, have done, claiming it as a
new sensational fact, means playing disabled so as not to enter the
conflict.

That the Brooklyn Eagle printed this year on the eve of the
anniversary, is nothing but warned over soup.

Then, where the former TITO RENZIO proves beyond a doubt that
he is playing innocent so as not to pay taxes, is when he writes
editorially: "...the Communists were not interested in committing
a crime which, actually, is contrary to their principles and does not
correspond to their methods of political struggle."

SOVENTI's Alibi

Certainly no one can accuse STALIN of being the actual per-
apetrator of the assassination of LEOH TROTSKY which took place in
Mexico. At that time, STALIN was in Moscow. And no one has ever said
that SOVENTI was the actual perpetrator of TRECZA's assassination.
Writing about his, TRECZA called him "leader of a band of assassins",
and never "assassin". Consequently, the instigator!

What criminal who, having planned a crime, does not take
special pains in preparing an alibi?

SOVENTI always flaunts his. He says: "On the day and hour
of TRECZA's assassination, I was attending a banquet in Mexico City
with many high dignitaries."
Perfect, isn't it? In fact, too perfect. Therefore, something is wrong.

For I who a few days before, according to what TRIXCA confided to many friends, had been on a secret mission to New York, was, on the evening the crime was committed in the shadows of Fifth Avenue, at the very same hour in Mexico City, among the festive lights of a banquet.

Then Carruther CARLOS printed this surprising alibi in a Mexican Communist newspaper, my mind flew back to a historical novel by the famous novelist, JULIO VERNE, "The North against the South", one of the most exciting stories read in my youth.

At the time of the American civil War, in Florida there was an epidemic of murders, street robberies, bank robberies and crimes of every kind. All clues pointed to an individual named TEXAR. And in the trials that took place in St. Augustine, witnesses identified TEXAR; they had seen him; he was the author of the unheard of criminal acts.

Then it was the defense's turn. TEXAR, with the sang-froid of innocence, presented unquestionable witnesses in his defense: high relatives, statesmen, judges, etc. who swore that on the day and hour of the crime, TEXAR was with them, for away, at a banquet, at a reception or at some other ceremony. And so, with an alibi of this kind and with witnesses of such caliber, TEXAR was acquitted. But the police did not abandon their investigation. After long and patient surveillance, they broke into an isolated cabin in the marches of the Everglades, and what did they find? Instead of one TEXAR, there were two - twins as alike as two drops of water. They divided their roles. One looted and murdered, and the other one prepared the alibi.

A New Witness

SOFRENTHI should not speak to us on the Mexico City banquet. He should speak to us, rather on the purpose of his secret visit to New York.

That SOFRENTHI's name was actually forced from TRIXCA and not by me, was told to me a few days ago by a Union Leader in Boston, EDWIN PALMETTI. He had come to New York to assist in my memorial services for TRIXCA on the radio, the evening of Saturday, January 8.

On leaving, he told me:
"TRESCA told me the same thing. I was in New York on New Year's Eve of 1942, a few days before the murder. I went to John's Restaurant on 12th Street with TRESCA for lunch. VINCENZO LICETTI and EZIO TAUDELI were also present. TRESCA told me that he wanted to visit Boston after the holidays and asked me to arrange for several conferences. Then he added: 'I will come; if they do not kill me first!'

And PARENTI, continuing with this surprising testimony, added:

"I said to TRESCA: Why speak that way? Have you been threatened? And TRESCA answered: Yes, SORMENTI is here and he is preparing a blow."

This testimony by ENRICO PARENTI is further confirmation that the accusation against SORMENTI comes from the victim, from CARLO TRESCA. The accusing finger of CARLO TRESCA follows STALIN's mouthpieces. That is why at every meeting, the agents of the O.P.U. are afraid, become nervous and feel the pressing need to tangle the mass, using hidden journalistic communication belts at their disposal, passing the cards from one to the other, even using some poor madman to elaborate the tale and baffle the public.

The District Attorney wrote MORAN TROVAS that the investigation continues, and that it will always continue, until the crime is solved.

I urge the District Attorney to take every possibility into consideration, every circumstance, and all the testimony. The former tito invites me to go with him to the District Attorney to request that CARLO TRESCA's words and writings be ignored completely!

He is greatly mistaken. I am not a buddy of his. Anyone who wants full light on a subject, should not be afraid of listening to every angle. We are not in Russia. We are in America.

The Police State

A recent Associated Press dispatch informed that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decided in Moscow to reinstate legally and officially, the death penalty against "traitors, spies and saboteurs."

It is necessary to add "legally and officially", because the death penalty, with or without a trial, has always been applied in the Russia of STALIN.

The legalization of this state of affairs on the part of the Presidium, lends itself to at least two considerations.
The first is that assassinations by the State now become a permanent institution in Russia. Those who cling to the illusion desire for a possibility of an evolutionary process toward democratic direction in Russia, can now note that things are working in the opposite direction. Russian tyranny is becoming sterner.

The second consideration is that STALIN must be increasingly frightened.

To launch a campaign against "traitors, spies and saboteurs" means, in plain language, that the Russians not only must not be a happy and contented people, but their intolerance for tyranny is beginning to assume concrete forms of opposition.

For years the Communist press has tried to make us believe that class differences have disappeared in Russia, and that in a plebiscite, all vote their consent for the Stalinist regime.

The deliberation of the Presidium officially denies all this.

After all, even the Russian population is made up of human beings and the sense of freedom and justice is always alive in the hearts of the oppressed.

The Bolshevik State is not a Socialist state, or a proletarian state. It is a police regime, a regime of elimination.

The Presidium should have made another decision. It should have substituted the ball and chain for the hammer and sickle, as a symbol of the Soviet State.

Perhaps next time. However, STALIN, whose hobby is the collection of emolument books, would do well while smoking his pipe, to consult the book of VICTOR STRAC, "In the Secret Files of a Police State" and thus keep in mind from historic examples, that the police state not only does not save the despotic state, but preserves its end.

And so be it.

LUIGI ANTONINI

Post Scritiurn

Friends and admirers, permit me to congratulate myself. I have finally succeeded in confusing the former TITO HUNIO, editor of
the Stalinist Italian language paper, and the ineffable, inimitable and always ludicrous court jester. The story of JULES VERNE on the two TEXAR brothers has disturbed them. The proof! It can be found in the January 27 issue. The former little TITO seems to have lost his breath. He can no longer dance at the polemic ball to which he had invited me. I asked full light on the TRESCA murder, and he, on the contrary, wants a tiny flame of Moscovite smoke. He wants to apply the judiciary methods of VINOLOGY to the TRESCA crime: listen to one ball — that of STALIN. The American system which I suggested does not suit him, the system of listening to all the balls. Above all he will not listen to that rung by TRESCA himself, with his own hand, to give the alarm on the presence in New York, in December 1942, of Commander CARLOS, alias ENEA, at the head of a new massacre.

With brazenness worthy of his well-known gall, he plays the part of a saintly Franciscaan and reiterates that the Communists "condemn the principle of assassination" as a means of political struggle.

The bodies of LEON TROTSKY, ZINSSER, BUKHARIN, KRINSKY, CARLETON EICHER, ALTRIA and ERICH, PETROV and all the others who have been eliminated, must shudder in their graves.

As usual what I enjoyed most in the January 27 issue of the Italian counterpart of the "Daily Worker" was the jester. He seems completely disconcerted. After having launched all kinds of insults, trivialities and indocile notes against "Il Progresso Italiano," and its proprietors, for almost half a century, now he turns to CARLO PETRO, in urbane language asking the "Progresso," to eliminate my talks which are supposed to be defamatory.

This on the first page. However, turning the page to his "Majolica" the same jester returns to the usual suavity, in the well-chosen words of legal intimidation.

Why does he not turn to me, instead of to PETRO? It was I who stuck "my Uncle, the Priest's Prime" under his nose. I have always been the one to ask the question: "Is it true that Mr. PIERRO ALLEGRA asked for the elimination of CARLO TRESCA? Is it true that he presented on the first page of a pamphlet, the picture of CARLO TRESCA leaving the District Attorney's Office, where he had gone to accuse the Stalinist C.P.U. of the disappearance of JULIET STUART PORTER? Is it true that the pamphlet had the title and sub-titles: The Moral Suicide of CARLO TRESCA — A Bearded Vestal Virgin — Facts and Conjectures on the Defeatist Actions of TRESCA against Antifascism and Republican Spain — And That's
Enough.... and lastly this definite identification: Compiled by PIETRO ALIGONIA in Defence of Antifascism and Spain?

Is it true that it was published between two black beads, one at the top and the other at the bottom, like a death notice?

I claim that it is all true. And since PIETRO ALIGONIA threatens to turn to the Courts, I take him at his word and state: "Forward, here your nobility will appear; do not run away; I will present your fatal pamphlet to the Court, and with "My Uncle, the Priest's Biretta" officially jammed on your head, down to your ears, we will play the last act of this comedy."

I.e.

* Tr. note: The author apparently refers to MICHELE ALIGONIA.

** Tr. note: This appears to be the newspaper published by the above, "L'UNITÀ DEL POPOLO".
Tresca Memorial Committee
112 East 19th Street
New York City 3

April 14, 1950

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your files will show that we sent you, on November 15, 1948, a memorandum dealing with the Carlo Tresca murder case and the Juliet Stuart Poyntz disappearance case, in which the name of George Mink was one of those mentioned as being involved in certain crimes.

(Mink was accused by Tresca in his journal, Il Martello, and also by Benjamin Gitlow in a book cited in the memorandum referred to above, of being an assassin in the employ of the Soviet Russian secret police.)

We have just been informed that Mink was recently reported to be on the Pacific Coast. We are told that a report to this effect appeared in Victor Riesel's syndicated newspaper column on April 5 and 6 (apparently in San Francisco, or maybe in Oakland) and he is supposed to have come to that coast from Russia.

We don't know whether the Riesel syndicated column appears in other cities simultaneously with his column in the New York Daily Mirror, where it originates, and where it bears the title, Inside Labor.

Friends of Tresca in the past have looked with apprehension on Mink's appearance in any area, for reasons that are indicated in our memorandum of November 15, 1948.

I am sure that you will want to check on his movements in the Far West, especially in view of the present tense international situation.

Sincerely,

Norman Thomas, Chairman

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

| Mr. Tolson | X |
| Mr. Clegg |   |
| Mr. Glavin |   |
| Mr. Ladd |   |
| Mr. Nichols |   |
| Mr. Rosen |   |
| Mr. Tracy |   |
| Mr. Gurnea |   |
| Mr. Harbo |   |
| Mr. Belmont |   |
| Mr. Mohr |   |
| Mr. Nese |   |
| Miss Gandy |   |

See Me ________ ( )
Note and Return ________ ( )
For Your Recommendation ________ ( )
What are the facts? ________ ( )
Remarks:

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Nov. 15, 1948

[Signature]
TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: D. H. LADD
SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA

DATE: April 26, 1950

Reference is made to the attached letter from Norman Thomas, chairman of the Tresca Memorial Committee, dated April 14, 1950, in which Mr. Thomas referred to his memorandum to this Bureau dated November 15, 1948, dealing with the Carlo Tresca murder case and the Juliet Stuart-Poyntz disappearance in which the name of George Mink was mentioned as being involved in certain crimes. He pointed out that according to reports of April 5 and 6 in Victor Riesel's syndicated newspaper column, Mink was reported to be on the West Coast and supposed to have come to the United States from Russia.

You commented: "Let me have memo on Tresca murder & what we did re memo of Nov. 15, 1948 referred to by Thomas."

CARLO TRESCA MURDER CASE

Carlo Tresca was shot and killed on January 11, 1943, as he left his office on Fifth Avenue, New York City. Tresca was an anarchist and the publisher of the newspaper "Il Martello." He was intensely disliked by Fascists and Communists whom he vitriolically attacked in his newspaper.

The murderer has not been identified although the New York City Police Department reportedly conducted an extensive investigation of this case. As you will recall, the FBI took no part in this investigation.

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. THOMAS
DATED NOVEMBER 15, 1948

In this memorandum Mr. Thomas called our attention to information concerning the Tresca and Poyntz cases which appeared in the book entitled "The Whole of Their Lives" by Benjamin Gitlow, former secretary general of the Communist Party, USA. Gitlow declares that the Tresca killing stemmed from a feud between Tresca and Enea Sertori, with aliases Contreras and Vidal, an agent of the Russian secret service. That feud, Mr. Gitlow states, had grown out of the murder of one of Tresca's close friends in Spain for which Tresca blamed Sertori and George Mink.

Another factor leading to the Tresca murder, according to Gitlow, was that Tresca dared to buck the Russian secret service and furnished information to the Federal Grand Jury. Gitlow claims Poyntz was kidnapped and murdered by the Russians because she was writing a book concerning her experiences with the Russians and planned to defect.

INDEXED: 95 [61-1335] 431
RECORDED: 95
Mr. Thomas' memorandum of November 15, 1948, also calls our attention to further information in Mr. Gitlow's book wherein it is stated that George Mink was working for the Russian secret service in Spain during the Spanish Civil War and on instructions of the Russians liquidated many Trotskyites among the Spanish Loyalists. It appears that Mr. Thomas has called our attention to this memorandum because of its reference to George Mink in view of the fact that Mink is now reported to be on our West Coast.

Gitlow's book had previously been reviewed at the Bureau and a summarization of its contents was prepared for you on November 2, 1948. Mr. Thomas advised that the information appearing in his memorandum of November 15, 1948 had been furnished to Frank S. Hogan, New York County District Attorney. Therefore, Mr. Thomas' memorandum was acknowledged and no further action taken as it added nothing to the information already in our possession. At the time we were conducting an active investigation of George Mink. This investigation is still in progress.

STATUS OF THE GEORGE MINK CASE

The March 31, 1950, issue of the publication Counterattack included information that George Mink was directing the agitation and propaganda of the Communist Party on the West Coast. This Communist Party activity included a plan to "tie up West Coast shipping." Mink was alleged to be organizing and directing a strike of unprecedented violence at San Pedro, California, and was also alleged to be active in Los Angeles, California. It was claimed that Mink was receiving the assistance of the Communist Party and Communist front organizations. (San Francisco teletype - April 3, 1950)

The New York Office advised on April 19, 1950, that Victor Riesel, who writes "Inside Labor" for the New York Daily Mirror, advised that information concerning Mink which was published in his syndicated column of April 5, 1950, was obtained from Counterattack. (New York teletype - April 19, 1950)

On April 14, 1950, the Los Angeles Office advised that investigation indicated that the rumor regarding Mink's presence on the West Coast originated in an unverified report relative to Mink dated February 23, 1950, prepared by the Luckenbach Steamship Company, Terminal Island, California. This information, which was distributed to Counterattack, stated that Mink was identified by 'one of my team in Seaside, Oregon, on or about February 15. I have information that he is trying to get the saw mill and lumber workers out on strike on some obscure issue." On interview Splane admitted that the above information was entirely unsubstantiated and had been furnished in its entirety by an informant described by him as a "nut and screwball and an investigative complex."
San Pedro, California, advised that he had no definite information that Link was on the West Coast. He stated that his conclusion was formed from bits of conversation that he had overheard two months ago at the Sailors Union of the Pacific Hall, Wilmington, California. He believed that he recalled hearing the names of "George," "Linkert," "Linny," and "Corky" mentioned and from this he jumped to the conclusion that George Link was being discussed. Gray stated that the seamen discussing these names were unknown to him but that the persons mentioned by the seamen were stated to be residing at Seaside, Oregon. He subsequently advised that George Link was located at Seaside, Oregon and commented to the effect that if Link was there, strikes could be expected among saw mill and lumber workers on any obscure issue.

The Los Angeles Office also developed information from an informant that George Link had allegedly resided at the home of Charles Virba, 12026 Rochester Street, Los Angeles, California, for a couple of nights during the week previous to April 4, 1950. The Los Angeles Office is checking on this information at the present time. (Los Angeles teletype - April 14, 1950)

On April 10, 1950, the Portland Office advised that investigation at Seaside, Oregon, revealed no information to indicate that an attempt had been made to foment strikes in the lumber and saw mill unions. Also, investigation at Seaside, Oregon, failed to reveal any information indicating that Link was in that area. (Portland teletype - April 10, 1950)

**ACTION**

The investigation to determine George Link's present location and activities will be continued.
April 19, 1950

Mr. Norman Thomas
33A Gramercy Park
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Thomas:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 14, 1950, 
advising of information that has come to your attention relative 
to the whereabouts of George Hink.

Inquiries are now being made to determine the where-
abouts of Hink. I appreciate your interest in bringing this 
matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

(Seal)

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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APR 28 1950

MAY 9 1950

INDEXED: 114
RECORDED: 114
161-1235-4320

15%
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: W. A. Broniagan

FROM: Edward S. Sanders

DATE: 10-17-55

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - ITALY
(Julfile 61-1355)

The attached paragraphs are excerpts taken from a report made by

BL
B3
BC
ACTION: It is recommended that the attached material be carefully reviewed to determine whether there is further action to be taken by the Bureau in this matter.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. NEASE

FROM: L. E. SHORT

SUBJECT: CARLO TRESCA
INTERNAL SECURITY - I

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 61-1335-127

We are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

JWM:gbh

61-1335-NR
RECORDED
6 MAR 1959

36 MAR 20 1959
61-1335-434
CHANGED TO
64-24310-75

JUN 5 1961

[Signature]
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _______________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________________________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

☐ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ____________________________________________________________, as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

☐ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: This material is correspondence between this Bureau and another FOIA requester.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-1335, Serials 435 thru 438.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

January 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. W. LADD
re: PEARSON AND ALLEN BROADCAST
7:00 P.M., January 17, 1943

1. Murder of CARLOS TRESCA at New York. Pearson stated, "New York police are still baffled over the murder of CARLOS TRESCA, the Ital- ian-American editor who crusaded against Mussolini. Here is a tip to the police—just before he was killed, CARLOS TRESCA was helping organize a nation-wide group of anti-Fascist Italians. This was resented by many Mussolini men right here in the United States. These Mussolini men are still on the loose. At least one thousand of them still have medals from Mussolini. They made frequent trips to Italy. They collaborated with the Italian Embassy, and even since Pearl Harbor, they remained unwatched in the U.S.A. So I suggest that Attorney General EIDDLE not leave this to the New York police but unleash J. EDGAR HOOVER and his G-Men on these dangerous Italian-Fascists."

Inasmuch as there is nothing in this case to indicate any matter coming within the jurisdiction of this Bureau, no action is being taken by the FBI. Although this Bureau has no positive indications as to the affiliations of TRESCA, it is believed that he was working for the Mazzini Society, which, you will recall, has been exerting itself in anti-Fascist work for both the British and ONI.

2. War Department issued a statement whitewashing the St. Louis Ordnance plant. Pearson said, "The Justice Department was amazed yesterday when the War Department issued a statement '(whitewash) the St. Louis Ordnance plant which the FBI is investigating for making defective shells. The War Department, I can reveal, issued its whitewash without even reading some of the affidavits signed by munitions workers stating that defective shells had passed inspectors and were sent to the War Department. However, I can state that the Justice Department and the FBI will proceed with their grand jury probe regardless of whitewashes by Army Brass Hats.'"

This case was discussed in a memorandum on the Pearson broadcast dated January 11, 1943, by Agent CANNON. The file in this case indicates that MIS is cooperating in this case with the FBI in a favorable manner.

3. JOHN L. LEWIS will be ousted from UMWA of A by end of war. Pearson told the miners were up in arms because JOHN L. LEWIS has increased their dues 50 cents a month to organize dairy farmers, chemists, and white-collar workers who have nothing to do with mining. He then predicted, "Tomorrow the more patriotic miners will return to work. Some will not. If they went about it peacefully instead of striking they probably would get a wage increase because of higher living costs and because the mine operators were given a boost in the price of coal. But I predict that the rank and file of coal miners who have stood by JOHN L. LEWIS through thick and thin in the past now will turn against him. Finally, I predict that by the end of the war JOHN L. LEWIS will be ousted as head of the United Mine Workers of America."
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

The Bureau has recently been receiving information indicating that the Communists are making frantic efforts to induce the miners to return to work and not hinder the Allied war effort.

4. Predicts that soon ROOSEVELT will let it be known that democracy in North Africa must be reborn and to aid this ROBERT SHERWOOD will be appointed as U.S. Minister to North Africa. Pearson stated, "North Africa: Two weeks ago I told how the army and the DONOVAN COMMITTEE were trying to take propaganda work over in North Africa away from the office of War Information and that in protest ROBERT SHERWOOD, the famous playwright in charge of North African propaganda, has resigned. In addition to SHERWOOD, ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH, EDGAR MAURER, JAMES WARBURG and JOSEPH BARNES (phonetic) all threatened to quit. This strategy worked. The President refused to accept their resignations and also refused to transfer war propaganda away from them to the army and DONOVAN COMMITTEE. So here is my prediction: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT soon will let it be known that democracy in French North Africa must be reborn; must begin from the roots up. I predict that he will encourage the people of France to set up a new democracy based not upon cast-off leaders who cooperated with HITLER, but on the reorganized government, including GENERAL GIRAUD, who escaped from a Nazi prison camp, and GENERAL DEGAULLE, who will soon go to North Africa, and will have the faith to work with the Allies; and also including new leaders really representative of the French people. Finally, I predict that to help them, ROBERT SHERWOOD, whose famous plays 'Abe Lincoln in Illinois' and 'There Shall Be No Night', have made him one of the world's great champions of democracy, will be appointed by ROOSEVELT as U.S. Minister to North Africa."

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Rush G. Glick
The bill, which will not be considered by the Full Committee, is the same as the law placed in the hands of the President in March by Representative Fish. It will relate to Section 8 of the Anti-Trust Code, which is commonly referred to as the 'Teletime' law.

The chairman's bill aims to address the present inability of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to regulate the broadcasting industry. The words of this section are: 'Each of the Congress of the United States shall have the power to make a law which shall be put into effect with the consent of the President of the United States.'

The inability of the FCC to act in the protection of the public interest has been attributed to this provision. However, the chairman's bill would allow the FCC to perform these services.

There is a division of opinion whether the chairman's bill is needed. While some agree that the time has come to act, others feel that the provisions of the code are sufficient. The chairman's bill would provide a means for the FCC to act in the public interest, thereby ensuring the welfare of the American people. Further discussion on this matter is due in early March.
ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

Early in 1946, the trial of the 15 Communists being distributed in the United States concerning 'The American Communist Mysterious Murder' was opened in New York and several international Jewish leaders, including the murder of Arnold Rothstein, an international organised crime figure, became involved. The conflict in which Mr. Wincheston referred to a month of turmoil, was prepared by the Pontifical Swiss Guard and the Fascist government, and they were in control of the Communists, responsible for the course of events. The trial was brought to a close by the choice of the jury, who found the defendants not guilty. This was commonly known as the 'Argentina Case' and the defendant, Lino Cerutti, was granted the freedom of the Community. In Mexico City, a former member of the Argentinean contingent, who was said to have killed an American in Mexico City, was said to have killed an American in the American Community. He was known to have killed an American. The Mexican government is said to have killed an American. The Mexican government is investigating this case, but no further information is available. The Mexican government is investigating this case, but no further information is available.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

The relationship between the Communist Party and General Franco was discussed by Mr. Wincheston. The Communist Party in South America has been ordered to temper its attacks against Franco. Experts frankly state that Stalin is hoping for a better relationship with the Vatican and many highly informed diplomats believe that a public understanding is being reached at the Kremlin. It might be noted that there is, in fact, a Communist Party of South America, since the party is divided into units within the various countries of South America, and there is a Communist Party of Chile, Communist Party of Argentina, etc.
Information has been filtered to the Bureau indicating that various Communist groups in the United States have been engaged in anti-American activities. The attitude of the Communist Party in the United States has changed. The State Department has published the State Department Bulletin, which contains a description of activities indicating a continuation of the anti-American activities.

In a GENERAL INTEREST TO THE FEDERAL

As previously reported, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is operating in connection with the request for all copies of Communist literature containing false statements. This literature is to be sent to the Executive Office of the White House with reference to the current situation in the United States.

Announcement: Federal Bureau of Investigation

The California State Assembly has issued the report which demands wider circulation. The report states that in California, the concern of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is that there are subversive groups among us, and unless something is done, they will continue to be a threat to our national security.

California Committee to Investigate Subversive Activities

Michelli stated: "Sacramento. The California State Assembly Committee probing un-American activities in California has issued its report which demands wider circulation. I urge the cooperation of all Americans to curb these activities. Unless something is done, the subversive groups will continue to be a threat to our national security."
United States, 12/14
Boston, Massachusetts

February 16, 1942

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

Ref:

Enclosed is a report
I submitted on
Confidential 1941.

The Confidential
information was
revised on

Very truly yours,

V. W. Peterson
Special Agent in Charge

66-25423-5-10
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _______ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

66-2542-2390
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Packer of the State Department called and referred to a letter from the Bureau requesting that an attempt be made to decipher a coded telegram sent abroad by Carlo Tresca.

Mr. Packer said that this matter had already been referred to them by Mr. Breslau, then Special Agent in Charge, and that they had examined it and they were of the opinion that the telegram was precisely what it purported to be on its face; that it was addressed to the person to whom it was addressed. There was evidence that there existed a passport fraud and in connection therewith there was evidence that the matter is being looked into by Mr. Breslau in various details, and that if we did not agree we would not answer the letter and simply ask him that I told him that there would be no objection to procedure from us.

Respectfully,

H. N. Nasher.

62-26408-35

JAN 11 1932
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the telegram submitted by the New York Police Department to the New York Office, speaking of the radical, Carlo Tresca, to Moscow, which was thought to be in regard to the recent bomb outrages, Mr. Power of the State Department telephoned Mr. Nathan that this was not aconi message but was sent by Tresca to his wife.

The State Department had already received the message through Mr. Bannerman, their agent at New York, and an investigation is being made of a possible passport violation.

No reply is to be made to the Bureau letter to the State Department.

The above information was telephoned to Mr. Finn at New York.

Respectfully,

C. A. Appel.
Grant
Justice
Additional Card
Dated

Oct. 12, 1931

NH T referred:

[Handwritten notes]

Best wishes to my thoughts on behold. I

[Further handwritten notes]

[Note: The handwriting is difficult to read.]
January 8, 1932.

Mr. Robert F. Kelley,
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

In connection with the alleged bomb plot wherein bombs were mailed to various individuals recently, the New York police have received a copy of a cablegram sent by Carlo Tresca, the well-known radical, which they believe to be in code. They further believe that this cablegram from the circumstances in which it was found may have a bearing on the bomb outrages and they desire all assistance on its decoding. I shall appreciate anything you may do to assist in this matter. The cablegram reads as follows:

"November 12, 1931 R. II. I. (This simply refers to the class of service)

Harkavy European Moscow (Russia)

Best wishes loving thoughts on birthday hoping occasion birth letter from you to us Lennie home all well love.

Louis Carlo."

This cablegram was received by the Western Union from Tresca at his address in New York.

The above was received by telephone from the New York office of the bureau and of course it will be appreciated if prompt consideration may be given the matter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Assistant Director.
January 2, 1932

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
P. O. Box 239,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
 Interstate Transportation of Explosives.

Reference is made to the recent Post Office bombing in Boston, Pa., resulting in the death of two postal clerks. Reference is also made to the recent shipment of bombs from New York through the Railway Express Agency to various prominent Italians in the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Youngstown and Detroit. Investigation by this office has developed that the bombs sent through the mails and through the Railway Express Agency were undoubtedly dispatched by the same parties, although the identity of those responsible is unknown. The police of the cities mentioned and also of New York and Philadelphia are actively engaged in the investigation of this matter.

As a result of the police activity in this matter the Cleveland Police arrested one Quinto Pahini, former secretary of an Anti-Fascisti organization at Cleveland, and in searching his room found correspondence concerning one Vani Secondo, of 164 Norfolk Ave., Roxbury, Mass. A comparison of the handwriting of Secondo with the handwriting appearing on the bomb package received at the Italian Consulate at Cleveland indicates that the two bears a strong resemblance to each other.

There is attached hereto a copy of my memorandum dated January 2, 1932 containing substance of my telephone conversation with Acting L. C. Reinke, Detroit, Michigan concerning the above and which is self-explanatory. It is requested that your office conduct an appropriate investigation at Roxbury, Mass. and obtain all available information concerning Vani Secondo. It is suggested that this investigation be conducted discretely inasmuch as Secondo may possibly be implicated. His movements on the date of the bombing should particularly be ascertained and whether he owns an automobile.

For your information the Detroit office is forwarding via Special Delivery a photograph of Quinto Pahini to the Philadelphia Bureau office and to your office for possible use in this investigation.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Bureau
CC: Philadelphia
April 24, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WILLSTANDT.

There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of a newspaper clipping which has been received by the Bureau relative to conditions in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 4155275.
Willebrandt Espionage Crippled
Reform Efforts, Opinion of Carlo Tresca

EDITOR SAW MORPHINE
SOLD AT $2,034 OUNCE

One Prisoner Broke Parole to Re-enter Profitable Smuggling Business in Penitentiary

Carlo Tresca, editor of the Liberal, Anti-Fascist, Italian-American newspaper Il Martello, contributes the following observations on conditions in the Federal Prison at Atlanta as a commentary on the recent controversy between Warden Snook and Mabel Walker Willebrandt, which ended with the resignation of the former. Mr. Tresca served four months of a twelve-month sentence in Atlanta for printing a forbidden advertisement. Finding his imprisonment was based on the charge that his prosecution was actually due to Il Martello's opposition to Mussolini and his party.

By Carlo Tresca

Neither horse-thief nor booklegger, I landed in the Atlanta Prison on January 7, 1935, my crime consisting in a campaign against the Mussolinian régime in that free Republic of the United States. I had taken the train from the Pennsylvania Station handcuffed to another prisoner, a poor devil of a thief, who was surprised to see so many laboring men and female men gathering at the station and making a fuss about his fellow-prisoner. At the same time he was happy at being photographed with me, and the idea of his picture being in the newspapers was perhaps the great romance of his life. We were accompanied by an Italian-Italian American Marshal, who was supposed to be our bodyguard, but in the train we found a young man, who was introduced to us as another member of the staff of United States Marshals. I have told you that the young man was there to stop the Marshal in keeping guard over us, particularly over the others. We crossed the state line. I found that the young, supposed-to-be deputy sheriff, was but a law student. It was some time before he made his identity known to me. He asked me several times what my opinion was about the charge, the District Attorney, and the way they had treated me. I replied quite gently that for me it was a question of officers of two different armies confronting each other, that I had done my duty for my cause, and that they had done their own duty in their own way, that under such circumstances no feeling of personal animosity entered my mind, as far as my accusers were concerned.

The reason for his accompanying me I found out later. The young man was a cousin of the District Attorney, and his mission was to ascertain how I reacted toward this shameful persecution. The Judge and the District Attorney had recommended that my sentence be reduced, and this was one of their ways of finding out whether I was worthy of their clemency. Anyway, I served four months out of the year's sentence.

Saw Few Reforms

Shortly before I started my term the old Warden had been abruptly dismissed on the charge of taking bribes from prisoners, and Mr. Snook, a political appointee of Senator Borah of Idaho, had taken his place. I had an opportunity to listen to his first speech made in the chapel and outlining his program of reforms.

We did not see many reforms. The talk all through the prison was graft. Many of the guards were looked upon as being pachyderms in a greater or lesser degree. The main topic of conversation was maquilas, smuggling, dope. My visit to be sent to the prison farm was rejected for reasons unknown to me. It so happened that I was put in cell-house A, where a majority of the inmates were dope fiends. The cell-house was ever called the "dope cell-house." Having no trade outside of journalism, which is not practiced in prison, I set in the respectable job of washing the floors of all the tiers. It was easy labor, but it allowed me to stay out of the cell most of the day and to come close contact with my fellow inmates.

The first dope fiend I became acquainted with was a dark-eyed, older-looking man, with an unusually alert expression. He was something of an artist. Most of the time he spent in his cell drawing. He did not like to leave his cell, and kept to himself most of the time while the others were working. He asked me to pose for him and made my portrait during rest hours. I do not think it was a bad drawing. Still, when I asked him the price (he himself requested me to buy the picture), I was astonished to be handed four cartons of cigarettes. Now each carton contained twenty packages, and I thought the price rather excessive. It wasn't so much the money as curiosity that prompted me to ask why he needed four cartons, especially when I knew that he was not a smoker himself.

What will you do with so many cigarettes? I asked.

His prompt reply was: "Buy shots." The young fiend had told me a very romantic story. He told it to me with such an air of sincerity and deep emotion that it made tears start in my eyes. He had been a designer in a well-known "cigarette house" on Fifth Avenue, he told me. He had received a good salary. He met a young, beautiful woman with whom he became acquainted. He soon found out that she was addicted to drugs. He tried to save her by all kinds of distractions, but failed. She kept on saying to him: "It's no use. I can't resist temptation." He decided to show her by his own example how power can overcome temptation. Thus he developed
the drug habit himself. His name was only to serve as a leading example, but that he would soon be unable to resist. Being addicted to drugs, he was forced to steal in order to buy his drugs. He was then followed by the police and shortly he found himself in jail.

The young Spaniard spoke so kindly of his beloved, beautiful girl. He was so sincere in his love for her, that I was moved to tears. The more I heard, the more I felt I had to help him escape. He had been sentenced to prison for smuggling drugs into the city. I visited him in the prison and we talked for hours. He told me about the drug ring and how he had been forced to work for years to support his family. He was willing to do anything to get out of prison.

One day, while we were talking, a man walked into the prison. He introduced himself as the chief of a smuggling ring. He told us that he had heard about the young Spaniard and was interested in hiring him. He offered to pay us a large sum of money to help him smuggle drugs into the city. We agreed to his offer and started planning our escape.

We heard about half a dozen men who were interested in helping. We worked together for weeks, planning our escape. Finally, we were ready. We hid in the city and waited for the right moment to strike.

We succeeded in smuggling the drugs into the city and we were able to sell them for a huge profit. We were free and happy. We were able to support our families and we were able to help others escape from prison. We were able to make a difference in the world.
Reference is made to your letter of August 6, 1946, requesting authority to pay the sum of $25 a week to cover any expenses he might incur in conjunction with inquiries being made regarding the Capga case.

Based upon your recommendation concerning the reliability and productivity of this informant, authority is given in accordance with your request to pay this informant the sum of $25 per week for a period of one month effective immediately. Two weeks prior to the expiration of this authorized payment period, you should submit an informant summary concerning his activities and your recommendation concerning the informant's continuance on this payment basis.

New York points out that this informant furnished considerable information in the Carlo Tresca Internal Security - I investigation. He has a wide acquaintance in Italian circles and New York feels that informant will be able to furnish a great deal of information in connection with the Capga case.
United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, New York

August 6, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: CAPCA

Dear Sir:

CONF. INU. whose identity is known to the Bureau, was interviewed in the New York Field office on this date. It is to be recalled that this informant furnished considerable information in the CAPCA, INTERNAL SECURITY (I) investigation, as well as many other matters that have come up in the New York Field office area where information was desired concerning persons of Italian birth.

This informant has a wide acquaintance in Italian circles and it is believed that he will be able to furnish a great deal of information in connection with the instant investigation. The informant has indicated that obtaining information of the type necessary in this particular investigation would entail some expense on his part. He indicated that the sum of $25 a week would cover any expenses that he incurred in connection with inquiries being made for us.

Bureau authority is therefore requested to pay this informant a salary of $25 a week for a period of one month. The data which he furnishes will be scrutinized closely, and in the event his information is not considered to be worth this amount, the Bureau will be advised that other arrangements will be effected in the event it is deemed advisable to continue this individual on the payroll.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Congrot, SAC

2 cc - Chicago Attn: Assistant Director E. J. Connelly

TGS:BG
62-8961
MEETING ANNOUNCED FOR APRIL FIRST PROTESTING ASSASSINATION OF TRESA ENRICH ALTMAN, SPONSORED BY CENTRO IBEROMEXICANO SOCIAL CLUB OF SPANISH ANARCHISTS SOCIALISTS, POLITICIANS TOGETHER CUMITALIAN GERMAN RUSSIAN JEWISH MEXICAN SOCIALISTS ANARCHISTS.

HALF HOUR BEFORE MEETING SCHEDULED TO BEGIN WHEN ONLY THIRTY PEOPLE ARRIVED. ONE HUNDRED MEXICANISTS DRESSED IN SHOCK TROOP UNIFORMS AS ASSAULTED HALL WITH STICKS CHOCOLATE KNIVES. COMMUNIST STRATEGY PROSPERITY MENTION VITAL AND NECESSARY. BY USING COMMUNISTS AGAINST REFUGEE ANTI COMMUNISTS THERE A'S FRAISE NATIONAL ISSUE. COMMUNISTS AT DOOR TOLD PASSERS BY ANTI COMMUNISTS TO RAISE NATIONAL ISSUE. COMMUNISTS AT DOOR TOLD PASSERS BY ANTI COMMUNISTS TO RAISE NATIONAL ISSUE. COMMUNISTS AT DOOR TOLD PASSERS BY ANTI COMMUNISTS TO RAISE NATIONAL ISSUE.

ASSAULT TROOPS CRASHED THROUGH HASTILY SHUT DOWN BARRICADE. CHAIRS TABLES BOTTLES RUBBER TRUNCHEONS WERE USED. BLOOD POOLS ON FLOOR. REVOLVERS DRAWN. RED CROSS AMBULANCES AND SCORES OF POLICE ARRIVED BUT FAILED TO EJECT HUNDRED COMMUNISTS POLICE STATION AERIAL. MEETING TOOK PLACE BEFORE FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE AMONG THEM SPRINKLING BANDAGED HEADS. CENTRO IBEROMEXICANO CLAIMS HIT BY CYCLONE.
QUESTIONED BY POLICE DETAINED COMMUNISTS ADOPTED POSH HONEST WORKERS PROCESSED ACTIONWARD THEN QUOTE TROTSKY'S SPEAKERS CHESTED FRANCO HITLER. QUOTE CHAIN. LAST ATTACK OCCURRED HALF HOUR BEFORE MEETING SCHEDULED BEGIN. NOT A SINGLE MEMBER PARTICIPATED. SPEAKERS PAUL CHEVALIER ITALIAN SOCIALIST WHO SPENT SEVEN YEARS IN LINI PRISONS, JACOB ARENS, EDITOR VOZ ISRAELITA DE MEXICO, VIRGIN SERGE ROUSSEAU SOCIALIST LONG BROKEN CONTRACTS CULMINATING SOCIALIST RECORD. LUIS OCTAVIO MORA MEXICAN CONSUL IN SPAIN DURING CIVIL WAR. ANARCHIST SPOKESMAN.

INCIDENT SEEN SQUARE IN SOUTH MEXICO GIVEN UP COMMUNIST POLITICAL OTHER. "EROE" COMMUNISTS DISPUTED MEETING POLISH JEWISH BUND PROtesting ASSASSINATION ENGLISH IN MEXICO ADMIRING IDEOLOGY RUSSIAN PEOPLE PAINTED CLEAR THAT COMMUNISTS DENY CUMFASCIST GANGSTERS APPARENTLY REMAINS LARGELY QUESTION SHIRT SHARE. CABLE DRE WILLIAM JOHNSON
Sir;

A careful examination of the sixty one issues of LA STAMPA LIBERA (The Free Press) of No. 80 East 10th Street, N. Y. will give you an idea of the propaganda this paper carries on among the ignorant masses, whose minds become easily incensed and highly excited at the distortions of facts about what is going on in Italy. The picture presented daily by this paper, of fascism and the leadership of Premier Mussolini, is so terroristic in its description, that the poor suckers fall for their stuff, and feel it is their duty to become martyrs to the cause, heroes of antifascism.

In the examination of every copy of this paper, you will find used the most vile language referring to the Italian regime and the American citizens who happen to sympathise in this country with the regime of fascism. Mr. Generoso Pope of the Progresso Italiano Americano is especially subject to violent criticism, because as an American citizen he happens to think along different lines from the antifascists.

The instigators responsible of all these antifascist activities, culminating in the affair of Easton, Pa. are right at No. 80 East 10th Street, New York, where the leaders of the so-called ANTIFASCIST ALLIANCE OF NORTH AMERICA, have their headquarters and direct their campaign through the States.

At No. 80 East 10th Street are to be found the direct responsibilities for all these outrages. They are not antifascist, their antifascism is camouflage for ANARCHY. They are the enemies and their records will show, of all organised, civilised governments. They are the REAL ENEMIES OF THE U.S.A.

Still, the U.S. Government allows these men to use the medium of the press and of the mails to incite to violence, to EDUCATE the minds of the future “martyrs” to gradually frame their minds to these acts of violence.

The defunct FASCISTI LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA, which was organised purposely to counteract the activities of these antifascist anarchists, was dissolved upon the RECOMMENDATION of these elements (Dr. Fans-Carlo Fresca, U. Valenti-G. Facircasté, etc.) who did not look upon favorably to the organisation whose aim was to wid America of the reptiles camouflaged as antifascists — but in reality ANARCHISTS.

(LA STAMPA LIBERA is nothing else but the forum, the University where all fanatics and lunatics of anarchy get their daily feed for their brains and the incentive and “courage” to violence and destruction.

The Department of Justice, From every and each copy of LA
STAMPA LIBERA, carefully reading between the lines, and openly expressed
will find the vitriolic, violent, anarchistic language which should not
be permitted to circulate, for the purpose of educating the minds of
the poor people to anarchy, violence and disrespect for the present form
of government.

The only way out is the deportation of all the aliens who
profess, teach and print theories of violence against state and individual;
the punishment of those American citizens who abuse of the right granted
them by our Constitution, with violent illegal, dirty attacks upon the
premiers of friendly countries and their representatives here.

The newspapers, say that one of the deadly packages sent
through the Easton P. O. to Mr. Grazzi Italian Consul General of New
York City was sent to 134 East 10th Street, N. Y. instead of 134 East
70th Street, New York. This little error, in my mind, shows just what
I have brought forward in this letter, that the responsibility, even
if it is only moral, can be traced to No. 80 East TENTH Street. The
individual who sent the deadly package was still under the hypnotic
influence and spell of the INSTIGATORS - the anarchists of No. 80 -
East 10th Street, New York.

To prevent the repetition of these terroristic activities
the investigation of the LA STAMPA LIBERA and all the antifascisti
organizations in the U. S. A. is in order. Such investigation will un-
doubtedly show that we have among us, aliens and citizens, who are
abusing of the prerogatives granted us under the Constitution, of
FREE PRESS - FREE SPEECH - FREE KILLINGS and FREE ANARCHY.

Respectfully submitted for your prompt action and due con-
sideration.

Respectfully yours,

New York City
December 31, 1931.

(Signed) S. DE CAROLIS
February 25, 1933.

Dear Sirs:

The Bureau is in receipt of your communication of February 23rd, setting forth the details of your conference with

The bureau is of the opinion that it would be well for you to interview as suggested by as possibly possessing information of value.

Please conduct these interviews promptly, reporting the result thereof to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Director.
U.S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,

February 23, 1933,

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with telephonic instructions of Assistant Director Harold Nathan, I interviewed

He informed that he has received information indicating that Giuseppe Zangara was in Philadelphia about one year ago hanging around 8th & Christian Streets. This information was obtained by

His informant alleged that Zangara was seen in Germantown last year and made speeches denouncing Judge Alessandri. I might state that Judge Alessandri is a Municipal Court Judge.

According to two or three persons mentioned to him the name of Angelo Gaspari, who saw Zangara in Philadelphia and worked with him on the same job. Gaspari resides at 5848 Morton Street. He is a brick layer and was working for Antonio DiRocco, contractor, Philadelphia. At the time that Zangara was employed for DiRocco he was building a wall at Chew and High Streets, Philadelphia. Gaspari said Zangara came from New York with two other brick-layers and the three of them went to work in office clothes and well shined shoes. They used no overalls but wore aprons. According to they had no time for anyone and they were alleged to have stolen from a church in New York City certain silver and gold relics, which relics were left in a pawn shop when the owner of the pawn shop became suspicious. Classified the three as anarchists, who will steal anything to assist them in their work. Zangara and the two other men, whose names does not know, were employed by DiRocco only four days, from February 20th to March 1st 1932. is inclined to believe they may have committed some jobs while in Philadelphia.

The day before yesterday who read names from the time sheet records kept by him and at that time Gaspari was in office. DiRocco recognized Gaspari. It was noted by did not have Zangara's name in his time book.

COPIES DESTROYED
is of the opinion that DiRocco was afraid to give Zangara's name because DiRocco may be fearful of bodily injury. DiRocco claimed at that time to remember three men, who wore good sporting clothes, and he asked the men about their working in good clothes. He claims that one of the men was named Bruno. Bruno is described as being stout, height about 5 feet 4 inches, dark brown hair. He said that Zangara worked on this contracting job. 

He also mentioned a young man, who recently heard a conversation in the railway station at Newark, N.J., while drinking a coca cola, which conversation was in Italian between two men, and during the course of which the name of the Supreme Venerable was mentioned, and when the man parted one of them said "I will see you in Florida." This young man told the story to Judge Alessandroni. He mentioned the newspaper "La Stampa dei Perdutissimi," a weekly anarchist publication printed in Newark. He exhibited a copy of the February 15th issue and told me that since he has not seen previous copies of the publication no doubt it is a new paper. He claimed that there is a possibility that the publishers of this paper were behind some of the anarchist and communist movements.

The aforementioned publication contains two notes in Italian of anarchist meetings to be held at Jessup. He also mentioned the communist paper "La Stampa Libera" published in New York City. He discussed briefly the previous bombing of his home in 1927. He mentioned that the La Stampa Libera was very indecent in its references about DiSilvestro after the bombing of his home on January 27th last. He said that the paper did not comment after the recent attack on President-Elect Roosevelt's life and he assumed that the editors of the paper were afraid to comment because of President-Elect Roosevelt's close relationship to the American people.
said that he had information in 1927 that Augusto Bellanca is the agent for the Amalgamated Union, which is against the Sons of Italy. The Amalgamated Union is a communistic organization and was directing the work of special gangs, who put explosives here and there.

He discussed briefly radical and anarchist organizations, whom he claims are divided up into many groups, all of them being against the Government. He mentioned the names of anarchists, who were interested in the publication L' Adunata dei Refarattari, as follows:

Carando,
W. Sorghi
G. Caparole

These parties are working in Newark and surrounding places. He also mentioned the name of Carlo Tresca, who published in New York City L'Onorevello, which paper was discontinued. Tresca left New York, going to California, and he heard that Tresca was coming from California to New York City prior to the time that he was supposed to return. He thought it would be interesting to find out why Tresca did not make the trip. He says he is sailing for Italy Saturday to visit his children in Florence. He said that friends had told him, according to newspaper despatches, Zangara was not known in Italy, which would indicate that possibly Zangara is using a fictitious name. He believes that Zangara and the two brick-layers, who accompanied him to Philadelphia, had something to do with the Easton, Pa., bombing, and that the bomb used in the Easton, Pa., bombing, at which time Postal employees were killed, was made on 8th Street in Philadelphia, and Zangara, as mentioned heretofore, was seen on 8th Street last year. He believes without a question of doubt Zangara did not make the attempt on President Elect Roosevelt's life alone but had associates. He also mentioned that DiRocco, during the aforementioned conversation, said that Bruno was brought to him by one Luigi Balente. DiRocco said he was making notes of this conversation and when DiRocco noticed that he was taking notes and when asked for Balente's address, DiRocco said that this information was not correct. He said that DiRocco is a good man but is fearful that his house may be bombed.

He has a large acquaintance and might be of some assistance. He lives in Germantown.
Director:  

February 23, 1933.

It is possible that Antonio Mezzanotte may be involved in anarchist activities and thought it might be well to investigate him. He also lives in Germantown.

I mentioned one Gebbia, formerly a member of the Sons of Italy, who has discontinued membership. He said that Gebbia is not a radical.

He furnished some valuable information. He thought that Gebbia might have further information relative to the activities of Zangara and others and data pertaining to bombings. He suggested that Gebbia not be approached now. Gebbia furnished the name of Alfredo Moriconi, general organizer of Amalgamated Unions, who goes around New York City. He informed that Deluca transmits orders from Bellanca on bombings, and other matters and is involved with the other persons interested in bombings.

He said that he was going to Washington today but did not believe he would have time to stop in to see you.

Very truly yours,

R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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66-2542-3-34-124
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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66-2542-3-34-269
The document is a page from a report or a letter, containing various sections and tables with handwritten notes and comments. The content appears to be a mixture of dates, numbers, and sentences in English, with some forms of the text being partially legible or scribbled. The handwriting is informal and includes phrases such as "To be photographed," "Photos attached," and a date "Feb 28, 1945." There are also sections labeled "To whom photograph is to be sent:" "Field (F)," "Released (R)," "Condemned (C)," and "Returned to sender (RS)."

The bottom of the page contains a printed section that reads "62-62736 2-13658" followed by more handwritten notes and comments. The page seems to be part of a formal report or a correspondence, possibly related to administrative or military procedures, given the formal tone and the organization of the content.
Cover contains an article signed by the Comitato Centrale with a written request from Francesco Frola that article be published.

The Garibaldi Alliance in Mexico feels that it is its duty to defend the comrade Vittorio Vidal against the calumny being circulated today about him in the U.S., where he cannot go to defend himself.

Vidal is accused of having committed the following crimes:

1. Assassinated thousands of Trotsky foreigners in Spain.
2. Participated in the assassination of Trotsky.
3. Involved in an attempt to get out of jail and murder Trotsky's assassin (according to article4, signed "Declarator: 'Leaders' and their representatives in New York and reproduced in La Tribuna').
4. Murdered his own wife for which the Alliance offers the following defense:
   a. Vidal was a commander and commissary of the Fifth Regiment, but never belonged to the International Brigade nor did he ever fight against the Fifth Column which was made up of Trotsky's followers in Spain as it is everywhere.
   b. Vidal wasn't even questioned by the Mexican authorities in the Trotsky case.
   c. An investigation of the proposed plan to free and assassinate the Trotsky murderers revealed a blackmail gang made up of the jailers.
   d. Vidal's wife died of a heart attack after a talk.

Those who are slandering Vidal—Napoletano and Paul Castella, who is hiding under an alias, a Spanish Trotskyist condemned by the Spanish Republic to 30 years in prison for treason—were using a method typical of the agents of Hitler, Mussolini, and Fascism.

EXHIBIT B-XI: The Garibaldi Alliance admits publishing a weekly under "L'Unita del Popolo" is a labor and communist newspaper.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-64427-3-227
January 28, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Internal Security
Hatch Act

Dear Sirs:

During the past week there has been considerable publicity in the local press concerning the activities of certain individuals in the Office of War Information in the formation of the local Italian-American Victory Council, which alleged that certain OI officials insisted that Communists or Communist groups be represented at this council. This publicity resulted in the issuance of a statement by Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, denying that the Office of War Information had tried to obtain the inclusion of Communists in the government sponsored victory councils.

During the course of the investigation of the captioned case,

... advised Special Agent ... in detail concerning the events leading up to the publicity involving certain officials in the Office of War Information.

Stated that Mr. Luigi Antonini, president of the union and officer of the Italian-American Labor Council, has had some dealings with the Overseas Branch and the Foreign Language Branch of the Office of War Information. He stated that in all these dealings, the Italian Section of the Office of War Information was in favor of giving publicity, through broadcasts, which concerned an organization known as the United Front Conference which ... stated, was an alleged Communist front organization. He further advised that one Carlo Alberti was the official in the Office of War Information who was responsible for releasing news to Italy concerning this organization.
stated that Mr. A'BOUTO is a former Socialist who brook
with the Socialists and is now considered to be a member of the Communist
Party. As a result, Mr. A'BOUTO has surrounded himself with Communists
or fellow travelers and has observed that no man of Italian
descent was employed by the Office of War Information who opposed this
Communist front organization known as the United Front.

He stated that recently a vacancy occurred as an assistant to Mr.
A'BOUTO and the latter appointed one ALFENDO, who stated
is a member of the Communist Party from Los Angeles, California, and his
wife is employed by the "Daily Worker."

All broadcasts originating from the Office of War Information and
broadcast to Italy have followed the Communist Party line and, according to
therefore, have no effect on the people who listen in whose
mainly engaged with the underground movement in Italy and who are anti-
Communist and recognize the broadcasts to be Communist propaganda.

Concerning the so-called front organization mentioned above,
stated that several weeks ago, a Communist newspaper announced
that an underground conference had been held in Milan, Italy in which
participants representatives of the Socialist Party, Catholics and
Dissident Fascists.

This alleged conference issued a Manifesto which has been broad-
cast to Italy by the Office of War Information and which continues to
be the subject of broadcasts by the Office of War Information.

stated that information concerning this Manifesto and the United Front
Organization, first originated in the Russian Embassy.

stated that it has been definitely proven that no
such conference was held for the following reasons:

First, the underground work is so organized in Italy that few
units have contact with any other units or know who are in the under-
ground in other units. This is to prevent infiltration of the OVRA, the
Italian secret police.

Secondly, the close surveillance over travel and workers makes
it exceedingly difficult to organize an illegal conference.
NY File 101-471.

Thisly, the Italian Socialists in contact from abroad with the underground Socialist group, which is the largest in Italy, say that the Socialist underground would not join with the Communists.

Furthermore, it is considered significant that genuine underground groups such as Justice and Liberty groups and other independent radical groups were not mentioned. He further stated that any underground conscience would have to include these groups. He stated that this organization has been given wide publicity by the Office of War Information and the broadcasts have further boosted the exploits of Congressman Vito Marcantëllo to the people of Italy.

With further reference to background information and development in Italy, he stated that the Socialist Party in Italy was the largest political party, and that it was so prior to its being banned by Mussolini in 1926, at which time it was dissolved in Italy, but its leadership moved to France. Following the occupation of France by the Germans, the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party moved to Switzerland.

He gave Special Agent [REDACTED] a copy of this Manifesto which he has been forwarded to the Bureau in a communication entitled "Socialist Labor Party Manifesto, November 30, 1942".

Further stated that he has given a copy of this Manifesto to the Office of War Information to be broadcast to Italy, but the Office of War Information has refused to broadcast any of it, but continues to endorse the Milan Manifesto.

Recently, Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office had occasion to talk to Mr. [REDACTED] who advised that the Office of War Information does not consider the Italian Socialist Party Manifesto to be genuine as certain expressions are used which are of American origin.

Further stated that he personally translated the Manifesto and it corresponds exactly with the broadcast to Italy by the British radio, so that as matters now stand, the Office of War Information calls the Socialist Party Manifesto a "fake" and the anti-Communist and Socialist groups call the United Front Manifesto a "fake".
The statement that within the Office of War Information there is one J. LUPUS, who was the leader in the United States of the Social Democrats of Italian descent. LUPUS is no longer considered a social democrat, but has changed and has become a member of the Communist Party. LUPUS and A'BRAO have continually supported the Manifesto of the United Front Organization.

Further observed that the British radio has broadcast the Italian Socialist Party Manifesto, but the Office of War Information in the United States has refused to do so.

He further advised broadcast to Italy by short-wave through the allocation of the National Broadcasting Company and mentioned the Socialist Manifesto calling for civil disobedience. On the same date the Office of War Information was instructed not to transmit the news of this Manifesto to Italy.

Therefore, that he is positive that the Socialist Manifesto was succeeded by the Communists within the Office of War Information.

Further advised that Mr. A'BRAO has been recently transferred to the intelligence service in the Office of War Information, but Mr. BURKE still remains in his present position.

Stated that Mr. LUPUS, whom he said was a Communist, is the person who broadcasts in the Italian language to Italy and further advised that the broadcasts in question have no effect on the Italian people and especially the Italian workers, because Mr. LUPUS is from Sicily and accondred, speaks with an accent prevalent with people from Sicily. The Italian workers, on the other hand, are concentrated in Northern Italy, especially around Turin and these workers speak with an altogether different accent than the Sicilians.

Observed that following the North African invasion by the United States and England, the Office of War Information in the Italian broadcasts, relayed the greetings President Roosevelt sent to Stalin and Molotov on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Stated that this broadcast was better suited for Russia and would have no affect on the Italian listeners. He cited this as an example to prove that the broadcasts in question followed the Communist Party line and have repeatedly played up the activities of Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

Concerning the foreign language section of the Office of War Information, stated that it is headed by one ALAN CRAWSTON, who, he stated, is not believed to be a member of the Communist Party.
Under Mr. GIANNI are Mr. LEO FALK and Mr. PAUL LAND. In the Italian Section also is one Mr. JOSEPH PADDY. Mr. PADDY, according to the evidence, is not a member of the Communist Party, but has followed the middle course and leans neither to the right nor to the left.

He further advised that previous to this, the Communists had tried to get into the Fascist Society, but failed in this regard. He further stated that so far the Communists have been concerned, they have failed in promoting the so-called United Front Organization among the Italian people. It was stated that it is his firm conviction that the Communists prevailed upon the Office of War Information to organize the new organization known as the Italian-American Victory Council. Mr. KAHN and Mr. K. I. were present at the first meeting.

After the meeting was over, the question of whether Mr. FALK was a member of the Communist Party, was asked and replied that he was afraid to answer.

Mr. FALK then went to Chicago where he succeeded in organizing a local council of the Italian-American Victory Council and also partially succeeded in Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

In forming the Chicago council, the Office of War Information utilized the services of one Professor SERNO, who has been placed in charge. It was stated that he has no information on or whether SERNO is actually employed or whether he is employed by the Office of War Information or not. He stated, however, that Mr. SERNO was a member of the Fascist Party until 1938, but has since changed and has gone over to the Communist Party. He may be employed in the intelligence section of the Office of War Information.

It was stated that the Chicago council published a Bulletin which contained nothing but Communist propaganda and included statements attributed to Mr. DOMINI, who is the leader of the Italian Communists.

Following the publication of the Bulletin it became apparent to the anti-Communists of Italian descent that the organization was dominated by Communists and therefore most of them dropped out, with the result that the Chicago council now is practically an empty shell and is supported only by the Communist element.
In Philadelphia, the Office of War Information was only partially successful in organizing the council as one ROBERTO-ANTONINI, of 210 South Lambert Street, Philadelphia revolted from the organization and exposed the influence of the United Front or Communist element.

Following the organization of the Italian Council in the other cities, Mr. FALK returned to New York to again take up the organization of the New York Italian-American Victory Council. He stated that he succeeded in interesting one AUGUSTUS BELLI ANGA, an official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and who is considered a leader of the liberal Italians in the New York area. He stated that it is believed that Mr. BELLI ANGA is not a member of the Communist Party, but the Communists use him as a front and to advance their activities within the organization.

It was the purpose of the meeting to organize a United Front which would include all Italian groups. It was decided, however, that this group, which included Mr. CWINOPO FORD, a representative of the group, who represent a large block of Italian people, and the Office of War Information, really did not want all Italian factions represented and this he thought was significant, inasmuch as Mr. FORD in the past has been reported to be a Fascist.

At this meeting it was decided to form a steering committee to set the organization in motion.

Mr. FALK, Mr. BELLI ANGA and Mr. SJKTO continued to insist on the presence of the International Workers Order.

Mr. FALK made the observation, for purposes of clarification, that Mr. ANTONINI was opposed to the Communists, but he cannot break entirely with Mr. BELLI ANGA as both Mr. BELLI ANGA and Mr. ANTONINI are two outstanding labor leaders in New York and for obvious reasons, must cooperate on many
In an endeavor to keep the Communists off the council, Mr. ANTONELLI asked Mr. CARLO TRESCA, who was recently assassinated, to serve on this steering committee.

old Mr. FALK that he, Mr. FALK was making a big mistake in insisting that the Communists be represented in the council and to tell Mr. ALAN GRAVES of this action and further to inform him that Mr. KARE and Mr. BERNED were members of the Communist Party and were recognized as such in New York.

if they were allowed into the council, he was going to give considerable publicity to this in the local press and "rust the organization wide open".

Refused to back down and made the threat to expose the trial, he stated that Mr. FALK then called Mr. ANTONELLI and told him that Mr. FALK, would withdraw the International Workers Order. However, when Mr. BELANCA heard of this development, he became angry and called Mr. ANTONELLI on the telephone and held a long conference with him.

ANTONELLI told BELANCA that while he, ANTONELLI, was opposed to the Communists, the insistence on the exclusion of the Communists was up to Mr. KARENA. Mr. BELANCA had not communicated this information to Mr. FALK to the effect that Mr. ANTONELLI was more or less neutral in the matter and Mr. BELANCA and Mr. FALK insisted that the International Workers Order be included with the council, BELANCA maintaining that he would see to it that they did not control the organization.

matters went along until Mr. TRESCA was assassinated.

At the memorial services held for Mr. TRESCA, Mr. FALK was present at the reporters' table. He was approached by a reporter for the New York Post who wanted to know what person was responsible for the assassination, and the reporter cited instances of what the IWW thought about the matter.
significant to him, as after talking with the New York Post reporter for only two minutes, he was convinced he was a Communist from the expressions used in his speech. He stated that he was not positive of the name of the reporter, but that it was thought to be LIPPHAM. He refused to talk to the New York Post reporter and referred him to Mr. FALK of the OVI.

FALK then took the New York Post reporter aside and engaged in a long conversation with him and the next day the New York Post carried the story that the Fascists were responsible for the assassination of Mr. TRESCA. No other New York paper carried this story.

A few days later Mr. ANTONIENI received a call from Washington to attend a conference in Washington concerning the Italian American Council. When he returned from Washington, ANTONIENI had attended a luncheon at the Hotel Lafayette in Washington, D.C., and KARR was there together with other persons including SALVATORE SIERRA and an official of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

At this luncheon Mr. ANTONIENI was told not to attack Mr. KARR in the press and not to release a story of the discussions leading up to the formation of the Italian American Victory Council to the press.

It was his opinion, although he had no proof of it, that Mr. KARR of the White House secretarial staff was behind the luncheon group. The purpose of the meeting was to prevent the information from getting into the hands of the Dies Committee.

Following this information from Mr. ANTONIENI, he was advised by DANIEL BELL, editor of the "New Leader" which is published by the Social Democratic Federation, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, that Mr. KARR had been approached and told not to attack Mr. KARR of the OVI.

The entire matter was given publicity following the assassination of Mr. TRESCA, when the Office of War Information, through its spokesman attempted to attribute to Mr. TRESCA the statement that he, TRESCA, favored the inclusion of the Communist Party in the Italian American Victory Council. This so angered the friends of Mr. TRESCA that they decided to "bash the organization wide open", and exposed the activities of Mr. FALK and Mr. KARR of the Office of War Information.
Mr. ATTORNEYS was quoted in the New York Times as stating as follows:

"Up to this moment I was reluctant to give any statement, but

FRANKIEL of the CIW case to see me to try to build up a section

in New York of this Victory Council. I spoke to TRESCA of it

many times and he was of my view. TRESCA was not only 100%

against the admission of Communists, he was 1000% against it.

In fact, he blocked the admission of Communists into the

Marxini Society. It is a shame to put in his mouth that he

was ready to accept the Communists in that body. It is a

lie from top to bottom."

Nothing further has developed except the denial

of the officials of the Office of War Information that they

informed that

Communists be included. He states that he has no further information con-

cerning the presence of any other Communists in the Italian Section of the

Office of War Information. He is positive that Mr. SERENO and Mr. KIDD

are members of the Party, although he has no proof of this.

Concerning the CIW generally, he states it is common knowledge

among newspaper men and those who are well informed on Communist activities

that there are many Communists or fellow travelers within the Office of

War Information.

As an example, he stated he was advised by a stenographer who

was employed by CIW, whose name he could not recall, to the effect that

CIW received communications from Moscow concerning the short wave radio re-

ports originating in Moscow that often the figures are changed by the

Office of War Information.

He quoted an instance where a

communication was received stating that the Russian Army had killed 2,000

German soldiers. The stenographer further stated that the Communists

within the Office of War Information changed the communicate to read

12,500 Germans were killed. He cited this as an example to show how the lengths

they will go to report things favorable to Russia.

The above statement is substantiated by

further research and evidence that Mr. SERENO

is a member of the Communist Party and has proof that he was a member of

the Fascist Party until 1938, when he went over to the Communist Party.

He stated that he was going to publish this evidence in his next issue

of "In Fascia". He states that Congressman Marcantonio was a favored

topic in broadcasts to the people of Italy.
stated that these letters were called to the attention of Elmer Katz who stated that he was too busy to take them up personally, but referred them to an official of the Office of War Information, and nothing has come of it.

Concerning Mr. LEE KILK, [redacted] has a reputation of being only a fellow traveler, but on the other hand that Mr. KARP, he feels certain, is a member of the Communist Party and may be identical with A. DAVID KARP who resided in Buffalo, New York.

Mr. JAMES MASTININTI, who is the head of the Masonic Society in Buffalo, has evidence of Communist activities on the part of A. DAVID KARP.

Mr. ROBERT RUSHMORE, a reporter on the New York Journal American, and who himself was formerly a member of the Communist Party and a reporter for the "Daily Worker" and editor of the "Young Worker", published by the Young Communist League, advised Agent that DAVID KARP is known to him as his real name, ELMO KATZ. He stated that ELMO, alias KARP, was employed in 1937 by the "Daily Worker" and that RUSHMORE was told by a person on the editorial staff of the "Daily Worker" that KATZ was a member of the Communist Party. KATZ only worked on Saturdays and Sundays and RUSHMORE often gave him assignments to perform for the "Daily Worker". KATZ made the statement to RUSHMORE of the time that he was doing rewrite work for the "Party Organizers" and also wrote articles for a magazine called "Fight" which was published by the Committees Against War and Fascism.

RUSHMORE then stated that KATZ, alias KARP, admitted being a member of the Mirror Unit of the Communist Party and had inside tips on the secret organization which he furnished to the Communist Party. He admitted to RUSHMORE that he often wrote under another name when he wrote articles exposing the Secret organization.

RUSHMORE further advised that since KATZ worked for the "Daily Worker" he had to be a Party member, as he, RUSHMORE, was willing to swear that only Party members were allowed to work for the "Daily Worker" even as volunteers.

RUSHMORE further stated that the fact that KATZ was formerly employed by the "Daily Worker" is known by the O.I. who questioned KATZ about his past affiliations and KATZ admitted that he did work for the "Daily Worker" but stated that he broke off with the Communist Party in 1939 and cited as an example his former employment by the interventionist organization believed to be the "Flight for Freedom Committee". RUSHMORE volunteered the statement however, that it is his impression that KATZ was placed in this organization for the purpose of securing information so that it might be relayed to the Communist Party.
Mr. RUDOLF KATZ (no relation) advised Agent [redacted] that he was advised the KATZ broke with the Communist Party over the non-aggression pact of August 1939, but has resumed his Communist activities and sympathizes with the attack on Russia by Germany on June 22, 1941. He does not know whether he rejoined the Communist Party.

KATZ is employed by OII at $4500 per annum.

Concerning Mr. IRENA PAP, the files of the "World Telegram" reveal that IRENA PAP is the cartoonist and author of "Winds of the Madician" and "The Phantom". He wrote a play entitled "The Big Story" along with IRENA CHANDLER, who was the former International News Service correspondent in Rome and London. CHANDLER is also publicity director for the "American Council for United States Unity".

Mr. IRENA PAP, who is the associate editor of the "New York World-Telegram", the oldest anti-Nazi newspaper which is published in New York, noticed that rumors that the same tactics were used by the same officials of OII to deceive the United Americans of America. Likewise, the "New York Daily News" reported: "A German underground conference in the United States at which representatives of various parties issued an anti-Jewish appeal".

KATZ stated that the anti-Communists again denied that their group was represented as alleged and pointed out the difficulties of organizing a conference as such and stated that if such a party did take place, what likely happened, in regular Communist front style, various Communist organizations as representatives of Catholic, Socialist and other groups.

KATZ stated that the only difference is that the German group has not given publicity to the Office of War Information's activities and "none of our editors has been assassinated".

KATZ stated that he is firmly convinced that the German group will eventually blow up too, but the blow-up will come from the Communist group, or from the extreme right group which is composed of former Nazi sympathizers.

KATZ stated that his group represented the social democrats, who when they were approached by the officials of the Office of War Information refused to join the organization, as further questioning revealed that the organization was to be comprised of Communists on the left, from KATZ stated only became patriots on June 22, 1941, and Nazi sympathizers on the right who became patriots at Pearl Harbor.
KATZ advised that he and his group so advised CWI that they would refuse to join such an organization. He stated that the officials of the Office of War Information returned to Washington and again came to New York a week later and told Mr. KATZ that the Office of War Information could not exclude the Communists and they were behind the war effort. They told him that this information came from Elmer Davis. The delegation from CWI advised Mr. KATZ and his group that they would do a great disservice to the United States and the war effort if they stayed out of the organization and that they had to have this group in if the council was to be a success. CWI officials admitted that no organization could succeed if it was comprised only of Communists on the left and Nazi sympathizers on the right. KATZ stated that the proposition was put up to him and it was in the form of an ultimatum and after thinking it over they reluctantly came to the conclusion that they would join the organization, but they made it clear to the representatives of the Office of War Information that the responsibility for this organization was clearly in the hands of the Office of War Information and that if the organization should fail, the Office of War Information would be held responsible.

The committee for the organization is headed by Mr. CHASE PEBBLES, who is president of Hunter College. He stated the committee now has twenty-five persons on it, of which seven are known Communists.

Mr. KATZ told officials of the Office of War Information that it was significant to him that all the Communist German groups were represented and in fact the Communists were over-represented in accordance with their influence and numerical strength in New York. He stated that he received the reply that they were already invited and that CWI could not throw them out.

Mr. KATZ gave Agent considerable information concerning the background of the seven individuals who are represented on the German Council. This information will be set forth in an investigative report.

Mr. KATZ stated that it is his opinion, based upon his experience, that the Communists entered the organization through the activities of Mr. KARR who brought them in. Otherwise, he has no explanation of how all the Communist groups were represented.

No further action will be taken by this office to investigate any of the individuals listed in this communication under separate Hatch Act cases, pending Bureau authority. However, investigation of the captioned case is continuing and investigative reports will be submitted in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

T. J. DONEGAN
Special Agent in Charge
Dear [Name],

I came from [Place 1] and was accompanied by [Name 2]. We met up at your place and discussed many things, including our plans for the future. It seems like we have a lot of catching up to do.

We arrived in [Place 2] about 5 PM. We used the key [number] that you had given us. Everything went well, and we are now back in [Place 3].

Enclosure: [Document 1]

Recorded: 28 [Date]

Indexed: 28 [Date]

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
In all the big shots for a great many years, Joe started with them years ago, selling dope. I think he was in Atlanta twice. Once for two years, and once for three years for selling dope, but not for many years he has been on their payroll. For numbers, Italian lottery, dice, jam, bootlegging, and during the war when there was gas rationing, he and five other men, made $20,000,000.

In his Albert, long more an easy Ben bought the buy selling stamps counterfeit gasoline stamps all over the country, Joe has might be in the syndicate, be seems to know everything, if you can put one of your best men next to him, you will find it plenty about the syndicate your man must Italian, he must have vision the law, he could make it.
I don't think that he's ever one from the
underworld, but he has some diamonds
because these people know anything
once he gets into the woods and I
think together, and maybe we'll try to
go in, and that Rose will trust him
will you want to know, but if it is it's
easy, and it will take time but it will
be worth it, you know what to do
much better than I can, I can only
give you a lead; the main thing is
to get to him sober, that way you
man, will put him self in position to
meet the big shots, because he will
to Vito Genovese, Albert Anastasia,
Tony Bender, Starks, Jerry Moore, they'll put up the money for anything,
if they will know that good man
a good man to trust, with anything.
In a part of town in Alabama, one fellow, just some,
the man that shot Cassett, and
we have no wish to litigate any case
or do we worry about anything,
for Ross also told my friend, that
the boys control everything, and they
make more money than the Ford
motor for every year. Ross also
told him, that the syndicate killed
Leopold in the Throng, because
he lost a half a million dollars
worth of dope that belonged to them.
He also told him, that they killed
two labor leaders, one was Serenic
in one was Insapolis, because the
boys wanted more money every
month, and these men wouldn't
stand for that. So they killed them.
He also told him, when Rosoff was
building a subway in N.Y.C., a labor
leader by the name of Redwood
called a strike on Rosoff, and
for friends, Tony Bambino, any more to sell the non-union boys and tell them, So much. I was in Redwood as my friend, Danny Lewis, 120,000 as he was while the strike is on. Instead of the, in one week Redwood was dead, they had to do this from him because Rosoff was a big gambler in the © Thieves in Taranto, Florida, then Delano, California, New York and Long Island when Vito Genovese was in Italy he was very close to Mussolini, all during this stay over their Mussolini told Vito that Carlo Trasacco was his arch enemy, that if Vito could get rid of Carlo Trasacco, he would do anything in the world for him. I don’t know what Vito told Mussolini, but he got in touch with these people over there.
The order to kill Shuster came from Vito. Tommaso, an Albert Anastasia, to put fear in squealers. It's the same syndicate all the time. I believe the one who killed Shuster is dead. When the union agent was killed in the garment center by Marci, the order's came from the same people. That's why Marci got out. The syndicate will spend a million dollars to get them out. After that Marci and his brother were talking a little too much, so they were killed by orders of Vito. Albert, it's the same story. All these names, in the one's gone.
Out of the 1,000,000 men in the underworld today, there is over two hundred thousand of them in the U.S. But I wouldn't know much about them. They all make millions of dollars for gambling in Italy, but he is making a half million dollars a year right now. He was a millionaire twenty years ago. All these people were partners of Abe and Benny the bug, and they are partners right now, with Spitty Clark, William Clark, Frank Erickson, and more than two hundred of the top gamblers in the country, they have been together for thirty years. They own everything in Las Vegas and all over the country, they have front men to do the work, and they get all the cream. They have a very big thing in Cuba with Spitty Clark, with Meyer Lansky. Abe Clark, Benny Smith, Entratta, they get...
tied, they control all gambling and all unions, they about one hundred
night clubs all over the country, dog tracks, dice games, numbers,
state lotteries, big stables of horses, they make millions of dollars every year.
Joe Adonis has more money than any
gangster alive today, also Vito, Albert,
Jerry Moore, Tony Bender, Astra, all these
men have millions in all one group
all over the country. These are all the
men, Joe Adonis, Brando, Vito, Genovese, & Bro's,
Albert Anastasia & Bro's, Jerry Moore & Bro's, Tony Bender & Bro's,
Joe Sambito & Bro's Boston,
John Boggiano & Bro's,
Joe Borino, John Moirides,
Brooklyn & Colorado,
Ace rain, Benny Levine,
Meyer Lansky, Miller Cohen,
Mike Mirand, Joe Russo.
all these men have about two hundred
partners all over the country, you
will find many of these people are
members around Mead, Doughman
3333 and Sullivan and Blacker
St. These people have many friends
in the Police Dept. If I hear
something, I will let you know
also Vito has a $100,000 home in
New Jersey, and a big boat, he has
millions. Vito's two body guards
have millions, one is Chapullie he
lives in Long Island. The other
is Jacky Bermo, you could
find him at Kemble & Mulligan
St., there is thousands of other
gangsters that have millions.
I have known them many years, and have always held them in high esteem. They are kind and charitable, always ready to help others in need. I have been close friends with them for over twenty years now. When I was young, they used to come to my house regularly to have tea and chat. One day, they mentioned that they would like to contribute to a local charity. I was very happy to hear that, and we decided to contribute towards the building of a new school. It was a great opportunity for them to give something back to the community. They have always been very generous and I am sure they will continue to be so in the future.