



Report to the Congress of the United States

A Review of the Restrictions on
Persons of Italian Ancestry During
World War II

November 2001

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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OVERVIEW

On November 7, 2000, the “Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act” (the “Act”) was signed into law (see Appendix A). Section 3 of the Act directs the Attorney General to submit to Congress within a year of enactment, a report that documents the findings of “a comprehensive review of the treatment by the United States Government of Italian Americans during World War II.”

Introduced in the House of Representatives on July 1, 1999, by Representatives Rick Lazio and Eliot Engel, H.R. 2442 was subsequently referred on September 24, 1999 to the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on the Constitution. Eighty-six members of the House signed on as co-sponsors, and a hearing was held on October 26, 1999, at which ten witnesses testified.

The House of Representatives passed H.R. 2442 without amendment on November 10, 1999 and referred the bill to the Senate. On September 28, 2000, H.R. 2442 was reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, with amendments, and passed the Senate with amendments on October 19, 2000.

On October 24, 2000, the House agreed to the Senate amendments, and H.R. 2442 was presented to the President for signature on October 26, 2000. Former President William J. Clinton signed the legislation into law on November 7, 2000.

This report is a review of the World War II-era restrictions imposed on individuals of Italian ancestry. After describing the provisions of Public Law 106-451 and the findings of Congress, the report addresses arrests, detentions, internments, the exclusion of individuals from military zones, the imposition of curfews, raids on homes, the confiscation of property, and the effects on fishermen and railroad workers, all within the context of wartime orders, proclamations, and directives. The appendices to this report include lists required to be provided by the Act, as well as references to archival material relied upon and sources of additional information useful to the reader.

A. FINDINGS OF CONGRESS

As a result of its investigation and consideration of H.R. 2442, Congress presented its findings in Section 2 of the Act:

- (1) The freedom of more than 600,000 Italian-born immigrants in the United States and their families was restricted during World War II by Government measures that branded them “enemy aliens” and included carrying identification cards, travel restrictions, and seizure of personal property.

(2) During World War II more than 10,000 Italian Americans on the West Coast were forced to leave their homes and prohibited from entering coastal zones. More than 50,000 were subjected to curfews.

(3) During World War II thousands of Italian American immigrants were arrested, and hundreds were interned in military camps.

(4) Hundreds of thousands of Italian Americans performed exemplary service and thousands sacrificed their lives in the defense of the United States.

(5) At the time, Italians were the largest foreign-born group in the United States, and today are the fifth largest immigrant group in the United States, numbering approximately 15 million.

(6) The impact of the wartime experience was devastating to Italian American communities in the United States, and its effects are still being felt.

(7) A deliberate policy kept these measures from the public during the war. Even 50 years later much information is still classified, the full story remains unknown to the public, and it has never been acknowledged in any official capacity by the United States Government.

B. ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

This report is prepared pursuant to Section 3 of the Act which directs the Attorney General to

conduct a comprehensive review of the treatment by the United States Government of Italian Americans during World War II, and not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act shall submit to the Congress a report that documents the findings of such review. The report shall cover the period between September 1, 1939, and December 31, 1945, and shall include the following:

(1) The names of all Italian Americans who were taken into custody in the initial roundup following the attack on Pearl Harbor, and prior to the United States declaration of war against Italy. [Appendix C.1]

(2) The names of all Italian Americans who were taken into custody. [Appendix C.2]

(3) The names of all Italian Americans who were interned and the location where they were interned. [Appendix D]

(4) The names of all Italian Americans who were ordered to move out of designated areas under the United States Army's "Individual Exclusion Program." [Appendix E.1]

(5) The names of all Italian Americans who were arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066. [Appendix F]

(6) Documentation of Federal Bureau of Investigation raids on the homes of Italian Americans. [See *infra* pp. 15-25]

(7) A list of ports from which Italian American fishermen were restricted. [Appendix G]

(8) The names of Italian American fishermen who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones and therefore unable to pursue their livelihoods. [Appendix H]

(9) The names of Italian Americans whose boats were confiscated. [Appendix I]

(10) The names of Italian American railroad workers who were prevented from working in prohibited zones. [Appendix J]

(11) A list of all civil liberties infringements suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, as a result of Executive Order No. 9066, including internment, hearings without benefit of counsel, illegal searches and seizures, travel restrictions, enemy alien registration requirements, employment restrictions, confiscation of property, and forced evacuation from homes. [Appendix K]

(12) An explanation of whether Italian Americans were subjected to civil liberties infringements as a result of Executive Order No. 9066, and if so, why other Italian Americans were not. [See *infra* pp. 25-27]

(13) A review of the wartime restrictions on Italian Americans to determine how civil liberties can be better protected during national emergencies. [See *infra* pp. 42-44]

This report is confined to addressing these issues. At the outset, however, the following should be noted:

- In addition to the compilation of various lists as documentary evidence of restrictions during World War II, this report provides a narrative description of the various types of restrictions, integrated with personal recollections as appropriate. The narrative is intended to provide a context for the lists of names and should not serve as a substitute for a review of the secondary sources that deal with this period and address these issues more thoroughly.
- The legislative history discusses the experiences of Italian aliens residing

in the United States, but the Act itself uses the term “Italian American,” which could be interpreted as United States citizens of Italian origin. Since the research sources often did not distinguish between citizens and aliens, this report will reference “persons of Italian ancestry” and will distinguish between citizens and aliens wherever possible.

- The phrase “taken into custody,” which is used in subsections (1) and (2) of Section 3 of the Act, could range from internment and extended detention to arrest and prompt release. In many cases, individuals were technically “arrested” and directed to report to the United States Attorney’s Office at a designated time for questioning; these individuals, on the basis of such arrests, were not in actual custody. The lists of names appended to this report distinguish, wherever possible, the type of arrest or custody involved, but, in instances where the historical record is inconclusive, will err on the side of inclusion.
- Subsection 4 of Section 3 of the Act addresses the Individual Exclusion Program, and the report distinguishes between that formal program and evacuations from designated defense zones. Although the Act does not require a list of persons of Italian ancestry temporarily evacuated from their homes who did not receive individual exclusion orders, Appendix E.2 includes such a list drawn primarily from personal interviews.
- Subsection 5 of Section 3 of the Act addresses arrests based on Executive Order No. 9066, which was not issued until February 19, 1942. Appendix F includes additional names based on arrests prior to that date, for example, between December 7, 1941, and February 19, 1942. These arrests were pursuant to Presidential Proclamations 2525, 2526, and 2527, and other federal government laws and regulations affecting the rights of aliens.
- Subsection 7 of Section 3 of the Act concerns a list of ports from which Italian-American fishermen were restricted. All naval districts imposed port restrictions on the rights of certain aliens, including Italian aliens.
- Subsection 8 of Section 3 of the Act concerns a list of Italian-American fishermen prevented from fishing in prohibited zones. In fact, the imposition of restrictions on venturing into restricted waters applied to all vessels, whether commercial or pleasure crafts, without respect to citizenship status.

- Subsection 9 of Section 3 of the Act uses the term “confiscated” with respect to fishing vessels. In fact, boats were requisitioned by the federal government, either through charter or purchase. Only rarely were fishing boats (or pleasure boats) confiscated, and then only for repeated incursions into prohibited waters.

In preparing this report, the Department of Justice conducted extensive research of government documents held by federal repositories in Washington, D.C., Maryland, California, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and consulted with archivists at many other locations to determine the likelihood of identifying relevant materials among their holdings. These facilities maintain federal records retired from civilian and military agencies of the government. The federal records are organized typically by record group and entry numbers and are contained in consecutively-numbered boxes. The records within each box, usually official memoranda, bulletins, forms, and reports issued by federal agencies or officials, but sometimes letters or other documents from private citizens or groups, may be organized by subtopic, by date, by office, or in some other fashion not readily discernible. The type of organization is determined by the methods employed by the creators of the documents, by those responsible for retiring the records to the National Archives, or, under the best circumstances, after a review by archivists and the creation of detailed “finding aids.” Furthermore, a document may be an original with the signature of the originating official on onion skin or bond paper, or a mimeographed copy. The record might be fully intact, missing pages, or barely legible due to age and the durability of the medium. Some records had been destroyed. At times, we reviewed records that appeared promising based on their description yet they contained nothing of significance, while other records only remotely connected to the topic occasionally yielded more useful information.

While the Department of Justice has been able to construct through official documents a chronology of federal actions taken against those of Italian ancestry, the nature of the records and recordkeeping, as well as the amount of time that has elapsed since the records were created, made the compilation of definitive lists as required by the Act difficult. The lists contained in the Appendix often constitute the aggregation of fragments of documentary evidence. It would, therefore, be incorrect to assert that no additional fragments exist that would reveal the names of other individuals affected.

The military and civilian agency records reviewed by the Department, constituting well over a thousand boxes, primarily at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and College Park, Maryland, but also at regional archives on the East and West coasts, and at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are set forth in Appendix M to this report.

In addition to archival research, the Department gathered information from

dozens of individuals concerning their personal experiences and those of family members through workshops in Oakland, California, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; telephone interviews; responses to website solicitations; the issuance of a formal press release for distribution to the media; close work with community leaders and Italian American organizations, such as the National Italian American Foundation and the Sons of Italy, to disseminate information about the Act and to identify possible contacts; and invaluable assistance from private researchers, particularly Lawrence DiStasi, Rose Scherini, and Robert Enea, whose efforts in this area preceded by many years our own and whose knowledge was indispensable.

Finally, the research and preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the cooperation and assistance of archivists, historians, researchers, and the people whose personal stories are reflected here.

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

A REVIEW OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONS OF ITALIAN ANCESTRY DURING WORLD WAR II

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, plunging the United States into war. To that point, the United States, while neutral, had provided assistance to its western allies and had prepared for the eventuality which had finally come. Among these preparations were ensuring domestic security through the regulation and patrol of its coastal areas and the identification and control of dangerous elements sympathetic to the Axis powers. With the United States' declaration of war, these activities dramatically increased and, in some quarters, reached a fevered pitch.

This report details how actions by the federal government immediately prior to and during World War II affected thousands of persons of Italian ancestry residing in the United States. The purpose of this report is to bring these events to light and to clarify the historical record.

B. ITALIANS IN AMERICA

Italians have been immigrating to the United States for centuries, settling near their family and friends from their home villages, who helped the newcomers find work. Enormous numbers lived in the Italian communities formed in their main port of entry: New York City's Greenwich Village, East Harlem, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and eventually Queens, Staten Island, and beyond. Depending on their village of origin, others moved on, as they could afford it, to similar clusters of Italian immigrants in South Philadelphia, Boston's North End, Bridgeport and New Haven in Connecticut, Providence, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, and every large city in between. They worked as pick and shovel men building roads, railroads, sewers, and the New York City subway. They labored as garment workers, bricklayers, concrete finishers, and garbage men (known in the West as "scavengers"). The more skilled among them found jobs or opened businesses as barbers, tailors, hairdressers, undertakers, butchers, or as importers of traditional foods. Some found work as truck farmers or fishermen. During the peak years of 1900 through 1914, nearly three million persons of

Italian ancestry left their homeland.^{1/} Some also faced deep prejudice – a hostility toward and fear of immigrants. This contributed to the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924^{2/} which set quotas for each country of origin.

C. PRELUDE TO WAR

For United States government agencies, the likelihood of another global conflict had long been anticipated and plans were drawn for battles on foreign soil and to secure the homefront. Most significantly for persons of Italian descent, in 1936, J. Edgar Hoover, as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, began planning for domestic measures to be taken against those with roots in the anticipated enemy nations. Director Hoover issued orders to make collecting information about any communist, fascist, or subversive individuals or organizations the highest priority and emphasized that all information was to be collected from all sources possible.^{3/}

By 1939, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had assembled information on large numbers of individuals, many of whom were of foreign extraction.^{4/} Director Hoover assured the United States Congress that his lists were arranged not only alphabetically but geographically as well—suggesting the capability to apprehend such people quickly.^{5/}

In June 1939, President Roosevelt directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department to control and to handle the investigation of all espionage, counter-espionage, and sabotage matters.^{6/} Information gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was subsequently provided to the Department of Justice, and the Custodial Detention Program was established in 1940 and 1941. As

^{1/} Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970, Part 1. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at 105.

^{2/} 8 U.S.C. 201 (43 Stat. 153) (repealed 1952).

^{3/} “Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans,” book 3, *Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Government Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities*, S. Rep. No. 94-755, at 396 (1976) [hereinafter *Final Report*].

^{4/} Memorandum from Attorney General Frank Murphy, to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, June 17, 1939.

^{5/} Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1940: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Appropriations, 76th Cong., 3d Sess., at 304 (1939) (statement of J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation).

^{6/} *Final Report*, *supra* note 3, at 402-403. In fact, Director Hoover and President Roosevelt met as early as 1936 to discuss foreign espionage; the meeting dealt almost exclusively with Communist activities. *Id.* at 393-395. See Memorandum from President Roosevelt, to Secretary of State, et al., June 28, 1939.

part of the program, a list was created of those enemy aliens deemed “dangerous,” highlighting those to be arrested and interned in the event of war, as well as those to be placed under surveillance.^{7/}

The Federal Bureau of Investigation drew up a list of those thought to be security risks to the nation. This list, known as the “ABC list,” separated security risks into three categories of severity. The most dangerous, Category A, comprised those thought to have the greatest commitment to their nation of birth by reason of their leadership in ethnic, cultural, or assistance organizations. Those persons in Category B were under less suspicion and may have simply belonged to those organizations. Persons in Category C were known to support those organizations in some way.^{8/} As Attorney General Francis Biddle later admitted, there were two problems with the lists: (1) it was difficult to distinguish ethnic affiliation from disloyalty, and (2) it was difficult to justify detention on the basis of suspicion or affiliation.

In World War I and again in World War II, the United States government concluded that any immigrant who had failed to complete the citizenship process was henceforth an “alien enemy”^{9/} of the United States and subject to appropriate sanctions, including the detention of persons and the confiscation of property. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service,^{10/}

the declaration of war effects a great transformation in the status of aliens who are designated as alien enemies. These individuals then technically lose all their constitutional rights and privileges, and find that “what others [do] confidently and of right, they [do] by sufferance and doubtfully, uncertain of the restrictions of the morrow.”

Established on July 3, 1941, the Office of the Provost Marshal General was responsible for domestic operations relating to prisoners of war and enemy aliens, thus granting to the military from civilian authority the control and internment of civilians. Initial arrests would be undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a division of the Department of Justice, and their initial custody and the determination of their release, parole, or internment would remain within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (also a component of the

^{7/} *Final Report*, *supra* note 3, at 417-422.

^{8/} Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, *Personal Justice Denied*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1997, at 54 [hereinafter *Personal Justice Denied*]. See generally Peter Irons, *Justice at War*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1983, at 21-22.

^{9/} Government documents and secondary sources refer to “enemy aliens” and to “alien enemies.” In most instances this report uses the term “enemy aliens” when discussing that category of individual.

^{10/} Thomas D. McDermott, “*Aliens of Enemy Nationality*.” *INS Training Lecture* (May 13, 1943) at 5 [hereinafter *INS Training Lecture*]. Quote from *Techt v. Hughes*, 229 N.Y. 222, 236, 128 N.E. 185, 189 (1920).

Department of Justice) had, in fact, already set up facilities and procedures for interning enemy nationals, such as merchant seamen from captured foreign ships.^{11/} The Immigration and Naturalization Service controlled camps at Fort Stanton, New Mexico; Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; and Fort Missoula, Montana.^{12/}

All male resident aliens who were ordered interned were transferred to the custody of the Army.^{13/} Thus, the Aliens' Division of the Office of the Provost Marshal General within the War Department, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service within the Department of Justice, were to supply locations and staff for first detention (Immigration and Naturalization Service), and then internment (Office of the Provost Marshal General) for male civilians. For women, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would maintain control of both detention and internment.^{14/}

II. A REVIEW OF THE WARTIME RESTRICTIONS

A. INITIAL ROUNDUP, TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, DETAINED OR INTERNED

Within hours of the declaration of war on Japan, President Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2525, aimed at aliens with roots in that enemy nation, stating that “an invasion has been perpetrated upon the territory of the United States by the Empire of Japan.”^{15/} All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Japan fourteen years of age or over who were in the United States and not naturalized had become enemy aliens, subject to all regulations concerning such persons, including the immediate apprehension of those determined dangerous by the Attorney General or the Secretary of War. The following day, December 8, 1941, two more presidential proclamations, Proclamations 2526 and 2527, were issued to cover German and Italian aliens.^{16/}

^{11/} Hugh Carter, et al. U.S. Dept. of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, General Research Unit. *Administrative History of the Immigration and Naturalization Service during World War II*. Aug. 19, 1946, at 288 [hereinafter *Administrative History*]. For purposes of this report, captured foreign seamen are not included in compiled lists or discussion of internees.

^{12/} *Id.* at 286-288.

^{13/} *Id.* at 281.

^{14/} *Id.*

^{15/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, 6 Fed. Reg. 6321, 55 Stat. 1700 (Dec. 7, 1941).

^{16/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2526, 6 Fed. Reg. 6323, 55 Stat. 1705 (Dec. 8, 1941); Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, 6 Fed. Reg. 6324, 55 Stat. 1707 (Dec. 8, 1941). These proclamations are discussed in more detail in Section C.2.b of this report, below.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began arresting aliens on the lists, including permanent resident aliens of Italian descent, on the evening of December 7, 1941. Attorney General Biddle stated that Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Hoover was authorized to pick up several hundred persons without warrants on an emergency basis, although the general procedure authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make arrests with warrants issued by the Department of Justice.^{17/} Thus, some Italian aliens were arrested prior to the declaration of war against Italy and before Presidential Proclamation 2527 designated Italians as “alien enemies.” Filippo Molinari, who sold subscriptions to the Italian-American newspaper *L’Italia* in San Jose, California, was picked up on the night of the attack on Pearl Harbor and taken into custody. Within days, 500 aliens of different ancestries were on a train with darkened windows bound for Missoula, Montana. There, Molinari made his way “over the snow, still with slippers on [his] feet, the temperature at seventeen below and no coat or heavy clothes!”^{18/}

Raids were made upon scores of persons of Italian descent, most but not all of them aliens, in the days immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Persons generally were not told the specific reason for the raid, only that their arrest was “by order of President Roosevelt.”^{19/}

Arrests in other parts of the country followed a similar pattern. In New York City, Louis Berizzi’s family was awakened on the night of December 8, 1941 by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, who searched the apartment and took Berizzi away. His daughter later described that night: ^{20/}

We were all sound asleep. My father was in his pajamas; they told him to get dressed, as they had orders to take him away. No explanation was given. They would not divulge where they were taking him. They stayed in his bedroom while he dressed, so we had no time to speak to him privately. They did not even give him time to gather personal effects or toiletries. I believe it took several days [for us] to find out that he had been taken to Ellis Island. We were pretty shaken Several days after his arrest, we learned that my father’s office at Rockefeller Plaza had been locked and sealed by the Enemy Alien Custodian, and all my father’s assets were blocked. In time we learned that when my

^{17/} Francis Biddle. *In Brief Authority*, New York, NY: Doubleday, 1962, at 206. By December 10, 1941, Hoover had taken into custody: 1,291 Japanese, 857 Germans, and 147 Italians. *Personal Justice Denied*, *supra* note 8, at 55.

^{18/} Rose Scherini, “When Italian Americans Were “Enemy Aliens.” *Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation and Internment During World War II*. Ed. Lawrence DiStasi. Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2001, at 13.

^{19/} *Id.*

^{20/} Lucetta Berizzi Drypolcher, “Orders to Take Him Away.” *Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation and Internment During World War II*. Ed. Lawrence DiStasi. Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2001, at 217.

brother's tuition was due at Lehigh College, we had to petition the Enemy Alien [Property] Custodian for the money to pay for it

Also in New York, celebrated international opera star, Ezio Pinza, who had filed for citizenship, was arrested and confined at Ellis Island. Only through the intervention of Mayor La Guardia and the persistence of his wife, Doris, was he permitted a second hearing. While the charges were never disclosed, it appeared that the information against him was based on the unsubstantiated accusations of a single individual that were rebutted by more credible witnesses during the second hearing. While he went on to gain his citizenship and to add to his international acclaim, the toll on his wife and family was immeasurable.^{21/}

Filippo Fordelone, a radio broadcaster in Los Angeles, was one of forty-eight enemy aliens in that area arrested in the initial roundup. His wife faced financial hardship while caring for three young daughters^{22/} (like the Berizzi's, the Fordelone's bank account was frozen under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act). Later, she found that Fordelone was interned at Fort Missoula, Montana.

In Hawaii, at about the same time, Mario Valdastrì, a naturalized United States citizen, was taken to a large barred room in Honolulu with several other detainees. After a brief hearing, Mario Valdastrì was ordered interned and shipped to the mainland "with only the Hawaiian clothes he had."^{23/} Apparently, he stuffed newspapers in his clothes in an effort to keep warm. Although Proclamation 2527 was confined to aliens of Italian descent, both Valdastrì's experience and government documents reveal exceptions.

Public opinion played a role in the actions of federal agencies. The Immigration and Naturalization Service's administrative history reveals that these apprehensions:^{24/}

served two important purposes: [they] assured the public that our government was taking firm steps to look after the internal safety of the nation, thereby preventing the growth of war hysteria; and it took out of circulation men and women whose loyalty to the United States was doubtful and who might therefore commit some inimical act against the nation if permitted their freedom.

^{21/} Telephone Interview with Doris Pinza, wife of Ezio Pinza (Mar. 26, 2001).

^{22/} Gloria Ricci Lothrop, "Unwelcome in Freedom's Land." *Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation and Internment During World War II*. Ed. Lawrence DiStasi. Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2001, at 168; Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. app. 1 (1917).

^{23/} Mario Valdastrì, Jr., "Two Men in Suits." *Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation and Internment During World War II*. Ed. Lawrence DiStasi. Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2001, at 153-54.

^{24/} *Administrative History*, *supra* note 11, at 278.

According to policy established by the Department of Justice and the War Department in November 1941, a person “under alien enemy proceedings” was not to be interned until he had been given a hearing.^{25/} The policy required that the suspect alien would be arrested by a Federal Bureau of Investigation field office—which sent a report of the arrest to both the Alien Enemy Control Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the corresponding office of the Provost Marshal General—taken to an Immigration and Naturalization Service facility, and detained there temporarily pending a hearing by a local board which would then make its recommendation.

The hearing boards consisted of three civilians from the locality where the arrested person lived. The board was charged with reading or hearing evidence presented to it by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, listening to evidence presented by the apprehended alien, questioning him or her, and making one of three recommendations to the Attorney General: immediate release, release on parole, or internment. In the first six months of the war, approximately one-half of the Italian aliens arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation were either released or paroled while half were interned.^{26/} As the war continued, the ranks of those interned were swelled by longshoremen, waiters, drifters, fishermen, and farmworkers. Some may have violated immigration or registration laws, while others may have been the target of a neighbor’s suspicion.

Illidio DiBugnara spent two months in the hospital shortly after arriving at the McAlester Internment Camp with an ailment he described as some form of stomach trouble. And Prospero Cecconi developed stomach ulcers, first at the internment camp in Missoula, Montana, and then upon his release in San Francisco. As testified to by his daughter, Cecconi considered the requirements of his parole a continuing humiliation, especially because he felt he had done nothing wrong. Eventually, Cecconi did secure his citizenship and was reunited with his wife and children.^{27/}

Members of internee families suffered in varying degrees. Aside from the loss of the family breadwinner and the loss of a father at a critical time in a child’s life, some felt the stigma associated with internment directly. Lucetta Berizzi Drypolcher remembers the shock of her father’s arrest and the necessity of moving to a smaller apartment. She also remembers being questioned at her father’s hearing about her trips to Italy and the reason she spoke French and Italian so well. Lucetta explained that she had had a

^{25/} *INS Training Lecture*, *supra* note 10, at 28-29.

^{26/} United States Department of Justice, Press Release (June 3, 1942). As of May 30, 1942, 362 Italians were apprehended, 151 were interned, 120 were paroled, and 84 were released.

^{27/} Interview with Doris Giuliotti (Apr. 4, 2001).

French governess at one time and spoke Italian with her parents; both languages were further reinforced in classes at her school. In fact, while her skill in languages represented an advantage in her professional life, it was a handicap during the war years, as she recounts:^{28/}

At the time of my father's internment I had a job at Saks Fifth Avenue. I was a salesperson and worked in different departments at first. I would also be called upon to escort customers who did not speak English, so my languages were useful in helping people to shop; "subversive" I don't think they were. Nonetheless, the FBI showed up at Saks one day and I was called up to the personnel office. The meeting did not take very long, but I was subsequently fired. I guess they found what I was doing suspicious.

Lucetta Berizzi was able to find another job, but the suspicion that attached to an internee, regardless of its basis, often carried over to family and friends.

Concern over the low threshold for inclusion on the Custodial Detention Index was expressed in a memorandum sent to Director Hoover by Attorney General Francis Biddle on July 6, 1943, urging the Federal Bureau of Investigation Director to abolish the Custodial Detention Index:^{29/}

The Department fulfills its proper functions by investigating the activities of persons who may have violated the law. It is not aided in this work by classifying persons as to dangerousness . . . it is now clear to me that this classification system is inherently unreliable. The evidence used for the purpose of making the classifications was inadequate; the standards applied to the evidence for the purpose of making the classifications were defective; and finally, the notion that it is possible to make a valid determination as to how dangerous a person is in the abstract and without reference to time, environment, and other relevant circumstances is impractical, unwise, and dangerous

Jerre Mangione, who worked for the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the war years, later described his inspection tour of the internment camps by stating that "[t]he war had thrust us into the shameful position of locking up people for their beliefs."^{30/}

^{28/} Drypolcher, *supra* note 20, at 218-19.

^{29/} Memorandum from Attorney General Francis Biddle, to Hugh B. Cox and J. Edgar Hoover (July 16, 1943).

^{30/} Jerre Mangione, "Concentration Camps, American Style." *An Ethnic at Large: A Memoir of America in the Thirties and Forties*. New York: Putnam, 1978, at 352.

B. INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION PROGRAM

From the very first days of America's entry into World War II in December 1941, the Western Defense Command, under Lt. General John DeWitt, planned to remove all Japanese, German, and Italian enemy aliens from what is known as the Pacific Slope—the enormous area that stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Sierra Nevada mountains. The full plan was tabled when the government decided to remove all persons of Japanese ancestry, including native-born citizens, from California and portions of Arizona, Oregon, and Washington, but it was never abandoned. As stated in its report, "Individual Exclusion Program of Non-Japanese,"^{31/}

WDC [Western Defense Command] believed that it was going to be necessary to remove all enemy aliens from certain vital sections of the Pacific Coast, regardless of their country of origin. At the time Executive Order 9066 was drawn up early in February 1942, it was still the intent that not only the Japanese but also the German and Italian aliens would have to be excluded.

Within a very short time, Lt. General Hugh Drum of the Eastern Defense Command announced that "mass evacuation [was] not contemplated" and said that evacuations would be conducted on a selective basis for those enemy aliens or persons determined to be "dangerous."^{32/} To secure the agreement of Lt. General DeWitt and the Western Defense Command, the War Department offered a substitute plan which was agreed to by the Department of Justice:^{33/}

By April 1942, the CG [Commanding General], WDC [Western Defense Command] had agreed with the War Department not to hold a mass evacuation of the Germans and Italians provided he be granted the power to individually exclude members of these groups or members of any other groups, whether citizen or alien, from the critical area upon finding the individual was potentially dangerous.

The Western Defense Command and the War Department maintained that there were dangerous persons, both aliens and naturalized citizens with roots in Italy and Germany, whose presence in critical zones along the coast constituted an unacceptable risk of sabotage or espionage. Lt. General DeWitt issued Public Proclamation No. 1 on March 2, 1942, which designated as Military Area No. 1 a broad coastal strip of land that encompassed the western portions of California, Oregon, and Washington, and the

^{31/} Western Defense Command, "Individual Exclusion Program of Non-Japanese." *Supplemental Report on Civilian Controls Exercised by Western Defense Command*. (Jan. 1947) at 836 [hereinafter *WDC Supplemental Report*]. See also Memorandum from Lt. General J. L. DeWitt, to Secretary of War (Feb. 14, 1942), in *Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast 1942*, Washington, D.C. Gov't. Printing Office, 1943, at 33-38.

^{32/} *New England Dark All Along Coasts*, N.Y. Times, Apr. 27, 1942, at 1, 3.

^{33/} *WDC Supplemental Report*, *supra* note 31, at 838.

southern half of Arizona. Soon, all persons of Japanese origin would be removed from that ocean-to-mountain-zone. Eventually, some aliens of Italian origin would also be forced to vacate that zone.

On March 21, 1942, Congress passed, and the President signed, Public Law 77-503 (commonly known as Public Law 503), imposing misdemeanor penalties on anyone violating the military orders to be issued.^{34/} The bill affected American citizens, the first native-born Japanese-Americans, and later those naturalized citizens of Italian and German descent who were individually excluded. During consideration of the bill, Senator Robert Taft of Ohio questioned its peacetime constitutionality:^{35/}

I have no doubt that in peacetime no man could ever be convicted under it, because the court would find that it was so indefinite and so uncertain that it could not be enforced under the Constitution.

Nevertheless, Senator Taft supported the bill, and President Roosevelt signed it into law. The program for exclusion was now in place. The Army would issue proclamations of exclusion (or evacuation) from areas it declared “sensitive,” and the Justice Department would enforce those proclamations through the courts.

Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy clarified the purposes of the exclusion program and indicated that individuals were to be excluded primarily for one of two reasons: Individuals were to be excluded either because of *suspicion of the individual*, which would also prohibit him from entering other military areas, or because of the *sensitivity of the area where he resided*, which would not prohibit him from entering other military areas.^{36/}

The exclusions began on or about September 1, 1942. The procedures under the program, as outlined by the Western Defense Command in its report, began when the intelligence division of the military command, in this case the Western Defense Command, consulted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Naval Intelligence to determine who should be recommended for exclusion. A summary of the intelligence information available would then be provided to the Individual Exclusion Board. This hearing board was made up of three military officers of field grade, and they would set the case for a hearing. The individual was served with a notice by mail that provided the time and place of the hearing. The hearings were typically held in major cities, such as Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. At

^{34/} Act of March 21, 1942, ch. 191, 56 Stat. 173 (providing penalties for violations of military restrictions) [hereinafter *Public Law 503*].

^{35/} 88 Congressional Record 2726 (1942).

^{36/} Letter from John McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, to Lt. General DeWitt (July 20, 1942), in Individual Exclusion Order Procedure Correspondence.

the hearings, subjects were asked to fill out a lengthy questionnaire, they were sworn in, and they were instructed as to their rights. Each subject (and his attorney if he had one) “was informed in general of the evidence being considered in his case.” Moreover, “[a]ll confidential sources were, of course, not disclosed nor were the names of informants or informers given to the subject.”^{37/} Subjects were then questioned about matters known to the board from the intelligence reports. After the hearing, the board made its recommendation to exclude or not to exclude, sent it for approval to the Civil Affairs Division (CAD) for review, and then contacted the United States Attorneys in the subjects’ areas of residence for their recommendations.

The entire file, with recommendations, was sent to the Commanding General of the Defense Command for his final decision. If the Commanding General decided to exclude the individual, the person was “served with notice in the form of an exclusion order and notified where to appear for the necessary processing.” This processing included being photographed and fingerprinted so that these documents could be sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The excludee was then advised “on matters relating to his property and his transportation from the exclusion area,” and given help, if he needed it, to remove himself by the target date. He was then “placed under surveillance until his departure from the exclusion area.”^{38/}

The Western Defense Command’s Supplementary Report stated that the subjects and their attorneys were informed, in general, of the evidence being considered. Although the Western Defense Command report appears to indicate that excludees were allowed legal representation, the form letter notifying persons of the hearing stated: “You may be accompanied by counsel to act only as your personal advisor. He will not be heard by the Board nor be permitted to examine witnesses.”^{39/}

In Nino Guttadauro’s case, such restrictions left him on his own before the military hearing board, which convened, according to his son Angelo’s account, “in Room 483 of San Francisco’s Whitcomb Hotel at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, 8 September 1942.”^{40/} With Federal Bureau of Investigation accounts of his activities in San Francisco as evidence against him—Guttadauro was an accountant who worked often for the Italian consulate, and was also, as a World War I veteran, the president of the

^{37/} This information is summarized from the eleven steps outlined in the *WDC Supplemental Report*, *supra* note 31, at 839-841. Quoted material is from the same report.

^{38/} *Id.*

^{39/} Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Individual Exclusion Hearing Board, Notification of Hearing, Form Letter.

^{40/} Angelo deGuttadauro, “Exclusion is a Four-Letter Word.” *Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation and Internment During World War II*. Ed. Lawrence DiStasi. Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2001, at 158.

San Francisco branch of the Federation of Italian World War Veterans, or *Ex-Combattenti*—Guttadauro was unable to provide the board with enough “mitigating factors” to counter the charge that his presence in California constituted a danger to public safety. At 10:18 a.m. on September 29, 1942, he was served with Individual Exclusion Order F-1, demanding that he remove himself not just from Military Area No. 1, but from several other military areas as well, including some twenty-nine states from Connecticut to North Carolina, from Vermont to Virginia, and parts of Alabama, New Mexico, Mississippi, and Texas.^{41/} Guttadauro was ordered to report two days later to Major Ray Ashworth for processing and to inform the Western Defense Command “in writing the time of your departure, initial and ultimate destinations, route to be followed, and means of travel; upon arrival at ultimate destination, you will report in person the fact of your arrival and your address at such destination to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.”^{42/} These notification and reporting requirements remained in effect whenever Guttadauro traveled outside of his community or changed his place of residence.

Guttadauro’s travel and changes of residence would be frequent in the next two years. Like many other excludées from San Francisco, Guttadauro traveled first to Reno, Nevada, which was the nearest large city out of the excluded zone. According to his son’s account, Guttadauro found it impossible to find work in his field of accounting because he had to let potential employers know of his exclusion. As a result, “the first job he was able to find following the exclusion was as a grocery clerk in Salt Lake City, Utah. This economic disruption and hardship, as well as the psychological scars, remained with my father for the rest of his life.”^{43/} Guttadauro’s wife and two children followed him to Reno and beyond, renting housing at high costs because of their transient status. As his son Angelo put it, “We had become, by military fiat, a family of involuntary gypsies.”^{44/} Nino Guttadauro’s exclusion lasted until March 13, 1944, at which time he received a letter from the Western Defense Command rescinding the original exclusion order.

According to its Supplementary Report, the Western Defense Command heard some 335 exclusion cases between September 1942 and April 1943. These resulted in the exclusion of 174 persons, of which some two dozen were of Italian descent, most from northern California, with a few cases from Los Angeles and San Diego. Nationwide, according to a Preliminary Report on Individual Exclusion prepared for Attorney General Biddle by Director Edward Ennis of the Alien Enemy Control Unit,

^{41/} *Id.* at 159.

^{42/} *Id.* at 159-60.

^{43/} *Id.* at 160.

^{44/} *Id.*

there were, as of August 7, 1943, some 263 exclusion orders issued by the Commanding Generals of the Eastern, Western, and Southern Military Commands. With some 154 additional cases pending, this brought the total number of exclusion cases reviewed or in process to 417.^{45/}

As noted above, some two dozen persons of Italian ancestry were ordered to remove themselves by order of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command. Most went to Reno, where a small community of excludées gathered. Among them was Ettore Patrizi, the former publisher of San Francisco's Italian newspaper. A major figure in San Francisco's Italian community for nearly fifty years, and a United States citizen for thirty of those years, Patrizi was seventy-six-years old and in the Dante Hospital when he received his exclusion order dated September 28, 1942.^{46/} Since many notable citizens tried to intercede for him on grounds of age and illness, the Army conceded him ten additional days but insisted he leave within this time period or within twenty-four hours of his discharge from the hospital. Because of failing health he was allowed to return to San Francisco in October 1943, but he died within a year.^{47/}

Renzo Turco also complied without protest to his exclusion order by closing his law office and, with his wife, moving to Chicago. Like Guttadauro, he had difficulty finding employment—again, because the requirement to report weekly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a “potentially dangerous” person made it difficult to convince employers of one's trustworthiness—until, through friends, he was able to land a job as an auditor for the Internal Revenue Service. In November 1943, he tried, through Senator Hiram Johnson, to have his exclusion order modified so that he could work in Washington, D.C.; his request was denied and the exclusion order continued.^{48/}

The case of Sylvester Andriano is notable because of the special attention he received. Andriano was a prominent San Francisco lawyer, having served as the head of a draft board, as an elected member of the board of supervisors, and as an appointed

^{45/} Alien Enemy Control Unit, *Preliminary Report on Study of Individual Exclusion Order Cases*. August, 1943 at 2-3 [hereinafter *Preliminary Report*]. Figures compiled by other researchers vary, but generally agree with those above. *Personal Justice Denied* concluded that relatively few people suffered individual exclusions and noted that between August 1942 and July 1943, 174 people had been excluded in the Western Defense Command, 59 in the Eastern Defense Command, and 21 in the Southern Defense Command. *Personal Justice Denied*, *supra* note 8, at 288. These figures indicate that the Western Defense Command excluded by far the largest number, both as a total, and as a percentage of its alien population.

^{46/} Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Individual Exclusion Order A-7, to Ettore Patrizi, 2700 Pierce St., San Francisco, CA (Sept. 28, 1942). Patrizi file.

^{47/} Scherini, *supra* note 18, at 23.

^{48/} Letter from John W. Martyn, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of War, to Senator Hiram Johnson (Nov. 30, 1943).

member of the police commission. He was also active in the Italian-American community, serving as director of the Italian-language school in North Beach, and as a board member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. The latter positions brought him to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and later the Western Defense Command, and he was ordered excluded from Military Area No. 1 on September 28, 1942. He moved to Chicago and found work there. However, in March 1943, Andriano ignored his exclusion order with a trip back into Military Area No. 1 to see his ailing mother. This set off a singular conflict between the Western Defense Command and Attorney General Francis Biddle, which brought the entire Individual Exclusion Program into question and reignited the longstanding conflict between the two departments responsible for civilian control—the Justice and War Departments:^{49/}

Early in 1943, the Attorney General, Mr. Biddle, began to show signs of an unwillingness to prosecute for violations of the orders. He took the attitude that he alone was the one to judge whether or not a violation should be prosecuted, and further, went so far as to state that he considered the procedure unconstitutional and, as such, refused to test the matter in the courts.

From the beginning, the Attorney General had expressed grave doubts about both the necessity and the legality of the exclusion program demanded by the military. Therefore, he refused, as Lt. General DeWitt had charged in the Andriano case, to prosecute certain cases of violators. In a memo to President Roosevelt on April 17, 1943, the Attorney General made his deep reservations about the entire program clear:^{50/}

We have not approved the Army procedure, which does not permit the persons excluded — American citizens — to confront witnesses before the Military Tribunal. This is against a fundamental conception of constitutional rights. Prosecution would have little practical effect. Bail would be granted and the individuals would go on living where they chose until the cases were ultimately decided by the Supreme Court. If the Army believes that they are dangerous they have the express power to exclude them under the Executive Order.

In August 1943, Director Edward Ennis, Alien Enemy Control Unit, sent the Preliminary Report on Exclusion to the Attorney General to evaluate the exclusion program and determine its effectiveness in internal security and the removal of persons

^{49/} *WDC Supplemental Report*, *supra* note 31, at 853. Memorandum from Attorney General Biddle, to President Roosevelt (Apr. 17, 1943); Memorandum from President Roosevelt, to Attorney General Biddle (Apr. 7, 1943); Letter from Secretary of War Stimson, to President Roosevelt (March 31, 1943); Letter from Attorney General Biddle, to President Roosevelt (Mar. 30, 1943); Memorandum from Attorney General Biddle, to President Roosevelt (Mar. 30, 1943); and Letter from Attorney General Biddle, to President Roosevelt (Jan. 27, 1943).

^{50/} Memorandum from Attorney General Biddle, to President Roosevelt (Apr. 17, 1943).

thought to be dangerous in particular areas.^{51/} Findings similar to those presented in the Preliminary Report appeared in the September 1943 Supplemental Report on the Exclusion Program, which reviewed 100 cases where orders were issued: There was no positive correlation between the exclusions and the concentration of essential defense facilities; there was no correlation between the exclusions per state and the enemy-alien population of that state; and the determination that a person presented a significant security problem was conducted in an unsatisfactory manner.^{52/}

C. CURFEW, CONTRABAND, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION RAIDS ON HOMES, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

During the war, thousands of Italian, Japanese, and German aliens were subjected to restrictions based on their ancestry and were affected by, but not necessarily arrested for, violations of wartime restrictions. This section will discuss the various types of restrictions imposed on persons of Italian ancestry, whether or not they were arrested, and will also address the pertinent laws, orders, regulations, and proclamations related to the treatment of enemy aliens during World War II. Additionally, as required by Section 3, Subsection 12 of the Act, this section will provide an explanation as to why some persons of Italian ancestry were subjected to restrictions and others were not.

2. LEGAL AUTHORITIES

a. Executive Order 9066

On February 19, 1942, ten weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, giving the Secretary of War and military commanders to whom he delegated authority the power to exclude any and all persons—both citizens and aliens—from designated “military areas” to ensure security against sabotage and espionage. The Executive Order authorized the Secretary of War to take any other steps deemed appropriate to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each military area, including the use of federal troops and other federal

^{51/} *Preliminary Report*, *supra* note 45, at 1. However, this was only a study of 100 cases, 60 with orders entered and 40 cases under review. In September 1943, a supplemental report was issued which noted that a final report was to be issued to review the last 163 cases. See Alien Enemy Control Unit, *Supplement to Preliminary Report on Study of Individual Exclusion Order Cases*. Sept. 1943, at 19. [hereinafter *Supplement*]. Despite extensive research, the Department of Justice was unable to locate the final report and relies for this portion of the report on the preliminary and supplemental reports which reviewed less than half of the cases where exclusion orders were issued.

^{52/} *Supplement*, *supra* note 51, at 5, 17 and 19.

agencies.^{53/} Congress passed Public Law 77-503 to provide criminal penalties for violations of the military proclamations issued pursuant to Executive Order 9066.^{54/}

b. Alien Enemy Act and Presidential Proclamations 2525, 2526, and 2527

Immediately following the outbreak of war, but prior to the issuance of Executive Order 9066, several other laws and proclamations imposed restrictions upon Italian aliens. One of the most prominent, the Alien Enemy Act of 1798, granted the President of the United States broad powers to deal with enemy aliens during wartime.^{55/} Under this Act, as amended, the president can limit the activities of enemy aliens by imposing travel and curfew restrictions and also deprive aliens from access to and the possession of firearms, cameras, and radios.^{56/}

On December 7, 1941, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt implemented the Alien Enemy Act. On the same day, under the authority of that Act, President Roosevelt issued Presidential Proclamation 2525 levying restrictions and regulations against Japanese aliens and unnaturalized persons of Japanese birth who were classified as enemy aliens.^{57/} The proclamation designated the Attorney General and the Secretary of War to regulate the conduct of enemy aliens; to set out regulations prohibiting enemy aliens from specific areas; and to prohibit alien enemies from possessing or controlling numerous items, including firearms, bombs, ammunition, short-wave radio receiving sets, and cameras. It additionally set forth thirteen paragraphs of restrictions related to Japanese aliens.

On December 8, 1941, President Roosevelt issued similar proclamations regulating conduct of German and Italian aliens—Proclamations 2526 and 2527, respectively—out of concern for an invasion or predatory incursion threatened upon the

^{53/} Executive Order No. 9066, 7 Fed. Reg. 1407 (Feb. 25, 1942).

^{54/} *Public Law 503*, *supra* note 34.

^{55/} Alien Enemies Act of 1798, ch. 66, 1 Stat. 577 (current version at 50 U.S.C. §2).

^{56/} The Act was used by President Madison “to force the widespread removal of aliens from coastal areas during the War of 1812.” See Eduardo Robreno, “Learning to do Justice: An Essay on the Development of the Lower Federal Courts in the Early Years of the Republic,” 29 Rutgers L.J. 555, fn.142. President Wilson also used the Act in 1917. See Presidential Proclamation, 40 Stat 1650 (Apr. 6, 1917). It has not been used in every war or conflict, such as the Korean War or during Vietnam, since neither of these conflicts followed formal declarations of war.

^{57/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, 6 Fed. Reg. 6321, 55 Stat 1700 (Dec. 7, 1941).

United States by Germany and Italy.^{58/} Proclamation 2526 designated German citizens, denizens, natives, and subjects who were 14 years of age and older as enemy aliens and authorized the Attorney General and Secretary of War to regulate the conduct of these individuals. It also incorporated by reference all the restrictions listed in Proclamation 2525. Proclamation 2527 was identical to Proclamation 2526 except that it applied to natives, citizens, subjects, and denizens of Italy.

On January 14, 1942, President Roosevelt issued supplemental restrictions to those imposed on alien enemies under Proclamations 2525, 2526, and 2527.^{59/} The new restrictions required all enemy aliens to apply for, to acquire, and to carry at all times, certificates of identification.

c. Department of Justice Regulations and Restrictions

On February 5, 1942, the Department of Justice issued regulations on travel and other conduct of enemy aliens.^{60/} Enemy aliens were allowed to travel within the limits of the community in which they lived or in which they worked, between their residences and places of work, between their residences and places of worship, and between their residences and government agencies. However, the aliens were required to file travel documents indicating their names, addresses, intended destinations and purpose of trips, mode of transportation, and intended return dates. These statements were filed with the local United States Attorney who would maintain a copy and also forward a copy to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under these regulations, enemy aliens were also prohibited from possessing or having access to specified property. The most frequent items confiscated were radio transmitters, short-wave radio sets, cameras, and firearms. The regulations required the immediate deposit of prohibited articles with local police who would transfer the articles to the United States Marshals.^{61/} Although many

^{58/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2526, 6 Fed. Reg. 6323, 55 Stat. 1705 (Dec. 8, 1941); and Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, 6 F.R. 6324, 55 Stat. 1707 (Dec. 8, 1941), respectively.

^{59/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2537, 7 Fed. Reg. 329 (Jan. 17, 1942); Interview with Dr. Rocco Gigante (May 22, 2001), who had his mother's original certificate of identification.

^{60/} Regulations Controlling Travel and Other Conduct of Aliens of Enemy Nationalities, 7 Fed. Reg. 844 (Feb. 10, 1942).

^{61/} The most pertinent provisions are set forth below. *Id.* at 844-847.

Sections 4 and 5 -- Set out restrictions on the ability of aliens of enemy nationalities to travel within the country.

Section 6 -- Prohibited aliens of enemy nationalities from arranging or attending any flight of any nature in an airplane or other aircraft.

Section 7 -- Restricted aliens of enemy nationalities from changing their residence, employment, or name subject to giving notice to the United States Attorney seven days in advance with an explanation as to the reasons for the change. In the case of a change of name, immediate notice had to be given to the Alien Registration Division of Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Federal Bureau of

aliens of Italian ancestry had American-born children who served on active military duty during the war, they were nevertheless subject to these restrictions. Later, aliens whose children served in the military were exempted from many of the restrictions.

These regulations also excluded aliens from subsequently-designated areas. On February 14, 1942, they were amended to specify areas from which aliens were to be excluded, including sixty-eight areas in California, twenty-four areas in Oregon, and seven areas in Washington.^{62/}

d. Department of Justice Press Releases

In addition, the Attorney General issued a succession of press releases during World War II that announced the designation of areas in the western United States as

Investigation immediately after the change took place.

Section 8 -- Prohibited aliens of enemy nationalities from using, operating, possessing, or having in their custody or control at any time or place any radio transmitter.

Section 9 -- Prohibited aliens of enemy nationalities from using, operating, or possessing any short-wave radio receiving set, except by permission of the United States Attorney.

Section 10 -- Prohibited aliens of enemy nationalities from using, operating, or possessing any cameras, with exceptions. This section permitted aliens to retain studio cameras with permission by local authorities. The United States Attorney could authorize aliens to retain cameras where use of a camera was necessary for the regular and customary mode of earning a living and where it appeared that the grant of permission would not be detrimental to national security.

Section 11 -- Prohibited aliens of enemy nationalities from using or possessing firearms. Under extraordinary and exceptional circumstances, the United States Attorney could grant permission for aliens to use or possess firearms.

Section 12 -- Aliens of enemy nationalities had a duty to deposit all short-wave receiving sets, cameras, firearms, and any other prohibited articles with the local police authorities in the communities where they resided.

Section 13 -- Local authorities were directed to take custody of such prohibited articles and notify the United States Marshal in their respective districts in writing that they had accepted custody of the prohibited articles. Upon receipt of such notification, the United States Marshal was directed to take possession and inventory the items.

Section 14 -- Sets out the process for the United States Attorney to authorize release of deposited articles.

Section 15 -- Prohibited and Restricted Areas: Prohibited aliens of enemy nationalities from residing, entering, remaining, or being found in any area designated as "prohibited" by the Attorney General of the United States. This provision also prohibited aliens of enemy nationalities from entering restricted areas with the exception that permits could be issued to such aliens under prescribed conditions.

Section 16 -- Violation of Regulations: Aliens of enemy nationalities who failed to comply with these regulations were subject to apprehension, detention, and internment for the duration of the war. These same penalties applied to aliens of enemy nationalities who aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, or procured another alien of enemy nationality to violate the regulations. Any prohibited articles possessed by aliens of enemy nationalities were subject to summary seizure and forfeiture.

^{62/} 7 Fed. Reg. 1084 (Feb. 19, 1942).

prohibited zones and exclusion areas. The following summarizes the major announcements of exclusion and restrictions affecting aliens of Italian, German, and Japanese ancestry and Japanese-American citizens.

- On January 29, 1942, the Attorney General announced the designation of areas of the West Coast as prohibited areas from which all German, Italian, and Japanese enemy aliens were excluded. Prohibited Area No. 19 included parts of the San Francisco waterfront. Prohibited Area No. 33 included parts of Los Angeles. Enemy aliens were to evacuate these areas by February 24, 1942. The Attorney General stated that the exclusion of enemy aliens from these areas would aid national defense and protect the aliens themselves.^{63/}
- On January 31, 1942, the Attorney General announced sixty-nine additional areas in California from which all enemy aliens were to be excluded on and after February 15, 1942.^{64/}
- On February 2, 1942, the Attorney General announced fifteen additional areas in California from which all enemy aliens were to be excluded on or after February 24, 1942.^{65/}
- On February 4, 1942, the Attorney General announced that seven areas in Washington and twenty-four areas in Oregon were declared prohibited to Japanese, German, and Italian aliens. Under the new regulations, no alien could be found within these designated areas on and after February 15, 1942.^{66/}

The Attorney General's announcements were based on recommendations made by the War Department. There were already eighty-six areas in California declared prohibited to German, Italian, and Japanese aliens, and in twelve others curfew restrictions had been imposed.

- On February 4, 1942, the Attorney General also announced that the entire coastline of California from the Oregon border south to a point approximately fifty miles north of Los Angeles and extending inland for distances varying from thirty to one hundred and fifty miles, had been

^{63/} Press Release No. 6, U.S. Department of Justice (Jan. 29, 1942).

^{64/} Press Release No. 7, U.S. Department of Justice (Jan. 31, 1942).

^{65/} Press Release No. 8, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 2, 1942).

^{66/} Press Release No. 9, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 4, 1942).

declared a “restricted area” for all enemy aliens. Eleven other areas immediately surrounding certain hydroelectric generating plants throughout the State had been designated as restricted areas. He also announced new restrictions that became effective February 24, 1942, which required all Japanese, German, and Italian aliens living in the restricted areas (1) to be in their place of residence between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.; (2) to be, at all other times during the day, only at their place of residence or employment as indicated on their certificates of identification, *or* to be going between those two places *or* within a distance of not more than five miles from their place of residence; and (3) if found in any other place than that indicated above, to be subject to apprehension and internment.^{67/}

United States Attorneys could authorize exceptions to these restrictions for a compelling reason and after completing an investigation. This regulation also distinguished between “restricted” areas and “prohibited” areas. Enemy aliens were barred from prohibited areas. They could remain in restricted areas but had to observe curfews and other specific restrictions.

- On February 7, 1942, the Attorney General designated eighteen prohibited areas in the State of Arizona from which all aliens of German, Italian, and Japanese nationality were excluded after February 24, 1942.^{68/}

e. Military Proclamations

Lt. General DeWitt as Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, which encompassed Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and Alaska, issued Public Proclamation No. 1 on March 2, 1942 under the authority of Executive Order 9066, which established Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2.^{69/} Public Proclamation No. 1 designated ninety-nine zones in Military Area No. 1 and noted that individuals may be excluded from those zones in the future. It further required all Japanese, German, and Italian aliens, and any Japanese-American citizen who resided in Military Area No. 1, to file forms with the post office when they changed their address. It also expressly continued the prohibited and restricted areas previously

^{67/} Press Release No. 10, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 4, 1942).

^{68/} Press Release No. 11, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 7, 1942).

^{69/} Military Area No. 1 encompassed the western halves of Washington, Oregon, and California, and the southern half of Arizona, while Military Area No. 2 included the remaining portions of those states. Public Proclamation No. 1, Western Defense Command, Mar. 2, 1942.

designated by the Attorney General.^{70/} Public Proclamation No. 3, issued on March 24, 1942, established a curfew requiring all enemy aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry living in any of these areas to be in their homes between 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. This restriction was similar to the curfew regulations established by the Attorney General. During the spring of 1942, numerous public proclamations were announced by the United States Army setting out the specific terms for excluding and restricting enemy aliens from parts of the western United States.

Subsequently, the Western Defense Command issued rules regarding temporary exemptions from the travel and curfew provisions of Public Proclamation No. 3 in Public Proclamation No. 11.^{71/} These rules authorized the issuance of permits for certain temporary exemptions from travel and curfew restrictions under Public Proclamation No. 3.

f. Trading with the Enemy Act

Under the Trading with the Enemy Act, enacted in 1917, the President was given broad discretion to impose trade embargoes and other economic restrictions in times of war or peacetime emergencies. Congress authorized the President to prohibit certain transactions with designated countries in an effort to advance foreign policy goals.^{72/}

^{70/} Public Proclamation No. 2, issued on March 16, 1942 by Lt. General DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, designated additional Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah, respectively, and described zones in those states. It also required all Italian, German, Japanese aliens, and people of Japanese ancestry to file a "Change of Residence Notice" at the post office between one and five days before the change of residence.

^{71/} Public Proclamation No. 11, Western Defense Command, Aug. 18, 1942. Additionally, Public Proclamation No. 5 exempted classes of individuals from the exclusion and evacuation program. These classes included Italian aliens over the age of 70, and Italian parents, spouses, or children of officers, enlisted men, or commissioned nurses on active duty in the military services or who died in the line of duty since December 7, 1941. Public Proclamation No. 5, Western Defense Command, March 30, 1942. This exemption came too late for one family. An interview with the children of Mrs. Teresa Sabatini revealed that their mother, as an alien, was required to evacuate from Alameda, California because she was too close to the naval shipyard. After moving several blocks away, she was again required to move further from the shipyard. Thus, the entire family moved to East Oakland, California even though her son, Remo, was on active duty with the United States Army. Interview with Remo Sabatini and Mary Sabatini Kearney, April 7, 2001.

^{72/} 50 U.S.C. app. §1 et seq. The Act has been traditionally used as an economic self-defense weapon. Section 5(b) of the Act authorizes the President to issue regulations during a period of war to prohibit "transactions involving any property in which any foreign country or a national thereof has any interest, by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States." The main objectives of the Act are to prevent the enemy from using any property it owns or controls in the United States, to make that property available for use by the United States, and to weaken enemy countries by depriving their supporters of the ability to aid them through trading.

g. Applicable Laws Ending the Wartime Restrictions

In recognition of the fact that Italian immigrants and citizens were loyal to the United States, the enemy-alien restrictions were lifted for those of Italian ancestry in less than a year. The Attorney General made the announcement in New York City on October 12, 1942.^{73/}

Public Proclamation 24 was issued on September 4, 1945. With Japan's surrender, the proclamation removed the restrictions imposed within designated areas of the Western Defense Command. The proclamation rescinded all individual exclusion orders, public proclamations, and civilian restrictive orders entered during the period of war.^{74/}

Additionally, on December 7, 1945, President Harry S. Truman signed Presidential Proclamation 2674, which revoked specific regulations related to the possession of certain prohibited articles and travel by enemy aliens under Presidential Proclamations 2525, 2526, and 2527.^{75/}

3. FEDERAL RESTRICTIONS

a. Arrests and Curfew Restrictions

The curfew restrictions under Proclamation 2527 and Justice regulations disrupted lives and affected livelihoods. Italian railroad employees, for example, were temporarily removed from their positions because of the curfew and travel restrictions while others were transferred to positions in different areas that were not subject to these restrictions.

A review of thousands of pages of documents revealed 354 arrests for curfew violations, over 85 percent of which occurred in California. Many of these records reflected that the person found violating the curfew was given a warning and then allowed to return home, or was directed to make a subsequent appointment at the police station or at a United States Attorney's Office to be questioned.^{76/}

^{73/} See Public Proclamation No. 13, Western Defense Command, Oct. 19, 1942.

^{74/} Public Proclamation No. 24, Western Defense Command, Sept. 4, 1945.

^{75/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2674, 10 Fed. Reg. 14945 (Dec. 7, 1945).

^{76/} Analysis by the Department of Justice of archived Federal Bureau of Investigation documents. In the San Francisco area, for example, staff of the Department of Justice interviewed several persons in the San Francisco area who specifically indicated that they or their family members had been affected by the curfew restrictions. Interviews with Anna Alberti, Betty Allegrotti, Bob Birgini, Ken Borelli, Anthony Damato, Gina Gianelli, Lola Gianelli, John Gianbanchero, Albert Giordano, Norma Giordano, Josephine

b. Searches and Contraband Confiscations

Enemy aliens were not allowed to possess contraband items, including firearms or weapons of war, short-wave radio receiving and sending sets, cameras, or other items that were essentially instruments of possible espionage and/or sabotage. The confiscation of such contraband officially began with the issuance of Proclamation 2527 after the war broke out, but the War Department believed the Justice Department's implementation was moving at too slow a pace, including the area of search and seizure.^{77/}

Under pressure from the Army, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation developed procedures for raiding enemy-alien homes. The Attorney General was firm from the beginning that search warrants were to be issued only when probable cause was found. The Army, specifically the Western Defense Command under Lt. General DeWitt, maintained that being an enemy alien during a time of war constituted probable cause. Initially, Attorney General Biddle rejected the argument as a whole, but the Justice Department and the Western Defense Command reached a compromise in January 1942 whereby, "All enemy aliens were to deposit prohibited articles with the local police within a few days, and merely being an enemy alien would be sufficient cause for a search."^{78/}

Search warrants were issued allowing Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to search the homes and residences of aliens for possession of contraband items. United States Attorneys also had the authority to issue "Executive Search Warrants" allowing Federal Bureau of Investigation special agents to search the premises of enemy aliens believed to possess prohibited articles. During the first week of the war, the Federal Bureau of Investigation applied directly to the Department of Justice for warrants. After the first week, the system changed such that the Federal Bureau of Investigation submitted evidence to the United States Attorney of the district in which the suspected enemy alien lived or was present. If the United States Attorney thought the evidence warranted a search for contraband, he or she would apply to the Alien Enemy Control Unit for the warrant. In addition, United States Attorneys were authorized to issue special "Presidential Warrants" for the apprehension of enemy aliens believed to possess such items. In most cases, enemy aliens found possessing prohibited articles were apprehended, questioned, and released because the violations did not present a

Guttadauro, Mary Lou Brignolo Harris, Albert Nicolotti, Sergio Ottino, Louie Pandolfo, Anita Perata, Remo Sabatini, Alfred Sanguinetti, Rose Scudero, and Richard Vannucci (Apr. 6 and 7, 2001).

^{77/} *Personal Justice Denied*, *supra* note 8, at 61-63, which also provided further details and background.

^{78/} *Id.* at 62.

danger to national security. Occasionally, the alien appeared before an Alien Enemy Hearing Board.^{79/}

Records indicate spot searches were conducted in almost 2,900 Italian homes across the nation. As a result, 1,632 individuals had contraband confiscated.^{80/} Roughly two-thirds of these searches were conducted in just four states: New York and Pennsylvania on the East Coast, California on the West Coast, and Louisiana along the Gulf of Mexico.^{81/} In these four states, 1,907 searches of Italian-American homes were conducted, resulting in 1,077 instances of contraband confiscation. The coastal locations of New York Harbor, San Francisco Bay, and New Orleans were apparently determining factors in the concentration of raids. Nationwide, the confiscation rate averaged 56%, although Massachusetts and Louisiana had higher rates. A majority of searches were conducted on the East Coast.^{82/}

c. Other Restrictions

Earlier in this report, the detention and internment of Italians were discussed at length. Enemy aliens who were determined dangerous to the public safety were made subject to summary apprehension by an authorized officer of the Department of Justice. Enemy aliens were also restricted from entering areas surrounding forts, camps, arsenals, airports, electric or power plants, docks, piers, railroad terminal, depots, yards, and other storage facilities.^{83/}

Furthermore, aliens were unable to change residences or jobs without complying with regulations of the Attorney General and filing the required change of address notice or change of employment form. They were required to carry certificates of identification at all times. In a small number of instances, individuals were questioned about infractions and were required to correct them within a specified period of time. Records revealed 442 violations, including failures to file a change of residence card, failures to obtain a travel permit, and failures to obtain a certificate of identity. Almost 500 persons

^{79/} 1942 Att'y Gen. Ann. Rep. 219-20, 220.

^{80/} Analysis by the Department of Justice of archived Federal Bureau of Investigation documents.

^{81/} The 1940 census records indicate 1,623,580 United States resident aliens of Italian descent at that time. New York and Pennsylvania had the highest Italian populations of any states at 584,075 and 197,281 respectively, and California was fifth at 100,911. United States Census, 1940. *Table 36 – Foreign-Born White by Country of Birth, by Divisions and States*.

^{82/} It is noteworthy that of the 306 raids in Louisiana, 304 uncovered contraband. Analysis by the Department of Justice of archived Federal Bureau of Investigation documents.

^{83/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, *supra* note 58.

were also questioned, either at their homes or offices, but were not arrested or taken into custody.^{84/}

4. EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066 AND ITALIAN AMERICANS

On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, authorizing military areas from which persons could be excluded:^{85/}

[b]y virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the secretary of war, and the military commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated commander deems such actions necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate military commanders may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with such respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the secretary of war or the appropriate military commander may impose in his discretion

Lt. General DeWitt, Commander of the Western Defense Command, imposed stricter restrictions on Italian enemy aliens in his area on the West Coast than did the commanders of the Eastern or Southern Defense Commands, ostensibly because of its proximity to Pearl Harbor and a general fear that the Japanese Navy might attack the continental United States. As discussed in greater detail above, Lt. General DeWitt issued numerous proclamations for the West Coast which established prohibited and restricted military areas, required persons to be excluded from defined areas, and imposed curfew and travel restrictions and other requirements.

Although Italian enemy aliens generally observed the orders excluding them from prohibited zones, several cases of curfew violations were reported. At least ten persons of Italian ancestry were arrested in Los Angeles for curfew violations in June 1942,^{86/} while over three-hundred persons were arrested for curfew violations in California throughout the war.^{87/}

^{84/} Analysis by the Department of Justice of archived Federal Bureau of Investigation documents.

^{85/} Executive Order No. 9066, *supra* note 53. See Appendix L.2 for copy of Executive Order No. 9066.

^{86/} See Lothrop, *supra* note 22, at 177. The author has studied the effects of the restrictions on persons of Italian ancestry in southern California.

^{87/} Analysis by the Department of Justice of archived Federal Bureau of Investigation documents. For example, Theresa Borelli was picked up several times for violating curfew when she made the 60-mile trip to the military hospital in Modesto, California to visit her son Bill, who was paralyzed and still recuperating from wounds sustained while serving in the United States Army overseas. Interview with Ken Borelli, grandson, Apr. 7, 2001.

As a result of the Western Defense Command's evacuation, travel, and curfew orders, Executive Order 9066 affected Italian enemy aliens on the West Coast disproportionately. It also led to the development of plans for the further evacuation of the forty-thousand Italian enemy aliens who had not been forced to move—those who lived in Military Area No. 1 but whose homes and businesses lay outside the narrower prohibited zones along the coast.^{88/} The Western Defense Command initially intended to remove some or all of these enemy aliens as soon as its program for removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry was completed. These plans, however, for mass evacuation of German and Italian enemy aliens nationwide were resisted at several levels of government, notably in the Justice Department and the House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration^{89/} (commonly known as the Tolan Committee), and were subsequently dropped. Thus, the only mass temporary evacuation of Italian enemy aliens—the one imposed in mid-February by the Justice Department and reinforced by Lt. General DeWitt's Proclamation No. 1 in March—was the one that had already occurred on the West Coast.

In its place, the War Department initiated an individual exclusion plan to be applied to persons of Italian and German descent. This plan provided for investigations of individuals, aliens, and naturalized citizens who were alleged to be “possibly dangerous.” Some had been placed on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Custodial Detention Index but had avoided internment because their citizenship excluded them from the enemy alien control laws. Under Executive Order 9066, however, they could be apprehended, and if found suspect, could be ordered out of the requisite military areas. Although this plan was also imposed in the Eastern and Southern Defense Commands, its application in the Western Defense Command was more extensive. Whereas some 59 persons were excluded from the Eastern Defense Command, and some 21 from the Southern Defense Command, approximately 174 were excluded from the Western Defense Command under Lt. General DeWitt.^{90/}

Some persons of Italian descent were subject to evacuation or exclusion orders while many thousands were not, because, with regard to evacuation, the orders affected only those whose homes or businesses were located in the West Coast prohibited zones. Strict lines were drawn—for example Highway 101 along the California coast, west of which was a prohibited zone—with those on one side of the highway forced to

^{88/} Actually, such a mass evacuation order would have affected all 52,000 Italian enemy aliens because those who had moved earlier had moved only far enough to vacate coastal zones; they were still in Military Area No. 1, and so would have been forced to move if that whole area had been declared off limits.

^{89/} “Findings and Recommendations on Evacuation of Enemy Aliens and Others from Prohibited Zones.” *Fourth Interim Report of the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration*, H.R. Rep. No. 2124 (1942), at 21-25.

^{90/} *Personal Justice Denied*, *supra* note 8, at 288; see also *supra* note 45.

move, while those on the other side allowed to stay. Non-citizens who lived in such towns as Pittsburg on the Sacramento delta likewise had to move, while those a few miles or even blocks away could remain.^{91/}

D. WARTIME IMPACT ON FISHERMEN OF ITALIAN ANCESTRY

1. BACKGROUND

With the waves of Italian immigrants came fishermen, often from small coastal villages in Sicily. They formed communities along the East, West, and Gulf coasts, where they fished for tuna, sardines, mackerel, and crab, and contributed to the growth of an industry. Often speaking little English and unable to read or write, many avoided naturalization out of fear or embarrassment. Their failure to obtain citizenship prior to the war was to become, for some, a substantial regret.

As fishermen, they suffered restrictions on where and when they could fish; as enemy aliens, they were prohibited from wharfs, piers, and the fishing vessels themselves.^{92/} They were subject to the loss of their boats for the duration of the war through lease (such as a “bareboat charter”) or purchase. The effect on their livelihood was striking, and the impact on the fishing industry was equally profound.^{93/}

2. REQUISITION OF VESSELS

Merchant ships, including fishing vessels, were routinely licensed and inspected. At the same time, and throughout the war years, vessels were boarded by Coast Guard or Navy personnel, either at sea or in port, for inspection and for the purpose of sealing radio transmitters. Operating out of northern California, the *American Rose*, the

^{91/} See *supra* Part II.C.2.e. In defining the boundaries of military areas, the proclamations commonly used streets, roads, and highways as identifiable landmarks. Proclamation No. 1 stated that buildings, structures, and other premises situated opposite the military areas and bounded by such streets, roads or highways were not to be included within the military areas. However, those buildings, structures or other premises within the military areas and bounded by such streets, roads, and highways were expressly included within the military areas. Public Proclamation No. 1, Western Defense Command, Mar. 2, 1942. Thus, one side of the highway would be within the prohibited zone and persons in that area were subject to various restrictions, while persons residing on the opposite side of the road were in a so-called “free” area and were not subject to the restrictions.

^{92/} See Appendix H, a list of fishermen prevented from fishing in prohibited zones.

^{93/} Background and additional detail concerning Italian American fishermen may be found in chapters by Fox, DiStasi, and Colletto in the recently published *Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation and Internment During World War II*. Ed. Lawrence DiStasi. Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2001.

Marettimo, the *Anna B*, and the *Alma* were four such fishing ships owned and crewed by citizens or aliens of Italian descent.^{94/}

In the late 1930s, the United States Coast Guard inspected and evaluated fishing vessels and other water-craft to determine their potential fitness for requisition to assist in coastal defense.^{95/} As of January 1941, however, in a memorandum to the 12th Naval District, the Chief of Naval Operations stated that the intention of the Navy Department was to build new minesweepers rather than convert fishing vessels, while continuing to identify boats for possible acquisition in the event of a national emergency.^{96/} A week later, the Commandant of the 12th Naval District wrote that his office reviewed a draft charter lease agreement with leaders of the fishing industry who raised no objections to the form. The Commandant anticipated no problem in “securing the required number of agreements to charter.”^{97/}

By authority of the Presidential Proclamation of May 27, 1941,^{98/} which declared an Unlimited National Emergency, and Section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936,^{99/} which authorized the requisition of vessels during national emergencies declared by presidential proclamation, the Maritime Commission of the United States was authorized to prepare and to issue a Declaration of Requisition. Section 902 provided fair compensation to owners for the use of their vessels, mandating that^{100/}

^{94/} Merchant Vessel Inspection reports of the Coast Guard, 12th Naval District, 1942. RG 26, Merchant vessel information file, 1941-46.

^{95/} In March 1941, for example, at least thirty-four fishing vessels in the San Francisco area owned by Italian-Americans or aliens of Italian descent were evaluated to determine suitability, whether the owner was willing to sell or charter, and whether the asking price was considered reasonable or excessive. In a June 1941 memorandum from the 12th Naval District, twelve of these purse seiners were recommended for acquisition: the *California Bear*, the *Aurora*, the *Santa Rosa*, the *Twin Brothers*, the *Pacific Star*, the *New Hope*, the *Lina V*, the *Cutino Brothers*, the *San Jose*, the *Belle Haven*, the *St. James*, and the *San Giovanni*. Memorandum from the Commander Patrol Force, 12th Naval District, to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (June 16, 1941). While some owners were unwilling to sell or charter, the overwhelming majority indicated their willingness (some even volunteered to make their vessels available).

^{96/} Memorandum from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (Jan. 8, 1941).

^{97/} Memorandum from the Commandant, 12th Naval District, to the Chief of the Bureau of Ships (Jan. 16, 1941).

^{98/} Presidential Proclamation No. 2487, 6 Fed. Reg. 2617 (May 29, 1941).

^{99/} Merchant Marine Act, Pub. L. No. 74-835 (1936) (including amendments up to 1970 at 46 U.S.C. app. §1101-1295g).

^{100/} Id.

[i]n the case of a vessel taken and used, but not purchased, the vessel shall be restored to the owner in a condition at least as good as when taken, less reasonable wear and tear, or the owner shall be paid an amount for reconditioning sufficient to place the vessel in such condition.

As the effort to purchase vessels continued, an additional program involved the induction of a voluntary fleet of fishermen, tugmen, and yachtsmen within the 12th Naval District, including San Francisco, Monterey, and Eureka, into the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. A July 24, 1941 press release of the 12th Naval District stated^{101/}

[t]heir job will be to patrol the same waters they've plied as fishermen and yachtsmen – but they won't be fishing, and they won't be cruising for fun. They'll be stalking bigger game – enemy periscopes, small boats attempting landings, stray enemy aircraft bent on reconnaissance. They'll be sweeping for mines – looking for any kind of trouble that may crop up.

To the Navy, the most seaworthy boats were the most desirable, and fishing trawlers and purse seiners were ideally suited for coastal and harbor patrol as well as minesweeping operations. Along the West Coast—particularly San Francisco, Santa Cruz, and Monterey—and in port cities in the east from the Florida Keys to Portland, Maine, fishing fleets constituted a large and vital industry, often dominated by citizens and aliens of Italian descent.

Through negotiations and formal contracts, fishing boats were taken over by the War Shipping Administration for use by the United States Coast Guard and the United States Navy.^{102/} Some were purchased outright and often sold back to the original owners at the end of the war or when the vessels were no longer needed. Others were chartered for a prescribed period of time. In determining bareboat charter rates, a

^{101/} Press Release, 12th Naval District (July 24, 1941).

^{102/} Contrary to some accounts, fishing vessels, in fact, were not seized or impounded, except as a consequence of repeated violations of restricted areas. See, for example, Memorandum from the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Net Depot, to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (March 3, 1942), citing seven vessels, two of which were owned by individuals of Italian descent (Appendix I).

number of principal factors came into play.^{103/} The Commandant of the 12th Naval District wrote that:^{104/}

[i]n war time, requisitioning is believed to be a more efficient and fairer method of securing the tonnage the Government needs. All ships and owners have the substantial equality of treatment. The Government names the rates and conditions and there is no haggling or negotiation. If an owner is dissatisfied with the terms or rates he can accept part of the compensation and have the balance adjudicated in the Court of Claims It is a cleancut, well-understood procedure, which was used successfully in World War I.

In September 1941, the Joint Merchant Vessel Board identified 287 vessels, nearly all commercial fishing trawlers, draggers, or purse seiners, for conversion to wartime use.^{105/} On December 12, 1941, the 12th Naval District called for the immediate requisition of 15 fishing vessels in San Francisco and Monterey. All such vessels were

^{103/} In February 1941 the Port Director of San Pedro outlined the following:

- (a) Two purse seiners similar in every respect are of equal Naval value for conversion and operation as mine sweepers.
- (b) Characteristics of the vessel.
- (c) General condition of the vessel and of machinery.
- (d) Special equipment such as photo electric pilot and direction finder.
- (e) Reputation of the owner as to his earning ability. This is believed to be of more value than any information obtained from the cannery account ledger in which entries are often obscure.
- (f) Lacking an Emergency, the offered charter rate must, in general, be accepted as the lowest rate for which the owner desires to charter his vessel. The canneries have interests in practically all the fishing vessels upon which they depend for their raw materials, and if these vessels are chartered, the charter rate must be sufficient to compensate for the loss of the vessel to the canning industry.

Memorandum from the Port Director of San Pedro, 11th Naval District, to Chief of the Bureau of Ships (Feb. 4, 1941).

A memorandum from the 12th Naval District the same month indicated that the average asking price by owner for purse seiners ranged from \$46,000 to \$65,000 for purchase, \$1,244 to \$1,500 for charter, the range based on the length of the vessel, its age, and cost plus improvements. Memorandum from the Joint Merchant Vessel Board (Feb. 24, 1941).

^{104/} Memorandum from the Commandant, 12th Naval District, to the Chief of Naval Operations (Dec. 20, 1941).

^{105/} Memorandum from the President, Joint Merchant Vessel Board, to the 1st, 11th, 12th, and 13th Naval Districts (Sept. 25, 1941). The 1st Naval District had 117; the 11th, 67; the 12th, 75; and the 13th, 28.

owned by citizens or aliens of Italian descent.^{106/} By December 26, 1941, these vessels had been delivered to the United States Navy by the Maritime Commission.^{107/}

At the conclusion of the war, or at a time when they were no longer needed, fishing vessels were returned to their owners.^{108/} In many cases, the condition of the vessel was poor upon its return.^{109/} Negotiations and appeals would attempt to resolve disagreements over compensation for damaged or missing equipment.

3. RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON FISHERMEN

In a May 1942 memorandum from the Commandant of the Coast Guard to District Coast Guard Officers and Captains of the Port, the Commandant stated that to receive a license to depart local waters, the master or operator of the vessel must be a citizen of the United States, "unless over 50% of the vessel's personnel complement are American citizens." He further stated that no enemy alien is permitted "to go or remain on board any vessel unless such enemy alien is a passenger on a vessel primarily engaged in the transportation of passengers for hire" ^{110/} Furthermore, green (temporary) or pink identification cards with a diagonal stamp "ENEMY ALIEN" were to

^{106/} Memorandum from the Commandant, 12th Naval District, to the United States Maritime Commission (Dec. 12, 1941).

^{107/} Letter from the Commandant, to the District Manager, Pacific Coast Section, United States Maritime Commission (Dec. 26, 1941). Within the 1st Naval District in October 1941, the projected acquisition of 117 fishing vessels "would be of a not too serious nature. Much opposition from commercial interests of course would be encountered. A certain number of people would be forced out of employment, etc., but it is believed that it would not be long before the activities of the small vessels would be built up and a normal supply of fish would result." Memorandum from the 1st Naval District Section, Joint Merchant Vessel Board, to the President, Joint Merchant Vessel Board (Oct. 1, 1941).

^{108/} On the West Coast, for example, the *Marettimo* and *Sea Star* were returned to their owners on August 7 and 9, respectively, of 1943. Memorandum from the Commanding Officer, Section Base, San Francisco, to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (Aug. 11, 1943). On the East Coast, Gloucester fishing boats such as the "Baby Rose," "Magellan," and "My Colombo" were returned in 1944. Memoranda from the War Shipping Administration, Boston, Massachusetts, to the Assistant Port Director, Boston (July 21, 1944, April 20, 1944, undated, respectively).

^{109/} For example, a memo from the 12th Naval District reveals that items remained missing and could not be found prior to the return to the owners of purse seiners *Marettimo*, *Sea Star*, *Juanita*, *Sea Maid*, *Virginia II*. Memorandum from the Commanding Officer, Section Base, San Francisco, to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (Sept. 21, 1943). Joseph Crivello of San Francisco, an enemy alien, refused to take money for his boat, "just a promise that I get my boat back." The *Virginia* was returned after the war, but was unusable. Interview with Anthony Damato, grandson, Apr. 7, 2001.

^{110/} Memorandum from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, to District Coast Guard Officers and Captains of the Port (May 12, 1942).

be issued to all enemy aliens.^{111/} These restrictions applied to all naval districts and, accordingly, to all ports nationwide.^{112/}

On October 17, 1942, the Captain of the Port of Atlantic City, New Jersey in the 4th Naval District issued regulations to ensure waterfront security, requiring that:^{113/}

[n]o enemy alien will be allowed on any pier or wharf at any time. All persons frequenting boat-landings or docks occasionally – and all persons working on any boat-landing or dock – shall have in their possession at all times a Coast Guard Identification Card

No enemy alien, such as a citizen of Germany, Italy, or Japan, will be permitted on board of any boat at any time

No such boat will be rented to an enemy alien, and no enemy alien will be permitted on such boat at any time.

Concerned that the restrictions did not extend to American citizens and that fishermen, either native born or naturalized, “should be considered suspect,” a District Intelligence Officer submitted a May 6, 1942 memorandum to the District Coast Guard Officer indicating the periodic submission of lists to Captains of the Port throughout the 1st Naval District.^{114/} These lists would include:^{115/}

both citizen and alien fishermen who have participated in some suspicious activity, the evidence of which might be insufficient to warrant an indictment under the Espionage Laws, but whose continued presence on fishing vessels is undesirable because they

^{111/} Sample identification cards, RG 26, Port Security and Law Enforcement, Box 3.

^{112/} See Appendix G.

^{113/} Memorandum from the District Coast Guard Officer, 4th Naval District, to the Commandant (Oct. 17, 1942). See *also*, a memorandum from the 1st Naval District which stated: “Except in the cases of emergency, fishing vessels shall not be permitted to leave or to enter any port during the hours of darkness where an anti-submarine net is not established. They shall be allowed to fish offshore at night except in restricted waters.” Memorandum from the Captain of the Port of Boston, 1st Naval District (Nov. 16, 1942).

^{114/} Memorandum from the District Intelligence Officer, to District Coast Guard Officer (May 9, 1942).

^{115/} Id. The memorandum adds that:

the only means now available to control the activities of suspect fishermen lie in the Anchorage Regulations It is considered that these regulations, which empower the Captains of the Ports to grant, refuse to grant, or to revoke any license heretofore granted to the Agent, Owner, or Master of any fishing vessel, may be construed to prevent the presence on board of suspect fishermen.

It concludes that “naturalized citizens who are suspected of subversive activities will have proceedings for denaturalization instituted against them.” Id.

represent potential carriers of military information or potential suppliers of fuel and food to enemy vessels.

On December 7, 1941, the Gloucester, Massachusetts fishing vessel, *Santa Maria*, owned and mastered by Pietro Mercurio, a naturalized United States citizen, was boarded by the Coast Guard. Upon hearing the Italian language spoken on board, the Coast Guard immediately detained the captain and his crew, releasing Mercurio later that night. The members of his crew, unnaturalized Italian aliens, were kept overnight and prohibited from reboarding the boat; they subsequently worked at fish-processing plants until they gained citizenship. While this represented a hardship, Mercurio expressed that he understood the circumstances that necessitated a heightened concern for security.^{116/}

Restrictions placed on fishermen for security reasons varied from port to port. An August 26, 1942 12th Naval District memorandum, voicing agreement between the Navy and the Coast Guard and contrasting sharply with the position of the Army, stated that “fishermen must be covered by special rules at each port,” that current restrictions are sufficient, and that further instructions to fishermen along the coast of the 12th Naval District would be “impracticable, unnecessary and too restrictive.”^{117/} The memorandum further stated that:^{118/}

[a]ll fishermen are issued licenses to fish by the Captains of the Port. On these licenses there is printed the restrictions that are placed upon them which, generally speaking, are as follows: That the fishermen have perfect freedom to fish anywhere on the coast that

^{116/} Letter from Pietro Mercurio to Commander, 1st Naval District (Apr. 27, 1942), and interview with John Mercurio, son, May 3, 2001.

^{117/} Memorandum from the Commander, Patrol Force, 12th Naval District, to Chief of Staff, 12th Naval District (Aug. 26, 1942). The memorandum continues: “The Army desires one hundred percent security and if steps are taken towards this end as desired by the Army there would be hardly a fish caught on the coast,” and concludes that “any attempt at landing, entering or leaving any of the ports not covered by special regulations would lay the offending fisherman open to arrest or to be fired upon as he would be violating the instructions printed on his license.”

^{118/} Id. The Commander of the Patrol Force in the 12th Naval District stated in a memorandum of February 26, 1942, that “the licenses of [violators] should be recalled temporarily”; the licenses of boats that “repeatedly violate existing regulations . . . should be recalled and withheld for a longer period of time, to punish the owners for flagrant disregard of existing orders.” Memorandum from the Commander, Patrol Force, 12th Naval District, to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (Feb. 26, 1942). Two weeks later, on March 11, the Captain of the Port, San Francisco, stated that “This office has been suspending the licenses of violators of the restricted areas. Violators are being notified that a second violation will result in the revocation of their licenses and such additional punitive action under existing law as the circumstances appear to warrant.” Memorandum from the Captain of Port, 12th Naval District, to Commander, Patrol Force, 12th Naval District (Mar. 11, 1942). See also, Regulations Regarding Operation of Vessels in Certain Areas in 5ND Waters, dated June 30, 1943, sent to the Commandant, 4th Naval District, on August 14, 1943, for detail typical of local regulations governing ports and defensive sea areas. Memorandum from the District Intelligence Officer, to Commandant, 4th Naval District (Aug. 11, 1943).

they see fit (except, of course, this does not include restrictions around the ports that have defensive sea areas). That they are absolutely forbidden to enter or leave any port in darkness or low visibility, or to land. Any violation of the restrictions printed on the license causes, of course, the forfeiture of the license and prosecution if considered necessary.

In an October 28, 1942 letter to the Pittsburg, California Chamber of Commerce, which had inquired about Italian fishermen, the Captain of the Port for San Francisco relied on the recent order of Lt. General DeWitt and the Anchorage Regulations contained in the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, writing:^{119/}

No departure license shall be [g]ranted to any vessel having an enemy alien on board in any capacity, and . . . no vessel shall move in the local waters of the United States which has or intends to have an enemy alien on board in any capacity

Inasmuch as the Captain of the Port is governed by these Anchorage Regulations in [t]he issuance of permits of fishing vessels he has no authority to issue permits to boats with Italian citizens aboard in any capacity

The clear effect on Italian fishermen is typified in a letter Giovanni Olivieri wrote on December 31, 1941 to United States Senator Sheridan Downey, stating that he had been denied permission to continue fishing:^{120/}

Forty years ago I came to America from Italy. For the past 38 years I have been a fisherman in Santa Cruz and have fished the waters of Monterey Bay. I am not an American citizen and cannot become one because I cannot read or write. I have been deprived of the right to fish because I am not a citizen. I have two sons in the navy and one son in the army. I have a wife and three daughters at home to support. I cannot get outside work because I am not a citizen. I am as loyal and devoted to this country as though I were born here. During my forty years in America I have never been arrested and have always worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day.

The most severe application of these restrictions occurred in the Western Defense Command and represented, at times, a conflict between the services. The Navy sought reasonable safeguards to minimize the impact on the fishing industry, while the Army's sole consideration was security. Because the 11th and 12th Naval Districts contained sizable fishing fleets comprising Italian immigrants, the impact on this community was substantial. Other than instances where fishermen repeatedly

^{119/} Letter from the Captain of Port, to Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce (Oct. 28, 1942).

^{120/} Letter from Giovanni Olivieri, to Senator Sheridan Downey (Dec. 31, 1941). The Navy responded to Senator Downey on March 7, 1942, that "such restrictions may, in some instances, result in hardship to some aliens whose loyalty to this country may be above reproach. However, as a matter of policy, the Navy Department believes that the question of whether certain alien fishermen will be permitted to fish is one which should be decided by appropriate governmental authorities in the locality, after investigation of the individual has been made." Letter from Capt. J.B.W. Waller, to Senator Sheridan Downey (Mar. 7, 1942).

violated restrictions,^{121/} boats were not impounded. Rather, they were requisitioned for compensation during a period of national emergency. The record reveals efforts by the government to ameliorate the impact of these requisitions and restrictions on the fishing industry and, to some extent, upon citizens and aliens of Italian descent.

A September 30, 1941 memorandum from the San Pedro, California Port Director's Office, 11th Naval District, to the Joint Merchant Vessel Board, noted that the selection of larger purse seiners and tuna boats for requisition in San Diego and San Pedro would adversely affect the canneries since they rely on those vessels for their supply of yellow-fin tuna.^{122/} The 12th Naval District, responding to concerns about the effect of restrictions on the fishing industry, stated on January 30, 1942 that the Navy was "permitting as liberal a scope of operations as is consistent with national security."^{123/} The memorandum continues:^{124/}

Fishing vessels share in whatever protection is afforded to commercial vessels. Naturally, the extent of such protection is confidential. Crab-fishing vessels operating out of San Francisco at present do so under escort of a small Coast Guard boat, the purpose of which is to control the fishermen and serve to identify them in relation to our own forces.

A 12th Naval District memorandum to the Commandant, dated March 5, 1942, acknowledged the war's adverse effect on the fishing industry and recommended relieving that industry of "all unnecessary restrictions."^{125/} On July 25, 1942, regulations governing the San Francisco Maritime Control Area were issued to supplement Presidential Proclamation 2543, primarily authorizing sardine boats to fish and to make passage at night, "provided they have complied with the law in all respects as to licenses, departure permits, crew lists and crew identification."^{126/} After compliance with these requirements, the naval district would issue a clearance authorization which was kept on board the vessel at all times. For example, the 11th Naval District issued

^{121/} See *supra*, note 102.

^{122/} Letter from the San Pedro Port Director's Office, 11th Naval District, to the Joint Merchant Vessel Board (Sept. 30, 1941).

^{123/} Letter from the Commander, Patrol Force, 12th Naval District, to the Fish and Wildlife Service (Jan. 30, 1942).

^{124/} So, too, sardine boats were provided escorts in the 12th Naval District. Memorandum from the Commander, Patrol Force, 12th Naval District, to the Officer-in-Charge, Harbor Entrance Control Post (Navy), Fort Winfield Scott (Aug. 28, 1942).

^{125/} Memorandum from the Commander, Patrol Force, 12th Naval District, to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (Mar. 5, 1942).

^{126/} Supplementary Regulations for the Control of the San Francisco Maritime Control Area, 12th Naval District (July 25, 1942).

authorization in August 1942 to Anthony Cresci, the master of the fishing vessel *Mary*, for a voyage to Monterey.^{127/}

In the 5th Naval District, the Port Director wrote the following to boat owners on July 30, 1942: "It is not the Commandant's intention to requisition fishing vessels urgently needed in the fishing industry. However, it is hoped that some fishing vessels may be found which can be spared Should you decide that you do not wish to sell the vessel, no reply is necessary."^{128/}

The Commander of the Office of the Western Sea Frontier, on March 19, 1943, indicated a willingness to continue to work with the fishing industry and with the California Division of Fish and Game to ease restrictions wherever possible. The memorandum cited directives in the 11th and 12th Naval Districts authorizing sardine fishing vessels to break radio silence to report schools of fish to other vessels.^{129/}

The Navy Department distributed a memorandum to the commandants of all naval districts, dated February 26, 1943,^{130/} which stated:

Due to the needs of the fishing industry, chartered fishing vessels and fishing vessels in the Coast Guard Reserve will be selected for withdrawal from service wherever feasible.

Chartered fishing vessels will be reported to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations who will request the War Shipping Administration to cancel the charters and return them to their owners.

^{127/} United States Naval Clearance Authorization, Fishing Vessels (Aug. 21, 1942).

^{128/} Letter from the Port Director, 5th Naval District, to J.J. & H.M. Lawson (July 30, 1942). In a memorandum, also dated July 30, a procurement officer for the Joint Merchant Vessel Board wrote that four fishing vessels "cannot be requisitioned at this time" because they are active in the fishing industry. Memorandum from the Procurement Officer, Joint Merchant Vessel Board (July 30, 1942).

^{129/} Memorandum from the Commander, Western Sea Frontier, to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations (Mar. 19, 1943). See, particularly, letter from the Division of Fish and Game of the California Department of Natural Resources to Lt. General DeWitt (Sept. 28, 1942), citing "an entire lack of understanding of the fishery and its problems viewed in the light of the war emergency," and the need to modify restrictions currently in place; and a report prepared by the California Division of Fish and Game citing specific impediments to the fishing industry in southern California. Report on Survey of Fishing Industry in Eleventh Naval District by Dr. Richard Van Cleve, Chief, Bureau of Marine Fisheries (undated). By November 1942, in a letter of the California Fish and Wildlife Service to the Navy, the sardine catch in the 12th Naval District was stated to be 42 percent below a comparable period the previous season. Letter from California Fish and Wildlife Service, to the Commander, Patrol Force, 12th Naval District (Nov. 11, 1942).

^{130/} Memorandum from the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, to the Commandants of the Naval Districts (Feb. 26, 1943).

Requisitions, port restrictions, and loss of fishing privileges were imposed on many fishermen immediately prior to and during World War II. More than mere inconveniences, these restrictions interfered with their ability to make a living and disrupted the industry. The effects were felt by natural-born and naturalized United States citizens, as well as aliens and those designated “enemy aliens.”

E. WARTIME POLICY ON ALIEN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND IMPACT ON RAILROAD WORKERS OF ITALIAN ANCESTRY

1. INTRODUCTION

Section 3 of the Act, subsection 10, requires the Attorney General to conduct a review of Italian-American railroad workers who were prevented from working in prohibited areas, presumably as a result of federal-government action. Research indicates that employment discrimination against aliens was widespread during the war and even before the war. Such discrimination stemmed from a misunderstanding of the law and public policy regarding the employment of immigrants, prejudice against non-whites and immigrants, and in some instances, misplaced patriotism. But evidence of extensive government efforts to fight discrimination against aliens, including enemy aliens and aliens of allied nations, also exists.

Although historical evidence indicated that many Japanese-American railroad workers were fired or prevented from working in the military zones on the West Coast, such widespread firings did not happen to railroad workers of Italian ancestry. Although employment discrimination may have been most severe against those of Japanese ancestry, there was some discrimination against other enemy aliens and such discrimination even extended to aliens of allied nations. As cited below, two Italian railroad workers were transferred to other positions or locations so that they could continue to work, several Italian employees were temporarily removed from work for a week and then allowed to return, and one employee was removed for thirty days before he was reinstated. One Italian employee was initially fired, but after his attorney’s inquiry the government responded that the alien could be rehired unless he was found to be dangerous or had committed sabotage against railroad property.

Extensive research from private railroad companies, state historical societies, and the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and College Park, Maryland have failed to yield evidence to support assertions of widespread firings of railroad employees of Italian ancestry or that any loss of employment resulted from federal-government action.^{131/}

^{131/} The Department of Justice reviewed records of several Department of Justice officials dealing with aliens including Attorney General Biddle, James Rowe, Jr., Assistant to the Attorney General, and Edward Ennis, Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit, along with records of the Office of Defense

2. GOVERNMENT POLICY

The government actively discouraged discrimination against alien employment for several months before our entry into World War II. On January 30, 1941, the Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, issued a report showing that in every industrial state, employers were refusing to hire “non-citizens” in defense and defense-related industries.^{132/} The report emphasized that Congress had confined restrictions on the employment of aliens in private industry to those working on government contracts in the manufacture of aircraft and in the performance of secret, confidential, or restricted government contracts.^{133/}

The extent of discrimination nationwide compelled President Roosevelt, on June 25, 1941, to issue Executive Order 8802, which prohibited discrimination by the federal government and by government contractors.^{134/} The order reaffirmed the policy that there “shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color or national origin.” It also established the Committee on Fair Employment Practice within the Office of Production Management to investigate complaints of discrimination, including discrimination against alienage, and to take appropriate steps to redress grievances.^{135/}

On December 26, 1941, the Department of Justice issued a news release containing a statement by Attorney General Biddle regarding “the problem of discrimination against aliens in private employment.”^{136/} In this statement, Biddle declared: ^{137/}

Transportation, Assistant Secretary of Defense John J. McCloy, Western Defense Command, and the Office of Provost Marshal; also reviewed, documents from the Union Pacific Railroad, the Burlington Northern Railroad (which was the Great Northern Railroad during World War II), the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, Nevada Northern Railway, and the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company.

^{132/} “*Labor Shortages and the Restriction of Employment to Citizen Workers*,” Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D.C. (Jan. 30, 1941).

^{133/} *Id.* at 1.

^{134/} Executive Order No. 8802, 6 Fed. Reg. 3109 (June 27, 1941)

^{135/} *Id.*

^{136/} Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice (Dec. 26, 1941).

^{137/} *Id.*

To bar aliens from employment is both shortsighted and wasteful [I]t is the stated policy of the Federal Government that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries because of race, color or national origin.

Attorney General Biddle indicated that the only restriction of any type on persons of Japanese ancestry was one that applied to all aliens. In the case of "secret, confidential or restricted Government contracts," and in contracts for aircraft parts, employers were required to obtain permission for employment from the military department concerned. Attorney General Biddle indicated that both the Army and the Navy had "regular procedures" to screen requests and had "passed upon thousands of them." The percentage of applications that had been denied was "negligible." The Attorney General condemned discrimination against aliens:^{138/}

There are no other Federal laws restricting the employment of aliens by private employers in national defense industries, and there are no Federal laws whatsoever restricting the employment of foreign-born American citizens of any particular national origin.

There is no reason in the world why loyal persons, either aliens or Americans of foreign birth, should not be employed by American Industry, and there is no possible justification for discharging such employes [sic]. The Federal Government condemns such discrimination

Documents also indicate that the Army and the Federal Bureau of Investigation discouraged such firings. President Roosevelt issued a statement on January 2, 1942, expressing his concern over discrimination against aliens:^{139/}

I am deeply concerned over the increasing number of reports of employers discharging workers who happen to be aliens or even foreign-born citizens. This is a very serious matter. It is one thing to safeguard American industry and particularly defense industry against sabotage; but it is very much another to throw out of work honest and loyal people who, except for the accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic.

Such a policy is as stupid as it is unjust . . . I urge all private employers to adopt a sane policy regarding aliens and foreign born citizens

There is no law providing against employment of aliens except in special defense work of a secret nature, and even in such work, the employer may hire an alien with the permission of the Army or Navy. . . .

President Roosevelt issued a similar statement on July 11, 1942 regarding the employment of aliens, in which he indicated that persons should not be refused employment solely on the basis of alien status.^{140/}

^{138/} Id.

^{139/} Press Release, The White House, Statement of the President (Jan. 2, 1942).

^{140/} Press Release, The White House, Statement by the President (July 11, 1942).

Individuals also had access to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Letters written to the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice, alleging discrimination on the basis of alien status, were frequently referred to this Committee. During the war, the Committee held extensive hearings on complaints of discrimination within the railroad industry.

3. IMPACT ON RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

Union Pacific documents reveal that its dismissal of approximately one hundred and forty employees of Japanese ancestry was not the result of government action, but was based on the decision of company officials. Specifically, the decision to fire Japanese employees was the personal decision of W.M. Jeffers, the president of the railroad.^{141/}

A series of letters between the City Attorney for Rock Island, Illinois and Edward J. Ennis, Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit at the Department of Justice, regarding the dismissal of an Italian employee, describes the case of Augustine Chidicamo, an enemy alien, who was dismissed about March 1942 by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company because of his enemy alien status. Mr. Chidicamo had worked for the railroad for thirty-three years and was advised that the railroad would take him back with the approval of federal authorities. Lee Herbert, City Attorney for Rock Island, wrote to Ennis to determine if there was any way that Chidicamo could be re-employed.^{142/} In a letter dated April 9, 1942, Ennis explained that this incident and incidents with other railroads apparently resulted from a misunderstanding of a proclamation of President Roosevelt that "was not intended to forbid the employment of enemy aliens upon railroads in the United States, it was merely intended to forbid any alien enemy to be in a place in which his presence is not readily explainable."^{143/} Ennis further stated that "[h]is employment should be forbidden

^{141/} In a letter to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Jeffers stated that "the instructions we have been working under were that Japanese were to be continued in employment unless and until we had evidence that they were dangerous." Jeffers then detailed why he "arranged to remove all" employees of Japanese ancestry: a recent incident of "possible sabotage" at Howell, Wyoming; the fact that train, engine and shop personnel had complained for a month about the employment of Japanese; his receipt of several telegrams from organizations and individuals demanding the immediate removal of these employees of Japanese ancestry from their positions; and concerns that labor organizations might refuse to work unless he fired those of Japanese ancestry. He stated in this letter that, after considering these factors, he "felt impelled to take immediate action." He noted further that he spoke to United States Attorney General Francis Biddle and sent him copies of the letters directing the firings. Letter from W.M. Jeffers, President, Union Pacific, to Chairman, Executive Committee (Feb. 14, 1942).

^{142/} Letter from Lee Herbert, City Attorney, Rock Island, Illinois, to Director of Alien Enemy Control Unit, United States Department of Justice (Mar. 18, 1942).

^{143/} Letter from Edward J. Ennis, Director of Alien Enemy Control Unit, to Lee Herbert, City Attorney, (Apr. 9, 1942).

only if there are any suspicions about his loyalty to this Government and if there is any danger of sabotage upon the property of the railroad.”^{144/} In closing, Ennis stated, “You are authorized to refer to the content of this letter as an expression of the attitude of this Government toward employment by the railroads of aliens of enemy nationality.”^{145/}

In a letter dated February 18, 1942, Southern Pacific Railroad ordered the termination of approximately forty employees of Japanese ancestry and the immediate evacuation of such employees from company housing; no termination was ordered for aliens of other ancestries.^{146/} A mailgram, also dated February 18, 1942, discussed the government’s notice to nationals of Germany, Japan, and Italy that they were not permitted to live or work in certain areas, including Tiburon, California, and that restrictions were also issued for the movements of enemy aliens during the night hours that required them to be at home between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.^{147/} The company questioned whether alien employees retained their employment relationship and seniority rights with the company and indicated that it had Italian and German nationals, some at the Tiburon facility. The document describes two Italian employees—a seal clerk who lived in a restricted area and a janitor at Sausalito who was assigned to work at night between 6:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. It is noted on the document that the janitor’s hours were changed so that he could continue to work and that the clerk was filling the job at Sausalito where the restrictions would not apply until the shipyard was completed.^{148/} Finally, a letter dated April 11, 1942 disclosed that an Italian employee, Vito Marketallo, was removed from employment as a crossing flagman for thirty days and then returned to service. The document indicated that he was taken out of service because of the evacuation and curfew ruling. A handwritten notation on the letter a few days later, dated April 14, 1942, indicated that he was to return to service.^{149/}

A few documents regarding the Nevada Northern Corporation indicated that all Japanese, German, and Italian aliens were removed from work and asked to remain at

^{144/} Id.

^{145/} Id.

^{146/} Letter from C.F. Donnatin, to J.C. Goodfellow, et al. (Feb. 18, 1942); and Mailgram, from unknown correspondent (signature unreadable), to A.T. Mercier (Feb. 19, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Company Files).

^{147/} Mailgram from C.A. Veale, to J.G. Torian (Feb. 18, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Company Files).

^{148/} Letter from unknown correspondent (signature unreadable), to C.A. Veale (June 9, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Files).

^{149/} Letter from J.G. Goodfellow, to J.G. Torian, (Apr. 11, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Company Files).

home after December 11, 1941.^{150/} The company based this action on the advice of local counsel and that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The company removed fourteen Japanese aliens and six Italian aliens. On December 19, 1941, the company contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation to discuss the Italian aliens who had for many years worked for them and many of whom had taken out papers for naturalization. In responding to whether they could be returned to work, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's advice was to inquire among co-workers if any statements were made against the United States or in support of Axis governments.^{151/}

F. SUMMARY

This Justice Department will never waver in our defense of the Constitution nor relent in our defense of civil rights. The American spirit that rose from the rubble in New York knows no prejudice and defies division by race, ethnicity, or religion. The spirit which binds us and the values that define us will light America's path from this darkness.

Attorney General John Ashcroft
September 24, 2001

After the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, citizens and aliens of Italian descent were subjected to restrictions, including curfews, searches, confiscations of property, the loss of livelihood, and internment. Individuals residing in "prohibited zones" were required to move from their homes and were excluded from certain areas. And persons of Italian ancestry who were not United States citizens were declared enemy aliens and were required to carry identification cards designating them as such. These wartime restrictions were sanctioned by the Alien Enemy Act of 1798, Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, Executive Order 9066, and various other Presidential Proclamations, Department of Justice regulations, and Public Proclamations issued by the defense commands.

The Wartime Violation of Italian Americans Civil Liberties Act provides that this report must include, among other things, "[a] review of the wartime restrictions on Italian

^{150/} These documents were obtained from the Nevada Northern Railroad Museum and it is not clear whether these aliens were working for Nevada Northern Railroad or the Nevada Consolidated Copper Corporation (which had mining operations and some railroad facilities). Memorandum from H.M. Peterson (Dec. 11, 1941), indicating that alien employees of Nevada Consolidated Copper Corporation (which had mining operations and may have had some interests with local railroad companies) were to be removed from work; and Letter from R.J. Beem, to Mr. Jackling, Chief Executive Officer (Dec. 12, 1941) (Collection of Letters from the Nevada Northern Railroad Documents, East Ely Railroad Depot Museum, East Ely, Nevada).

^{151/} Letter from HMP, to Mr. Beem (Dec. 19, 1941) (Collection of Letters from the Nevada Northern Railroad Documents, East Ely Railroad Depot Museum, East Ely, Nevada).

Americans to determine how civil liberties can be better protected during national emergencies.” The Department of Justice believes that the federal government’s reaction to the recent, tragic events of September 11, 2001 demonstrates that civil liberties are being protected through adherence to the United States Constitution. By sending the clear message to the American people that the Constitution and American values will not fall victim to terrorists, our national leaders have created an environment in which the unconstitutional violation of civil liberties will not be tolerated.

In an address to a Joint Session of Congress and the American people on September 20, 2001, President George W. Bush stated that the United States must abide by the principles upon which the country was founded and treat all individuals fairly and with dignity:

I ask you to uphold the values of America, and remember why so many have come here. We are in a fight for our principles, and our first responsibility is to live by them. No one should be singled out for unfair treatment or unkind words because of their ethnic background or religious faith.

On September 17, 2001, FBI Director Robert Mueller had stated that the investigation of the attack on the United States had not targeted and would not target individuals based on their ethnic background:

When we seek to interview and question an individual, we are doing so based on predications that the individual may have information relating to the acts that took place last week. We do not, have not, will not target people based solely on their ethnicity, period, point blank.

Our national leaders have also addressed the rise in bias-motivated crimes in the United States since the attack by stating, in no uncertain terms, that such acts of violence and threats of violence will not be tolerated. On September 13, 2001—just two days after the attack on the United States—Attorney General John Ashcroft addressed reports of violence and threats of violence in the United States against Arab Americans and other Americans of Middle Eastern and South Asian descents:

We must not descend to the level of those who perpetrated Tuesday’s violence by targeting individuals based on their race, their religion, or their national origin. Such reports of violence and threats are in direct opposition to the very principles and laws of the United States and will not be tolerated.

The Attorney General’s admonition was echoed that day by Ralph F. Boyd, Jr., the Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division, who stated that “[a]ny threats of violence or discrimination against Arab or Muslim Americans or Americans of South Asian descents are not just wrong and un-American, but also are unlawful and will be treated as such.”

In testimony before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on September 25, 2001, Attorney General Ashcroft reported on the Justice Department's actions with respect to bias-motivated crimes following the September 11 attack:

The Department of Justice is firmly committed to pursuing these misguided wrongdoers vigorously. . . . Let there be no mistake: The Department of Justice will not tolerate acts of violence or discrimination against people in this country based on their race, national origin, or religion.

These statements demonstrate the federal government's recognition that it must safeguard the constitutional rights of individuals while protecting the safety and security of individuals during times of national emergency. By vigorously enforcing anti-discrimination laws, the federal government has demonstrated that civil liberties are being protected through adherence to the Constitution.

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

**A REVIEW OF THE RESTRICTIONS
ON PERSONS OF ITALIAN ANCESTRY
DURING WORLD WAR II**

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Public Law 106-451
106th Congress

An Act

To provide for the preparation of a Government report detailing injustices suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, and a formal acknowledgment of such injustices by the President.

Nov. 7, 2000
[H.R. 2442]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act”.

Wartime
Violation of
Italian American
Civil Liberties
Act.
50 USC app.
1981 note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The freedom of more than 600,000 Italian-born immigrants in the United States and their families was restricted during World War II by Government measures that branded them “enemy aliens” and included carrying identification cards, travel restrictions, and seizure of personal property.

(2) During World War II more than 10,000 Italian Americans living on the West Coast were forced to leave their homes and prohibited from entering coastal zones. More than 50,000 were subjected to curfews.

(3) During World War II thousands of Italian American immigrants were arrested, and hundreds were interned in military camps.

(4) Hundreds of thousands of Italian Americans performed exemplary service and thousands sacrificed their lives in defense of the United States.

(5) At the time, Italians were the largest foreign-born group in the United States, and today are the fifth largest immigrant group in the United States, numbering approximately 15 million.

(6) The impact of the wartime experience was devastating to Italian American communities in the United States, and its effects are still being felt.

(7) A deliberate policy kept these measures from the public during the war. Even 50 years later much information is still classified, the full story remains unknown to the public, and it has never been acknowledged in any official capacity by the United States Government.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

The Attorney General shall conduct a comprehensive review of the treatment by the United States Government of Italian Americans during World War II, and not later than 1 year after the

Deadline.
50 USC app.
1981 note.

date of the enactment of this Act shall submit to the Congress a report that documents the findings of such review. The report shall cover the period between September 1, 1939, and December 31, 1945, and shall include the following:

(1) The names of all Italian Americans who were taken into custody in the initial roundup following the attack on Pearl Harbor, and prior to the United States declaration of war against Italy.

(2) The names of all Italian Americans who were taken into custody.

(3) The names of all Italian Americans who were interned and the location where they were interned.

(4) The names of all Italian Americans who were ordered to move out of designated areas under the United States Army's "Individual Exclusion Program".

(5) The names of all Italian Americans who were arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066.

(6) Documentation of Federal Bureau of Investigation raids on the homes of Italian Americans.

(7) A list of ports from which Italian American fishermen were restricted.

(8) The names of Italian American fishermen who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones and therefore unable to pursue their livelihoods.

(9) The names of Italian Americans whose boats were confiscated.

(10) The names of Italian American railroad workers who were prevented from working in prohibited zones.

Records.

(11) A list of all civil liberties infringements suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, as a result of Executive Order No. 9066, including internment, hearings without benefit of counsel, illegal searches and seizures, travel restrictions, enemy alien registration requirements, employment restrictions, confiscation of property, and forced evacuation from homes.

(12) An explanation of whether Italian Americans were subjected to civil liberties infringements, as a result of Executive Order No. 9066, and if so, why other Italian Americans were not.

(13) A review of the wartime restrictions on Italian Americans to determine how civil liberties can be better protected during national emergencies.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the story of the treatment of Italian Americans during World War II needs to be told in order to acknowledge that these events happened, to remember those whose lives were unjustly disrupted and whose freedoms were violated, to help repair the damage to the Italian American community, and to discourage the occurrence of similar injustices and violations of civil liberties in the future;

(2) Federal agencies, including the Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, should support projects such as—

(A) conferences, seminars, and lectures to heighten awareness of this unfortunate chapter in our Nation's history;

(B) the refurbishment of and payment of all expenses associated with the traveling exhibit "Una Storia Segreta", exhibited at major cultural and educational institutions throughout the United States; and

(C) documentaries to allow this issue to be presented to the American public to raise its awareness;

(3) an independent, volunteer advisory committee should be established comprised of representatives of Italian American organizations, historians, and other interested individuals to assist in the compilation, research, and dissemination of information concerning the treatment of Italian Americans;

(4) after completion of the report required by this Act, financial support should be provided for the education of the American public through the production of a documentary film suited for public broadcast; and

(5) the President should, on behalf of the United States Government, formally acknowledge that these events during World War II represented a fundamental injustice against Italian Americans.

Approved November 7, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2442:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Nov. 10, considered and passed House.

Vol. 146 (2000): Oct. 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 24, House concurred in Senate amendments.



Appendix B

Chronology of Events Surrounding the Evacuation, Relocation and Internment Of Persons of Italian Ancestry During World War II

1939

- 9/1/39** ♦ Germany invaded Poland, initiating World War II.
- 9/3/39** ♦ Great Britain declared war on Germany.
- 9/5/39** ♦ President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Presidential Proclamation 2348, which declared the neutrality of the United States in the war between Germany and France.
- 9/9/39** ♦ President Roosevelt issued Presidential Proclamation 2352, establishing a national emergency to observe, safeguard, and enforce neutrality.

1940

- ♦ According to the 1940 Census of the United States there were 1,623,580 residents of Italian descent in the United States.
- 5/7/40** ♦ President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8403 establishing the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Naval Defensive Sea Area, California.
- 6/10/40** ♦ Mussolini invaded France, thereby allying Italy with the Axis powers.
- 6/28/40** ♦ The United States Congress passed the Alien Registration Act, also known as the Smith Act, which required all aliens to register with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

1941

- 5/29/41** ♦ Presidential Proclamation 2487 was published, declaring an unlimited national emergency because of the European war. This proclamation also authorized the Maritime Commission of the United States to prepare and issue a Declaration of Requisition for marine vessels pursuant to Public Law 74-835.
- 6/27/41** ♦ Executive Order 8802 was published, reaffirming the federal government's policy against discrimination in the employment of aliens in the defense industry.
- 11/27/41** ♦ President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8953 establishing more extensive Naval Defensive Sea Areas for Los Angeles - Long Beach Harbor, California.
- 12/7/41** ♦ Japan bombed the United States Navy at Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii.
 - ♦ Proclamation 2525 was issued immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack. It empowered the Attorney General to apprehend, exclude, regulate, and confiscate property from United States citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry.
 - ♦ The Federal Bureau of Investigation began arresting Japanese, German, and Italian aliens considered dangerous to United States security.
- 12/8/41** ♦ The United States declared war on Japan.
 - ♦ Proclamations 2526 and 2527 were issued against Germany and Italy, respectively, as threats to United States territory. Thus, German and Italian nationals were rendered "enemy aliens" and were subject to apprehension, detention, and various restrictions.
 - ♦ President Roosevelt delegated to Attorney General Biddle the authority to promulgate and execute regulations prescribed in the continental United States under the Presidential Proclamations.
- 12/10/41** ♦ Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover reported that the majority of individuals for whom arrests were planned had been taken into custody: 1,291 Japanese, 857 Germans, and 147

Italians.

- 12/11/41** ♦ Germany declared war on the United States.
- ♦ The United States declared war on Italy.
- ♦ San Francisco, California and the West Coast were declared a wartime “Western Theatre of Operations” by the Western Defense Command. No private vessels were allowed to sail at night in San Francisco Bay.
- ♦ Lt. General John L. DeWitt was named the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command.
- ♦ President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8970 establishing several Defensive Sea Areas off the coasts of the continental United States including Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; San Francisco, California; and San Diego, California.
- 12/12/41** ♦ The United States Navy began requisitioning significant numbers of fishing boats on the West Coast.
- 12/15/41** ♦ The Attorney General established the Alien Enemy Control Unit.
- 12/16/41** ♦ President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8978 establishing Defensive Sea Areas for New York Harbor, New York; Delaware Bay and River, Delaware; Chesapeake Bay and Norfolk, Virginia; and Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.
- 12/30/41** ♦ Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were given the authority to search the homes of enemy aliens if there was reason to suspect contraband (i.e., radios, guns, or cameras) on the premises.

1942

- 1/5/42** ♦ Deadline for enemy aliens in San Francisco to surrender radio transmitters, shortwave receivers, and precision cameras to the Western Defense Command.
- 1/14/42** ♦ Presidential Proclamation 2537 was signed requiring that enemy

aliens register to obtain Certificates of Identification from the Attorney General and carry them at all times.

- 1/28/42** ♦ The Department of Justice announced strategic locations to be cleared of enemy aliens by February 24, 1942.
- 1/30/42** ♦ California Congressional delegation met in Washington, D.C. to urge the evacuation of enemy aliens from the West Coast.
- 1/31–2/7/42** ♦ The Attorney General announced 135 prohibited zones in California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona.
- 2/2/42** ♦ Registration of enemy aliens began.
- 2/4/42** ♦ Attorney General Biddle issued curfew zones for enemy aliens along the West Coast, effective February 24, 1942.
- 2/10/42** ♦ The Department of Justice instituted regulations on the travel and other conduct of Japanese, German, and Italian aliens.
- 2/14/42** ♦ The Department of Justice amended the regulations issued on February 10, 1942, by specifying areas from which enemy aliens were excluded. Sixty-eight areas in California, twenty-four areas in Oregon, and seven areas in Washington were designated areas in which Japanese, German, and Italian aliens were no longer permitted.
- 2/15/42** ♦ Enemy aliens began to leave restricted military zones throughout northern California. “Move out and stay out” orders were to become effective on February 24, 1942.
- 2/16/42** ♦ The industrial and waterfront areas of San Francisco, California were declared a restricted zone by the military.
- ♦ The Department of Justice had taken into custody 2,192 Japanese, 1,393, Germans, and 264 Italians.
- 2/19/42** ♦ President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 delegating to the Secretary of War the power to exclude any and all persons from designated areas.
- 2/23–3/12/42** ♦ The House of Representatives Select Committee Investigating

National Defense Migration, also known as the Tolan Committee, held hearings.

- 2/24/42** ♦ Evacuation from prohibited zones was ordered for all enemy aliens. All of northern California was declared a “strategic area” and enemy aliens were subject to a 9 p.m. curfew. Enemy aliens were required to evacuate areas around Army posts, airfields, and vital utilities.
- ♦ The travel and curfew restriction zone was extended to southern California and Arizona. Seventeen more areas in California and eighteen more areas in Arizona were designated as places from which alien enemies were excluded.
- 3/2/42** ♦ Lt. General DeWitt issued Public Proclamation No. 1 creating military areas in California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona.
- 3/2–3/29/42** ♦ All persons to be affected by the proposed evacuation of Military Area No. 1 were encouraged to leave during this “voluntary evacuation period.” Persons were required to file a Change of Residence Notice.
- 3/16/42** ♦ Lt. General DeWitt issued Public Proclamation No. 2 creating military areas in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah.
- 3/18/42** ♦ President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9102, creating the War Relocation Authority for the internment of Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans.
- 3/21/42** ♦ Public Law 77-503 was enacted, thereby making it a federal offense to violate any order issued by a designated military commander acting under the authority of Executive Order 9066.
- 4/27/42** ♦ Lt. General Drum of the Eastern Defense Command announced his intention to establish military areas along the East Coast.
- 5/5/42** ♦ President Roosevelt ordered Secretary of War Stimson to confer with him prior to taking any action against German and Italian aliens on the East Coast.
- 5/22/42** ♦ The War Department advised Lt. General DeWitt against mass evacuation of German or Italian aliens on the West Coast. Military commanders retained the right to exclude individuals on the basis of

military necessity.

6/27/42 ♦ Lt. General DeWitt lifted the exclusion-zone regulations of the Western Defense Command. Italian aliens returned to their homes, although they remained subject to travel and curfew restrictions.

10/12/42 ♦ Attorney General Biddle announced that the restrictions on enemy aliens would no longer pertain to persons of Italian ancestry.

1943

9/8/43 ♦ Italy surrendered.

1944

6/6/44 ♦ The United States invaded Normandy, France.

1945

5/5/45 ♦ Germany surrendered.

9/2/45 ♦ Japan surrendered.

9/4/45 ♦ Public Proclamation No. 24 rescinded all individual exclusion orders, public proclamations, and civilian exclusion orders.

12/7/45 ♦ President Harry S. Truman issued Presidential Proclamation 2674, which revoked portions of Presidential Proclamations 2525, 2526, and 2527.

Appendix C

Appendix C.1

Section 3(1) - The names of persons of Italian ancestry taken
into custody in the initial roundup following the attack on Pearl Harbor
and prior to the United States declaration of war against Italy *

Name	Date of Deprivation
1 Appoloni, Sabri	09-DEC-1941
2 Arena, James	09-DEC-1941
3 Bacoccina, Angelo	08-DEC-1941
4 Bastiani, Pietro	08-DEC-1941
5 Beltrone, Vincenzo	08-DEC-1941
6 Bennett, Joseph Strugg	07-DEC-1941
7 Berizzi, Louis	09-DEC-1941
8 Bertoletti, Frank	07-DEC-1941
9 Billante, Michele	08-DEC-1941
10 Bonavita, Giacomo	09-DEC-1941
11 Boncompagni-Ludovisi, Andrea	08-DEC-1941
12 Bonomi, Spartaco	08-DEC-1941
13 Brancato, Andrea	09-DEC-1941
14 Brocato, Phillip	09-DEC-1941
15 Caborrossa, John	10-DEC-1941
16 Caracciolo, Francesco	09-DEC-1941
17 Cardellini, Giovanni	08-DEC-1941
18 Carta, Alfio	10-DEC-1941
19 Cassio, Giuseppe	11-DEC-1941
20 Della Maggiora, Anatolio	09-DEC-1941
21 Di Carlo, Angelo	09-DEC-1941
22 Falasca, Giovanni	08-DEC-1941
23 Farese, Biagio	09-DEC-1941
24 Favoino, Giovanni	09-DEC-1941
25 Fioroni, Remo F	09-DEC-1941
26 Fordelone, Filippo Giacomo	09-DEC-1941
27 Fragale, Frank	09-DEC-1941
28 Francesconi, Dante Giovanni	08-DEC-1941
29 Francesconi, Nereo	08-DEC-1941
30 Frascona, Anthony	08-DEC-1941
31 Garofalo, Pietro	09-DEC-1941
32 Gaudio, Attilio	09-DEC-1941
33 Ghirardi, Aldo	08-DEC-1941
34 Glores, Angelo	08-DEC-1941
35 Grinaldi, Cesare Rene	08-DEC-1941

* Deprivation dates were not available for all persons of Italian ancestry who were taken into custody, and therefore this list may not be all-inclusive.

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Section 3(1) - The names of persons of Italian ancestry taken
into custody in the initial roundup following the attack on Pearl Harbor
and prior to the United States declaration of war against Italy *

Name	Date of Deprivation
36 Guarrata, Enrico	09-DEC-1941
37 Guidi-Buttrini, Ubaldo	09-DEC-1941
38 Lacaluso, Francesco	09-DEC-1941
39 Lastretto, Carlos B	09-DEC-1941
40 Latorraoa, Domenico	11-DEC-1941
41 Lubrano, Zaccaria	09-DEC-1941
42 Maggiora, Anatolio	09-DEC-1941
43 Magliacano, Ernesto	09-DEC-1941
44 Maiorana, Giovanni	08-DEC-1941
45 Marta, Tony	08-DEC-1941
46 Molinari, Filippo	07-DEC-1941
47 Musa, Bernardino Luigi	08-DEC-1941
48 Muzzin, Americo	08-DEC-1941
49 Nardi, Vittorio	09-DEC-1941
50 Natale, Dominico	10-DEC-1941
51 Negri, Rinaldo G.	09-DEC-1941
52 Piccione, Paul	08-DEC-1941
53 Pisa, Francesco	09-DEC-1941
54 Podesta, Giovanni Guseppe	11-DEC-1941
55 Ponis, Emillio Italo	09-DEC-1941
56 Previdi, Francisco	10-DEC-1941
57 Ricciardelli, Mario	09-DEC-1941
58 Riggio, Diego Mando	09-DEC-1941
59 Romano, Filippo Cipri	09-DEC-1941
60 Santini, Ruggiero	09-DEC-1941
61 Scicchitani, Michael Angelo	09-DEC-1941
62 Sercia, Gioacchino	08-DEC-1941
63 Sercia, Giovanni	08-DEC-1941
64 Tieri, Guiseppe	11-DEC-1941
65 Torino, Enrico	09-DEC-1941
66 Trento, Guido M	08-DEC-1941
67 Tribuani, Alfredo Bernard	09-DEC-1941
68 Valdastri, Mario	08-DEC-1941
69 Vedovi, Vincenzo R	09-DEC-1941
70 Ventrella, Celia Iaculli	08-DEC-1941

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Section 3(1) - The names of persons of Italian ancestry taken into custody in the initial roundup following the attack on Pearl Harbor and prior to the United States declaration of war against Italy *

Name	Date of Deprivation
71 Verrando, Italo	09-DEC-1941
72 Verrando, Tullio G	10-DEC-1941
73 Wolfe, Frank Giannoni	09-DEC-1941
74 Zaccaro, Francesco	08-DEC-1941

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Appendix C.2

Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

- 1 Abbattista, Giovanni
- 2 Abbruzzo, Vincenzo
- 3 Abramo, Vincenzo
- 4 Accordo, Leonard Nicholas
- 5 Acquistapace, Giacomo Pietro
- 6 Adagalia, Antonio
- 7 Adamo, Charles
- 8 Adesso, John
- 9 Adorno, Francesco
- 10 Agostino, Amilicaia
- 11 Aiello, Giacchino
- 12 Alaimo, Vincenzo
- 13 Alamia, Pietro
- 14 Albanese, Antonio Salvatore
- 15 Albanese, Giovanni
- 16 Albanise, Pasquale
- 17 Albano, Giralamo
- 18 Alberti, Philip
- 19 Alberto, Angelo
- 20 Alberto, Carlo
- 21 Alessi, Angelo
- 22 Aliotta, Paolo
- 23 Aliotti, Unknown
- 24 Allocco, Gaetano Grayia
- 25 Allotta, Lorenzo
- 26 Allseandro, Giovanni
- 27 Altieri, Antonio
- 28 Aluffi, Louis John
- 29 Alvigini, Mario
- 30 Amato, Giuseppe
- 31 Ambrosiano, Taddeo
- 32 Ambrosio, Raffaele
- 33 Amico, Dominick Vincenzo
- 34 Anastasi, Slavatore
- 35 Andreani, Giosafatee

* Although Italian detainees who were identified as Italian seamen were eliminated wherever possible, it was not always easy to distinguish between Italian-Americans and Italian seamen so this list may include some seamen.

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

36 Andresano, Celestino
37 Angeli, Carolina Maria
38 Angelico, Michele
39 Angelo, Joseph Dell
40 Angelus, Louis
41 Angersone, Lonenzo
42 Annese, Anonio
43 Anthne, John
44 Antonnetti, Luigi
45 Antoscio, Joseph
46 Anzalone, Nicola
47 Appoloni, Sabri
48 Aquila, Giuseppe
49 Aqurio, Giovanni
50 Arata, Amedeo Giacomo
51 Arbucci, Luigi
52 Arciero, John Giovacchino
53 Arciero, Luigi
54 Arcoleo, Salvatore
55 Arena, Walter Joseph
56 Areta, Pasquale
57 Arezzo, Rosalio M.
58 Armando, Domenico Vittorio
59 Armao, Felice
60 Armato, Benedetto
61 Armendola, John
62 Arpe, Angelo
63 Arrigoni, Adolfo
64 Arvonio, Guiseppe
65 Asaro, Guiseppe
66 Ascensio, Mautone
67 Ascione, Abraham
68 Assagli, Lorenzo
69 Asta, Andrea
70 Asta, Joe

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

71 Asudari, Nino
72 Auagalia, Antonio
73 Audia, Bernard
74 Augelli, Frank
75 Augusto, Don
76 Averga, Ralph Raffaele
77 Aversano, Pasquale
78 Azzara, Alberto
79 Azzaro, Giovanni
80 Bacoccina, Angelo
81 Bafumi, Giuseppe
82 Bagnariol, Francesco Osvaldo
83 Baldassari, Giuseppe
84 Baldassari, Peri
85 Balderi, Mario Joseph
86 Baldeschi, Fritz Roberto E.
87 Baldi, Guiseppe
88 Ballestrasse, Victor Francisco
89 Banatti, Pietro
90 Bancherio, Francesco
91 Bandiera, Lorenzo
92 Barbani, Umberto
93 Barbarita, Alphonse
94 Barbera, Francesco
95 Bardini, Guido Peppino
96 Bardini, Napoleon Decimo
97 Baretta, Francesco
98 Barletta, Vicente
99 Barlette, Hiram
100 Baroncocco, Osvaldo
101 Barraco, Ignasio
102 Barrera, Giovanni
103 Bartimoccia, Giuseppe
104 Bartoli, Terrado
105 Basile, Francesco

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

106 Basilton, Nelfi
107 Bassano, Piero Bonelli
108 Bastiani, Pietro
109 Batalo, Angelo Sam
110 Battaglia, Maria
111 Battiparano, Vincent
112 Battista, Giovanni Gallo John
113 Bava, Gino Octavio
114 Bedini, Nello
115 Belfiore, Giovanni
116 Bellafiore, Giacomo
117 Bellangero, John Ettori
118 Bellipanni, Philip
119 Belloli, Giorgio Pietro Giacomo
120 Beltrone, Vincenzo
121 Benassi, Ruggiero
122 Benedetti, Cipro
123 Benedetto, Luigi
124 Benetti, Lina Clena
125 Beno, Ralph
126 Benussio, Antonio
127 Benventuto, Calvano
128 Beraddi, Giuseppe
129 Berardi, Angelo
130 Berglio, Charles
131 Berizzi, Louis
132 Berlandi, Alberto
133 Bermani, Paolo
134 Berna, Bortolomeo
135 Bernardon, Onorina
136 Bernardotti, Attilio Luigi
137 Berra, Bartolomeo
138 Berra, Matt
139 Bersano, Felice Giovanni
140 Bertarini, Joseph

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

141 Bertero, Antonio Luigi
142 Berti, Celesten
143 Bertoglio, Giacomo
144 Bertoletti, Frank
145 Bertoletti, Frank
146 Bertoli, Peter
147 Bertolini, Aristide
148 Bertolino, Antonio
149 Bertolotto, Guiseppe
150 Bertolucci, Domenico
151 Bertonio, Biagio
152 Bertuai, Alexis
153 Bertuccio, Cosimo
154 Bertuglia, Guiseppe
155 Bertusi, Alexis Batholomew
156 Bertusi, Guy
157 Bevegna, Giambattista Mario
158 Bevelacqua, Pifanio
159 Bevilacqua, Enrico
160 Biagi, Antonio Giovanni
161 Bianca, John
162 Biancavilla, Pasquale
163 Bianchet, Lorenzo
164 Bianchi, Angelo
165 Bianchi, James Giacometti
166 Bianchini, Peter
167 Bianchino, Antonio
168 Bianco, Ignazio
169 Bianconi, Louis Lawrence
170 Biancucci, Giuseppe
171 Biasi, James
172 Biendo, Antonio
173 Bier, Giovanni Batista
174 Biggio, Adolph Stephen
175 Bignone, Andrew

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

176 Billante, Michele
177 Bin, Giovanni Quarto
178 Bido, Giuseppe
179 Biondo, Antonino
180 Birtig, Donato Luigi
181 Bisio, Carlo Angelo
182 Bisson, Romeo
183 Bitinio, B
184 Bivone, Felice, Mrs. Biondo
185 Blaise, Bertino
186 Blanco, Paut
187 Bluni, Guisepppe
188 Bobbio, Angelo
189 Bocca, Giuseppe Angelo
190 Bocchiola, Guidi
191 Bocus, Arturo
192 Bodilosso, Ernesto
193 Boet, Mario Albert
194 Boletti, Leopold Joseph
195 Bomarito, Mike
196 Bombieri, Enrico
197 Bonanno, Giovanni
198 Bonat, Virginio
199 Bonavita, Giacomo
200 Bonazzola, Erminio
201 Boncompagni-Ludovisi, Andrea
202 Bonella, Anna
203 Bonelli, Piero Rassano
204 Bongi, Alderico Guisepppe Harry
205 Bongi, Enrico Guiseppi
206 Bonicelli, Alexander Dominico
207 Bonini, Sergio
208 Bonomi, Spartaco
209 Borgese, Giuseppe
210 Borghi, Armando

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

211 Borghi, Mrs. Joseph Scesa
212 Borgo, Pietro
213 Borloso, Alfredo Nunzio
214 Borrelli, Vincenzo Enzo
215 Borriallo, Pasquale
216 Borrini, Maria
217 Borrini, Mario
218 Borrino, Maria
219 Bortodotti, Sterindo
220 Bortolotti, Sperandio
221 Borzini, Carlo
222 Bosa, Valentino
223 Boscarini, Giovanni Emanuele
224 Bosoni, Guido
225 Bossi, Carlo Guiseppe
226 Bossio, Gaspere
227 Bost, Mario Albert
228 Bott, Celeste
229 Bottiani, Piego
230 Bracco, Angelo
231 Brancati, Joseph
232 Brancato, Andrea
233 Brancucci, Giuseppe Mario
234 Bratti, Ezio
235 Bravi, Mario
236 Breglio, Charles
237 Breit, Beatrice Norma
238 Brescia, Cosimo Damiano
239 Brescia, Francesco
240 Brignolo, Italo
241 Brigotti, Mario
242 Brigulla, Alexander
243 Brocato, Phillip
244 Brondino, Emilio
245 Brooke, Mary Rose

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

246 Brottomesso, Giuseppe
247 Brunetti, Giocomo
248 Bruni, Hugo
249 Bruno, Joseph
250 Bruno, Samuel
251 Bryer, Alesio Alex
252 Bucic, John
253 Budinich, Matteo
254 Buffa, Faustino S.
255 Buonaguido, Rizieri
256 Buono, Antonio
257 Buono, Charles
258 Burnett, Mikel
259 Bursano, Felix
260 Butera, Pasquale Gino
261 Buttrini, Ubaldoguidi
262 Buzzelli, Lino
263 Ca, Giuseppi
264 Cabacciolo, Francesco
265 Cabano, Piero
266 Caborrossa, John
267 Cabra, Vincent
268 Cadarini, Romano
269 Cafaro, Amleto
270 Cagliero, Stefano
271 Cagning, Nichele
272 Caiati, Alberto Carlo
273 Caiella, Carmine
274 Calabro, Giovanni
275 Calabro, Rocco
276 Calacino, Tony
277 Calcago, Giuseppe
278 Calderone, Agostino
279 Calderone, Jennie
280 Caldo, Angelo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

281 Cambria, Vincenzo
282 Campagnoli, Luigi
283 Campanile, Sante
284 Campi, Dominic
285 Campisi, Jules
286 Campodonico, Romolo
287 Campora, Vincenzo
288 Canaccini, Giuseppe
289 Canciano, Tony Antonio
290 Candelari, Giocomo
291 Canfora, Edward A
292 Cangimi, Giuseppe
293 Cannallo, Vincenzo James
294 Cannella, Antonio Concetta
295 Cantorni, Giuseppi Cosmo
296 Capella, Joe
297 Capone, Dominick
298 Capone, Gesuele
299 Cappi, Jerome Salvatore
300 Capuark, Antonio
301 Caputa, Aniello
302 Caputa, Francesco M
303 Caputi, Vito Gerrardo
304 Caputo, Giovanni
305 Caracciolo, Francesco
306 Caracoglia, Joseph John
307 Carafa-D'Andria, Fabio
308 Carbone, Aldo
309 Carbone, Rosario Pasquale
310 Cardellini, Giovanni
311 Cardili, Giulano John
312 Cardillo, Domenick
313 Cardinelli, Carmine
314 Cardoza, Josephine Frances
315 Caremolina, Salvatore

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

316 Carillo, Dominick
 317 Caringelle, Guiseppi
 318 Carini, Joseph
 319 Carino, Giovanni Antonio
 320 Carmelo, Foti
 321 Carminati, Giacomo Baptiste
 322 Carminati, Tullio
 323 Carnemolia, Frank
 324 Carnemolia, Salvatore
 325 Carnnallo, James Vincent
 326 Carnovale, Guiseppe Pasqualino
 327 Carollo, Calogero
 328 Carollo, John Albert
 329 Carollo, Sylvestro
 330 Carone, Frank
 331 Carpino, Robert
 332 Carrabba, Tony
 333 Carroccia, Gaetano Maria
 334 Carrossi, Bernard
 335 Carta, Alfio
 336 Cartafalsa, Benedetto
 337 Caruso, Paul
 338 Carusone, Domenick
 339 Casagrande, Charles
 340 Casagrande, Eugenio
 341 Casalotti, Louis
 342 Casapulla, Luigi
 343 Casapulla, Nicola
 344 Casassa, Pietro
 345 Casati, Cosmo
 346 Casazza, Angelo
 347 Casazza, Carlo
 348 Cascaviello, Antoni
 349 Cascio, Rosario
 350 Casella, Ilario Paul

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

351 Casetta, Nicholas
 352 Casini, Amilcare
 353 Cassa, Angelo
 354 Cassa, Louis
 355 Cassetta, Nicholas
 356 Cassetti, Amedeo Americo
 357 Cassio, Giuseppe
 358 Casta, Vincenzo
 359 Castagna, Emilio
 360 Castagnini, Dominick
 361 Castaldi, Romeo Alfred
 362 Castaldi, Salvatore
 363 Castellnao, Vito Domenico
 364 Castimeno, Francisco
 365 Castino, Joseph L.P.
 366 Castro, Salvatore
 367 Castrogiovanni, Giuseppe
 368 Cataldi, Raffaelico
 369 Caudio, Carlo M
 370 Cavallaro, Giovanni
 371 Cavanna, Santo Giuseppe
 372 Cavazzana, Pietro Carlo
 373 Cavenaghi, Angelo Doveri
 374 Cavettane, Reno
 375 Cazebon, Erna
 376 Cazzalio, Angelo
 377 Ceccarelli, Eusebio
 378 Ceccato, Louis Masimiliano
 379 Ceccone, Prospero
 380 Cecconi, Prospero
 381 Ceccotti, Joseph Aluminio
 382 Cecola, Nick
 383 Cedrini, Germano
 384 Celli, Alfredo Giuseppe
 385 Celli, Richard

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

386 Centoni, Luigi
 387 Centralla, Joseph
 388 Ceretto, Joe
 389 Cergna, Antonio
 390 Cerro, Luigi
 391 Cerutti, Alexander
 392 Cesana, Renzo
 393 Charles, Mike
 394 Chendak, Antoni
 395 Chersetich, Rodolfo
 396 Cherubini, Stellio
 397 Chervatin, Andrea
 398 Chiaiese, Ernesto
 399 Chiarmonte, Annibale Ferdinando
 400 Chieri, Pericle Adriano
 401 Chiesa, Antonio
 402 Chimenti, Andy
 403 Chiocca, Albert
 404 Chiодо, Carmine
 405 Chioiese, Goetoeio
 406 Chirardi, Aldo
 407 Chisolfi, Francesco
 408 Chrisanaz, Edoardo Rodolfo
 409 Christiani, Augustino
 410 Ciaccia, Giuseppe
 411 Ciampoli, Nicola
 412 Ciannotti, Dominic
 413 Ciardi, Primio
 414 Ciarfeo, Joseph
 415 Ciarlo, Angelo Michele
 416 Ciarlo, Carlo
 417 Cicchinelli, Tomasso
 418 Cicmirko, Michael
 419 Ciconenelli, Tomasso
 420 Cima, Guido

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

421 Cimino, Chiariana
422 Cipolat, Romano
423 Cipoletto, Alfredo
424 Ciprio, Pasquale
425 Cirrone, Gaetano Giuseppe
426 Cirrone, Thomas
427 Ciucci, Oreste Angelo
428 Ciucci, Sofo
429 Civetta, Nicolas
430 Civo, Francesco
431 Coccimilio, Giuseppi
432 Cocco, Osvaldo
433 Cocola, Frank
434 Collottzi, Alfonso
435 Collottzi, Alfonso
436 Collura, Raffaole
437 Cologero, Carollo
438 Colombo, Angelo
439 Colombo, John
440 Colosant, Henry
441 Colotti, Joseph Anthony
442 Comelli, Giovanni
443 Comiti, Paul
444 Compagnoli, Romildo
445 Condino, Vincenzo
446 Conedo, Maria
447 Coneglio, Joe
448 Consorti, Domenici
449 Conti, Antonio
450 Conti, John
451 Conticello, Giuseppe Onofrio
452 Contini, Louis
453 Controi, Musacco
454 Coos, Giuseppe
455 Copello, Jack Giacomo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

456 Coppo, Salvatore
457 Corasaniti, Bruno Domenico
458 Corbatto, Giacomo
459 Corino, Giovanni Antonio
460 Cormagi, Giuseppe
461 Cornemolla, Francesco
462 Cornemolla, Orazio Salvatore
463 Corradi, Corrado Angelo
464 Corradini, Giuseppe Giulio
465 Corrado, Augustino
466 Cortellucio, Vittoriano
467 Cortina, Pasquale
468 Cosentimi, Oscar
469 Cosentini, Oscar
470 Cosfanza, Guiseppe
471 Costa, Francesco
472 Costa, James
473 Costa, Luigi
474 Costa, Vincenzo
475 Costanza, Giuseppe
476 Costanzo, Antonio
477 Costelucci, John
478 Cotenna, Adolfo Giobatta
479 Cotroneo, Carmelo
480 Cozzarini, Eugenio
481 Crea, Stefano
482 Crescenzo, Sallustro
483 Cretier, Mario
484 Crevato, Francesco
485 Criscuolo, Rodolfo Jean
486 Crismoli, Vito
487 Crisonich, Carlo
488 Cristiani, Augustino
489 Crocco, Albert
490 Croce, Antonio

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

491 Crugnola, Caesar Santiana
 492 Cubtta, Salvatore
 493 Cucchiara, Gaetano
 494 Cucci, Bartolo
 495 Cuccinelli, Gaetano
 496 Cuglietto, Antonio
 497 Cugno, Mariano
 498 Culatta, Salvatore
 499 Culotta, Maria Muffdetto
 500 Curioni, Giulio
 501 Curto, Ernesto
 502 Cutrone, Anthony
 503 Cuzolin, Emilia
 504 Cuzzolin, Giuseppe
 505 D'Agostino, Damiano
 506 D'Aleo, Ciro
 507 D'Amato, Amadeo
 508 D'Amico, Alexander
 509 D'Amico, Joseph
 510 D'Amico, Vincenzo
 511 D'Amico, Vittorino
 512 D'Intino, Giuseppi
 513 D'Onofrio, Giuseppe
 514 D'Orio, Alfredo
 515 Dacri, Genaro
 516 Daidone, Frank
 517 Daleo, Ignazio
 518 Dalla Costa, Pietro
 519 Dalle Teste, Lanfranco Dwight
 520 Daloluca, Antonio
 521 Dal Pin, Vincenzo Antonio
 522 Dal Ponte, Carlo
 523 Dal Ramo, Remigio
 524 Damaiano, Nunzio
 525 Damato, Amadeo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

526 Damiano, Ferdinando
 527 Daniele, Carmela Colosino
 528 Daniele, Giuseppe
 529 Danussi, Joseph Guiseppe
 530 Dardanelli, Stefano
 531 Darienzo, Ralph Robert
 532 Da Rugna, Adolph
 533 Davi, Anthony
 534 Davi, Francesco
 535 Deanophri, Ambrose
 536 De Banieri, Lelio
 537 De Benedictis, John
 538 Debernardi, Battista
 539 De Biasi, Benito
 540 Decillis, Albert Matthew
 541 Decimo, Guiseppe
 542 De Cock, Carol Campo
 543 De Col, Pietro
 544 Decrescentis, Frank
 545 Dedape, Giuseppe
 546 De Felice, Antonio
 547 De Felice, John
 548 De Filippis, Attilio Emelio
 549 Defino, Joseph
 550 Defranza, Roberto
 551 De Frenza, John
 552 De Fro, Emilio
 553 Degiorgia, Dante
 554 Degregolio, Sam Antonio
 555 De Gregorio, Anello
 556 Delaurenti, Giacomo
 557 Del Bell, Romeo Romano
 558 Delbene, Italo Gino
 559 Del Buona, Carlo
 560 Del Coro, Biagia

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

561 Delduca, Antonio
 562 De Leon, Arthur
 563 Dell 'Osso, Dina
 564 Dellacqua, Ernest
 565 Dellagatta, Federico
 566 Dellai, Reimondo
 567 Della Maggiora, Anatolio
 568 Dellangelo, Joseph
 569 Della Orazio, Lucia
 570 Dellapiane, Giuseppe
 571 Della Santina, Pietro
 572 Della Santina, Pietro
 573 Dellino, Vito
 574 Del Maschio, Alessandro
 575 De Lorenzi, Tomaso
 576 Del Osso, Ildo
 577 Del Papa, Annita
 578 Del Papa, Assunta
 579 Del Papa, Evelio Giovanni
 580 Del Pizzo, Vincenzo
 581 Del Porto, Orseti
 582 Del Re, Giovanni
 583 Delsento, Frank
 584 Deluca, Filiberto
 585 De Luca, Francesco
 586 De Luca, Nicola Peter
 587 Deluca, Pietro
 588 Del Vigna, Paul
 589 De Maio, Vincenzo
 590 De Marchis, Leonello
 591 De Marco, Guerino F
 592 Demarchoo, Guerino Fortunato
 593 Demaria, Guiseppe
 594 Demaria, Tom Sam
 595 Demartin, Joseph

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

596 Demartin-Fabbro, Giuseppe
597 Demichael, Henry
598 De Moise, Giulio
599 De Mundo, Frank
600 De Nordo, Geno De Motto
601 Deparis, Louis Robert
602 De Pier, Virgillo
603 De Piero, Louis
604 De Piero, Virgilio
605 Depoliti, Simone
606 De Ranieri, Lelio
607 Deregibus, Cesare
608 Derensis, Gennaro
609 De Renzi, Gaetano
610 Dernello, Otto Anthony
611 Dernelo, Otto Anthony
612 Derossi, Edmund
613 De Santis, Corrado
614 De Santis, Grimoldo
615 Desanto, Luigi
616 Desiglioli, Stefano
617 De Simone, Frank
618 Dessena, Giovanni
619 De Stafano, Tullio
620 Destito, Domenico
621 Devito, Michele
622 De Vito, Saverio
623 De Zaiacomo, Giovanni Battista
624 Di Angelo, James
625 Di Archangelo, Nicholas
626 Dibenedetto, Antonio
627 Di Benedetto, Augustino
628 Di Biuro, Francesco Antionio
629 Di Bugnara, Illidio
630 Di Carlo, Angelo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
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Name

631 Dicarlo, Cologero
632 Di Carlo, Francesco
633 Di Carlo, Frank
634 Di Casa, Davide
635 Di Cello, Frank
636 Dicenso, Italo A
637 Dicillis, Albert Matthew
638 Di Diuro, Francesco Antonio
639 Di Donato, Alfredo
640 Di Fazio, Giuseppe
641 Di Fillipo, Vincenzo
642 Difillipo, Vincenzo
643 Dighero, Domenito
644 Di Gillis, Albert Matthew
645 Di Giorgia, Vincenzo
646 Di Girolamo, Carlo
647 Digiuro, Guy
648 Di Guira, Giovanni Favaino
649 Di Legge, Luke Anthony
650 Di Luzio, Sabatino
651 Di Maccio, Vincent
652 Di Maglio, Vincenzo
653 Di Mareo, Nicholas
654 Di Martino, Giuseppe
655 Di Marzo, Joseph John
656 Di Mateo, Luigi
657 Di Mateo, Matteo
658 Di Meglio, Luigi
659 Dimeglio, Vincent
660 Di Mercurio, Antonio
661 Dimichele, Enrico
662 Di Muccio, Vincent
663 Di Nallo, Bernardino
664 Dinallo, Bernardino
665 Dinucci, Edward

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

666 Dionisio, Mario Arsenito
667 Di Palma, Vincent
668 Di Paula, Salvatore
669 Di Paulo, Salvatore
670 Di Prospero, Felice
671 Di Rosa, Salvatore
672 Di Salvo, Giuseppi
673 Disalvo, Guiseppi
674 Di Santas, Tony
675 Di Simone, Francesco
676 Di Stephano, Giovanni
677 Di Tosti, Albert
678 Di Ventura, Vito
679 Diviot, Michele
680 Di Virgilio, Giuseppe
681 Dobrich, Rafael
682 Dodaro, Francisco Pete
683 Doglio, Magglorini
684 Dolce, Tony Anthony
685 Dolfi, Maria Domenica
686 Domenico, Ricchuti
687 Domenici, Lorenzo
688 Domenici, Pietro
689 Domino, Dominic
690 Donati, Calliope
691 Donati, Julio
692 Donato, Anthony
693 Donato, Antonio
694 Donato, Giuseppe
695 Dondi, Pacifico
696 Dondosella, Antonio
697 Don Giovanni, Francesco
698 Donini, Ambrose
699 Dorato, Giuseppe
700 Doria, Frank

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

701 Doveri, Angelo Andrew
702 Duci, Francesco
703 Durigano, Allesandro Giovanni
704 Elie, Carlo Eugene
705 Elviro, Carlo
706 Emolo, Angelo
707 Enciroli, Giovanni E
708 Enea, Albert
709 Ercoli, Egidio
710 Esposito, Giulio
711 Euliano, Pietro
712 Evangelista, Serafino
713 Fabbri, Alessandro
714 Fabbrini, Vittorio
715 Fabbro, Erasno
716 Faccini, John
717 Faccini, Vincenzo
718 Fachini, Pellegrino
719 Fadero, George
720 Fadiga, Pietro
721 Fagarazzi, Luigi
722 Fagliai, Ferro Francis
723 Fagnani, Christina
724 Fagnani, Thresa
725 Fagone, Antoinette
726 Failla, Gecchino
727 Falasca, Giovanni
728 Falasco, Norberto
729 Falcone, Ernesto
730 Falcone, Joseph
731 Falcucci, Pietro
732 Falvo, Antonio
733 Falvo, Francesco
734 Fanesi, Vincenzo
735 Fantine, William

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

736 Fanucchi, Guiseppi Lui
 737 Farcomeni, Dominick
 738 Fardella, Frank
 739 Farese, Biagio
 740 Farina, Adam Attilio
 741 Farina, Eduardo Mario Pedro
 742 Faringo, Vincenzo
 743 Farruggio, Mary
 744 Fata, Giovanni
 745 Fatica, Victor
 746 Fatica, Vitale
 747 Favata, Charles
 748 Favero, Antonio
 749 Favio, Lucio
 750 Favoino, Giovanni
 751 Favretto, Ettore
 752 Fedeli, Victor
 753 Federici, Vito (Victor)
 754 Federico, Giuseppe Costanza
 755 Felicia, Giuseppe
 756 Feltracco, Giuseppe
 757 Ferone, Anthony
 758 Ferraiola, Luigi
 759 Ferrando, Luigi
 760 Ferrante, Peter Cinna
 761 Ferrante, Pietro
 762 Ferrara, Antonino
 763 Ferrara, Giacomo Joseph
 764 Ferrari, Vittorio
 765 Ferrarini, August
 766 Ferrario, Carlo
 767 Ferrario, Enea Mario
 768 Ferrario, Mario Egidio
 769 Ferraris, Carlo
 770 Ferraro, Carmelo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

771 Ferrero, Enrico Federico
 772 Ferrero, Louis
 773 Ferretti, Guido
 774 Ferrini, Aureilo
 775 Ferruccio, Michelini
 776 Fiacco, Dominik
 777 Fiata, Michael Joseph
 778 Ficalora, Vita Lentini
 779 Ficarra, Pasquale
 780 Ficca, Albert Elis
 781 Fideli, Victor
 782 Filicotto, Francesco
 783 Filipas, Joseph Albino
 784 Fillecia, Giuseppe H
 785 Filoso, Rocco
 786 Finelli, Donato
 787 Fintz, Michael Joseph
 788 Fiore, Antonio
 789 Fiore, Pepina
 790 Fiorenza, Frank
 791 Fioroni, Remo F
 792 Fisami, Giuseppe
 793 Fistolera, Giovanni Battista
 794 Fiumara, Anthony
 795 Flumiani, Carlo
 796 Folcorelli, Alessandro
 797 Fomia, Aldo
 798 Fontuna, Ceare
 799 Forcellese, Luigi
 800 Fordelone, Filippo Giacomo
 801 Forino, Lenzi
 802 Forno, Leandro Antonion Mario
 803 Fortini, Giovanni
 804 Foschi, Orlando
 805 Foti, Domenic

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

806 Fragale, Frank
807 Fragapane, Frank
808 Franceschi, Angelo
809 Francesco, Mazella
810 Francesconi, Dante Giovanni
811 Francesconi, Nereo
812 Franchetti, Paolo Lazarro
813 Franchetti, Paul
814 Franchi, Antonio
815 Francia, Peter
816 Franco, Salvatore
817 Franese, Vincenzo
818 Franks, Mariane
819 Franze, Pasquale
820 Franzi, Pasquale
821 Frascona, Anthony
822 Frati, Giovanni
823 Fratterulo, Carlo
824 Frederico, Joseph
825 Frediani, Giovanni
826 Frenchmeyer, Tony
827 Frignati, Mario Pele
828 Frigo, Ettore
829 Friino, Ferdinando
830 Frisco, Vincenzo
831 Frisone, Antonio
832 Frisone, Placido
833 Frkovics, Mihel
834 Frola, Agostino Luigi
835 Frosali, Henry A.
836 Frosiciomoci, Tony
837 Frugoli, Etalo Toni
838 Fucaloro, Paul
839 Fulco, Joe Giuseppe
840 Fumagalli, Ernesto

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
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Name

841 Gaudio, Carlo M.
842 Gabusi, John Baitista
843 Gaetano, Nanni
844 Gagliardi, Francesco
845 Gagliardi, Gregorio
846 Gagliardi, Mauro
847 Gaglione, Cristoforo
848 Gaidona, John
849 Galderisi, Gennaro Fedele
850 Galea, Giobatta
851 Galeotti, John
852 Galli, Giocondo
853 Gallo, Arcangelo
854 Gallo, Giovanni
855 Gambino, Salvatore Rosari
856 Gamboni, Ciro
857 Gamboni, Ciro
858 Gancioni, Sazen Umberto
859 Gangi, Ciro
860 Garassino, Charles Armando
861 Garaventa, Louis
862 Garbin, Leonardo
863 Garese, Joseph Bartolomeo
864 Gariasso, Vincenzo
865 Garlisi, Vincenzo
866 Garofalo, Pietro
867 Garzoglio, Eduardo Lorenzo
868 Gasparini, Giobatta
869 Gattaneo, Lorenzo
870 Gatto, Ronaldo
871 Gattuso, Francesco
872 Gaudio, Attilio
873 Gazda, Antoine
874 Gelardo, Antone
875 Gelo, Nicola

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

876 Geltrude, Damiano
877 Gemignani, Elia
878 Gemignani, Lido Ernesto
879 Genardi, Giuseppe
880 Genignani, Lido
881 Genire, Brumo
882 Gennatiempo, Giuseppe
883 Genovese, Frank
884 Genovese, Giuseppe
885 Genovese, Silvio
886 Gentile, Anthony
887 Gentile, John
888 Gerace, Anthony Nicholas
889 Geraci, Bernardo
890 Geracoiti, Thomas
891 Gerards, Phillip
892 Germinario, Cosimo
893 Germino, Carmen
894 Gerutti, Alexander
895 Ghego, Paulina
896 Ghibauda, Ferdinando
897 Ghiga, Paulina
898 Ghirardi, Aldo
899 Ghisolfi, Francesco
900 Giacchero, Luigi
901 Giacchero, Remigio Tomma
902 Giaccoloni, Pietro
903 Giacomo, Greco
904 Giacopello, Giobatta
905 Gianini, Jim
906 Gianni, Amedeo
907 Gianni, Eugenio
908 Gianni, Pietro
909 Giannoni, Leo
910 Giannotti, Guiseppe

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

911 Giannotti, Nicholas
 912 Giannuzzi, Antonio
 913 Giarcaterino, Rocco
 914 Gillen, George Guido
 915 Gioffre, Vincenzo
 916 Giondano, Lorenzo
 917 Giordano, Carlo
 918 Giordano, Gaetano
 919 Giordano, Lorenzo
 920 Giovanditti, Michele
 921 Giovanelli, Giovanni Battista
 922 Giovannoni, Gino
 923 Giovannoni, Joseph
 924 Giove, Filipp
 925 Giraldi, Alfred
 926 Girardi, Filippo
 927 Girolamo, Andrao
 928 Girolano, Carlo
 929 Giucci, Sofo
 930 Giustetto, John Gaspare Lorenz
 931 Giusti, Adolfo
 932 Giusti, Antone Fred
 933 Giusti, Corrado Giovanni
 934 Giusti, Enrico
 935 Glores, Angelo
 936 Gloria, Angelo
 937 Glorioso, Rosario
 938 Gnoff, Salvatore
 939 Gnoffo, Salvatore Peter
 940 Gobbi, Julio
 941 Gogna, Eugenio
 942 Gondola, John Frank
 943 Goos, Giuseppe
 944 Gorgolino, Nick
 945 Gottuso, Francesco

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

946 Gracelli, Ferdinando Baldo
 947 Granata, Santo
 948 Graziano, Gavioli
 949 Greco, Agostino
 950 Greco, Giacomo
 951 Greco, Guiseppi
 952 Gregory, Pitro Dominick
 953 Grieco, Domenico
 954 Grinaldi, Cesare Rene
 955 Grosse, Lucia J
 956 Grosso, Mario
 957 Guaglianone, Fernando
 958 Guaglianone, Luigi
 959 Guagnano, Joseph
 960 Guardabassi, Count Francesco Marie
 961 Guarino, Angelo
 962 Guarrata, Enrico
 963 Guerini, Guiseppe
 964 Guerra, Angelo Dino
 965 Guerrio, Guest
 966 Guglielmo, Rocco
 967 Guglielmone, Armando
 968 Gugliemino, Pietro
 969 Gugliotta, Carmen
 970 Gugliotta, Joe
 971 Gugno, Mariano
 972 Guidi, Giovanni
 973 Guidi, Joseph
 974 Guidi-Buttrini, Ubaldo
 975 Guidici, Martino
 976 Guido, Peppino Bardini
 977 Guisti, Enrice
 978 Gullo, Cocettina
 979 Gulotta, Rosa Mary
 980 Harlise, Vincenzo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

981 Harper, Mafalia
 982 Hola, Michael Jamos
 983 Hoppe, Claudia Maria
 984 Iaccino, Louis Anthony
 985 Iacobellis, Rocco
 986 Iacoviello, Onofrio
 987 Ianni, Francesco
 988 Iema, Rosario
 989 Iincantro, Filadelfo
 990 Ilaqua, Carmelo
 991 Imborsciano, Anthony Louis
 992 Impagliazzo, Giuseppe
 993 Indri, Pietro
 994 Intino, Guisepppe
 995 Iorio, John Mike
 996 Iosca, Concetta
 997 Iovine, Archie
 998 Iovino, Guisepppe
 999 Ippolito, William
 1000 Irrera, Joseph
 1001 Irrera, Rosario
 1002 Iucaccini, Faliero
 1003 Jacque, Mary
 1004 Jossa, Mariano
 1005 Jura, Jim
 1006 Kamei, Antonio
 1007 Knapich, Mike
 1008 Kobaich, Angelo
 1009 Labbate, Anthony
 1010 La Bruzzo, Michale
 1011 Lacaluso, Francesco
 1012 La Cenere, Victorio
 1013 Lacolla, Giuseppe M
 1014 Laculli, Vincenzo
 1015 La Fata, Michele

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1016 La Greca, Joseph Thomas
1017 Lamberti, Enrico Giovanni
1018 La Monica, Joseph
1019 La Monica, Nunziato
1020 Landini, Amabile
1021 Lanza, Rosaria
1022 La Penta, Vincent
1023 Lapergola, Rocco
1024 Lapiano, Nunzio
1025 Lari, Ray Voir
1026 Laricchiuto, Nicola Nick
1027 Larron, Clyde Evers
1028 Lasalandra, Nicola
1029 Lascola, Joe
1030 Lastretto, Carlos B
1031 Latorraoa, Domenico
1032 Lattanti, Daniel Eugene
1033 Laurenti, Carlo John
1034 Lauretti, Piacentino
1035 Laval, Guido Albert
1036 Lazzaro, Dominick
1037 Lazzaro, Luigi Eduardo
1038 Lazzaro, Raggio Paciano
1039 Lazzerini, Remigio
1040 Lazzerini, Settimo
1041 Legge, John Angelo
1042 Lelario, Marietta
1043 Lenardon, Carlo
1044 Lentini, James
1045 Lenzi, Guido
1046 Leonardi, Battista
1047 Leonardi, Giuseppe
1048 Lepori, Augusto Frank
1049 Lepresti, Quintino
1050 Liberatore, Donald Richard

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1051 Licastro, Frank
 1052 Lidovichì, Pietro
 1053 Ligresti, Sebastiano
 1054 Lilli, Mary Pasqualina
 1055 Lina, Barbara Lene
 1056 Lintini, Croce
 1057 Linzi, Giuseppe
 1058 Lipoli, Domenico
 1059 Lippi, Leopoldo
 1060 Lisanti, Domenico
 1061 Lisiola, Giusepe
 1062 Lito, Raffaeta
 1063 Locati, Eligio
 1064 Lococo, Giuseppe
 1065 Lolli, Eugenio
 1066 Lomardo, Salvatore
 1067 Lombardi, Frank
 1068 Lombardo, Gustavo Raul Rodolfe
 1069 Lombardo, John
 1070 Lombardo, Josephine
 1071 Lombardo, Rosario
 1072 Lombardo, Ugo
 1073 Lombari, Frank
 1074 Lonconte, Luigi
 1075 Longe, Tony
 1076 Longhini, Christiana
 1077 Longhini, Cristiano
 1078 Longinotti, Louis
 1079 Longobucco, John Anthony
 1080 Lopreste, Joe
 1081 Lopresti, Quintino
 1082 Loquet, Marco
 1083 Lorenzi, Salvatore
 1084 Lorenzìai, Salvatore
 1085 Lorenzo, Emilio

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1086 Lotti, Egidio
 1087 Lovasco, Poalo
 1088 Lovi, Salvatore
 1089 Lubatti, Francesco
 1090 Lubrana, Capitone Zaccaria
 1091 Lubrano, Zaccaria
 1092 Lucaccini, Faliero Marzi
 1093 Lucchese, Constantino Eugenio
 1094 Lucchesi, Angelo
 1095 Lucchesi, Evandro
 1096 Lucchesi, Salvatore
 1097 Lucci, Enzo Rangoni
 1098 Luccorelli, Paul
 1099 Lucente, Rizzieri
 1100 Lucia, John Antonio
 1101 Luciani, Enea
 1102 Lucido, Francesco
 1103 Lucido, Salvatore
 1104 Luco, La Nigro
 1105 Lupico, Julius Joseph
 1106 Lupino, Rocco
 1107 Lupo, Arminio Guggino
 1108 Lupoli, Domenico
 1109 Lussi, Cosensi
 1110 Macalusa, Angelo
 1111 Macalusa, Anna
 1112 Macaluso, Anbrogia
 1113 Macaluso, Francesco
 1114 Maccarini, Antonio
 1115 Macchione, Francesco
 1116 Macco, Rosario Charles
 1117 Macri, Domenico
 1118 Mafodda, Carmine
 1119 Magestroni, Pietro Vittorio
 1120 Maggerono, Mike

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
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Name

1121 Maggini, Giacomo
1122 Maggiora, Anatolio
1123 Maggiora, Victor Martin
1124 Magliacano, Ernesto
1125 Magni, Pasquala
1126 Magnino, Giacomo
1127 Magnisi, Camillo
1128 Magnone, Fioravanti
1129 Magnozzi, Cesare
1130 Magra, Angelo
1131 Maineri, Eugenio
1132 Maino, Giuseppe Graziaso
1133 Maio, Tomaso
1134 Maiolo, John
1135 Maiorana, Giovanni
1136 Maiorana, Salvatore
1137 Maiorana, Unknown
1138 Maita, Basil
1139 Maitilasso, Donato
1140 Maltese, Nathan
1141 Manao, Frank
1142 Manca, Victor Frank
1143 Manchini, George
1144 Mancini, Antonio
1145 Mancini, George
1146 Mancini, Luigi
1147 Mancuso, Francisco
1148 Mandala, Jerome James
1149 Manela, Giuseppe
1150 Manfe, Louis
1151 Maniscalco, Joe
1152 Manneccchia, Ignio Achile
1153 Manocchio, Pietro
1154 Manpe, Louie
1155 Manse, Louise

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1156 Manzi, Antonio
 1157 Manzo, Michael
 1158 Manzoni, Rudolpho
 1159 Maracci, Giacchino Domenico
 1160 Maradei, Giuseppe
 1161 Marafioti, Giuseppe
 1162 Maranzano, Pierino
 1163 Marasco, Frank
 1164 Marchi, Albert
 1165 Marchiano, Giuseppe
 1166 Marchio, Vittario Giuseppe
 1167 Marchisio, Ilda
 1168 Marcontoni, Raffaele
 1169 Maretello, John
 1170 Mariciocch, Abele
 1171 Marino, Felice
 1172 Marino, Salvatore
 1173 Mariotti, Carlo
 1174 Mariotti, Coluccio
 1175 Marketello, John
 1176 Maroni, John
 1177 Marquco, Leonardo
 1178 Marquise, Maria
 1179 Marra, Gaetano Charles
 1180 Marracci, Giavacchino Domingo
 1181 Marrazzo, Domenico
 1182 Marseguerra, Frank
 1183 Marta, Tony
 1184 Martinelli, Ugo Daniel
 1185 Martini, Ettore
 1186 Martini, Gino
 1187 Martini, Pio Bendetto
 1188 Martini, Ugo
 1189 Martino, Joseph
 1190 Martinolich, Riccardo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1191 Marucci, Quintino
1192 Marzi, Antonio
1193 Marzucco, Gaspare
1194 Marzuco, Antonina
1195 Marzuco, Gaspare
1196 Marzuco, Leo
1197 Marzuco, Leonardo
1198 Mascarella, Anthony
1199 Maschio, Luigi
1200 Mascia, Giuseppe
1201 Mascola, Nicola Antonio
1202 Mascoline, Vincenzo
1203 Masetti, Andrew
1204 Massa, Tony
1205 Massagli, Lorenzo John
1206 Massaro, Antonio
1207 Massei, Giuseppe Joseph
1208 Masseni, Domenico
1209 Massimiglione, Palmiro
1210 Massucco, Giubatto
1211 Mastrangelo, Michele
1212 Mastropierro, Corrado Luigi
1213 Materazzo, Thomas
1214 Matteucci, Etalo
1215 Matteucci, Guiseppi
1216 Matteucci, Nello
1217 Mattioli, Cesare
1218 Mattucci, Etalo
1219 Maturani, Julius
1220 Mauro, Augusto Charles
1221 Mauro, Pasquale
1222 Mautono, Asensio
1223 Mazella, Giovanni
1224 Mazza, Pasquale
1225 Mazza, Pete

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
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Name

1226 Mazzanti, Giuseppe
1227 Mazzei, Alfred Phillip
1228 Mazzei, John
1229 Mazzeo, Michele
1230 Mazzera, Henry A
1231 Mazziere, Sesto
1232 Mazzilli, Giuseppe
1233 Mazzo, Frank Paolo
1234 Mazzola, Frank
1235 Mazzola, Michele
1236 Mazzota, Veneranda
1237 Mealò, Vincenzo
1238 Megale, Vincent
1239 Meggsto, Mariana
1240 Melano, John
1241 Mellusi, Jack Giacomo
1242 Membrini, Frank
1243 Mencarelli, Vitale
1244 Mendolia, Gaspare
1245 Mendolia, Rosanio
1246 Menegat, Joseph
1247 Menichetti, Vittorio
1248 Mennella, Antonio
1249 Mennucci, Italo Frank
1250 Meno, Francisco
1251 Menovese, Franчество
1252 Menucci, Pompeo
1253 Meo, Mary Defazio
1254 Mercurio, Gaetano
1255 Mercurio, Teresa
1256 Merino, Joseph Henry
1257 Merla, Mike
1258 Merlo, Agostino
1259 Merlo, Mike
1260 Merti, Virginio

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
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Name

1261 Messina, Filadelfio
1262 Messina, Joseph Giuseppe
1263 Messina, Vito Charles
1264 Meuli, Dominic
1265 Mezzina, Vincenzo
1266 Miano, Giuseppe
1267 Miccolois, Nicole
1268 Micheletti, Evergisto
1269 Michielin, Feruccio
1270 Migliore, Rosario
1271 Mignone, Anthony
1272 Milani, Carlo
1273 Milano, Joseph Peter
1274 Militello, Ignazio
1275 Millevoi, John
1276 Minatta, Mario Lawrence
1277 Minervini, Sevario
1278 Minigio, Antonio
1279 Minoli, Giuseppe
1280 Minotti, Filippo
1281 Mirillo, Frank
1282 Misuraca, Bernardo Gustavo Arturo
1283 Moise, Giulio
1284 Mola, Michael James
1285 Molaro, Verginio
1286 Molinari, Attilio
1287 Molinari, Filippo
1288 Monaco, Angelo
1289 Monaco, Lorete
1290 Monaco, Loreto
1291 Monaco, Lorita
1292 Moncado, Salvatore Diego
1293 Mondini, Valerio Francesco
1294 Monesi, Gino Alto
1295 Monge, Antonio

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1296 Montalboddi, Donatello Fillippo
1297 Montanari, Antonio Massimo
1298 Monte, Gaspre Jasper
1299 Monte, Verde Giovanni
1300 Monteleone, Ferdinando
1301 Monteleone, Salvatore
1302 Monteverdi, Giovanni
1303 Monti, Antonio
1304 Monti, Bruno Giovanni
1305 Montilli, Joseph
1306 Monzelglio, Evasio
1307 Morelli, Giulia Gaddi
1308 Morelli, Nunzio Mario
1309 Morgano, Angelo
1310 Moro, Luigi
1311 Mortani, Fabrisio Angelo
1312 Morzio, Carmine
1313 Moseti, Andrida
1314 Mosooni, Antonio Guiseppe
1315 Moteleone, Ferdinando
1316 Motondo, Viccane
1317 Mouli, Dominic
1318 Mozzillo, Louis
1319 Mugoli, John
1320 Mule, Gaetano
1321 Mule, Paolo
1322 Mule, Santa
1323 Mumulo, Joseph
1324 Munna, Salvatore
1325 Munno, Francesco
1326 Murani, Umberte
1327 Musa, Bernardino Luigi
1328 Musacco, Dominick
1329 Musacco, Michele
1330 Muscelli, Guimilos

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Italian ancestry who were taken into
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Name

1331 Muscola, Vincenzo
 1332 Muscolo, Fern Mary
 1333 Musette, Andrew
 1334 Musso, Guiseppe
 1335 Musso, Joe Domenick
 1336 Musso, Peter Paul
 1337 Muzio, Domenico Giovanni
 1338 Muzzi, Michael
 1339 Muzzin, Americo
 1340 Muzzin, Guglielmo
 1341 Nahum, Vittorio
 1342 Napoli, Constantine
 1343 Napolitano, Antonio
 1344 Narciso, Simi
 1345 Nardi, Vittorio
 1346 Nardini, Massimo
 1347 Natale, Dominico
 1348 Negri, Rinaldo G.
 1349 Nemez, Giudo
 1350 Nicita, Raffaele
 1351 Nicola, Faustino
 1352 Nicola, Parente
 1353 Nicolini, Teodor
 1354 Nicosia, Emanuele
 1355 Nigretti, John
 1356 Nigro, Viveinzo
 1357 Nola, Michael James
 1358 Nordio, Mario Naldi
 1359 Novario, Josephine
 1360 Novel, Francesco
 1361 Nudo, Anthony
 1362 Nudo, Louis
 1363 Nuti, John
 1364 Ofifani, Albert
 1365 Olivieri, Giovanni

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
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Name

1366 Ollino, Peter
 1367 Olori, Narcisco
 1368 Onesto, Luigi
 1369 Ordano, Giobatta
 1370 Orlandini, Angelo
 1371 Orlando, Mercurio Mike
 1372 Orsi, Stesano Naciso
 1373 Orsini, Angeline
 1374 Orsini, Antonio
 1375 Ortis, Giuseppe Giovanni
 1376 Osso, Fiorante
 1377 Ottomano, Giuseppe
 1378 Pace, Francesco Antonio
 1379 Pacifici, Dorothea Katharina
 1380 Padalino, John
 1381 Padrini, Gino
 1382 Pagano, Vincenzo
 1383 Paglini, Ferruccio Francesco
 1384 Pagni, Guglioimo
 1385 Paladini, Pietro
 1386 Paladino, Giacomo Vita Paolo
 1387 Paladino, Vincent
 1388 Palascow, Luigi
 1389 Palazzo, Rosario
 1390 Paleari, Giovanni
 1391 Paliaga, Antonio
 1392 Palillo, Michael
 1393 Palino, Frank
 1394 Paltro, Giacomo Carlo
 1395 Palumba, Vincenzo Jim
 1396 Palumbo, Gennaro
 1397 Palumbo, Mariano
 1398 Palumbo, Vincent
 1399 Pampolini, Alberto
 1400 Panalino, John

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Name

1401 Panarielle, Giovanni
1402 Panciatichi, Francesco
1403 Pannitto, Carmine
1404 Pano, Gio
1405 Panseri, Guido
1406 Pantalone, Vito Pietro
1407 Panzarella, Salvatore
1408 Paolelia, Nicholas Eugene
1409 Paoli, Dante
1410 Paolucci, Joseph
1411 Paparella, Michele
1412 Paracchini, Romeo Domenico
1413 Pardini, Giovanni
1414 Pardini, Luigi
1415 Pardo, Francesca
1416 Parenti, Albert
1417 Parenti, Pia Mary
1418 Pareopiano, John Anthony
1419 Parise, Salvatore
1420 Parmisano, Savatino
1421 Pasini, Giobato Erninigildo
1422 Pasonello, Phillip Stanislao
1423 Pasqua, Cassro
1424 Pasqualino, Giuseppe
1425 Pasquinelli, Sabatino
1426 Pasquini, Arturo
1427 Passara, Antonio
1428 Passuello, Philip
1429 Pastorino, Tomaso
1430 Patricia, John
1431 Patrucci, Diego
1432 Patti, Cesare
1433 Paturzo, Mario
1434 Pavan, Guiseppe
1435 Pavia, Salvatore

* Although Italian detainees who were identified as Italian seamen were eliminated wherever possible, it was not always easy to distinguish between Italian-Americans and Italian seamen so this list may include some seamen.

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1436 Pazma, Livio
1437 Pecunia, Giovanni
1438 Pedone, Ralph
1439 Pedri, Dente
1440 Pedrini, Massino
1441 Pegararo, Giuseppe
1442 Peireno, Ermenagildo
1443 Pellarin, Sante
1444 Pellegrini, Francisco
1445 Pellegrino, Salvatore Mario
1446 Pellini, Eugene
1447 Pellolio, Anselmo
1448 Peloso, Pietro
1449 Peluso, Vincenza Lapenna
1450 Pembare, Pasquale
1451 Penna, Giuseppe
1452 Peraro, Domenico
1453 Perata, Felix
1454 Perata, John
1455 Perata, Stina
1456 Perciavalle, Vincenzo
1457 Perone, Francesco
1458 Perri, Guisepe
1459 Perri, Pasquale
1460 Perrone, Matteo
1461 Pertot, Carlo Bruno
1462 Pesce, Gaetano
1463 Pescetto, Giovanni Battista
1464 Pescio, Angelo Celestino
1465 Petrella, Joseph
1466 Petrelli, Natalino
1467 Petri, Giovanni
1468 Petrilla, Joseph
1469 Petrillo, Angelo Michele
1470 Petroni, Corrado

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1471 Phillippo, Vincent
1472 Piacentini, Ettore
1473 Piazzzi, Joseph
1474 Picallela, Frank
1475 Picchetti, Adolph
1476 Piccione, Paul
1477 Piccirillo, Louis Matthew
1478 Picco, Giovanni
1479 Picco, John
1480 Picconi, Giulio
1481 Piccinich, Dominic Tony
1482 Picone, Melchiore
1483 Pidala, Anthony
1484 Piergiorgi, Giuseppi
1485 Pietanza, Vito
1486 Pighin, Fedele
1487 Pilato, Angelo
1488 Pilotti, Battista
1489 Pinasco, Giobatta
1490 Pinosi, Giovanni
1491 Pinto, Angelo Antonio
1492 Pinza, Ezio
1493 Pio, George
1494 Piraino, Giuseppe Giorgio
1495 Pirelli, Luigi
1496 Pisa, Francesco
1497 Pisani, Carlo Armedro
1498 Pisani, Giuseppe
1499 Pitanello, Pasquale
1500 Pitassi, Giacomo Domenico Pasquale
1501 Pizzicarò, Patsy Charles
1502 Poaus, Arturo
1503 Podesta, Giovanni Guseppe
1504 Podio, Antonio
1505 Pola, Benvenuto

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1506 Polino, Frank
 1507 Polizzi, Salvatore
 1508 Polizzi, Vincent
 1509 Pollero, Nicolo Luigi
 1510 Polli, Giovanni
 1511 Pomo, Giovanni
 1512 Pompeo, Menucci
 1513 Ponio, Vincenzo
 1514 Ponis, Emillio Italo
 1515 Ponta, Clea
 1516 Ponta, Clem
 1517 Ponticello, Angelo Antonio
 1518 Ponzi, Gaspare
 1519 Pooletti, Vincenzi
 1520 Porta, Vito
 1521 Portara, Giovanni
 1522 Porto, Vincenzo
 1523 Positeri, Mariano Anthony
 1524 Pottiene, Pietro
 1525 Pozzecco, Burno
 1526 Prampolini, Alberto
 1527 Prato, Pasquale
 1528 Pravettoni, Paul
 1529 Preising, August Adam
 1530 Previdi, Francisco
 1531 Principe, Albino
 1532 Principeo, Enrico Henry
 1533 Priori, Luigi James
 1534 Proia, Mario Edward
 1535 Pronsolino, John Carlo
 1536 Proto, Vincenze
 1537 Protto, Giuseppe
 1538 Pucci, Joe
 1539 Puccinelli, Alfredo
 1540 Puglisi-Allegra, Salvatore

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1541 Pulice, Pietro
 1542 Purificato, Giovanni
 1543 Puzio, Ciro
 1544 Quagalia, Antonio
 1545 Quagliierini, Virgilio
 1546 Quaia, Giovanni
 1547 Quaranta, Francisco
 1548 Quattrini, Francesco
 1549 Quercio, Nicola
 1550 Quilici, Angelo
 1551 Quintiliani, Antonio
 1552 Quintiliani, Donato
 1553 Raddi, Giordano
 1554 Raffanti, Daniel E
 1555 Raggio, Lazzaro Paociano
 1556 Ragusin, Marco
 1557 Ragusin, Mike
 1558 Raimondi, Ignacio
 1559 Rainando, Alfred
 1560 Ramacciotti, Albert
 1561 Ramonda, Giacomo
 1562 Randazzo, Frank
 1563 Rapisardi, Ignacio
 1564 Rasponi, Lanfranco
 1565 Rateo, Paul
 1566 Ratti, Edoardo
 1567 Ratto, Peter Paul
 1568 Ravasi, Giuseppe Beppino
 1569 Raviscioni, John Philip
 1570 Rayola, Louis
 1571 Razeta, Anthony Antonio
 1572 Razeto, Giabattista
 1573 Re, Enrico
 1574 Reata, Donato
 1575 Recagno, Alessandro

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1576 Reda, Pasquale
 1577 Rega, Earnest, Mrs.
 1578 Relli, Rizzieri
 1579 Remadio, Giuseppe
 1580 Rendazze, Frank
 1581 Repaci, Dominick Louis
 1582 Repatti, Rinaldo Lenard
 1583 Resio, Luigi
 1584 Restituto, Gennaro
 1585 Revello, Steve
 1586 Ribis, Santo
 1587 Ricciardelli, Mario
 1588 Riccomini, Guido
 1589 Rieaoldo,
 1590 Riggio, Diego Mando
 1591 Rimpini, Franco
 1592 Rinaldi, Carmine
 1593 Rinando, Frederick
 1594 Rinaudo, Giuseppe Charles
 1595 Ritacco, Albert Francis
 1596 Riti, Michael
 1597 Rivaldi, Joseph
 1598 Rizzo, Emanuel
 1599 Rizzo, Francesco
 1600 Rizzo, Francesco
 1601 Roberti, Henry Corrado
 1602 Robino, Giuseppe Vitale
 1603 Rocchio, John
 1604 Rocco, Luigi Giovanni
 1605 Rodi, Silvio
 1606 Rodilosso, Ernesto
 1607 Roghich, Joseph Paul
 1608 Romano, Filippo Cipri
 1609 Romoli, Guglielmo Reiss
 1610 Roppolo, Francesca

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1611 Rosacco, Vincenzo
1612 Rosati, Antonio Iyilban
1613 Rosati, Domenico
1614 Rosellini, Giovacchino
1615 Rosenberg, Maria Antonia
1616 Rospigliosi, Girolamo
1617 Rosselli, Victor John
1618 Rossetti, Salvatore
1619 Rossi, Alfred
1620 Rossi, Bruno
1621 Rossi, Paul
1622 Rossi, Settimio
1623 Rossi, Terzilio
1624 Rosso, Lui
1625 Rotondo, Sebastiano
1626 Rovai, Valentino
1627 Rubino, Augustino
1628 Rubino, Michele
1629 Ruggerone, Germano
1630 Ruggiero, Peter Virgillia
1631 Rugio, Anthony G
1632 Rum, Costantino
1633 Ruspoli, Alessandro E
1634 Russo, Angelo
1635 Russo, Girolomo
1636 Rutigliano, Cataldo
1637 Ruzzu, Andrea
1638 Sabini, Modesto
1639 Saccone, Hugo Alfred
1640 Safina, Giuseppe
1641 Sagliocca, Luigi
1642 Salerno, Sergio George
1643 Salerno, Joseph Giuseppe
1644 Salerno, Modesto
1645 Salerno, Pasquale

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1646 Salvaneschi, Francesco
 1647 Salvatore, Anastasi
 1648 Salvo, Lodovico
 1649 Sampietro, Frank
 1650 Sampo, Guiseppe
 1651 Sanelli, Donato Lena
 1652 San Filippo, Phillip Domenico
 1653 Sanso, Mario
 1654 Santariga, Fabio
 1655 Santarilli, Andrew
 1656 Santarino, Joseph Alfonso
 1657 Santasero, Santolo
 1658 Santelli, Bruno William
 1659 Santini, Ruggiero
 1660 Santucci, Casimino
 1661 Savio, Mike
 1662 Sbrana, Giovanni Pietro
 1663 Scaduto, John B
 1664 Scala, Bartolomeo
 1665 Scalercio, Oreste Joseph
 1666 Scalia, John Giovanni
 1667 Scalzo, Samuel
 1668 Scannopisco, Giovanni
 1669 Scaravilli, Gaetano Nunsio
 1670 Scarfi, Francesco
 1671 Scarnecchia, Damiano
 1672 Schenune, Louis
 1673 Scherone, Louis
 1674 Schiaffino, Pietro
 1675 Sciacchitano, Rosa
 1676 Sciacco, Frances
 1677 Sciacqua, Alberto
 1678 Scicchitani, Michael Angelo
 1679 Scigliano, Benjamin Albert
 1680 Sciortino, Domenico

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1681 Scisuequa, Umberto
1682 Sclippa, Rino
1683 Scordia, Ambrose
1684 Scorcu, Antonio
1685 Scordia, Salvatore Tardo
1686 Scorza, Basilio
1687 Scorza, Oreste Mario
1688 Scotti, Magoni Nicola
1689 Sdraulig, Louis Joseph
1690 Secli, Cosimo D
1691 Sercia, Gioacchino
1692 Sercia, Giovanni
1693 Sercia, Unknown
1694 Serena, Pelio
1695 Serricchio, Nicholas
1696 Sessa, Frank
1697 Sgambelluri, Giuseppe
1698 Sgattoni, Dente
1699 Sgwerso, John Albino
1700 Shaul, Felix Anthony
1701 Sicari, Rullell
1702 Sichi, Marino
1703 Sicotra, Giuseppe
1704 Sicuranza, Raffaele
1705 Silaco, Anthony
1706 Silicato, Camelo
1707 Silla, Nick
1708 Silvestri, Salvatore
1709 Silvestrini, Italo Louis
1710 Simsich, Adolph
1711 Simsich, Peter E
1712 Simula, John
1713 Sinerchio, Augustino Gus
1714 Sinibaldi, Attilio
1715 Siri, Luigi

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1716 Smaldini, Giuseppe
1717 Smirti, Joseph
1718 Soddu, Giuseppe
1719 Sogaola, Joseph
1720 Solari, Vincenzo
1721 Sorrentino, Anthony Rodolfo
1722 Sottorivo, Andrea
1723 Spada, Anthony
1724 Spadaro, Giacomo
1725 Spanel, Anthony
1726 Spano, Joseph
1727 Sparacino, Nino Gaetano
1728 Sparacino, Salvatore Luceino
1729 Spardo, Giacomo
1730 Spelgatti, Giovanni
1731 Spencer, Frank
1732 Spinosi, Giovanni
1733 Spondello, Angelo
1734 Squelati, Zacuria
1735 Stagnaro, Lazzaro Luigi
1736 Stagno, Frank Joe
1737 Stallone, Joseph
1738 Stanghellini, Domenico
1739 Starti, Carlo
1740 Stefani, Rinaldo
1741 Steffano, Dominick
1742 Stella, Fred
1743 Stiavelli, Sabatino
1744 Stirpe, Nicola
1745 Strambi, Nello
1746 Strambi, Nello
1747 Sturges, Sofia Pignatelli
1748 Suezi, John
1749 Suraci, Maria
1750 Surroz, Irene

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1751 Suttora, Anotonio Angelo
1752 Sylvernale, Gloria
1753 Tabone, Francesco
1754 Taddei, Mario
1755 Taiani, Nicola
1756 Tamagno, Claudio C.L.
1757 Tamurello, Jake
1758 Tardo, Nicholas
1759 Tardo, Vincenza
1760 Tarricone, Antonio
1761 Tarricone, Vincenzo
1762 Tedesco, Giovanni
1763 Tedesco, Pauline
1764 Tempesti, Aldo
1765 Tenchini, Gottardo
1766 Tenker, Bruno
1767 Terracina, Josephine C.
1768 Terracino, Antonino
1769 Tessaro, Antonio
1770 Tessaro, Bortolo
1771 Testa, Pasquale Vincenzo
1772 Theodori, Emil
1773 Ticolella, Frank
1774 Tieri, Guiseppe
1775 Tiragello, Libero
1776 Tivguisitia, Enrico
1777 Todarello, Mike
1778 Togneri, Benedetto
1779 Tolomei, Cesare
1780 Tolu, Frank
1781 Tombolato, Andrew
1782 Tonon, Bruno
1783 Tonus, Luigi
1784 Toppi, Luigi
1785 Toral, Luigi

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1786 Torelli, John Nicholas
 1787 Toriglia, Lorenzo Giacomo
 1788 Torino, Enrico
 1789 Tornotti, Roberto
 1790 Torres, Vincenzo
 1791 Tortora, John
 1792 Tortora, Luigi
 1793 Tortorelli, Guiseppe
 1794 Tosto, Antonio
 1795 Trama, Santo
 1796 Tranceina, Joseph Frank
 1797 Tranquillo, Casarini
 1798 Trapani, Ermete Mario
 1799 Traverso, Giacomo
 1800 Trentacosta, Ines
 1801 Trento, Guido M
 1802 Tribuani, Alfredo Bernard
 1803 Tridente, Samuel
 1804 Troglio, Giovanni
 1805 Trombetta, Domenico
 1806 Troy, Tony
 1807 Trucco, Andrea
 1808 Tucci, Philip
 1809 Tuftan, Frank
 1810 Turrin, Vittorio Victor
 1811 Tutino, Carlo
 1812 Uberti, Antonio
 1813 Umile, Francesco
 1814 Unale, Giacomo
 1815 Vaccarino, Carmelo
 1816 Vaccaro, Anthony
 1817 Vaeucci, Cesare
 1818 Vagnoni, William
 1819 Valdastri, Mario
 1820 Valente, Bartolomeo

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1821 Valente, Filippo
1822 Valla, Albina
1823 Vallino, Antonio Bartolomeo
1824 Van Bianchi, Alberto Mario
1825 Vanni, Ermete
1826 Vannuccini, Luigi
1827 Vascchetti, Felice Guisepppe
1828 Vecchoine, Antonino
1829 Vedovi, Angelo Arturo
1830 Vedovi, Vincenzo R
1831 Vella, Francesco
1832 Vella, Francesco
1833 Venditti, Achille
1834 Vendramin, Sam Guisepppe
1835 Ventimiglia, Domenico
1836 Ventrella, Celia Iaculli
1837 Ventura, Dominic
1838 Ventura, Enrico
1839 Venturi, Virgilio
1840 Vercelli, Michelle
1841 Verderaime, Giusseppe
1842 Verdi, Vincenzo
1843 Verona, Vittorio Gaetano
1844 Verrando, Italo
1845 Verrando, Tullio G
1846 Vicsiano, Raimondo
1847 Victor, Frank Manca
1848 Vidal, Alfonso R
1849 Vienello, Domenico Sperindeo
1850 Vieni, Cologero
1851 Vinaiuolo, Augustino
1852 Vincenti, Vincent
1853 Vinci, Luigi
1854 Vinciguerra, Pasquale
1855 Viola, Rocco

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Section 3(2) - The names of other persons of
Italian ancestry who were taken into
custody during World War II *

Name

1856 Vitagliano, Domenico
1857 Vitale, Francico
1858 Vitale, Peter
1859 Vivarelli, Joseph
1860 Voci, Pietro
1861 Von Borosini, Victor
1862 Vuga, August
1863 Williams, Angelo
1864 Wolfe, Frank Giannoni
1865 Zaccaro, Francesco
1866 Zagaglione, Pietro
1867 Zago, Josephine
1868 Zahalia, Peter Pietro
1869 Zaiz, Guiseppe
1870 Zalunardo, Louis
1871 Zampito, Charles Cologero
1872 Zangara, Joseph
1873 Zanonato, Carlo
1874 Zanzucchi, Fernando
1875 Zappelloni, Alphonse
1876 Zazzero, John
1877 Zenari, Joe
1878 Zollezzi, Luigi Cristoforo
1879 Zomer, Francecco
1880 Zuffi, Domenick
1881 Zunino, Antonio

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Appendix D

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 1 Abramo, Vincenzo
 - . *Unknown*
- 2 Acquistapace, Giacomo Pietro
 - . *San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California*
 - . *Sharp Park, California*
- 3 Adamo, Charles
 - . *Ellis Island, New York*
- 4 Adorno, Francesco
 - . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
- 5 Alaimo, Vincenzo
 - . *Camp Forrest, Tennessee*
 - . *Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma*
 - . *Medical or other health institution*
- 6 Albanese, Giovanni
 - . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
- 7 Albanise, Pasquale
 - . *Unknown*
- 8 Albano, Giralamo
 - . *Unknown*
- 9 Alessi, Angelo
 - . *Unknown*
- 10 Aliotti, Unknown
 - . *Unknown*
- 11 Alvigini, Mario
 - . *Ellis Island, New York*
 - . *Fort George Meade, Maryland*
 - . *Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma*
 - . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
- 12 Appoloni, Sabri
 - . *Camp Forrest, Tennessee*
 - . *Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma*
 - . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
 - . *Fort Sam Houston, Texas*

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 13 Arena, Walter Joseph
 . *Camp Forrest, Tennessee*
 . *Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma*
 . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
 . *Miami INS Detention Facility, Florida*
- 14 Areta, Pasquale
 . *Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma*
- 15 Augusto, Don
 . *Unknown*
- 16 Averga, Ralph Raffaele
 . *Camp Forrest, Tennessee*
 . *Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma*
 . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
 . *Tuna Canyon (Tujunga), California*
- 17 Bacoccina, Angelo
 . *Camp Forrest, Tennessee*
 . *Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma*
 . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
 . *Fort Sam Houston, Texas*
- 18 Banatti, Pietro
 . *Unknown*
- 19 Banchero, Francesco
 . *Fort Missoula, Montana*
- 20 Barletta, Vicente
 . *Unknown*
- 21 Baroncocco, Osvaldo
 . *Unknown*
- 22 Bastiani, Pietro
 . *Fort Sam Houston, Texas*
- 23 Bedini, Nello
 . *Tuna Canyon (Tujunga), California*

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 24 Belfiore, Giovanni
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 25 Beltrone, Vincenzo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 26 Benussio, Antonio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 27 Berizzi, Louis
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 28 Bersano, Felice Giovanni
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 29 Bertoglio, Giacomo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 30 Bertoletti, Frank
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 31 Bevilacqua, Enrico
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 32 Bianchi, Angelo
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 33 Bier, Giovanni Batista
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 34 Biggio, Adolph Stephen
 . Unknown
- 35 Bignone, Andrew
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 36 Billante, Michele
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 37 Bin, Giovanni Quarto
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Sharp Park, California
- 38 Bisson, Romeo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 39 Blanco, Paut
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 40 Boet, Mario Albert
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 41 Bombieri, Enrico
 . Unknown
-

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 42 Bonavita, Giacomo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 43 Boncompagni-Ludovisi, Andrea
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 44 Bonicelli, Alexander Dominico
 . Angel Island, California
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 45 Bonini, Sergio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 46 Boscarini, Giovanni Emanuele
 . East Boston INS Detention Facility, Massachusetts
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 47 Bosoni, Guido
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Sharp Park, California
- 48 Bossio, Gaspere
 . Angel Island, California
 . Salt Lake City INS Detention Facility, Utah
- 49 Brancato, Andrea
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 50 Brocato, Phillip
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 51 Brottomesso, Giuseppe
 . Algiers INS Detention Facility, Louisiana
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 52 Bruni, Hugo
 . Unknown
- 53 Bursano, Felix
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 54 Buttrini, Ubaldo Guidi
 . Unknown
- 55 Buzzelli, Lino
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort McDowell, California
- 56 Ca, Giuseppe
 . Tuna Canyon (Tujunga), California
- 57 Caborrossa, John
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 58 Cafaro, Amleto
 . East Boston INS Detention Facility, Massachusetts
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 59 Calabro, Giovanni
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 60 Caldo, Angelo
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort Howard, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 61 Cambria, Vincenzo
 . Algiers INS Detention Facility, Louisiana
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . New Orleans INS Detention Facility, Louisiana
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 62 Campanile, Sante
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 63 Capone, Gesuele
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 64 Caracciolo, Francesco
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 65 Carollo, Calogero
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 66 Carta, Alfio
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort Howard, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 67 Casagrande, Eugenio
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 68 Casalotti, Louis
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 69 Casella, Ilario Paul
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 70 Cassio, Giuseppe
 . Kenedy, Texas
- 71 Castro, Salvatore
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 72 Cavallaro, Giovanni
 . Unknown
- 73 Cazebon, Erna
 . San Antonio, Texas
 . Seagoville, Texas
- 74 Ceccarelli, Eusebio
 . Unknown
- 75 Cecconi, Prospero
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort McDowell, California
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 76 Celli, Alfredo Giuseppe
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California
- 77 Centoni, Luigi
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 78 Cesana, Renzo
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
 . Tuna Canyon (Tujunga), California
- 79 Cherubini, Stellio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 80 Chiaiese, Ernesto
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 81 Chieri, Pericle Adriano
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
 . Fort Lincoln, North Dakota
- 82 Chioiese, Goetoeio
 . Unknown
- 83 Chisolfi, Francesco
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 84 Chrisanaz, Edoardo Rodolfo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 85 Cima, Guido
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 86 Cipolat, Romano
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 87 Cocco, Osvaldo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 88 Coppo, Salvatore
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 89 Corradi, Corrado Angelo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 90 Corradini, Giuseppe Giulio
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 91 Crea, Stefano
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Kansas City INS Detention Facility, Missouri
- 92 Crescenzo, Sallustro
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 93 Crevato, Francesco
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 94 Crisonich, Carlo
 . Unknown
- 95 Crocco, Albert
 . Angel Island, California
 . Sharp Park, California
- 96 Crugnola, Caesar Santiana
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Miami INS Detention Facility, Florida

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 97 Cugno, Mariano
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 98 D'Onofrio, Giuseppe
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 99 Dalle Teste, Lanfranco Dwight
 . Unknown
- 100 Dal Pin, Vincenzo Antonio
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 101 Deanophri, Ambrose
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 102 Decimo, Guiseppe
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 103 Degiorgia, Dante
 . Kenedy, Texas
- 104 Delbene, Italo Gino
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 105 Del Coro, Biagia
 . Unknown

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 106 Dellagatta, Federico
 . East Boston INS Detention Facility, Massachusetts
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Salt Lake City INS Detention Facility, Utah
- 107 Dellai, Reimondo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 108 Della Santina, Pietro
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 109 De Luca, Francesco
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Kansas City INS Detention Facility, Missouri
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 110 Deluca, Pietro
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 111 De Marchis, Leonello
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 112 Demartin, Joseph
 . Unknown
- 113 Demartin-Fabbro, Giuseppe
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 114 Deparis, Louis Robert
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 115 De Renzi, Gaetano
 - . Angel Island, California
 - . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 - . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 - . Fort Missoula, Montana
 - . Sharp Park, California
- 116 Desiglioli, Stefano
 - . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 117 Di Bugnara, Illidio
 - . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 - . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 - . Fort Screven INS Detention Facility, Georgia
- 118 Di Carlo, Angelo
 - . Ellis Island, New York
 - . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 - . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 - . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 119 Di Fazio, Giuseppe
 - . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 120 Dighero, Domenito
 - . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 121 Di Girolamo, Carlo
 - . Ellis Island, New York
 - . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 - . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 122 Di Guira, Giovanni Favaino
 - . Unknown
- 123 Di Luzio, Sabatino
 - . Ellis Island, New York
 - . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 124 Dinucci, Edward
 - . Angel Island, California
 - . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 - . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 - . Fort Missoula, Montana
 - . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 - . Sharp Park, California

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 125 Di Tosti, Albert
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 126 Di Ventura, Vito
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 127 Domenici, Lorenzo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 128 Duci, Francesco
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Medical or other health institution
- 129 Durigano, Allesandro Giovanni
 . Angel Island, California
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California
- 130 Elviro, Carlo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 131 Esposito, Giulio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 132 Fabbri, Alessandro
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 133 Fagarazzi, Luigi
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 134 Falasca, Giovanni
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 135 Falvo, Antonio
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 136 Falvo, Francesco
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 137 Fantine, William
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 138 Farese, Biagio
 . East Boston INS Detention Facility, Massachusetts
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 139 Fatica, Vitale
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 140 Favoino, Giovanni
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 141 Felicia, Giuseppe
 . Unknown
- 142 Ferrando, Luigi
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 143 Ferrara, Giacomo Joseph
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Seattle INS Detention Facility, Washington
- 144 Ferrari, Vittorio
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 145 Ferraro, Carmelo
 . Unknown
- 146 Ferruccio, Michelini
 . Unknown
- 147 Fillecia, Giuseppe H
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . San Antonio, Texas
- 148 Finelli, Donato
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 149 Fioroni, Remo F
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 150 Fisami, Giuseppe
 . Unknown
- 151 Fordelone, Filippo Giacomo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 152 Fragale, Frank
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 153 Francesconi, Dante Giovanni
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 154 Francesconi, Nereo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 155 Frascona, Anthony
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 156 Frigo, Ettore
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 157 Frkovics, Mihel
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 158 Gagliardi, Gregorio
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 159 Galeotti, John
 . Unknown
- 160 Gambino, Salvatore Rosari
 . Unknown
- 161 Gamboni, Ciro
 . Fort Howard, Maryland
- 162 Gangi, Ciro
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 163 Garofalo, Pietro
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 164 Gasparini, Giobatta
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 165 Gatto, Ronaldo
 . Fort Howard, Maryland
- 166 Gaudio, Attilio
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 167 Genardi, Giuseppe
 . Fort Howard, Maryland
- 168 Gennatiempo, Giuseppe
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 169 Genovese, Frank
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 170 Geraci, Bernardo
 . Unknown
- 171 Ghirardi, Aldo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 172 Ghisolfi, Francesco
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 173 Giacchero, Remigio Tomma
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Kansas City INS Detention Facility, Missouri
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 174 Giacoloni, Pietro
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
 . St Louis INS Detention Facility, Missouri
- 175 Giannotti, Guiseppe
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 176 Gioffre, Vincenzo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 177 Girolano, Carlo
 . Medical or other health institution
- 178 Glores, Angelo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 179 Gloria, Angelo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 180 Granata, Santo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 181 Grinaldi, Cesare Rene
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 182 Grosso, Mario
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 183 Guaglianone, Luigi
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
 . Sharp Park, California
- 184 Guarrata, Enrico
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
-

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 185 Guglielmo, Rocco
 . Tuna Canyon (Tujunga), California
- 186 Guglielmone, Armando
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 187 Gugno, Mariano
 . Unknown
- 188 Guidi, Giovanni
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 189 Guidi-Buttrini, Ubaldo
 . East Boston INS Detention Facility, Massachusetts
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 190 Guidici, Martino
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 191 Iacoviello, Onofrio
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 192 Ilaqua, Carmelo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 193 Impagliazzo, Giuseppe
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 194 Iovino, Guiseppe
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 195 Irrera, Rosario
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 196 Jura, Jim
 . Tuna Canyon (Tujunga), California
- 197 Lacaluso, Francesco
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 198 Laculli, Vincenzo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 199 La Penta, Vincent
 . Unknown
- 200 Latorraoa, Domenico
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Kenedy, Texas
- 201 Lazzaro, Dominick
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 202 Lazzaro, Luigi Eduardo
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 203 Lazzaro, Raggio Paciano
 . Sharp Park, California
- 204 Leonardi, Battista
 . Unknown
- 205 Lidovichi, Pietro
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 206 Lisiola, Giuseppe
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 207 Lito, Raffaeta
 . Unknown
- 208 Lococo, Giuseppe
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 209 Lombardo, Gustavo Raul Rodolfe
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 210 Lorenzo, Emilio
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 211 Lubrano, Zaccaria
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 212 Lucchesi, Evandro
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 213 Lucchesi, Salvatore
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 214 Lucci, Enzo Rangoni
 . Unknown
- 215 Lucente, Rizzieri
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 216 Luciani, Enea
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 217 Lucido, Francesco
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 218 Lupo, Arminio Guggino
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Miami INS Detention Facility, Florida
- 219 Macaluso, Francesco
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 220 Maccarini, Antonio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 221 Macri, Domenico
 . Fort Howard, Maryland
- 222 Mafodda, Carmine
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 223 Maggini, Giacomo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 224 Maggiora, Anatolio
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 225 Magliacano, Ernesto
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 226 Magnino, Giacomo
 . Unknown
- 227 Magnone, Fioravanti
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 228 Maio, Tomaso
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 229 Maiorana, Giovanni
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 230 Maiorana, Salvatore
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
 . Sharp Park, California
- 231 Maiorana, Unknown
 . Unknown
- 232 Mancini, Antonio
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 233 Manzoni, Rudolpho
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 234 Marchio, Vittario Giuseppe
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 235 Marino, Felice
 . Unknown
- 236 Marracci, Giavacchino Domingo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 237 Marrazzo, Domenico
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 238 Marta, Tony
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
- 239 Martini, Ettore
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 240 Massei, Giuseppe Joseph
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

241 Mastropierro, Corrado Luigi

- . Ellis Island, New York
- . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- . Fort Missoula, Montana

242 Matteucci, Nello

- . Angel Island, California
- . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
- . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- . Fort Missoula, Montana
- . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- . Sharp Park, California

243 Mauro, Augusto Charles

- . Ellis Island, New York
- . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

244 Mauro, Pasquale

- . Ellis Island, New York
- . Fort Howard, Maryland

245 Mazella, Giovanni

- . Ellis Island, New York

246 Mazzei, John

- . Ellis Island, New York

247 Mazzilli, Giuseppe

- . Ellis Island, New York
- . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

248 Mazzola, Michele

- . Fort Missoula, Montana

249 Membrini, Frank

- . Angel Island, California
- . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- . Sharp Park, California

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 250 Miano, Giuseppe
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
 . Medical or other health institution
- 251 Michielin, Feruccio
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 252 Milano, Joseph Peter
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 253 Minatta, Mario Lawrence
 . Unknown
- 254 Molinari, Attilio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 255 Molinari, Filippo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 256 Monteleone, Salvatore
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 257 Morelli, Nunzio Mario
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 258 Moro, Luigi
 . Fort Bliss, Texas
- 259 Motondo, Viccane
 . Unknown
- 260 Munna, Salvatore
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

261 Munno, Francesco
 . Kenedy, Texas

262 Murani, Umberte
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

263 Musa, Bernardino Luigi
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas

264 Musacco, Dominick
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma

265 Muzzin, Americo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas

266 Muzzin, Guglielmo
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

267 Napoli, Constantine
 . Unknown

268 Nardi, Vittorio
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas

269 Nardini, Massimo
 . Unknown

270 Negri, Rinaldo G.
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland

271 Nemez, Giudo
 . Unknown

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 272 Nicita, Raffaele
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 273 Nicola, Faustino
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Medical or other health institution
- 274 Nicola, Parente
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 275 Nicolini, Teodor
 . Unknown
- 276 Olivieri, Giovanni
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 277 Onesto, Luigi
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Medical or other health institution
 . Salt Lake City INS Detention Facility, Utah
- 278 Osso, Fiorante
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 279 Pacifici, Dorothea Katharina
 . Seagoville, Texas
- 280 Palascow, Luigi
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 281 Palazzo, Rosario
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 282 Paleari, Giovanni
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 283 Paliaga, Antonio
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 284 Panarielle, Giovanni
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 285 Panciatichi, Francesco
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 286 Panseri, Guido
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 287 Panzarella, Salvatore
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 288 Paracchini, Romeo Domenico
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 289 Parenti, Albert
 . Fort Lewis, Washington
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 290 Pasini, Giobato Erninigildo
 . Unknown
- 291 Pasqua, Cassro
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 292 Pasquini, Arturo
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 293 Pastorino, Tomaso
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 294 Patti, Cesare
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 295 Paturzo, Mario
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 296 Pavia, Salvatore
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 297 Pecunia, Giovanni
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 298 Peireno, Ermenagildo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 299 Pellarin, Sante
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California
- 300 Penna, Giuseppe
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 301 Perone, Francesco
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 302 Petrillo, Angelo Michele
 . East Boston INS Detention Facility, Massachusetts
- 303 Petroni, Corrado
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Sharp Park, California
- 304 Picchetti, Adolph
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 305 Piccione, Paul
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 306 Picco, John
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Lewis, Washington
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 307 Pidala, Anthony
 . Miami INS Detention Facility, Florida
- 308 Pighin, Fedele
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 309 Pinasco, Giobatta
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 310 Pinza, Ezio
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 311 Pisa, Francesco
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 312 Podesta, Giovanni Guseppe
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 313 Polizzi, Salvatore
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 314 Polli, Giovanni
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 315 Ponis, Emillio Italo
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 316 Ponticello, Angelo Antonio
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 317 Prampolini, Alberto
 . Sharp Park, California
- 318 Protto, Giuseppe
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort McDowell, California
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Sharp Park, California
- 319 Puglisi-Allegra, Salvatore
 . Unknown
- 320 Quagliierini, Virgilio
 . Unknown
- 321 Quattrini, Francesco
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 322 Raddi, Giordano
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 323 Raggio, Lazzaro Paociano
 . Angel Island, California
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California
- 324 Rasponi, Lanfranco
 . Ellis Island, New York

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 325 Razeto, Giabattista
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 326 Recagno, Alessandro
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 327 Reda, Pasquale
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 328 Ribis, Santo
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 329 Ricciardelli, Mario
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 330 Riccomini, Guido
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 331 Riggio, Diego Mando
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 332 Roberti, Henry Corrado
 . Sharp Park, California
- 333 Rocco, Luigi Giovanni
 . Sharp Park, California
- 334 Rodi, Silvio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 335 Roghich, Joseph Paul
 . Unknown
- 336 Romano, Filippo Cipri
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 337 Rosacco, Vincenzo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 338 Rosati, Domenico
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 339 Rospigliosi, Girolamo
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Miami INS Detention Facility, Florida
- 340 Rossi, Paul
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California
- 341 Rossi, Terzilio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 342 Rugio, Anthony G
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 343 Rum, Costantino
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 344 Ruspoli, Alessandro E
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 345 Sabini, Modesto
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 346 Sanelli, Donato Lena
 . Unknown

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 347 San Filippo, Phillip Domenico
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 348 Sanso, Mario
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 349 Santucci, Casimino
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Sharp Park, California
- 350 Savio, Mike
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 351 Scaravilli, Gaetano Nunsio
 . Unknown
- 352 Sciacqua, Alberto
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Seattle INS Detention Facility, Washington
- 353 Scicchitani, Michael Angelo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 354 Scorcu, Antonio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 355 Scorza, Basilio
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 356 Scorza, Oreste Mario
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 357 Sdraulig, Louis Joseph
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Sharp Park, California
- 358 Secli, Cosimo D
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 359 Sercia, Gioacchino
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 360 Sercia, Giovanni
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 361 Sercia, Unknown
 . Unknown
- 362 Serena, Pelio
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 363 Sgambelluri, Giuseppe
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 364 Sgattoni, Dente
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 365 Sicotra, Giuseppe
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 366 Silla, Nick
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Medical or other health institution

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 367 Silvestri, Salvatore
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 368 Silvestrini, Italo Louis
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 369 Simsich, Adolph
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 370 Simsich, Peter E
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 371 Siri, Luigi
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 372 Spadaro, Giacomo
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 373 Sparacino, Salvatore Luceino
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 374 Spardo, Giacomo
 . Unknown
- 375 Spelgatti, Giovanni
 . Unknown
- 376 Starti, Carlo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 377 Stella, Fred
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Medical or other health institution
- 378 Tabone, Francesco
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 379 Taddei, Mario
 . Ellis Island, New York
- 380 Tedesco, Pauline
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
 . Seagoville, Texas
- 381 Tempesti, Aldo
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 382 Tenker, Bruno
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 383 Theodori, Emil
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Kansas City INS Detention Facility, Missouri
- 384 Tieri, Guiseppe
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
- 385 Tiragello, Libero
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 386 Tolu, Frank
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
- 387 Tombolato, Andrew
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 388 Torino, Enrico
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort Howard, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 389 Tranquillo, Casarini
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 390 Traverso, Giacomo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 391 Trento, Guido M
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
- 392 Tribuani, Alfredo Bernard
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 393 Troglio, Giovanni
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 394 Trombetta, Domenico
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort Lincoln, North Dakota
- 395 Trucco, Andrea
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
- 396 Uberti, Antonio
 . Unknown
- 397 Umile, Francesco
 . Sharp Park, California
- 398 Vaeucci, Cesare
 . Unknown
- 399 Vagnoni, William
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

400 Valdastri, Mario
 . Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

401 Valente, Bartolomeo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

402 Van Bianchi, Alberto Mario
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

403 Vedovi, Vincenzo R
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland

404 Vendramin, Sam Guisepe
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

405 Ventimiglia, Domenico
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California

406 Ventrella, Celia Iaculli
 . Sand Island, Hawaii

407 Vercelli, Michelle
 . Unknown

408 Verrando, Italo
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland

409 Verrando, Tullio G
 . Ellis Island, New York
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma

410 Vicsiano, Raimondo
 . Fort Missoula, Montana

411 Vidal, Alfonso R
 . Ellis Island, New York

Section 3(3) - The names and locations of persons of
Italian ancestry who were interned

Name

- 412 Vienello, Domenico Sperindeo
 . Angel Island, California
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Sharp Park, California
- 413 Vincenti, Vincent
 . Fort George Meade, Maryland
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Gloucester City INS Detention Facility, New Jersey
- 414 Vinci, Luigi
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas
 . San Francisco INS Detention Facility, California
- 415 Vinciguerra, Pasquale
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Miami INS Detention Facility, Florida
- 416 Vuga, August
 . Unknown
- 417 Wolfe, Frank Giannoni
 . Fort Lincoln, North Dakota
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Miami INS Detention Facility, Florida
 . Stringtown, Oklahoma
- 418 Zaccaro, Francesco
 . Camp Forrest, Tennessee
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma
 . Fort Missoula, Montana
 . Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Appendix E

Appendix E.1

Section 3(4) - The names of persons of Italian ancestry ordered to move from designated areas under the Individual Exclusion Program and the names of persons of Italian ancestry who appeared before the Individual Exclusion Board, although it is unknown if an exclusion order was issued *

Name

- 1 Abramo, Vincenzo
- 2 Andriano, Sylvester
- 3 Angeli, Carolina Maria
- 4 Angelini, Joseph *
- 5 Anguzza, Giovacchino
- 6 Arena, James
- 7 Aversa, Zefferino Dr.
- 8 Besozzi, Julia *
- 9 Bibo, Valentine
- 10 Boccacio, Carlo
- 11 Bosia, Remo
- 12 Brizzolara, George Albert *
- 13 Brugaletta, Salvatore Martin
- 14 Bruno, Angelina
- 15 Cairo, Eugenio *
- 16 Campione, Alberto
- 17 Canali, Pietro Giuseppe
- 18 Canepa, Serafino
- 19 Cardinale, Caterina
- 20 Castellini, Edgar
- 21 Cinquini, Enrico
- 22 D'Annunzio, Ugo Venier
- 23 Decillis, Albert Matthew *
- 24 Degregoriis, Domenico *
- 25 De Liso, Anna Obyrne
- 26 De Liso, Gaetano Louis
- 27 De Liso, Rocco Victor
- 28 De Minicis, Ivo A
- 29 Di Grazia, Francesco Allesandro *
- 30 Fiorello, Michele *
- 31 Fusco, Sam
- 32 Galli, Joseph *
- 33 Giovacchini, Umberto
- 34 Guttadauro, Nino
- 35 Lamattina, Rocco V

* These individuals appeared before the Individual Exclusion Board, but it is unknown if an exclusion order was issued.

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(4) - The names of persons of Italian ancestry ordered to move from designated areas under the Individual Exclusion Program and the names of persons of Italian ancestry who appeared before the Individual Exclusion Board, although it is unknown if an exclusion order was issued *

Name

36 Lappa, Louis *

37 Lenci, Guido *

38 Morelli, Antonio

39 Morelli, Enrico

40 Morelli, Giulia Gaddi

41 Ostaggi, Leo

42 Ottino, Amalia

43 Parisi, Mario Augusto

44 Patrizi, Ettore

45 Pescetto, Giorgio Batta

46 Pescetto, Giovanni Battista

47 Puma, Felix

48 Reale, Felice Edward

49 Renzo, Palmiro

50 Rossini, Vincenzo

51 Ruggieri, Adelina

52 Ruggieri, Peter

53 Ruggieri, Rosario Dr.

54 Traina, Lea C

55 Turco, Renzo

56 Ughe, Felicita

57 Ughe, Guiseppi Julio

58 Usigli, Gastone

59 Vocci, Amilcare *

* These individuals appeared before the Individual Exclusion Board, but it is unknown if an exclusion order was issued.

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Appendix E.2

Section 3(4) - The names of persons of Italian ancestry
not subject to individual exclusion orders who were
ordered to temporarily move from designated areas *

Name

- 1 Aiello, Frances
- 2 Aiello, Neno
- 3 Bronzini, Clara
- 4 Bronzini, Guido
- 5 Bronzini, Lorenzo
- 6 Bronzini, Velia Albert
- 7 Bruno, Angelina
- 8 Bruno, Felicity Mangone
- 9 Buccellato, Catherine
- 10 Buziol, Mary
- 11 Buziol, Unknown
- 12 Canepa, Serafino
- 13 Cardinale, Caterina
- 14 Cardinale, Vince
- 15 Caullaro, Anna
- 16 Comelli, Gervasio
- 17 Cortse Family,
- 18 Crivello, Nick
- 19 Damato, Anthony
- 20 Ferrante, Anita
- 21 Galli, Elisa
- 22 Galli, Luigi
- 23 Gioreptti, Maria
- 24 Lenci, Vana
- 25 Loero, Celestina
- 26 Mariani, Clorinda
- 27 Mariani, Emma
- 28 Mariani, John
- 29 Natali, Eda
- 30 Natali, Marcello
- 31 Nicolisi, Sara
- 32 Ottino, Amalia
- 33 Perata, Iride Mariani
- 34 Ponsetto, Ninin
- 35 Sabatini, Giocondo

* This list of names was not required under the Act; therefore, we did not search historical records for such a listing. However, we are including it here based on our interviews and the experiences of many persons, such as those evacuated from Pittsburg, California.

Section 3(4) - The names of persons of Italian ancestry
not subject to individual exclusion orders who were
ordered to temporarily move from designated areas *

Name

36 Sabatini, Mary
37 Sabatini, Remo
38 Sabatini, Romeo
39 Sabatini, Teresa
40 Scalise, Domonique
41 Scudero, Charlotte
42 Simi, Flora
43 Simi, Louie
44 Tandi, Angelo
45 Tandi, John
46 Tandi, Maria
47 Troia, Bettina
48 Trovato, Rosina
49 Viscuso, Dante
50 Viscuso, Gena
51 Viscuso, Guiseppe
52 Viscuso, Josephine
53 Viscuso, Marie
54 Viscuso, Mary
55 Viscuso, Rose
56 Viscuso, Salvatore

* This list of names was not required under the Act; therefore, we did not search historical records for such a listing. However, we are including it here based on our interviews and the experiences of many persons, such as those evacuated from Pittsburg, California.

Appendix F

Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

- 1 Aiello, Rosario
- 2 Allotta, Leo Elio
- 3 Allotta, Rosa
- 4 Altieri, Antonio
- 5 Andreaazza, Francisco Guiseppe
- 6 Andreini, Caterina
- 7 Andreone, Paolo
- 8 Andrighetti, Victor
- 9 Antenucci, Michele
- 10 Anthne, John
- 11 Arrigoni, Adolfo
- 12 Asaro, Guiseppe
- 13 Baldelli, Frank Fiorino
- 14 Balderi, Mario Joseph
- 15 Baldi, Guiseppe
- 16 Balistrieri, Frank
- 17 Ballerini, Louis Francis
- 18 Barra, Micheli
- 19 Barsotti, Arturo
- 20 Batalo, Angelo Sam
- 21 Bava, Gino Octavio
- 22 Bedini, Nello
- 23 Bellangero, John Ettore
- 24 Belviso, John
- 25 Bennett, Vincent
- 26 Benson, Palmina Eugenia
- 27 Berizzi, Louisa Virginia
- 28 Bertero, Antonio Luigi
- 29 Berti, Celesten
- 30 Bertoli, Peter
- 31 Bertolini, Aristide
- 32 Bertolini, Eugenio
- 33 Bertolino, Aristide Andrew
- 34 Bertoloni, Eugenio
- 35 Bertusi, Alexis Batholomew

* Since complete records were not available from all jurisdictions, there may be persons of Italian ancestry who were arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations who do not appear on this list.

** Except for this person who was arrested between December 7, 1941 and February 18, 1942; the remaining individuals were arrested on or after February 19, 1942.

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

36 Bianconi, Louis Lawrence
37 Bianuri, Jane Giacoratti
38 Biggio, Adolph Stephen
39 Bobbio, Angelo
40 Boloney, Antonio
41 Bomarito, Mike
42 Bonata, Uldrico
43 Bonato, Virginio
44 Bonazzola, Erminio
45 Bonghi, Enrico Guiseppi
46 Bordino, Michael Angelo
47 Borzini, Carlo
48 Bosa, Valentino
49 Bottalla, Anthony Rosario
50 Bressioini, Pete
51 Brondino, Emilio
52 Bruno, Agatino
53 Burgo, Pietro
54 Cagliero, Stefano
55 Caiati, Alberto Carlo
56 Calacino, Tony
57 Calati, Alberto
58 Campostrini, Enrico
59 Candela, Carlo
60 Cannata, Raffaele Louigi
61 Carbone, Antonoio Francisco
62 Cardella, Francisco
63 Cardoza, Josephine F
64 Carminati, Giacomo Baptiste
65 Carpino, Robert
66 Caruso, Paul
67 Casagrande, Charles
68 Casazza, Angelo
69 Castaldi, Salvatore
70 Cavenaghi, Angelo Doveri

* Since complete records were not available from all jurisdictions, there may be persons of Italian ancestry who were arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations who do not appear on this list.

** Except for this person who was arrested between December 7, 1941 and February 18, 1942; the remaining individuals were arrested on or after February 19, 1942.

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

71 Cefalu, Vincenzo
72 Ceirante, Leo Barthaloneo
73 Celia, Sante
74 Cerretoni, Augustin
75 Cerro, Luigi
76 Cetina, Frank
77 Chiarodo, James
78 Cogliano, Joseph
79 Comelli, Giovanni
80 Conigliaro, Frank
81 Constantino, John
82 Constantino, Joseph
83 Constanza, Guiseppe
84 Contori, Giuseppi Cosmo
85 Copello, Jack Giacomo
86 Copello, Jack Giacomo
87 Corasaniti, Bruno Domenico
88 Cordano, John Edgar
89 Cortiuba, Nicholas
90 Coruzzi, Vincent
91 Cosentini, Oscar
92 Crassalli, Saverio
93 Curioni, Giulio
94 Cusulano, Jack
95 D'Agostino, Damiano
96 D'Alieva, Leonardo
97 D'Amato, Amedeo
98 D'Amico, Joseph
99 D'Amico, Vincenzo
100 D'Amico, Vittorino
101 D'Amico, Vittorio
102 D'Eugenio, Giovanni
103 Dallapa, Giusseppe
104 Damiano, Ferdinando
105 Daniele, Carmela Colosino

* Since complete records were not available from all jurisdictions, there may be persons of Italian ancestry who were arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations who do not appear on this list.

** Except for this person who was arrested between December 7, 1941 and February 18, 1942; the remaining individuals were arrested on or after February 19, 1942.

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

106 Dardanelli, Antonio
 107 Dardanelli, Stefano
 108 De Benedictis, John
 109 De Frenza, John
 110 De Julius, Joseph Santos
 111 De Lorenzi, Tomaso
 112 De Mundo, Frank
 113 De Pinto, Sebastiano
 114 De Santis, Grimoldo
 115 De Silva, Constantino
 116 De Stefano, Antimo
 117 De Zaiacomo, Giovanni Battista
 118 Debernardi, Battista
 119 Decandido, Leonardo
 120 Defilippo, Micheli
 121 Defino, Joseph
 122 Del Bell, Romeo Romano
 123 Del Vigna, Paul
 124 Dell'Aitante, Adolf
 125 Dellacqua, Ernest
 126 Delsento, Frank
 127 Demaria, Tom Sam
 128 Demas, Nicholas Larry
 129 Deregibus, Cesare
 130 Derensis, Gennaro
 131 Dernello, Otto Anthony
 132 Desanto, Luigi
 133 Di Maglio, Vincenzo
 134 Dicara, Frank
 135 Digiovanni, Sam
 136 Digironimo, Antonio
 137 Dimeglio, Vincent
 138 Dipiero, Sebastiano
 139 Doderro, Francisco Pete
 140 Domenici, Pietro

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

141 Dominio, Dominic
142 Donato, Virginio
143 Dondi, Pacifico
144 Dondosella, Antonio
145 Fabbrini, Vittorio
146 Fabbro, Arasmo Disimo
147 Fabrizio, Louis
148 Fachini, Pellegrino
149 Fachinni, Joseph
150 Fagnani, Christina
151 Falcone, Joseph
152 Falcucci, Pietro
153 Fanali, Martino
154 Fanesi, Vincenzo
155 Farina, Adam Attilio
156 Farisano, Vincent
157 Favero, Antonio
158 Favero, Giacomo Guisepe
159 Favretto, Ettore
160 Favro, Creste
161 Federici, Pirinilio Irisilio
162 Fererici, Pirinilio Irisildo
163 Ferrante, Peter Cinna
164 Ferrari, Antonio Joseph
165 Ferrari, Luigi Feruccio
166 Ferrero, Enrico Federico
167 Ferrero, Louis
168 Fiata, Michael Joseph
169 Filanona, Unknown
170 Filipas, Joseph Albino
171 Fiore, Daisy
172 Fiore, Pepina
173 Folcorelli, Alessandro
174 Fontana, Caesar
175 Fontana, Humbert

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

176 Forcorelli, Alessandro
177 Foscato, Domenica Margaret
178 Foschi, Orlando
179 Franceschi, Angelo
180 Franchetti, Paolo Lazarro
181 Frediani, Giovanni
182 Fumagalli, Ernesto
183 Fysco, Salvatore
184 Gagliandi, Alfonse
185 Gaidona, John
186 Galua, Frank
187 Garassino, Charles Armando
188 Garavelli, Guilo
189 Garese, Joseph Bartolomeo
190 Garzoglio, Eduardo Lorenzo
191 Gaspari, Domenico
192 Gemignani, Lido Ernesto
193 Genignani, Lido
194 Genovese, Silvio
195 Gerache, Nora
196 Germani, Stephen Francesco
197 Ghibauda, Ferdinando
198 Giacomo, Joseph
199 Giana, Pietro
200 Gianna, Pietro
201 Gianni, Eugene
202 Giordano, Lorenzo
203 Giovanelli, Giovanni Battista
204 Giovannoni, Giuseppe
205 Giusti, Enrico
206 Givetto, Giovanni Genesisio
207 Gorgoglino, Nicholo
208 Gracelli, Ferdinando Baldo
209 Gragnani, Attilio
210 Granelli, Camillo

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

211 Grasso, Liacomo
212 Gregori, Aurelio
213 Gugliemino, Pietro
214 Guidi, Samuel Moses
215 Guisti, Antone
216 Iacobellis, Rocco
217 Imperia, Guido
218 Incantro, Filadelfo
219 Justi, Antone F.
220 La Cenere, Victorio
221 Lafarciola, Librada B
222 Lapergola, Rocco
223 Larron, Clyde Evers
224 Lary, Vincent
225 Laurenti, Carlo John
226 Lauricella, Nannino
227 Lavagnino, Joseph
228 Lavagnino, Rocco
229 Le Pore, Francesco
230 Leffa, Vittoriano
231 Leonardi, Giuseppe
232 Leonardo, Carlo
233 Lepori, Augusto Frank
234 Lina, Barbara Lene
235 Lippi, Leopoldo
236 Lisanti, Domenico
237 Locati, Eligio
238 Lombardo, John
239 Lopreste, Joe
240 Lorenzi, Salvatore
241 Lori, Ray
242 Lotti, Egidio
243 Loui, Salvatore Poppa
244 Loureta, George
245 Lucchesi, Ida Matalina

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

246 Lucia, John Antonio
247 Luraselli, Paul
248 Madino, Felix Max
249 Maggiora, Primo
250 Maggiora, Victor Martin
251 Magni, Pasquala
252 Maiani, Domenico Sylvester
253 Mailolo, John
254 Maiolo, John
255 Maita, Basil
256 Mancini, George
257 Manfe, Louis
258 Manzi, Antonio
259 Manzi, Peter Anthony
260 Marabile, Rosario
261 Marasco, Frank
262 Marchio, Marino Jack
263 Marciocchi, Avele
264 Maretello, John
265 Mariciocch, Abele
266 Marino, Micklele
267 Mariotti, Coluccio
268 Maroni, John
269 Martino, Joseph
270 Marzi, Felix
271 Marzowla, Thomas
272 Masciola, Gerardo
273 Masseni, Domenico
274 Massucco, Giubatto
275 Materazzo, Thomas
276 Mayo, Adele
277 Mazzanti, Giuseppe
278 Mazzeo, Michele
279 Mazzi, Pia
280 Mazziere, Sesto

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

281 Mazzola, Frank
282 Melano, John
283 Melino, Antonio
284 Melsi, Richard
285 Mencarelli, Vitale
286 Mendula, Steve
287 Mercurio, Gaetano
288 Merino, Joseph Henry
289 Merla, Mike
290 Merti, Virginio
291 Messina, Joseph Giuseppe
292 Misso, Guisepppe
293 Monaco, Lorita
294 Montalboddi, Donatello Fillippo
295 Montanari, Angelo
296 Montanari, Antonio Massimo
297 Montecoaia, Charles John
298 Monteleone, Melchiorre
299 Monti, Antonio
300 Monzelglio, Evasio
301 Mosconi, Antonio Joe
302 Mosconi, Joseph
303 Mozzano, Antonio
304 Mucciacciazio, Antonio
305 Mugoli, John
306 Mumolo, Giuseppe
307 Musso, Joseph
308 Muzio, Domenico Giovanni
309 Muzzarelli, Joe
310 Muzzio, Domenico
311 Naccarato, Frank
312 Nigretti, John Leonardo
313 Nigro, Vincenzo
314 Noceti, Andrew
315 Nora, Andrew

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

316 Nudo, Anthony
 317 Nudo, Louis
 318 Ofano, Carmelo
 319 Ollino, Peter
 320 Paderi, Giuseppe
 321 Palmieri, Giovanni
 322 Panzarella, Mary Buono
 323 Papaluca, Michelangelo
 324 Para, Garibaldo
 325 Parenti, Pia Mary
 326 Pasquinelli, Sabatino
 327 Patriarca, John
 328 Patti, Joseph Anthony
 329 Paulon, Giorgio Secundo
 330 Pavarola, Joseph
 331 Pedrini, Massino
 332 Pellegrino, Frank
 333 Pellollo, Anselmo Peter
 334 Pentakis, Unknown
 335 Peranzi, Bruno
 336 Peranzi, Giovanni
 337 Peranzi, Joseph
 338 Peranzi, Maria
 339 Perata, Pietro
 340 Perata, Stina
 341 Pertot, Carlo Bruno
 342 Petosa, Francesco
 343 Petri, Giovanni
 344 Petruzzi, Diego
 345 Pica, Anthony
 346 Pieroni, Giuseppe
 347 Piffero, Tillie Josephine
 348 Pighini, Amedeo
 349 Pillocciari, Gionannio Spuri
 350 Pilotti, Battista

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

351 Pio, George
 352 Pizzicaro, Patsy Charles
 353 Pola, Benvenuto
 354 Polito, Dominico
 355 Porto, Aladiona
 356 Positeri, Mariano Anthony
 357 Prasso, Pietro Alden
 358 Privitera, Raphael
 359 Proia, Mario Edward
 360 Pucci, Joe
 361 Puccinelli, Alfredo
 362 Pulzone, Antonio
 363 Quadri, Virgil William
 364 Quagliotto, Albert
 365 Raimondi, Ignacio
 366 Ramacciotti, Albert
 367 Ramonda, Giacomo
 368 Randazzo, Frank
 369 Ratto, Vittorio Emanuele
 370 Rego, Katherine
 371 Richuiti, Dominic
 372 Rimpini, Franco
 373 Risso, Olga
 374 Rivaldi, Joseph
 375 Rizzardi, Francisco **
 376 RondoZZo, Frank
 377 Rosati, Albert Giovanni
 378 Rosselli, Victor John
 379 Rosso, Lui
 380 Rotolo, Tony
 381 Rovai, Valentino
 382 Ruocco, Gennaro
 383 Russo, Louis Domenic
 384 Saccuzzo, Frank
 385 Sampietro, Frank

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

386 Sandretto, Pietro
387 Sangueneto, Giovanni
388 Santini, Primo
389 Savino, Vincent
390 Scaduto, John B
391 Scalvini, Pietro
392 Scartaccine, Bernardo Ben
393 Scherone, Louis
394 Sciacero, Joseph
395 Scotto, Pietro
396 Seaduto, Giovan Battista
397 Sergo, John
398 Serio, August
399 Serra, Bruno
400 Servante, Conceta
401 Simeoni, Serafino
402 Simula, John
403 Sinerchio, Augustino Gus
404 Siratik, John
405 Siroti, John
406 Sodini, Anselmo
407 Soraci, Mary
408 Sottorivo, Andrea
409 Spadacinni, Phillip Joseph
410 Spataro, Jack
411 Spinosi, Giovanni
412 Spondello, Angelo
413 Stallone, Joseph
414 Stanghellini, Domenico
415 Stefani, Albert
416 Stoka, Josef
417 Suraci, Maria
418 Suzzi, John
419 Taddei, Carlo
420 Taminatu, Thoma H

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Section 3(5) - The names of persons of
Italian ancestry arrested for curfew,
contraband, or other violations *

Name

421 Tangora, Pat
422 Tempesti, Aldo
423 Terzoni, Lungi
424 Tessara, Bortola
425 Tessaro, Bortolo
426 Testa, Mario
427 Tomen, Joseph
428 Torelli, Frank
429 Traetta, Leonilda
430 Tranchina, Giuseppe
431 Tricolo, Carlo
432 Valente, Lorenzo
433 Vallino, Antonio Bartolomeo
434 Vancherie, Michael
435 Varni, Anthony John
436 Verona, Enrico
437 Verona, Vittorio Gaetano
438 Vitale, Francico
439 Wommack, Thelma
440 Zollezzi, Luigi Cristoforo
441 Zomer, Francecco
442 Zuffi, Domenick

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Appendix G

Section 3(7) - A list of ports from which fishermen
of Italian ancestry were restricted *

<u>Naval District</u>	<u>Port</u>
1st Naval District	Boston, Massachusetts Gloucester, Massachusetts Portsmouth, New Hampshire Newport, Rhode Island
3rd Naval District	New Haven, Connecticut New London, Connecticut New York, New York
4th Naval District	Wilmington, Delaware Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
5th Naval District	Washington, District Of Columbia Annapolis, Maryland Baltimore, Maryland Norfolk, Virginia Portsmouth, Virginia
6th Naval District	Savannah, Georgia Wilmington, North Carolina Charleston, South Carolina
7th Naval District	Jacksonville, Florida Key West, Florida Miami, Florida
8th Naval District	Pensacola, Florida New Orleans, Louisiana Galveston, Texas
11th Naval District	Long Beach, California San Diego, California San Pedro, California
12th Naval District	California City, California Eureka, California Monterey, California Richmond, California San Francisco, California
13th Naval District	Bremerton, Washington Seattle, Washington

* Only the major ports within each naval district are listed, although smaller ports may have been affected. A comprehensive list of ports associated with each naval district during World War II could not be found, even after extensive research. The naval districts listed here represent the coastal districts in the contiguous United States; other districts, such as the 9th, 10th, and 14th districts, were either non-contiguous or interior districts. A 2nd Naval District did not exist.

Appendix H

**Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones**

**All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts**

Name

- 1 Aiello, Bruno
- 2 Aiello, Carl
- 3 Aiello, Erasimo
- 4 Aiello, John
- 5 Aiello, John
- 6 Aiello, Salvatore
- 7 Aliotti, Unknown
- 8 Allioti, John
- 9 Allioti, Tom
- 10 Alliotto, Geusippe
- 11 Amato, Vincenzo
- 12 Amenta, C.
- 13 Ancona, I.
- 14 Ancona, L.
- 15 Ancona, P.
- 16 Antoncich, Unknown
- 17 Arancio, Peter
- 18 Arancio, Sal
- 19 Babich, Spiro
- 20 Balbo, Constantino
- 21 Balbo, Horace
- 22 Balbo, Joseph Guiseppe
- 23 Balesteri, Antonio
- 24 Balesteri, Manuel
- 25 Balestreri, C.
- 26 Balestreri, M.
- 27 Balisteri, Frank
- 28 Balistrieri, Mario
- 29 Barbara, Giachino
- 30 Bassano, Niccolo
- 31 Bellici, Neno
- 32 Berry, Tony

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Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

33 Biazevich, Paul
34 Billante, Phillip
35 Billante, Salvatore
36 Billante, Sam
37 Billanti, Carmello
38 Bomarito, Mike
39 Botich, Marko
40 Braco, S
41 Branceleone, Guiseppe
42 Bregante, Batista
43 Bregante, Frank
44 Bruno, Gus
45 Bruno, Raoul
46 Busalacchi, J.
47 Califano, Anthony
48 Calomo, Joseph
49 Campagno, G.
50 Campo, Jack
51 Campo, Pete
52 Cancilla, Unknown
53 Cardinale, Frank
54 Cardinale, Orazio
55 Cardinale, Pete
56 Cardinale, Vince
57 Cardinalli, Joe
58 Cardinalli, John
59 Cariniglia, Unknown
60 Carrao, George
61 Cecchini, Johnnie
62 Cecilio, Agostino
63 Cecilio, Sal
64 Cefalu, Vince

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Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

65 Cerrito, Frank
66 Cerrito, Sal
67 Chillini, Trintino
68 Ciarametaro, Joseph Jr
69 Ciarametaro, Vincent
70 Ciarametero, Joseph
71 Ciaramitano, Paul
72 Ciaramitaro, Guiseppe
73 Ciaramitaro, Michael
74 Ciaramitaro, Vito
75 Cincotta, Unknown
76 Ciulla, Accursio
77 Ciulla, Antonio
78 Ciulla, Frank
79 Ciulla, James
80 Ciulla, John
81 Ciulla, Joseph
82 Ciulla, Lawrence
83 Ciulla, Mike
84 Collazzo, P
85 Colletto, Sal
86 Compagno, Gaetano
87 Compagno, John
88 Compagno, Nito
89 Constanza, Pietro
90 Contatore, Gerolamo
91 Coppola, Vito
92 Cottone, Joseph
93 Courreri, Louis
94 Cresci, Anthony
95 Crespo, Angelo
96 Crittenden, Unknown

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Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

97 Crivello, Carlo
98 Crivello, Joseph
99 Cuncilla, Unknown
100 Cuntio, Gaetano
101 Cusenza, Joe
102 Cutino, Gaetano
103 Cutino, John
104 Cutino, Orazio
105 Cutino, Paul
106 Cutino, Tom
107 D'Aqui, Paul
108 Damato, Nick
109 Davi, James
110 Davi, Neno
111 Davi, Tony
112 Davigo, Sal
113 Davigo, Santo
114 Depaolo, Dick
115 Depaolo, James
116 Depaolo, John
117 Depolo, James
118 Develahovich, John
119 Dick, Dipaolo
120 Digiralamo, Tony
121 Dimaggio, Dominic
122 Dimaggio, Giuseppe Joe
123 Dimaggio, Vince
124 Dimercurio, Sal
125 Durio, V.
126 Emilio, Cal
127 Enea, Ben
128 Enea, Orazio

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Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

129 Enea, Sal
130 Fantos, F.
131 Ferrante, Frank
132 Ferrante, Sal
133 Ferrrante, Joe
134 Ficaro, Leo
135 Firicano, Frank
136 Flores, Frank
137 Francisco, Alexandre
138 Frontero, John
139 Frontiero, Gerome Tony
140 Frontiero, Paul Scola
141 Frontiero, Sebastiano
142 Furriel, John Umberto
143 Galardi, Anthony
144 Galardi, Gus
145 Galardi, Joseph
146 Galardi, Michael
147 Garcia, Tony
148 Gargas, Steve
149 Gaspar, Chris
150 Genovese, Sal
151 Ghio, Stefano
152 Giacolone, Joseph
153 Giamona, Joe
154 Gondolfa, J.
155 Gondolfo, Frank D
156 Goulart, Manuel J
157 Gradis, John
158 Graffeo, Paul
159 Grammatico, Joe
160 Grillo, Pietro

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Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

161 Guiseeppe, S.G.
162 Klemento, Zar
163 Lo Cocco, Joe
164 Lombardo, Neno
165 Lonerio, Charlie
166 Lonerio, Sam
167 Lopez, Joe
168 Lovasco, Salvatore
169 Lucido, Anthony
170 Lucido, Erasimo
171 Lucido, Frank
172 Lucido, Joe
173 Lucido, Marco
174 Lucido, Mike
175 Lucido, Neno
176 Lucido, Ray
177 Lucido, Sal
178 Lucido, Tom
179 Maiorana, John
180 Maiorana, Pete Pietro
181 Maiorana, Sal
182 Maiorana, Unknown
183 Mandracchia, Steve
184 Mangiapane, Albert
185 Maniscalco, Lorenzo
186 Maniscalco, Luciano
187 Maniscalco, Anthony
188 Marino, Angelo
189 Marino, Anthony
190 Marino, Carlo
191 Marino, Eugene
192 Marino, Louis

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Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

193 Marino, Michael
194 Marino, Pietro
195 Marino, Salvatore
196 Marsiguerra, Frank
197 Martinez, Joe
198 Martinolich, John
199 Masumo, Y
200 Materjan, John
201 Mazza, Vincenzo
202 Mecheli, Giuseppe
203 Melicia, Sal
204 Melicia, Ted
205 Mercurio, Dominic
206 Mercurio, Horace
207 Mercurio, Pietro
208 Mineo, Angelo
209 Mineo, Frank
210 Mineo, John
211 Mosich, Nick
212 Mouvo, Tony
213 Napoli, Vince
214 Nuovo, A.
215 Olivieri, Agostino
216 Olivieri, Giovanni
217 Olmstead, Carl
218 Olson, Harry
219 Orlando, Paul
220 Orlando, Vincenzo
221 Paladini, H.
222 Palazzola, Edward
223 Palazzola, Joseph
224 Palma, Frank

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

225 Palmazzola, Jerome
226 Pappas, Antonio
227 Pappas, Clemente
228 Parisi, Antonio
229 Parisi, Baptiste Peter
230 Parisi, Carlos
231 Parisi, John
232 Parisi, Joseph
233 Parisi, Paul
234 Parisi, Philip
235 Parisi, Salvatore
236 Patania, Josie
237 Pedagna, Damiano
238 Pereira, Fernando
239 Piazza, G.
240 Piscitello, V.
241 Pizzo, Philip
242 Prescovich, Frank
243 Rados, John
244 Randoza, John
245 Rappa, J.
246 Rappa, Joe
247 Riso, Genaro
248 Riso, Jack
249 Romeo, David
250 Romeo, Sal
251 Romolo, Chigi A
252 Rose, Nancy
253 Roso, Joseph
254 Ruccello, Sal
255 Russo, Anthony
256 Russo, Joe

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

257 Russo, John
258 Russo, Sal
259 Russo, Shedo
260 Sabella, Anthony
261 Sabella, Luciano
262 Saia, John
263 Salvato, Steve
264 San Filippo, Peter
265 Sansone, John
266 Scafani, S.
267 Scardina, Santo
268 Scola, Antonio
269 Scola, Jerome
270 Scola, Joseph
271 Scola, Joseph
272 Scola, Michael
273 Scola, Paul
274 Scola, Peter
275 Scola, Salvatore
276 Scola, Sebastian
277 Scola, Thomas
278 Sercia, Unknown
279 Simich, Vince
280 Sinagra, James
281 Sinagra, Joseph
282 Sinagra, Michael
283 Soglinzzo, Luigi
284 Sollazo, Frank
285 Sollecito, Antonio
286 Sollecito, Vince
287 Souza, G.
288 Spadaro, Frank

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Section 3(8) - The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry
who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones

All enemy aliens who were fishermen experienced restrictions upon
fishing, and all fishing vessels were restricted from certain
areas at certain times in the various naval districts

Name

289 Spadaro, Joe
290 Spadaro, Paul
291 Spadero, J.G.
292 Spardo, John
293 Spataro, John
294 Spinale, Antonio
295 Spinale, Dominic
296 Spinale, Frank
297 Spinale, Joseph
298 Stagnaro, Giacomo
299 Stellato, Johnnie
300 Taormina, Ignacio
301 Tardio, Frank
302 Toponci, H.E.
303 Toriani, A.
304 Torrente, Mariano
305 Trezza, Ratzi
306 Trezza, Unknown
307 Tringali, S.
308 Tringali, Salvatore
309 Trutanich, Martin
310 Vaiarell, Joseph Jr
311 Ventimiglia, Leondard
312 Ventimiglia, Sal
313 Vidovich, Andrew
314 Westo, E.J.
315 Zolezzi, Fortunado

Appendix I

Section 3 (9) – The Names of Fishermen of Italian Ancestry Whose Boats were Confiscated

The following names, compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records, personal interviews, and other sources, are persons of Italian ancestry whose fishing vessels were impounded for repeated incursions into restricted waters. These names were derived from a memorandum from the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Net Depot, Tiburon, California, to the Commandant, 12th Naval District (March 3, 1942). While similar memoranda may exist concerning additional vessels, our research revealed that the acquisition of fishing vessels was overwhelmingly through formal charter or purchase, as opposed to confiscation (see Section II. D. 2 of this report).

1 Balistrieri, Mario

2 Pizzo, Philip

Appendix J

Section 3(10) - The names of railroad workers of Italian
ancestry prevented from working in prohibited zones

Name

- 1 Alamia, Pietro
- 2 Chidicamo, Augustine
- 3 Marabella, Ralph
- 4 Markatallo, Vito
- 5 Unnamed *
- 6 Unnamed *
- 7 Unnamed *
- 8 Unnamed *
- 9 Unnamed *
- 10 Unnamed *
- 11 Unnamed *
- 12 Unnamed *

* Letter from R.J. Beem, to Mr. Jackling, Chief Executive Officer of Nevada Consolidated Copper (Dec. 12, 1941) indicating that six Italian aliens were removed from service; and a mailgram from C.A. Veale, to J.G. Torian (Feb. 18, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Company) indicating that two Italian aliens were removed from service.

This list was compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice after extensive review of historical records (see Appendix M), personal interviews, and other sources (see Appendix N). The list may include names more than once where source material captured the identity of individuals differently, and may fail to identify individuals whose names were not contained within the memoranda and reports reviewed. Consequently, this list, while representing the most accurate and thorough accounting possible, should be regarded in that light.

Appendix K

Section 3 (11) A List of Wartime Restrictions on Persons of Italian Ancestry as a Result of Executive Order No. 9066

Subsection 11 of Section 3 of the Act requires that this report provide a list of wartime restrictions on persons of Italian ancestry as a result of Executive Order 9066. As more fully discussed in the text, although Executive Order 9066 was not issued until February 19, 1942, federal actions affecting persons of Italian ancestry had occurred since December 7, 1941. Actions affecting persons of Italian ancestry prior to February 19, 1942 were based on other federal laws and regulations, including Presidential Proclamation 2527 and the regulations issued thereunder. For example, pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 2527, aliens of Italian ancestry were detained and a few hundred were subsequently interned.

Many of the restrictions imposed in December 1941 and early 1942 were incorporated by reference into the military proclamations issued in March 1942, pursuant to Executive Order 9066. Those restrictions are listed here with an explanation that such restrictions had been imposed before Executive Order 9066 went into effect.

1. Individual Exclusion Hearings without Benefit of Counsel

Although enemy aliens of Italian ancestry were subject to apprehension and internment without a trial, aliens were provided a hearing before the Exclusion Hearing Board. Aliens were allowed to have a friend, relative, or other advisor, including an attorney, present at the hearing. The attorney was allowed to testify as a witness, but the attorney was not allowed to cross-examine other witnesses or to present argument before the Board.

2. Travel Restrictions

Restrictions imposed on enemy aliens of Italian ancestry limited the distances they were allowed to travel. During the day, aliens were required to be at their place of residence or employment, or in transit between those two places, or within five miles from their place of residence.

These travel restrictions began on December 8, 1941 with the issuance of Presidential Proclamation 2527. Similar travel restrictions were included in the Western Defense Command, Public Proclamation No. 3, issued on March 24, 1942, under the authority of Executive Order 9066.

3. Curfew Restrictions

Restrictions imposed on enemy aliens of Italian ancestry limited the evening hours they were allowed to be away from their residences. Resident aliens were forbidden from being outdoors between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Presidential Proclamation 2527, issued on December 8, 1941, delegated authority to the Attorney General to establish various restrictions, including curfews, for persons of Italian ancestry. Similar curfew restrictions contained in the Western Defense Command's Public Proclamation No. 3 were issued on March 24, 1942, under the authority of Executive Order 9066.

4. Enemy Alien Registration Requirements

Enemy aliens of Italian ancestry were required to file change of address notices and change of employment forms when they moved or changed jobs.

These registration requirements began on December 8, 1941, with the issuance of Presidential Proclamation 2527. The change of address requirement was included in the Western Defense Command, Public Proclamation No. 1, issued on March 2, 1942 and in Proclamation No. 2, on March 16, 1942, under the authority of Executive Order 9066.

5. Employment Restrictions

Employment restrictions against aliens were widespread both before and during the war. Such restrictions were imposed on employment related to secret, confidential, or restricted government contracts or aircraft contracts where permission of the Army and Navy was required. Alien fishermen were subject to restrictions on where and when they could fish, while alien railroad workers may have been removed from work or transferred to other positions or locations where the curfew and travel restrictions were not in effect.

Travel restrictions began on December 8, 1941, with the issuance of Presidential Proclamation 2527. These restrictions were included in the Western Defense Command's Public Proclamation No. 3 issued on March 24, 1942, under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066. Other employment restrictions for military areas began with regulations issued by the Attorney General in January 1941, establishing areas in which enemy aliens of Italian ancestry were restricted. Similar prohibited and restricted areas were continued by Public Proclamation No. 1, issued on March 2, 1942, under the authority of Executive Order 9066.

6. Forced Evacuation from Homes

Persons of Italian ancestry were forced to temporarily evacuate their homes if they came within certain designated military zones, particularly along the West Coast. If a mother or father was an alien and the rest of the family had United States citizenship, either the individual alien left the family behind or the family, as a whole, relocated outside the exclusion area.

Presidential Proclamation 2527, issued on December 8, 1941, delegated authority to the Attorney General to establish such military areas to exclude or restrict persons. Pursuant to that authority, the Attorney General issued regulations in January 1941 that established prohibited areas for enemy aliens of Italian ancestry and required their evacuation in February 1942. This designation of restricted areas was continued by Public Proclamation No. 1, issued on March 2, 1942, under the authority of Executive Order 9066.

Appendix L

Appendix L.1

Executive Order No. 9066, 7 Fed. Reg. 1407 (February 25, 1942)

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9066

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 635 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 104):

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of

Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigations, with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE
February 19, 1942

Appendix L.2

Act of March 21, 1942, ch. 191, 56 Stat. 173 (Public Law 503)

[CHAPTER 191]

AN ACT

To provide a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any act in military areas or zones.

March 21, 1942
[H. R. 6758]
[Public Law 303]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever shall enter, remain in, leave, or commit any act in any military area or military zone prescribed, under the authority of an Executive order of the President, by the Secretary of War, or by any military commander designated by the Secretary of War, contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order of the Secretary of War or any such military commander, shall, if it appears that he knew or should have known of the existence and extent of the restrictions or order and that his act was in violation thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for each offense.

Violation of military
restrictions.

Penalty.

Approved, March 21, 1942.

Appendix L.3

Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, 6 Fed. Reg. 6321, 55 Stat. 1700 (December 7, 1941)

December 7, 1941
[No. 2525]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Authority

Alien enemies.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 21 of Title 50 of the United States Code as follows:

"Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

and

WHEREAS by Sections 22, 23 and 24 of Title 50 of the United States Code further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

Proclamation

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, as PRESIDENT of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby make public proclamation to all whom it may concern that an invasion has been perpetrated upon the territory of the United States by the Empire of Japan.

Invasion by Japan.

Conduct To Be Observed by Alien Enemies

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the United States Code, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the Empire of Japan being of the age of fourteen years and upwards who shall be within the United States or within any territories in any way subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this Proclamation and under such sections of the United States Code are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

Conduct toward Japanese aliens.

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof; and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States or interfering by word or deed with the defense of the United States or the political processes and public opinions thereof; and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President.

Restrictions, etc., on alien enemies.

All alien enemies shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Sections 23 and 24 of Title 50 of the United States Code, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President.

Duties and Authority of the Attorney General and the Secretary of War

Post, p. 1714.

And, pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby charge the Attorney General with the duty of executing all the regulations hereinafter contained regarding the conduct of alien enemies within continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Alaska, and the Secretary of War with the duty of executing the regulations which are hereinafter set forth and which may be hereafter adopted regarding the conduct of alien enemies in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands. Each of them is specifically directed to cause the apprehension of such alien enemies as in the judgment of each are subject to apprehension or deportation under such regulations. In carrying out such regulations within the continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Alaska, the Attorney General is authorized to utilize such agents, agencies, officers and departments of the United States and of the several states, territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof and of the District of Columbia as he may select for the purpose. Similarly the Secretary of War in carrying out such regulations in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands is authorized to use such agents, agencies, officers and departments of

the United States and of the territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof as he may select for the purpose. All such agents, agencies, officers and departments are hereby granted full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of such regulations when acting by direction of the Attorney General or the Secretary of War, as the case may be.

Regulations

And, pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

Presence of alien enemies in Canal Zone forbidden.

Entry into or departure from Hawaiian Islands or Philippine Islands restricted.

Entry into or departure from Alaska, Puerto Rico, or Virgin Islands restricted.

- (1) No alien enemy shall enter or be found within the Canal Zone and no alien enemy shall enter or leave the Hawaiian Islands or the Philippine Islands except under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe. Any alien enemy found in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, or the Philippine Islands in violation of any such regulations and any alien enemy who enters or is found within any restricted area to be hereafter prescribed by the Military Commanders of each such territory in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, may be immediately apprehended by authority of the Military Governors in each such territory, or if there be no Military Governor, then by authority of the Secretary of War, and detained until it is determined, under the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, whether any such alien enemy should be permanently interned following which such alien enemy shall either be released, released on bond, or permanently interned, as the case may be.
- (2) The exercise of the power to prescribe restricted areas and the power of arrest, detention and internment of alien enemies in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands or the Philippine Islands shall be under the jurisdiction of the Military Commanders of each such territory, each acting under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall hereafter prescribe.
- (3) No alien enemy shall enter or leave Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands except under such regulations as the Attorney General shall from time to time prescribe. Any alien enemy found in Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands in violation of any such regulations and any alien enemy who enters or is found within any restricted area to be hereafter prescribed by the Military Commanders of each such territory in Alaska, Puerto Rico and by the Naval Commander in the Virgin Islands, shall be immediately apprehended by the authority of the Attorney General acting through the United States Attorney in each such territory and detained until it is determined, under the regulations to be prescribed by the Attorney General, whether any such alien enemy shall either be released, released on bond, or permanently interned, as the case may be.
- (4) The Military Commanders in Alaska and Puerto Rico and the Naval Commander in the Virgin Islands shall have the power to prescribe restricted areas.

- (5) No alien enemy shall have in his possession, custody or control at any time or place or use or operate any of the following enumerated articles:

Possession, etc., of
designated articles.

- a. Firearms.
- b. Weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof.
- c. Ammunition.
- d. Bombs.
- e. Explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives.
- f. Short-wave radio receiving sets.
- g. Transmitting sets.
- h. Signal devices.
- i. Codes or ciphers.
- j. Cameras.
- k. Papers, documents or books in which there may be invisible writing; photograph, sketch, picture, drawing, map or graphical representation of any military or naval installations or equipment or of any arms, ammunition, implements of war, device or thing used or intended to be used in the combat equipment of the land or naval forces of the United States or of any military or naval post, camp or station.

All such property found in the possession of any alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

- (6) No alien enemy shall undertake any air flight or ascend into the air in any airplane, aircraft or balloon of any sort whether owned governmentally, commercially or privately, except that travel by an alien enemy in an airplane or aircraft may be authorized by the Attorney General, or his representative, or the Secretary of War, or his representative, in their respective jurisdictions, under such regulations as they shall prescribe.

Air travel restricted.

- (7) Alien enemies deemed dangerous to the public peace or safety of the United States by the Attorney General or the Secretary of War, as the case may be, are subject to summary apprehension. Such apprehension shall be made in the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by such duly authorized officer of the Department of Justice as the Attorney General may determine. In the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands, such arrests shall be made by the Military Commanders in each such territory by authority of the respective Military Governors thereof, and if there be no Military Governor, then by authority of the Secretary of War. Alien enemies arrested shall be subject to confinement in such place of detention as may be directed by the officers responsible for the execution of these regulations and for the arrest, detention and internment of alien enemies in each case, or in such other places of detention as may be directed from time to time by the Attorney General, with respect to continental

Arrest and confinement of dangerous
alien enemies.

Entry into or departure from U. S., restriction.

Act, p. 1696.

Exclusion from designated areas, etc.

Change of place of abode or occupation, etc.

United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and by the Secretary of War with respect to the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands, and there confined until he shall have received such permit as the Attorney General or the Secretary of War with respect to the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands shall prescribe.

- (8) No alien enemy shall land in, enter or leave or attempt to land in, enter or leave the United States, except under the regulations prescribed by the President in his Proclamation dated November 14, 1941, and the regulations promulgated thereunder or any proclamation or regulation promulgated hereafter.
- (9) Whenever the Attorney General of the United States, with respect to the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, or the Secretary of War, with respect to the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, deems it to be necessary, for the public safety and protection, to exclude alien enemies from a designated area, surrounding any fort, camp, arsenal, airport, landing field, aircraft station, electric or other power plant, hydroelectric dam, government naval vessel, navy yard, pier, dock, dry dock, or any factory, foundry, plant, workshop, storage yard, or warehouse for the manufacture of munitions or implements of war or any thing of any kind, nature or description for the use of the Army, the Navy or any country allied or associated with the United States, or in any wise connected with the national defense of the United States, or from any locality in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States or from a designated area surrounding any canal or any wharf, pier, dock or dry dock used by ships or vessels of any designated tonnage engaged in foreign or domestic trade, or of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal, depot or yard or other terminal, storage or transfer facility, then no alien enemy shall be found within such area or the immediate vicinity thereof. Any alien enemy found within any such area or the immediate vicinity thereof prescribed by the Attorney General or the Secretary of War, as the case may be, pursuant to these regulations, shall be subject to summary apprehension and to be dealt with as hereinabove prescribed.
- (10) With respect to the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, an alien enemy shall not change his place of abode or occupation or otherwise travel or move from place to place without full compliance with any such regulations as the Attorney General of the United States may, from time to time, make and declare; and the Attorney General is hereby authorized to make and declare, from time to time, such regulations concerning the movements of alien enemies within the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as he may deem necessary in the premises and for the public safety.
- (11) With respect to the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands, an alien enemy shall not change his place of abode or occupation or otherwise travel or move from place to place without full compliance with any such regulations as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, make and declare; and the Secretary of War is hereby

authorized to make and declare, from time to time, such regulations concerning the movements of alien enemies within the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands as he may deem necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

- (12) No alien enemy shall enter or be found in or upon any highway, waterway, airway, railway, railroad, subway, public utility, building, place or thing not open and accessible to the public generally, and not generally used by the public.
- (13) No alien enemy shall be a member or an officer of, or affiliated with, any organization, group or assembly hereafter designated by the Attorney General, nor shall any alien enemy advocate, defend or subscribe to the acts, principles or policies thereof, attend any meetings, conventions or gatherings thereof or possess or distribute any literature, propaganda or other writings or productions thereof.

Prohibited areas.

Membership in certain organizations forbidden.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Application to designated areas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

Appendix L.4

Presidential Proclamation No. 2526, 6 Fed. Reg. 6323, 55 Stat. 1705 (December 8, 1941)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICADecember 8, 1941
[No. 3526]

A PROCLAMATION

Authority

WHEREAS it is provided by section 21 of title 50 of the United States Code as follows:

Alien enemies.

"Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

AND WHEREAS by sections 22, 23 and 24 of title 50 of the United States Code further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

Proclamation

Threatened invasion, etc., by Germany.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, as PRESIDENT of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby make public proclamation to all whom it may concern that an invasion or predatory incursion is threatened upon the territory of the United States by Germany.

Conduct To Be Observed by Alien Enemies

Conduct toward German allies.

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the United States Code, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany being of the age of fourteen years and upwards who shall be within the United States or within any territories in any way subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this Proclamation and under such sections of the United States Code are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

Restraints, etc., on alien enemies.

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof; and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States or interfering by word or deed with the defense of the United States or the political processes and public opinions thereof; and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President.

All alien enemies shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 23 and 24 of title 50 of the United States Code, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President.

Post, p. 1714.

Duties and Authority of the Attorney General and the Secretary of War

And, pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby charge the Attorney General with the duty of executing all the regulations hereinafter prescribed regarding the conduct of alien enemies within continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Alaska, and the Secretary of War with the duty of executing the regulations which are hereinafter prescribed and which may be hereafter adopted regarding the conduct of alien enemies in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands. Each of them is specifically directed to cause the apprehension of such alien enemies as in the judgment of each are subject to apprehension or deportation under such regulations. In carrying out such regulations within the continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Alaska, the Attorney General is authorized to utilize such agents, agencies, officers and departments of the United States and of the several states, territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof and of the District of Columbia as he may select for the purpose. Similarly the Secretary of War in carrying out such regulations in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands is authorized to use such agents, agencies, officers and departments of the United

States and of the territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof as he may select for the purpose. All such agents, agencies, officers and departments are hereby granted full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of such regulations when acting by direction of the Attorney General or the Secretary of War, as the case may be.

Regulations

The regulations contained in Proclamation No. 2525 of December 7, 1941, relative to natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Japan are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this proclamation, and shall be applicable to alien enemies defined in this proclamation.

Ames, p. 1700.

This proclamation and the regulations herein prescribed shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Application to designated areas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and
(SEAL) of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

Appendix L.5

Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, 6 Fed. Reg. 6324, 55 Stat. 1707 (December 8, 1941)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 8, 1941

[No. 2527]

A PROCLAMATION

Authority

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 21 of Title 50 of the United States Code as follows:

Alien enemies.

"Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

AND WHEREAS by Sections 22, 23 and 24 of Title 50 of the United States Code further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

Proclamation

Threatened invasion, etc., by Italy.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby make public proclamation to all whom it may concern that an invasion or predatory incursion is threatened upon the territory of the United States by Italy.

Conduct To Be Observed by Alien Enemies

Conduct toward Italian aliens.

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the United States Code, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Italy being of the age of fourteen years and upwards who shall be within the United States or within any territories in any way subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this Proclamation and under such sections of the United States Code are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

Restraints, etc., on alien enemies.

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof; and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States or interfering by word or deed with the defense of the United States or the political processes and public opinions thereof; and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President.

All alien enemies shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Sections 23 and 24 of Title 50 of the United States Code, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President.

Post. p. 1714.

Duties and Authority of the Attorney General and the Secretary of War

And, pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby charge the Attorney General with the duty of executing all the regulations hereinafter prescribed regarding the conduct of alien enemies within continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Alaska, and the Secretary of War with the duty of executing the regulations which are hereinafter prescribed and which may be hereafter adopted regarding the conduct of alien enemies in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands. Each of them is specifically directed to cause the apprehension of such alien enemies as in the judgment of each are subject to apprehension or deportation under such regulations. In carrying out such regulations within the continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Alaska, the Attorney General is authorized to utilize such agents, agencies, officers and departments of the United States and of the several states, territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof and of the District of Columbia as he may select for the purpose. Similarly the Secretary of War in carrying out such regulations in the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands is authorized to use such agents, agencies, officers and departments of the United States and of the territories, dependencies and municipalities thereof as he may select for the purpose. All such agents, agencies, officers and departments are hereby granted full authority for all acts done by

them in the execution of such regulations when acting by direction of the Attorney General or the Secretary of War, as the case may be.

Regulations

The regulations contained in Proclamation No. 2525 of December 7, 1941, relative to natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Japan are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this proclamation, and shall be applicable to alien enemies defined in this proclamation.

Amiz. p. 1700.

This proclamation and the regulations herein prescribed shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Application to designated areas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

Appendix M

Names and Locations of Historical Records Reviewed

1. The National Archives at College Park 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland

Record Group 38 Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
 Security Classified Administrative Correspondence, Chief of
 Naval Operations
 Office of Navy Intelligence: Records of the Intelligence
 Branch, Correspondence & Reports, Coastal
 Information Section
 Office of Navy Intelligence: Alien-Owned Boats

Record Group 60 General Records of Department of Justice
 Index to Alien Enemy Files (NN3-60-01-061)
 Department of Justice Administration, Closed Legal Case Files
 (146-13-1--146-13-2-0)
 Alien Enemy Cards
 Department of Justice Administrative Orders, Circulars and
 Memorandums 3650 (2/42-12/45)
 Department of Justice World War II Files (Subversive Activities)
 Detention
 Closed Legal Case Files
 Detention of alien enemies
 Department of Justice World War II Files; Classified Subject Files
 Travel, contraband, and curfew violations: Alien enemies
 within the United States (146-13-3)
 Photographic Equipment, records relating to (146-13-4)
 Employment, records relating to (146-13-5)
 Radio Equipment, records relating to (146-13-6)
 Restricted Zones, records of restricted areas designated by
 the Attorney General (146-13-7)
 Contraband, records relating to personal possessions
 confiscated by the United States Marshals (146-13-8)
 Department of Justice World War II Files; Requisition of Property
 Requisition of commercial property by the government
 (146-23-NS)
 Department of Justice Various Central Classified Files, 1918–1981
 Status of Internment of Italian Civilians at Fort Meade
 (146-13-2)

Basis for Travel and Vessel Restrictions Policy—including
Circular 3295 (146-54)
Correspondence of Francis Biddle

Record Group 65 Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
World War II Federal Bureau of Investigation
Headquarter's Files

Record Group 107 Office of the Secretary of War
Formerly Security Classified Correspondence of
John J. McCloy
General Correspondence of John J. McCloy 1941-1945
General Correspondence, Assistant to the Secretary,
Goldwaite H. Dorr

Record Group 121 War Relocation Authority - Institutionalized Evacuee Cards

Record Group 219 Office of Defense Transportation

Record Group 220 Records of Temporary Committees, Commissions and Boards
Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of
Civilians
Government correspondence and policy documents
on the treatment of enemy aliens during World War II

Record Group 338 United States Army, Western Defense Command, Civil Affairs
Division
Individual Exclusion Board, Non-Japanese Case Files
Army Commands,
Western Defense Command and 4th Army, Wartime
Civil Control Administration and Civil Affairs Division
Central Correspondence 1942 (291.1-291.2- Italian)
United States Army Commands; Individual Exclusion Board
Individual Exclusion Board and Program
Western Defense Correspondence
Eastern Defense Correspondence
Southern Defense Correspondence
Wartime Civil Correspondence
Adjunct General's Office; Western Defense Command
Western Defense Command, Southern Defense Command
and Eastern Defense Command Correspondence
Individual Exclusion Board Correspondence 1942-45

Record Group 389 Office of the Provost Marshal General
Alien Enemy Information Bureau, Records relating to Italian
Civilian Internees during World War II 1941-1946
Italians in United States custody
Correspondence Relating to the Maintenance of Internal
Security
Detention Lists and Correspondence
Civilian Alien Internee Case Files
Internal Security Division
Executive Division

**2. National Archives and Records Administration's
Pacific Region (San Francisco)
1000 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, California**

Record Group 181 Records of Naval District and Shore Establishments
Commandant's General Correspondence, Formerly
Classified
Headquarters, 12th Naval District, San Francisco
Federal Bureau of Investigation Reports
Records of Naval District and Shore Establishments
12th Naval District, San Francisco
Subgroup 58, Services 3206, Accession number:
5-434 – FS 2, "Status of Vessels - decommissioned"
12th Naval District, Mare Island, San Francisco
Commandant's Coded Administrative Records 1835-1956
QS1 - QS1/S85-3(9); QS1-A4 -3(3)
12th Naval District, Commanders Office, Formerly Classified
General Correspondence 181-58-3224

**3. Washington National Records Center
4205 Suitland Road
Suitland, Maryland**

Record Group 131 Alien Property

**4. National Archives and Records Administration's
Mid Atlantic Region (Center City)
900 Market Street**

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Record Group 181 Records of Naval District and Shore Establishments
 5th Naval District, Norfolk (A4-1–A4.3)
 Central Files - Commandant's Office 1922-1953 (A4-3)
Records of Naval District and Shore Establishments
 4th Naval District, Philadelphia, Commandant's Office 1922-
 1953
 General Correspondence Files and Reports
 (Production Department)
Records of Naval District and Shore Establishments
 Office of the Commandant, 4th Naval District, Philadelphia,
 General Correspondence Files (1923-1944)
 Files A4-1–A4-3
Records of Naval District and Shore Establishments
 4th Naval District, Philadelphia, Central Subject Files A4-1
 (1940-1945)
 4th Naval District, Philadelphia, Central Subject Files A4-3
 (1945)

5. National Archives and Records Administration's Northeast Region (Boston) 380 Trapelo Road Waltham, Massachusetts

Record Group 181 Naval District and Shore Establishments
 Records and General Correspondence, Formerly Classified
 Headquarters, First Naval District, Boston Commandant's
 Files, 1941 - 1942
 Formerly Classified General Correspondence, 1943-44
 Records of the Naval Districts & Shore Establishments, Port
 Director, Boston: Vessel Acquisition, Inspection, and
 Dispatch Files, 1940-47
 Formerly Classified General Correspondence, Records of
 Naval Districts & Shore Establishments

6. National Archives and Records Administration 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Record Group 26 Coast Guard

General Correspondence and Reports: Legal Records
Records of the Intelligence Division
Records Relating to Port Safety and Law Enforcement

Record Group 80 Navy Department
 Office of the Secretary, 1940-42
 General Correspondence of the Navy Department, Office of
 the Secretary

Record Group 85 Immigration and Naturalization Service Records
 General Camp Records/Indexes/Rosters

Record Group 248 War Shipping Administration
 Records of Lewis W. Douglas
 Records of Fred Searls
 Records of Julius J. Rosenberg
 Records Relating to Application of Ship Warrants

7. **Federal Bureau of Investigation**
 J. Edgar Hoover Building
 Freedom of Information Act Reading Room
 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
 Washington, D. C.

Custodial Detention Files: World War II

8. **San Francisco Public Library**
 Historical Collection, 6th Floor
 San Francisco, California

9. **Immigration and Naturalization Services Library**
 Historical Section
 Washington, D. C.

10. **Library of Congress**
 Washington, D. C.

11. **Bancroft Library**
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, California
12. **Franklin D. Roosevelt Library**
4079 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, New York

Appendix N

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Presidential Proclamation No. 2487, 6 Fed. Reg. 2617 (May 29, 1941).

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Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, 6 Fed. Reg. 6324, 55 Stat. 1707 (December 8, 1941).

Presidential Proclamation No. 2537, 7 Fed. Reg. 329 (January 17, 1942).

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Public Proclamation No. 3, issued by the Western Defense Command on March 24, 1942.

Public Proclamation No. 11, issued by the Western Defense Command on August 18, 1942.

Public Proclamation No. 13, issued by the Western Defense Command on October 19, 1942.

Public Proclamation No. 24, issued by the Western Defense Command on September 4, 1945.