



# Report to the Congress of the United States

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

November 2001

**REPORT TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES**

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

OVERVIEW .....	iv
A. FINDINGS OF CONGRESS .....	iv
B. ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL .....	v
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1
A. BACKGROUND .....	1
B. ITALIANS IN AMERICA .....	1
C. PRELUDE TO WAR .....	2
II. A REVIEW OF THE WARTIME RESTRICTIONS .....	4
A. INITIAL ROUNDUP, TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, DETAINED OR INTERNED .....	4
B. INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION PROGRAM .....	9
C. CURFEW, CONTRABAND, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION RAIDS ON HOMES, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS .....	15
D. WARTIME IMPACT ON FISHERMEN OF ITALIAN ANCESTRY .....	27
E. WARTIME POLICY ON ALIEN EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND IMPACT ON RAILROAD WORKERS OF ITALIAN ANCESTRY .....	37
F. SUMMARY .....	42

**APPENDICES**

- A. Public Law 106-451, Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act
- B. Chronology of events
- C.
  - 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
  - 2. The names of persons of Italian ancestry who were taken into custody
- D. The names and locations of persons of Italian ancestry who were interned
- E.
  - 1. 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
  - 2. The names of persons of Italian ancestry not subject to individual exclusion orders who were ordered to temporarily move from designated areas
- F. The names of persons of Italian ancestry arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations
- G. A list of ports from which fishermen of Italian ancestry were restricted
- H. The names of fishermen of Italian ancestry who were prevented from fishing in prohibited zones
- I. The names of persons of Italian ancestry whose boats were confiscated
- J. The names of railroad workers of Italian ancestry prevented from working in prohibited zones
- K. A list of wartime restrictions on persons of Italian ancestry as a result of Executive Order 9066
- L. Laws, Orders, and Proclamations
  - 1. Executive Order No. 9066, 7 Fed. Reg. 1407 (February 25, 1942)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2. Act of March 21, 1942, ch. 191, 56 Stat. 173 (providing penalties for violations of military restrictions) (Public Law 77-503)
  3. Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, 6 Fed. Reg. 6321, 55 Stat. 1700 (December 7, 1941)
  4. Presidential Proclamation No. 2526, 6 Fed. Reg. 6323, 55 Stat. 1705 (December 8, 1941)
  5. Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, 6 Fed. Reg. 6324, 55 Stat. 1707 (December 8, 1941)
- M. Names and locations of historical records reviewed
- N. Other sources



## 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(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]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(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.<sup>1/</sup> Some also faced deep prejudice – a hostility toward and fear of immigrants. This contributed to the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924<sup>2/</sup> 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.<sup>3/</sup>

By 1939, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had assembled information on large numbers of individuals, many of whom were of foreign extraction.<sup>4/</sup> 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.<sup>5/</sup>

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.<sup>6/</sup> 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

---

<sup>1/</sup> Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970, Part 1. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at 105.

<sup>2/</sup> 8 U.S.C. 201 (43 Stat. 153) (repealed 1952).

<sup>3/</sup> "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*].

<sup>4/</sup> Memorandum from Attorney General Frank Murphy, to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, June 17, 1939.

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

<sup>6/</sup> *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.<sup>7/</sup>

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.<sup>8/</sup> 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”<sup>9/</sup> 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,<sup>10/</sup>

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

---

<sup>7/</sup> *Final Report*, *supra* note 3, at 417-422.

<sup>8/</sup> 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.

<sup>9/</sup> 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.

<sup>10/</sup> 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.<sup>11/</sup> The Immigration and Naturalization Service controlled camps at Fort Stanton, New Mexico; Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; and Fort Missoula, Montana.<sup>12/</sup>

All male resident aliens who were ordered interned were transferred to the custody of the Army.<sup>13/</sup> 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.<sup>14/</sup>

## **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."<sup>15/</sup> 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.<sup>16/</sup>

---

<sup>11/</sup> 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.

<sup>12/</sup> *Id.* at 286-288.

<sup>13/</sup> *Id.* at 281.

<sup>14/</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15/</sup> Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, 6 Fed. Reg. 6321, 55 Stat. 1700 (Dec. 7, 1941).

<sup>16/</sup> 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.<sup>17/</sup> 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!"<sup>18/</sup>

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."<sup>19/</sup>

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:<sup>20/</sup>

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

---

<sup>17/</sup> 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.

<sup>18/</sup> 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.

<sup>19/</sup> *Id.*

<sup>20/</sup> 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.<sup>21/</sup>

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<sup>22/</sup> (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."<sup>23/</sup> 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:<sup>24/</sup>

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.

---

<sup>21/</sup> Telephone Interview with Doris Pinza, wife of Ezio Pinza (Mar. 26, 2001).

<sup>22/</sup> 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).

<sup>23/</sup> 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.

<sup>24/</sup> *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.<sup>25/</sup> 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.<sup>26/</sup> 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.

Ilidio 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.<sup>27/</sup>

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

---

<sup>25/</sup> *INS Training Lecture*, *supra* note 10, at 28-29.

<sup>26/</sup> 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.

<sup>27/</sup> 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:<sup>28/</sup>

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:<sup>29/</sup>

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."<sup>30/</sup>

---

<sup>28/</sup> Drypolcher, *supra* note 20, at 218-19.

<sup>29/</sup> Memorandum from Attorney General Francis Biddle, to Hugh B. Cox and J. Edgar Hoover (July 16, 1943).

<sup>30/</sup> 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,"<sup>31/</sup>

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."<sup>32/</sup> 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.<sup>33/</sup>

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

---

<sup>31/</sup> 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.

<sup>32/</sup> *New England Dark All Along Coasts*, N.Y. Times, Apr. 27, 1942, at 1, 3.

<sup>33/</sup> *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.<sup>34/</sup> 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.<sup>35/</sup>

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.<sup>36/</sup>

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

---

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

<sup>35/</sup> 88 Congressional Record 2726 (1942).

<sup>36/</sup> 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.”<sup>37/</sup> 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.”<sup>38/</sup>

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.”<sup>39/</sup>

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.”<sup>40/</sup> 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

---

<sup>37/</sup> 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.

<sup>38/</sup> *Id.*

<sup>39/</sup> Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Individual Exclusion Hearing Board, Notification of Hearing, Form Letter.

<sup>40/</sup> 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.<sup>41/</sup> 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.”<sup>42/</sup> 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 excludees 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.”<sup>43/</sup> 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.”<sup>44/</sup> 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,

---

<sup>41/</sup> Id. at 159.

<sup>42/</sup> Id. at 159-60.

<sup>43/</sup> Id. at 160.

<sup>44/</sup> 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.<sup>45/</sup>

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 excludees 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.<sup>46/</sup> 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.<sup>47/</sup>

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.<sup>48/</sup>

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

---

<sup>45/</sup> 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.

<sup>46/</sup> 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.

<sup>47/</sup> Scherini, *supra* note 18, at 23.

<sup>48/</sup> 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:<sup>49/</sup>

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:<sup>50/</sup>

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

---

<sup>49/</sup> *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).

<sup>50/</sup> Memorandum from Attorney General Biddle, to President Roosevelt (Apr. 17, 1943).

thought to be dangerous in particular areas.<sup>51/</sup> 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.<sup>52/</sup>

## **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

---

<sup>51/</sup> *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.

<sup>52/</sup> *Supplement*, *supra* note 51, at 5, 17 and 19.

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

**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.<sup>55/</sup> 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.<sup>56/</sup>

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.<sup>57/</sup> 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

---

<sup>53/</sup> Executive Order No. 9066, 7 Fed. Reg. 1407 (Feb. 25, 1942).

<sup>54/</sup> *Public Law 503*, *supra* note 34.

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

<sup>56/</sup> 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.

<sup>57/</sup> Presidential Proclamation No. 2525, 6 Fed. Reg. 6321, 55 Stat 1700 (Dec. 7, 1941).

United States by Germany and Italy.<sup>58/</sup> 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.<sup>59/</sup> 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.<sup>60/</sup> 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.<sup>61/</sup> Although many

---

<sup>58/</sup> 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.

<sup>59/</sup> 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.

<sup>60/</sup> Regulations Controlling Travel and Other Conduct of Aliens of Enemy Nationalities, 7 Fed. Reg. 844 (Feb. 10, 1942).

<sup>61/</sup> 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.<sup>62/</sup>

#### **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.

<sup>62/</sup> 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.<sup>63/</sup>
- 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.<sup>64/</sup>
- 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.<sup>65/</sup>
- 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.<sup>66/</sup>

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

---

<sup>63/</sup> Press Release No. 6, U.S. Department of Justice (Jan. 29, 1942).

<sup>64/</sup> Press Release No. 7, U.S. Department of Justice (Jan. 31, 1942).

<sup>65/</sup> Press Release No. 8, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 2, 1942).

<sup>66/</sup> 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.<sup>67/</sup>

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.<sup>68/</sup>

**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.<sup>69/</sup> 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

---

<sup>67/</sup> Press Release No. 10, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 4, 1942).

<sup>68/</sup> Press Release No. 11, U.S. Department of Justice (Feb. 7, 1942).

<sup>69/</sup> 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.<sup>70/</sup> 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.<sup>71/</sup> 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.<sup>72/</sup>

---

<sup>70/</sup> 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.

<sup>71/</sup> 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.

<sup>72/</sup> 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.<sup>73/</sup>

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.<sup>74/</sup>

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.<sup>75/</sup>

**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.<sup>76/</sup>

---

<sup>73/</sup> See Public Proclamation No. 13, Western Defense Command, Oct. 19, 1942.

<sup>74/</sup> Public Proclamation No. 24, Western Defense Command, Sept. 4, 1945.

<sup>75/</sup> Presidential Proclamation No. 2674, 10 Fed. Reg. 14945 (Dec. 7, 1945).

<sup>76/</sup> 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.<sup>77/</sup>

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."<sup>78/</sup>

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).

<sup>77/</sup> *Personal Justice Denied*, *supra* note 8, at 61-63, which also provided further details and background.

<sup>78/</sup> *Id.* at 62.

danger to national security. Occasionally, the alien appeared before an Alien Enemy Hearing Board.<sup>79/</sup>

Records indicate spot searches were conducted in almost 2,900 Italian homes across the nation. As a result, 1,632 individuals had contraband confiscated.<sup>80/</sup> 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.<sup>81/</sup> 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.<sup>82/</sup>

### **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.<sup>83/</sup>

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

---

<sup>79/</sup> 1942 Att'y Gen. Ann. Rep. 219-20, 220.

<sup>80/</sup> Analysis by the Department of Justice of archived Federal Bureau of Investigation documents.

<sup>81/</sup> 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.*

<sup>82/</sup> 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.

<sup>83/</sup> Presidential Proclamation No. 2527, *supra* note 58.

were also questioned, either at their homes or offices, but were not arrested or taken into custody.<sup>84/</sup>

#### 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.<sup>85/</sup>

[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,<sup>86/</sup> while over three-hundred persons were arrested for curfew violations in California throughout the war.<sup>87/</sup>

---

<sup>84/</sup> Analysis by the Department of Justice of archived Federal Bureau of Investigation documents.

<sup>85/</sup> Executive Order No. 9066, *supra* note 53. See Appendix L.2 for copy of Executive Order No. 9066.

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

<sup>87/</sup> 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.<sup>88/</sup> 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<sup>89/</sup> (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.<sup>90/</sup>

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

---

<sup>88/</sup> 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.

<sup>89/</sup> "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.

<sup>90/</sup> *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.<sup>91/</sup>

## **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.<sup>92/</sup> 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.<sup>93/</sup>

### **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

---

<sup>91/</sup> 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.

<sup>92/</sup> See Appendix H, a list of fishermen prevented from fishing in prohibited zones.

<sup>93/</sup> 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.<sup>94/</sup>

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.<sup>95/</sup> As of January 1941, however, in a memorandum to the 12<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>96/</sup> A week later, the Commandant of the 12<sup>th</sup> 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."<sup>97/</sup>

By authority of the Presidential Proclamation of May 27, 1941,<sup>98/</sup> which declared an Unlimited National Emergency, and Section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936,<sup>99/</sup> 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<sup>100/</sup>

---

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

<sup>95/</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to the Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup> 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).

<sup>96/</sup> Memorandum from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District (Jan. 8, 1941).

<sup>97/</sup> Memorandum from the Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to the Chief of the Bureau of Ships (Jan. 16, 1941).

<sup>98/</sup> Presidential Proclamation No. 2487, 6 Fed. Reg. 2617 (May 29, 1941).

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

<sup>100/</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, including San Francisco, Monterey, and Eureka, into the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. A July 24, 1941 press release of the 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District stated<sup>101/</sup>

[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.<sup>102/</sup> 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

---

<sup>101/</sup> Press Release, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District (July 24, 1941).

<sup>102/</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>103/</sup> The Commandant of the 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District wrote that:<sup>104/</sup>

[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 clean-cut, 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, druggers, or purse seiners, for conversion to wartime use.<sup>105/</sup> On December 12, 1941, the 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District called for the immediate requisition of 15 fishing vessels in San Francisco and Monterey. All such vessels were

---

<sup>103/</sup> 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, 11<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to Chief of the Bureau of Ships (Feb. 4, 1941).

A memorandum from the 12<sup>th</sup> 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).

<sup>104/</sup> Memorandum from the Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to the Chief of Naval Operations (Dec. 20, 1941).

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

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

At the conclusion of the war, or at a time when they were no longer needed, fishing vessels were returned to their owners.<sup>108/</sup> In many cases, the condition of the vessel was poor upon its return.<sup>109/</sup> 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 . . . ." <sup>110/</sup> Furthermore, green (temporary) or pink identification cards with a diagonal stamp "ENEMY ALIEN" were to

---

<sup>106/</sup> Memorandum from the Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to the United States Maritime Commission (Dec. 12, 1941).

<sup>107/</sup> Letter from the Commandant, to the District Manager, Pacific Coast Section, United States Maritime Commission (Dec. 26, 1941). Within the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> Naval District Section, Joint Merchant Vessel Board, to the President, Joint Merchant Vessel Board (Oct. 1, 1941).

<sup>108/</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> 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).

<sup>109/</sup> For example, a memo from the 12<sup>th</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>110/</sup> 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.<sup>111/</sup> These restrictions applied to all naval districts and, accordingly, to all ports nationwide.<sup>112/</sup>

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

[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 1<sup>st</sup> Naval District.<sup>114/</sup> These lists would include:<sup>115/</sup>

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

---

<sup>111/</sup> Sample identification cards, RG 26, Port Security and Law Enforcement, Box 3.

<sup>112/</sup> See Appendix G.

<sup>113/</sup> Memorandum from the District Coast Guard Officer, 4<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to the Commandant (Oct. 17, 1942). See *also*, a memorandum from the 1<sup>st</sup> 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, 1<sup>st</sup> Naval District (Nov. 16, 1942).

<sup>114/</sup> Memorandum from the District Intelligence Officer, to District Coast Guard Officer (May 9, 1942).

<sup>115/</sup> 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.<sup>116/</sup>

Restrictions placed on fishermen for security reasons varied from port to port. An August 26, 1942 12<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District would be "impracticable, unnecessary and too restrictive."<sup>117/</sup> The memorandum further stated that:<sup>118/</sup>

[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

---

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

<sup>117/</sup> Memorandum from the Commander, Patrol Force, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to Chief of Staff, 12<sup>th</sup> 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."

<sup>118/</sup> *Id.* The Commander of the Patrol Force in the 12<sup>th</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to the Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to Commander, Patrol Force, 12<sup>th</sup> 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, 4<sup>th</sup> 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, 4<sup>th</sup> 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:<sup>119/</sup>

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.<sup>120/</sup>

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 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Naval Districts contained sizable fishing fleets comprising Italian immigrants, the impact on this community was substantial. Other than instances where fishermen repeatedly

---

<sup>119/</sup> Letter from the Captain of Port, to Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce (Oct. 28, 1942).

<sup>120/</sup> 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,<sup>121/</sup> 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, 11<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>122/</sup> The 12<sup>th</sup> 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."<sup>123/</sup> The memorandum continues:<sup>124/</sup>

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 12<sup>th</sup> 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."<sup>125/</sup> 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."<sup>126/</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> Naval District issued

---

<sup>121/</sup> See *supra*, note 102.

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

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

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

<sup>125/</sup> Memorandum from the Commander, Patrol Force, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, to the Commandant, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District (Mar. 5, 1942).

<sup>126/</sup> Supplementary Regulations for the Control of the San Francisco Maritime Control Area, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District (July 25, 1942).

authorization in August 1942 to Anthony Cresci, the master of the fishing vessel *Mary*, for a voyage to Monterey.<sup>127/</sup>

In the 5<sup>th</sup> 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."<sup>128/</sup>

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 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Naval Districts authorizing sardine fishing vessels to break radio silence to report schools of fish to other vessels.<sup>129/</sup>

The Navy Department distributed a memorandum to the commandants of all naval districts, dated February 26, 1943,<sup>130/</sup> 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.

---

<sup>127/</sup> United States Naval Clearance Authorization, Fishing Vessels (Aug. 21, 1942).

<sup>128/</sup> Letter from the Port Director, 5<sup>th</sup> 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).

<sup>129/</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District (Nov. 11, 1942).

<sup>130/</sup> 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.<sup>131/</sup>

---

<sup>131/</sup> 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.<sup>132/</sup> 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.<sup>133/</sup>

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.<sup>134/</sup> 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.<sup>135/</sup>

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."<sup>136/</sup> In this statement, Biddle declared:<sup>137/</sup>

---

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.

<sup>132/</sup> *"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).

<sup>133/</sup> *Id.* at 1.

<sup>134/</sup> Executive Order No. 8802, 6 Fed. Reg. 3109 (June 27, 1941)

<sup>135/</sup> *Id.*

<sup>136/</sup> Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice (Dec. 26, 1941).

<sup>137/</sup> *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:<sup>138/</sup>

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:<sup>139/</sup>

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.<sup>140/</sup>

---

<sup>138/</sup> Id.

<sup>139/</sup> Press Release, The White House, Statement of the President (Jan. 2, 1942).

<sup>140/</sup> 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.<sup>141/</sup>

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.<sup>142/</sup> 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."<sup>143/</sup> Ennis further stated that "[h]is employment should be forbidden

---

<sup>141/</sup> 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).

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

<sup>143/</sup> 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."<sup>144/</sup> 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."<sup>145/</sup>

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.<sup>146/</sup> 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.<sup>147/</sup> 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.<sup>148/</sup> 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.<sup>149/</sup>

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

---

<sup>144/</sup> Id.

<sup>145/</sup> Id.

<sup>146/</sup> 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).

<sup>147/</sup> Mailgram from C.A. Veale, to J.G. Torian (Feb. 18, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Company Files).

<sup>148/</sup> Letter from unknown correspondent (signature unreadable), to C.A. Veale (June 9, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Files).

<sup>149/</sup> Letter from J.G. Goodfellow, to J.G. Torian, (Apr. 11, 1942) (Southern Pacific Transportation Company Files).

home after December 11, 1941.<sup>150/</sup> 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.<sup>151/</sup>

## **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

---

<sup>150/</sup> 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).

<sup>151/</sup> 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.

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(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

- 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.

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(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 \*

---

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Deprivation</u>
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

---

\* 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.

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 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.

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(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 Acurio, 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

---

\* 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.

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(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, Guisepe  
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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Ettore  
 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 Benvenuto, 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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Bevegni, 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

---

\* 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.

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(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, Guiseppe  
 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 Bongì, Alderico Guiseppe Harry  
 205 Bongì, Enrico Guiseppi  
 206 Bonicelli, Alexander Dominico  
 207 Bonini, Sergio  
 208 Bonomi, Spartaco  
 209 Borgese, Giuseppe  
 210 Borghi, Armando

---

\* 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.

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(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 Guisepe  
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

---

\* 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.

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

---

Name

---

246 Brottomesso, Giuseppe  
 247 Brunetti, Giacomo  
 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, Ubaldoquidi  
 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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Caremolia, 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Chiodo, 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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Corbatta, 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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Demarcoo, Guerino Fortunato  
 593 Demaria, Guiseppe  
 594 Demaria, Tom Sam  
 595 Demartin, Joseph

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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

---

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

---

\* 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.

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

---

Name

666 Dionisio, Mario Arseno  
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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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

---

Name

---

841 Gaaudio, 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

---

\* 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.

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

Name

876 Geltrude, Damiano  
 877 Gemignani, Elian  
 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 Giacoloni, Pietro  
 903 Giacomo, Greco  
 904 Giacopello, Giobatta  
 905 Gianini, Jim  
 906 Gianni, Amedeo  
 907 Gianni, Eugenio  
 908 Gianni, Pietro  
 909 Giannoni, Leo  
 910 Giannotti, Guisepe

\* 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.

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(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 Giordano, 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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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, Guisepe  
 995 Iorio, John Mike  
 996 Iosca, Concetta  
 997 Iovine, Archie  
 998 Iovino, Guisepe  
 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

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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

---

Name

---

1051 Licastro, Frank  
 1052 Lidovichi, 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 Lorenzai, Salvatore  
 1085 Lorenzo, Emilio

---

\* 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.

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(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, Capitono 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

\* 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.

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

---

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 Mannecchia, Ignio Achile  
 1153 Manocchio, Pietro  
 1154 Manpe, Louie  
 1155 Manse, Louise

- 
- 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Marzucò, Antonina  
 1195 Marzucò, Gaspare  
 1196 Marzucò, Leo  
 1197 Marzucò, 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

---

\* 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.

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

---

Name

---

1226 Mazzanti, Giuseppe  
 1227 Mazzei, Alfred Phillip  
 1228 Mazzei, John  
 1229 Mazzeo, Michele  
 1230 Mazzerà, Henry A  
 1231 Mazziere, Sesto  
 1232 Mazzilli, Giuseppe  
 1233 Mazzo, Frank Paolo  
 1234 Mazzola, Frank  
 1235 Mazzola, Michele  
 1236 Mazzota, Veneranda  
 1237 Mealo, 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, Francesteo  
 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

---

\* 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.

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

---

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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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

---

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 Giovani  
 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

---

\* 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.

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

---

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

---

\* 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.

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

---

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.

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(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 Pagararo, 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, Guiseppe  
 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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Picinich, 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 Pizzicaro, Patsy Charles  
 1502 Poaus, Arturo  
 1503 Podesta, Giovanni Guseppe  
 1504 Podio, Antonio  
 1505 Pola, Benvenuto

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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, Guisepe  
 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

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Suezzi, John  
 1749 Suraci, Maria  
 1750 Surroz, Irene

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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(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, Guisepe  
 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

---

\* 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.

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(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 Vaschetti, Felice Guisepe  
 1828 Vecchoine, Antonino  
 1829 Vedovi, Angelo Arturo  
 1830 Vedovi, Vincenzo R  
 1831 Vella, Francesco  
 1832 Vella, Francesco  
 1833 Venditti, Achille  
 1834 Vendramin, Sam Guisepe  
 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, Coloqero  
 1851 Vinaiuolo, Augustino  
 1852 Vincenti, Vincent  
 1853 Vinci, Luigi  
 1854 Vinciguerra, Pasquale  
 1855 Viola, Rocco

---

\* 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.

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(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

---

\* 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.

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 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 Bancherero, 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

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, Ubaldoguidi  
 . Unknown
- 55 Buzzelli, Lino  
 . Fort MacAlester, Oklahoma  
 . Fort McDowell, California
- 56 Ca, Giuseppi  
 . Tuna Canyon (Tujung), 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, Stelio  
   . 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, Guisepe  
 . 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 Departis, 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
- 

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

---

- 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 (Tujung), 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 Marrasso, 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

---

\* 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

35 Lamattina, Rocco V  
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

---

\* 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

---

- 35 Sabatini, Giocondo
- 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 Andrezza, Francisco Guisepe
- 6 Andreini, Caterina
- 7 Andreone, Paolo
- 8 Andrighetti, Victor
- 9 Antenucci, Michele
- 10 Anthne, John
- 11 Arrigoni, Adolfo
- 12 Asaro, Guisepe
- 13 Baldelli, Frank Fiorino
- 14 Balderi, Mario Joseph
- 15 Baldi, Guisepe
- 16 Balistriieri, 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 Bressiolini, 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 Dodero, Francisco Pete  
 140 Domenici, Pietro

---

\* 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

---

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

---

\* 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

---

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

---

\* 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

---

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

---

\* 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

---

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, Mickele  
 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

---

\* 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

---

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, Guiseppe  
 293 Monaco, Lorita  
 294 Montalboddi, Donatello Fillippo  
 295 Montanari, Angelo  
 296 Montanari, Antonio Massimo  
 297 Montecoaia, Charles John  
 298 Monteleone, Melchiore  
 299 Monti, Antonio  
 300 Monzelglio, Evasio  
 301 Mosconi, Antonio Joe  
 302 Mosconi, Joseph  
 303 Mozzano, Antonio  
 304 Mucciacciazo, Antonio  
 305 Mugoli, John  
 306 Mumolo, Giuseppi  
 307 Musso, Joseph  
 308 Muzio, Domenico Giovani  
 309 Muzzarelli, Joe  
 310 Muzzio, Domenico  
 311 Naccarato, Frank  
 312 Nigretti, John Leonardo  
 313 Nigro, Vincenzo  
 314 Noceti, Andrew  
 315 Nora, Andrew

---

\* 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

---

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

---

\* 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

---

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

---

\* 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.

# **Appendix G**



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

---

Naval District	Port
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 Allio, 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

---

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

---

- 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

---

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

---

65 Cerrito, Frank  
66 Cerrito, Sal  
67 Chillini, Trantino  
68 Ciarametaro, Joseph Jr  
69 Ciarametaro, Vincent  
70 Ciarametero, Joseph  
71 Ciaramitano, Paul  
72 Ciaramitaro, Guisepe  
73 Ciaramitaro, Michael  
74 Ciaramitaro, Vito  
75 Cincotta, Unknown  
76 Ciulla, Accursio  
77 Ciulla, Antonjo  
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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

129 Enea, Sal  
130 Fantos, F.  
131 Ferrante, Frank  
132 Ferrante, Sal  
133 Ferrante, 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

---

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

---

161 Guiseppe, S.G.  
162 Klemento, Zar  
163 Lo Cocco, Joe  
164 Lombardo, Neno  
165 Lonero, Charlie  
166 Lonero, 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

---

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

---

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 Rucello, 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, Ratzl  
306 Trezza, Unknown  
307 Tringali, S.  
308 Tringali, Salvatore  
309 Trutanich, Martin  
310 Vaiarell, Joseph Jr  
311 Ventimiglia, Leonard  
312 Ventimiglia, Sal  
313 Vidovich, Andrew  
314 Westo, E.J.  
315 Zolezzi, Fortunado

---

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 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. 655 (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. 5758]  
[Public Law 503]

*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.

Restraints, 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.

- (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.

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

- (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.

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.

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

*Act*, p. 1696.

Exclusion from designated areas, etc.

Change of place of abode or occupation, etc.

- (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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 AMERICA

December 8, 1941  
[No. 2526]

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 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 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:

Restrictions, 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.

*Ante, 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

*Attc. 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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"  
12<sup>th</sup> Naval District, Mare Island, San Francisco  
Commandant's Coded Administrative Records 1835-1956  
QS1 - QS1/S85-3(9); QS1-A4 -3(3)  
12<sup>th</sup> 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**



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, 6<sup>th</sup> 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**

## Other Sources

### Books and Periodicals

Biddle, Francis. *In Brief Authority*. New York, NY: Doubleday, 1962.

Christgau, John. *"Enemies": World War II Alien Internment*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1985.

DiStasi, Lawrence, ed. *Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation and Internment during World War II*. Berkeley, CA: Heyday Books, 2001.

Fox, Stephen. "General DeWitt and the Proposed Internment of German and Italian Aliens during World War II." *Pacific Historical Review*, 57 (November, 1988).

Fox, Stephen. *Uncivil Liberties: Italian Americans Under Siege during World War II*. U.S.A.: Universal Publishers, 2000.

Gardiner, C. Harvey. *Pawns in a Triangle of Hate: The Peruvian Japanese and the United States*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1981.

Harrison, Earl. "Axis Aliens in an Emergency." *Survey Graphic*, Sept. 1941.

Irons, Peter. *Justice at War: The Story of the Japanese American Internment Cases*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1983.

Krammer, Arnold. *Undue Process: The Untold Story of America's German Alien Internees*. London, UK and Boulder, CO: Rowman & Littlefield, 1997.

Lothrop, Gloria Ricci. "The Untold Story: The Effect of the Second World War on California Italians." *Journal of the West*, 35:1 (1996).

Mangione, Jerre. *An Ethnic at Large: A Memoir of America in the Thirties and Forties*. New York: Putnam, 1978.

*New England Dark All Along Coasts*, N.Y. Times, April 27, 1942.

Scherini, Rose. "Executive Order 9066 and Italian Americans: the San Francisco Story." *California History*, 71:4 (Winter 1991-92).

Scherini, Rose. "The Fascist/Anti-Fascist Struggle in San Francisco." *New Explorations*

*in Italian American Studies*. Eds. Richard N. and Sandra P. Juliani. Washington, D.C.: American Italian Historical Association, 1994.

ten Broeck, Jacobus, Edward Barnhart, and Floyd Matson. *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1954.

Weglyn, Michi. *Years of Infamy: The Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps*. New York: William Morrow, 1976.

### **Government Documents**

Carter, Hugh et al. U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, General Research Unit. *Administrative History of the Immigration and Naturalization Service during World War II*. (August 19, 1946).

Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. *Personal Justice Denied*. new forward by Tetsuden Kashima. San Francisco, CA and Washington, D.C.: The Civil Liberties Public Education Fund, and Seattle, WA and London, UK: University of Washington Press, 1997.

DeWitt, Lieutenant General J.L. *Final Report. Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1943.

"*Labor Shortages and the Restriction of Employment to Citizen Workers*." Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D.C. (January 30, 1941).

McDermott, Thomas D. "Aliens of Enemy Nationality." *INS Training Lecture*. 1943.

Press Release, 12<sup>th</sup> Naval District (July 24, 1941).

Press Release, The White House, Statement of the President (Jan. 2, 1942).

Press Release, The White House, Statement of the President (July 12, 1942).

Sheridan, Peter. *The Internment of German and Italian Aliens Compared with the Internment of Japanese Aliens in the United States during World War II: A Brief History and Analysis*. Library of Congress: Congressional Research Service, November 24, 1980.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the*

*United States: Colonial Times to 1970, Part 1.*

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 1940. *Table 36 - Foreign-Born White by Country of Birth, by Divisions and States.*

U.S. Department of the Interior. *WRA, A Story of Human Conservation.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946.

U.S. Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority. *Administrative Highlights of the WRA Program.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946.

U.S. Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority. *The Evacuated People, A Quantitative Description.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946.

U.S. Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority. *The Relocation Program.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946.

**Law Journals**

Robreno, Eduardo. "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.

**Legal Authorities**

**Statutes**

Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act, Pub. L. No. 106-451, 114 Stat. 1947 (2000).

Alien Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. 21.

Immigration Act of 1924, 8 U.S.C. 201 (43 Stat. 153).

Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S.C. app. 1 (1917).

Merchant Marine Act, Pub. L. No. 74-835 (1936).

Act of March 21, 1942, ch. 191, 56 Stat. 173 (providing penalties for violations of military restrictions).

Alien Registration Act, ch. 439, 54 Stat. 670 (1940).

### **Cases**

Techt v. Hughes, 229 N.Y. 222, 128 N.E. 185 (1920).

### **Legislative Materials**

Wartime Violation of Italian American Civil Liberties Act: Hearing on H.R. 2442 Before the Subcommittee on the Constitution, House Committee on the Judiciary, 106th Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> Sess. (October 26, 1999).

Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1940: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Appropriations, 76<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3d Sess. (1939).

"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. Rept. No. 94-755 (1976).

"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).

### **Administrative and Executive Materials**

Executive Order No. 8403, 5 Fed. Reg. 1661 (May 9, 1940).

Executive Order No. 8802, 6 Fed. Reg. 3109 (June 27, 1941).

Executive Order No. 8953, 6 Fed. Reg. 6123 (December 2, 1941).

Executive Order No. 8970, 6 Fed. Reg. 6417 (December 16, 1941).

Executive Order No. 8978, 6 Fed. Reg. 6469 (December 18, 1941).

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

Executive Order No. 9106, 7 Fed. Reg. 2199 (March 24, 1942).

Presidential Proclamation, 40 Stat. 1650 (April 6, 1917).

Presidential Proclamation No. 2487, 6 Fed. Reg. 2617 (May 29, 1941).

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

Presidential Proclamation No. 2526, 6 Fed. Reg. 6323, 55 Stat. 1705 (December 8, 1941).

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).

Presidential Proclamation No. 2674, 10 Fed. Reg. 14945 (December 12, 1945).

Regulations Controlling Travel and Other Conduct of Alien of Enemy Nationalities, 7 Fed. Reg. 844 (February 10, 1942).

Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice (December 26, 1941).

Press Release No. 6, U.S. Department of Justice (January 29, 1942).

Press Release No. 7, U.S. Department of Justice (January 31, 1942).

Press Release No. 8, U.S. Department of Justice (February 2, 1942).

Press Release No. 9, U.S. Department of Justice (February 4, 1942).

Press Release No. 10, U.S. Department of Justice (February 4, 1942).

Press Release No. 11, U.S. Department of Justice (February 7, 1942).

Press Release, U.S. Department of Justice (June 3, 1942).

#### **Western Defense Command Public Proclamations**

Public Proclamation No. 1, issued by the Western Defense Command on March 2, 1942.

Public Proclamation No. 2, issued by the Western Defense Command on March 16, 1942.

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.