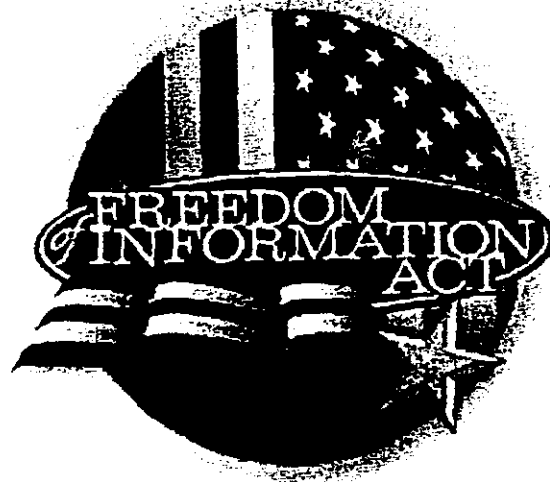


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CUSTODIAL DETENTION

PART # 2 of 2

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART 254



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILES CONTAINED IN THIS PART

FILE #	PAGES AVAILABLE
<u>100-2 (Section 189) MAIN File</u>	<u>165</u>
<u>100-2 (Section 190) MAIN File</u>	<u>89</u>
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3962	10/6/43	1	1	/
3963	10/26/43	4 enc 1	5	/
3964	10/4/43	3	3	/
3965	10/27/43	3 enc 1	4	/
3966	10/25/43	3	3	/
3967	10/5/43	11 enc 1	12	/
UNRECORDED	11/2/49	3	3	/
3968	11/3/43	10 enc 1	11/18	/
3969	11/2/43	11 enc 1	12	/
3970	11/1/43	6 enc 1	7	/
3971	11/3/43	2 enc 1	3	/
3972	11/3/43	1	1	/
3973	11/3/43	1	1	/
3974	11/1/43	3	3	/
3975	10/30/43	5 enc 1	6	/
3976				changed to 100-59778-510
3977				skipped during serialization
3978	11/18/43	1	1	/
3979	12/30/43	2	2	/
3980	12/22/43	3	3	/

3981	1/15/54	10 enc 1	H12	/
3982	1/14/44	10 enc 1	H12	/
3983	1/15/44	1	1	/
3984	1/15/44	1	1	/
3985	3/4/44	3	3	/
3986	3/22/44	1 enc 2	3	/
3987	3/28/44	3	0	NPL
3988	4/17/44	10 enc 1	H12	/
3989	4/14/44	2 enc 1	3	/
3990	4/14/44	1	1	/
3991	4/14/44	1	1	/
3992	4/14/44	10 enc 1	H12	/
3993	4/14/44	1	1	/
3994	4/24/44	2	0	NPL
3994	5/15/44	1	0	NP
3995	6/26/44	1	0	NP
3996	7/17/44	10 enc 1	H12	/
3997	7-7-44	1	1	/
3997	7-14-44	1	1	/
3998	7/14/44	1	1	/
3999	7/14/44	2	0	NP

3962

HWD:223

October 6, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER ROUTE

Mr. [redacted]
Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

RE: APPREHENSIONS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

Arrest, Custody and Detention

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starke _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

As of possible interest to you, there are being transmitted three copies of a summary report dated October 5, 1943, reflecting the apprehensions of enemy aliens by the Bureau under the Alien Enemy Control Program.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 12 1943

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 42 AM '43

Enclosure

Mr. Burton

43 OCT 1 1943

3963

JBB:MEM

October 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES MALCOLMSON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Attached hereto are copies of a memorandum on apprehensions of alien enemies which I thought you might wish to make available to the press. You will note that, while the memorandum is dated for immediate distribution, it is for publication in the morning papers of Thursday, October 29, 1943.

Press release

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachment

O'Donnell, Cullen, E. J. [unclear]

565

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-2-3963

F B I

18 OCT 27 1943

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JS

m

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Coffey _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Acers _____
- Carson _____
- Hart _____
- Hendon _____
- Harbo _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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10/26 VRM

10 OCT 29 1943

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October 28, 1943

FOR PUBLICATION IN MORNING PAPERS OF THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943

The Department of Justice today announced that 14,738 alien enemies have been apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI since Pearl Harbor.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that many of those arrested were vigorous advocates of Axis ideologies and were extremely dangerous to the nation as potential spies and saboteurs.

"Some who have been taken into custody frankly admitted they would welcome an opportunity to fight against the United States," Director Hoover said. "It was necessary that the FBI know the identity of such persons so that the proper steps could be taken to prevent them from committing acts detrimental to the security of the United States."

Among those apprehended were 5,977 Germans, 5,903 Japanese, 3,509 Italians, 11 Rumanians, 11 Hungarians and one Bulgarian. In the group were 1,210 Italian seamen and 175 German seamen.

In all instances, aliens are taken before Hearing Boards following arrest and a recommendation is made to the Attorney General

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Tracy _____
- Carson _____
- Harbo _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

of the United States in each case. He determines whether the enemy alien is interned, paroled or released.

Long before war engulfed the United States with stunning suddenness on December 7, 1941, the FBI began investigating

ENCLOSURE

3963 8

persons suspected of pro-Axis sympathies, and, when the conflict actually began, the 2,599 Special Agents were able to take into custody immediately hundreds of the most dangerous persons in the United States. By nightfall of December 8, 1941, a total of 1,771 enemy aliens had been arrested, and the FBI's work in this field of internal security has continued without a letup in vigilance.

A German alien in an eastern city admitted under questioning by the FBI that he wanted to see Germany win the war and that he would have no hesitancy in fighting against the United States. This alien, who first came to America in 1930 and who went back to Germany for several months in 1938-39, also admitted being an enthusiastic former member of the German-American Bund and was a Bund Storm Trooper. He demanded that he be allowed to return to Germany via the first ship leaving for a neutral port, but was interned by order of the Attorney General as a dangerous individual. (REDACTED)

A young German alien registered for Selective Service in New York told Special Agents of the FBI that he would surrender to the enemy at the first opportunity if he were called into military service. He further admitted that he had worked in a German Labor Camp during a trip to the fatherland in 1938 and was rejected for service in the German Army because of an old eye injury.

Pictures of ships in the Panama Canal and of the lock installations there were found when the alien's premises were searched, and he admitted taking them. The camera with which the photographs were made also was found, although all aliens were ordered sometime before to turn in cameras and other specified articles, such as weapons, explosives, maps and charts.

Because this alien was considered potentially dangerous to the internal security of the United States, he was ordered interned by the Attorney General. ()

In the spring of 1941 a German alien who came to the United States in 1930 was inducted into the Army in Connecticut and after serving several months was discharged. The FBI, which had received previous information on him, resumed its investigation, and, although he had taken his oath upon entering the Army and had filed first citizenship papers, evidence was developed to substantiate reports that he was pro-German. It was found that he had been a Storm Trooper in Germany and that, if he were recalled into the Army, he would ask for non-combatant duty to avoid fighting against his fatherland.

This alien was picked up by the FBI while the pall of smoke still hung over Pearl Harbor and was ordered interned. ()

"American boys are afraid to fight and have to be dragged into the Army." Statements like this and others in outright support of the Axis cause were reported made by an alien couple in the Midwest. Investigation by the FBI disclosed they were ardent supporters of Hitler and his policies in Germany, and, inasmuch as both were considered dangerous individuals, they were interned. ()

In October, 1940, the FBI began an investigation of a Japanese alien who lived at Seattle, Washington, after he was seen photographing certain installations on the Willamette River in Oregon.

Because he was known to be connected with Japanese propaganda activities and was considered a potential danger to the United States, he was apprehended by the FBI on December 7, 1941, and was interned. Later he was repatriated to Japan under an exchange arrangement.

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ENC

Another west coast Japanese who had been in the United States more than 35 years was known by the FBI to have been quite active in subtle propaganda activities. He was influential among Japanese, being one of the most important in his section of California. Because he was considered a danger to America's security, he was apprehended by the FBI on December 8, 1941, and was interned. He had been under investigation for nine months prior to Pearl Harbor. ()

A former customs inspector in Japan came to the United States about 40 years ago. He was in business on the west coast, but was active in pro-Japanese activities and for a time was president of a group which worked in close cooperation with the Japanese Consulate at San Francisco in handling problems of Japanese in America. He was arrested on December 8, 1941, and was interned. ()

A San Francisco Japanese alien came to the United States in 1905 and later became a leader in efforts to keep Japanese in the United States true to the old country. He upheld Japanese aggression and vehemently criticized the "revengeful attitude" of America. He at one time was honored for his outstanding service to Japan. This individual's background was known to the FBI, and he was apprehended on December 7, 1941, and later was interned. ()

FIELD OFFICE	NUMBER APPREHENDED	DISPOSITION			AWAITING DISPOSITION
		Interned	Released	Paroled	
PITTSBURGH	1	1			
PORTLAND	2			2	
PROVIDENCE	1	1			
ST. LOUIS	2	1		1	
SAN ANTONIO	1	1			
SAN FRANCISCO	3	2		1	
SEATTLE	3	2		1	
TOTAL	923	426	72	300	125

In addition to 923 apprehensions, as indicated in the above schedule, the Bureau has been advised that Presidential warrants have been requested of the Attorney General in 59 other cases. These recommendations are still pending in the Department.

In connection with the foregoing tabulation, I desire to point out that the 923 apprehensions constitute approximately 15.4% of the total of 5,964 German alien apprehensions which have been effected to date in the United States. This percentage indicates that approximately one out of every six Germans apprehended has purchased or made application to purchase Ruckwanderer Marks. In the majority of these cases, investigation was initiated upon determining that the individual had invested or intended to invest in Ruckwanderer Marks. It is to be further noted that the 426 Ruckwanderer Mark purchasers who have been interned upon order of the Attorney General represent approximately 22.4% of the total of 1,901 German aliens who have been interned as of September 30, 1943.

As of the above date, 30 of the 119 persons whose citizenship has been revoked under the Denaturalization Program were persons who purchased or made application to purchase Ruckwanderer Marks. This number indicates that slightly over one out of every four persons who has been denaturalized invested in Ruckwanderer Marks with the intention of returning to Germany. The above number constitutes approximately 25.2% of the total number of persons who have been denaturalized.

I also desire to point out that approximately 433 Ruckwanderer purchasers were found at the time of investigation to be employed in plants engaged in the manufacture of essential war materials. The reports covering the results of these investigations have been furnished to the offices of the Military Intelligence Service and Naval Intelligence, and information has been received from these agencies that on the basis of the Bureau's reports and

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

Page Three

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subsequent investigation by either G-2 or ONI approximately 46 of this number have been ordered discharged from their employment by either the Secretary of War or Navy. Many of the other employees have either been transferred to other departments in unrestricted areas within the plant or are under close observation by plant officials or trusted employees.

Respectfully,

J. C. Strickland
J. C. Strickland

J. C.

14

JBB:LEM

3965

October 27, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES MALCOLMSON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Attached hereto are copies of a memorandum on apprehensions of alien enemies who purchased Beckwenderer Marks which I thought you might wish to make available to the press. You will note that, while the memorandum is dated for immediate distribution, it is for publication in the afternoon papers of Friday, October 29, 1943.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachment

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J...
...

Tolson	
E. A. Tamm	
Clegg	
Coffey	
Glavin	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

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ENC

October 27, 1943

FOR PUBLICATION IN AFTERNOON PAPERS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1943

The Department of Justice today announced that Special Agents of the FBI have apprehended 923 alien enemies as the result of investigations originating from a check on purchasers of Ruckwanderer Marks.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said some of the most dangerous Germans in the United States first came to the attention of the FBI because their names appeared on the list of Ruckwanderer Mark buyers.

Of those apprehended, 486 were interned, 300 were paroled, 72 were released, and final disposition is awaited in 125 cases. In all instances, those arrested are carried before Alien Enemy Hearing Boards which make a recommendation on disposition to the Attorney General of the United States, who gives the final decision.

Among the eight German saboteurs who came to the United States by submarine in June, 1942, were two who had bought Ruckwanderer Marks while they were in the United States previously, and several convicted spies also had invested American dollars in this type of German bank credit.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Coffey _____
Gurnea _____
Rosen _____
Starnes _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Purchasers included many naturalized Americans, some of whom have since had their citizenship revoked through proceedings instituted as the result of FBI investigations. In numerous instances, information on such purchases, coupled with other

[Handwritten signature] 16

evidence of pro-German sentiment, has been made known to military authorities who have caused the individuals involved to be removed from strategic positions in war industry for fear they would cause damage or be responsible for confidential information reaching the enemy.

A German who had worked as a waiter in various cities from San Francisco to New York was on the Ruckwanderer list. Although he came to the United States in 1928, he admitted he plans to return to Germany; said that he had bought \$610 in Ruckwanderer Marks but no defense bonds. This alien also expressed the belief that night makes right and said he would not fight for the United States against any Axis power. He is now interned for the duration of the war. (b)(7)(C)

In New York, an alien couple bought \$5,000 worth of the German bank credit. The FBI investigation developed that both were violently pro-Nazi, although they had been in the United States approximately 20 years. The husband admitted Bund membership but refused to name others, although he was frank in revealing a desire to fight against the United States so as to help Germany win. In this instance the husband admitted that if a German espionage agent asked him for assistance he would comply. Asked if he had purchased war bonds, the alien replied: "After the war you can paper your room with war bonds." Both husband and wife were interned. (b)(7)(C)

A New York barber invested \$3,000. When interviewed he admitted that he wanted Germany to win the war, although he had lived here since 1923. German propoganda was found in his home, and he, too, was interned. (b)(7)(C)

In the Midwest, a naturalized citizen was outspokenly pro-Nazi. He praised Hitler and condemned America and said he was proud to be the first Nazi in the factory where he worked. This man, who invested \$5,000 in the Ruckwanderer Marks, was discharged from the war plant where he worked, and later denaturalization proceedings were filed. If his citizenship is revoked, he will be subject to apprehension as an alien enemy. (REDACTED)

Persons who bought Ruckwanderer Marks actually purchased credit at a designated German bank at the preferential rate of 4.10 reichmarks per dollar. The prevailing rate of exchange for regular transactions was 2.48 reichmarks per dollar. Purchasers had to present certificates of unobjectionableness from German Consular sources, and to obtain full value of the credit the holder was required to return to Germany. Otherwise, the agreement provided, he must accept in settlement whatever was offered by German authorities.

Sale of the Ruckwanderer Marks began in the United States in May, 1938, and ceased in June, 1941, when such foreign remittances were frozen by Presidential Proclamation. Information obtained by the FBI indicates that the entire Ruckwanderer setup was under the control of the German Ministry of Economics, which sought badly needed foreign exchange.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Bill Nylander of Press Censorship, with whom we have had considerable dealings and who has always been very favorable and helpful in connection with any matters we wanted cleared, called to see me this morning.

He stated they were revising the censorship code and he wanted to informally and off the record discuss certain phases of the contemplated revisions with us and to get a little guidance. The following are the proposed revisions of the code:

1) At the present time the War Department alone is appropriate authority for the release of information pertaining to escaped prisoners of war and escaped internees. It is proposed to revise the code to name the Department of Justice its appropriate authority. RECORDED

2) At the present time the names of alien enemies may not be mentioned except when the Department of Justice so states. Nylander said the Department of Justice made representation to Censorship authorities that this proviso should be in the code as a security measure, that when alien enemies are apprehended it would be to the interest of our government to let the enemies know of their apprehension. He wondered if this was really a security proposition. I told him off the record and informally that the FBI had never made any such representations, that there was no more security involved in the arrest of the average enemy alien than in the arrest of a Georgia colored man for stealing five pounds of corn meal to feed his family; whereupon, Nylander stated that in the new revisions they would state that the authority would be the Department of Justice but would carry an over-all clause giving Censorship the authority to release information on an enemy alien when the problem of security was not involved. He stated that when the new code went into effect the procedure would be to call us, ask if it would help security not to mention the name of the enemy alien; if we said no, they would then call the Department and state that the press had the information and ask the Department if there was a security problem. When the Department would bring up the argument which Gilmond always used (that the name of the enemy alien should not be published so as not to embarrass his family) Censorship would take the position that the sole excuse for

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censorship was to protect security and since security was not involved they would authorize the release of such information. I told Mylander that after all, the Bureau was a part of the Department, that we could not be put in the position of violating any Departmental instructions. He stated this would not happen, that censorship was a security measure, and that the FBI was the best organization to discuss security and answer problems on security, and under the law, when questions were posed, we had no other choice but to answer them.

In this connection, Mylander stated he heard Walter Winchell last night and was glad to have him blow the lid off as he did. I told him I heard Winchell but did not know what case he was talking about nor where he got the facts.

3) There is a general provision covering sabotage. Under this there is a provision which prohibits the publishing of production figures except upon authority of the Army. They are going to relax the production clause to permit the publication of general figures. I told Mylander this, of course, was a matter for the Army, Navy and WPB to pass upon.

4) Another item under the sabotage clause prohibits publishing specifications, bottlenecks in industry, et. They are going to strengthen this particular clause, naming the Army and military authorities as proper authority.

5) Another clause prohibits mentioning of "sabotage" except upon appropriate authority. This clause will be strengthened.

6) In connection with the production clause, there is a proviso that raw materials cannot be mentioned. He stated they desire to relax this somewhat and asked if we had any views on it. I told him this, again, was a problem for the military authorities but that generally speaking, from the espionage standpoint, there had not been as much interest in raw materials as in production figures.

7) A new clause in the new code will prohibit any reference to new and secret military weapons, location of plants producing these weapons, etc. This is aimed primarily at manufacturers who like to state their plant is making secret war weapons. This, of course, has no general bearing upon the Bureau.

In addition, Mr. Mylander asked if we had any special observations, problems, or knowledge of any loopholes in the current code which we would like to have strengthened, that if we did, to let him know. I told him I would call him and advise one way or the other, no later than tomorrow.

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In a section with espionage general, he told me that Censorship knew espionage was being handled in an excellent manner and he wondered, just for his own information, whether much information was getting out of the country. I told him the best answer to that was what has actually happened, such as how the African invasion took the Germans completely by surprise, and how we had put many new military weapons in the field which had taken them by surprise. He then asked if there were any short wave stations operated by German agents left. I told him there were none, that we had the communications problem pretty well sewed up. He then said General Strong told Byron Price a few days ago that everything was in good shape, however, there was one short wave station in operation being operated by German agents. I told Mylander strictly off the record and in confidence that the FBI was still operating a short wave station. He stated he thought probably General Strong was referring to this one station.

If there are any additional observations, I will be glad to communicate them to Mylander.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

"very good"

"H"

"I told Mylander we had no other news & reminded him that our conversation was informal, unofficial & off the record. He agreed."
10728 Wm

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
October 5, 1943

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm

3967

H.S:zmm
5:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: APPREHENSIONS OF ENEMY ALIENS

With reference to my previous memoranda reflecting the apprehension of enemy aliens and American citizens with enemy sympathies, there is attached hereto a supplemental summary report reflecting the results of information received from the Field.

J. Starnes

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. Ladd

Enclosure



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APPREHENSIONS

December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

	<u>Arrests of All Aliens Reported</u>		<u>Arrests of All Citizens Reported</u>		<u>Grand Total</u>		
	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Additional</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Additional</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Germans	** 5,918	59	5,977	116	0	116	6,093
Japanese	5,294	9	5,303	568	1	569	5,872
Italians	** 3,503	0	3,503	30	0	30	3,533
Rumanians	11	0	11	0	0	0	11
Hungarians	11	1	12	0	0	0	12
Bulgarians	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	14,738	69	14,807	714	1	715	15,522

** Includes 175 German Seamen

** Includes 1,210 Italian Seamen

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ENCLOSURE

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APPREHENSIONS BY FIELD OFFICES

December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

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	<u>ARRESTS OF ALL ALIENS REPORTED</u>			<u>ARRESTS OF ALL CITIZENS REPORTED</u>			Grand Total
	Previous	Additional	Total	Previous	Additional	Total	
<u>ALBANY</u>							
Germans	73	0	73	None			73
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	41	0	41	None			41
Total	117	0	117	None			117
<u>ATLANTA</u>							
Germans	42	0	42	None			42
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	32	0	32	None			32
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	78	0	78	None			78
<u>BALTIMORE</u>							
Germans	50	0	50	2	0	2	52
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	41	0	41	1	0	1	42
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	93	0	93	3	0	3	96
<u>BIRMINGHAM</u>							
Germans	29	0	29	None			29
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	22	0	22	None			22
Total	54	0	54	None			54
<u>BOSTON</u>							
Germans	52	1	53	None			53
Japanese	10	0	10	None			10
Italians	24	0	24	None			24
Total	86	1	87	None			87

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ENCLOSURE

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- 2 -

December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

BUFFALO

Germans	45	0	45	None			45
Japanese	5	0	5	None			5
Italians	20	0	20	None			20
Total	70	0	70	None			70

BUTTE

Germans	28	1	29	None			29
Japanese	18	0	18	None			18
Italians	12	0	12	None			12
Total	58	1	59	None			59

CHARLOTTE

Germans	27	0	27	None			27
Japanese	None			None			
Italians	18	0	18	None			18
Total	45	0	45	None			45

CHICAGO

Germans	266	6	272	2	0	2	274
Japanese	10	0	10	1	0	1	11
Italians	7	0	7	None			7
Total	283	6	289	3	0	3	292

CINCINNATI

Germans	64	0	64	None			64
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	25	0	25	None			25
Total	90	0	90	None			90

CLEVELAND

Germans	68	0	68	None			68
Japanese	5	0	5	None			5
Italians	47	0	47	2	0	2	49
Rumanians	2	0	2	None			2
Hungarians	3	0	3	None			3
Total	125	0	125	2	0	2	127

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3967
ENC
- 3 -

December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

<u>DALLAS</u>							
Germans	54	0	54	1	0	1	55
Japanese	13	0	13	3	0	3	16
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	100	0	100	4	0	4	104
 <u>DENVER</u>							
Germans	14	0	14	None			14
Japanese	14	0	14	None			14
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	29	0	29	None			29
 <u>DES MOINES</u>							
Germans	17	0	17	None			17
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	19	0	19	None			19
 <u>DETROIT</u>							
Germans	68	2	70	2	0	2	72
Japanese	None						6
Italians	5	0	5	1	0	1	2
Rumanians	2	0	2	None			1
Bulgarians	1	0	1	None			
Total	76	2	78	3	0	3	81
 <u>EL PASO</u>							
Germans	25	0	25	1	0	1	26
Japanese	33	0	33	None			33
Italians	17	0	17	4	0	4	21
Total	75	0	75	5	0	5	80
 <u>GRAND RAPIDS</u>							
Germans	13	0	13	1	0	1	14
Japanese	None						
Italians	None						
Total	13	0	13	1	0	1	14

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December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

<u>HONOLULU</u>							
Germans	73	0	73	45	0	45	118
Japanese	836	3	839	504	1	505	1,344
Italians	14	0	14	3	0	3	17
Total	923	3	926	552	1	553	1,479
<u>HOUSTON</u>							
Germans	175	0	175	None			175
Japanese	62	0	62	None			62
Italians	63	0	63	1	0	1	64
Total	300	0	300	1	0	1	301
<u>HUNTINGTON</u>							
Germans	12	0	12	None			12
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	4	0	4	2	0	2	6
Total	19	0	19	2	0	2	21
<u>INDIANAPOLIS</u>							
Germans	27	0	27	None			27
Japanese	None						
Italians	5	0	5	None			5
Hungarians	0	1	1				1
Total	32	1	33	None			33
<u>JACKSON</u>							
Germans	7	0	7	None			7
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	8	0	8	None			8
<u>JUENEAU</u>							
Germans	2	0	2	None			2
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	None						
Total	11	0	11	None			11

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December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

<u>KANSAS CITY</u>							
Germans	34	0	34	None			34
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	6	0	6	None			6
Total	41	0	41	None			41
<u>KNOXVILLE</u>							
Germans	1	0	1	None			1
Japanese	None						
Italians	None						
Total	1	0	1	None			1
<u>LITTLE ROCK</u>							
Germans	6	0	6	None			6
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	2	0	2	None			2
Total	9	0	9	None			9
<u>LOS ANGELES</u>							
Germans	182	0	182	16	0	16	198
Japanese	2,029	0	2,029	14	0	14	2,043
Italians	141	0	141	1	0	1	142
Total	2,352	0	2,352	31	0	31	2,383
<u>LOUISVILLE</u>							
Germans	17	0	17	1	0	1	18
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	None						
Total	18	0	18	1	0	1	19
<u>MEMPHIS</u>							
Germans	8	0	8	None			8
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	9	0	9	None			9

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December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

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MIAMI

Germans	157	0	157	2	0	2	159
Japanese	29	0	29	None			29
Italians	212	0	212	None			212
Total	398	0	398	2	0	2	400

MILWAUKEE

Germans	105	0	105	1	0	1	106
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	106	0	106	1	0	1	107

NEWARK

Germans	660	2	662	3	0	3	665
Japanese	47	0	47	1	0	1	48
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	738	2	740	4	0	4	742

NEW HAVEN

Germans	83	0	83	None			83
Japanese	31	1	32	None			32
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Total	144	1	145	None			145

NEW ORLEANS

Germans	46	0	46	None			46
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	233	0	233	None			233
Total	288	0	288	None			288

NEW YORK

Germans	1,911	38	1,949	4	0	4	1,953
Japanese	380	1	381	8	0	8	389
Italians	401	0	401	5	0	5	406
Rumanians	3	0	3	None			3
Hungarians	5	0	5	None			5
Total	2,700	39	2,739	17	0	17	2,756

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December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

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NORFOLK

Germans	13	0	13	None			13
Japanese	31	0	31	None			31
Italians	12	0	12	None			12
Total	56	0	56	None			56

CHLANOMA CITY

Germans	10	0	10	None			10
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	11	0	11	None			11

OMAHA

Germans	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	6	0	6	1	0	1	7

PHILADELPHIA

Germans	275	1	276	10	0	10	286
Japanese	30	0	30	1	0	1	31
Italians	80	0	80	None			80
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	387	1	388	11	0	11	399

PHOENIX

Germans	39	1	40	1	0	1	41
Japanese	70	2	72	3	0	3	75
Italians	31	0	31	None			31
Total	140	3	143	4	0	4	147

PITTSBURGH

Germans	77	1	78	7	0	7	85
Japanese	None						
Italians	33	0	33	1	0	1	34
Total	110	1	111	8	0	8	119

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December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

PORTLAND

Germans	130	0	130	1	0	1	131
Japanese	103	0	103	1	0	1	104
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	267	0	267	2	0	2	269

PROVIDENCE

Germans	8	0	8	None			8
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	2	0	2	None			2
Total	11	0	11	None			11

RICHMOND

Germans	29	1	30	None			30
Japanese	None						
Italians	26	0	26	None			26
Total	55	1	56	None			56

ST. LOUIS

Germans	43	0	43	4	0	4	47
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	10	0	10	None			10
Total	54	0	54	4	0	4	58

ST. PAUL

Germans	21	1	22	None			22
Japanese	2	0	2	None			2
Italians	None						
Total	23	1	24	None			24

SALT LAKE CITY

Germans	35	0	35	None			35
Japanese	157	2	159	10	0	10	169
Italians	16	0	16	2	0	2	18
Total	208	2	210	12	0	12	222

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December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

SAN ANTONIO

Germans	34	0	34	2	0	2	36
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	17	0	17	None			17
Total	60	0	60	2	0	2	62

SAN DIEGO

Germans	37	0	37	None			37
Japanese	270	0	270	2	0	2	272
Italians	6	0	6	None			6
Total	313	0	313	2	0	2	315

SAN FRANCISCO

Germans	319	2	321	6	0	6	327
Japanese	627	0	627	13	0	13	640
Italians	454	0	454	5	0	5	459
Total	1,400	2	1,402	24	0	24	1,426

SAN JUAN

Germans	21	0	21	1	0	1	22
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	5	0	5	2	0	2	7
Total	29	0	29	3	0	3	32

SAVANNAH

Germans	62	2	64	None			64
Japanese	6	0	6	None			6
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	101	2	103	None			103

SEATTLE

Germans	112	0	112	2	0	2	114
Japanese	413	0	413	7	0	7	420
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	558	0	558	9	0	9	567

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December 7, 1941 to October 5, 1943

SIOUX FALLS

Germans	12	0	12	None	12
Japanese	1	0	1	None	1
Italians	None				
Total	13	0	13	None	13

SPRINGFIELD

Germans	10	0	10	None	10
Japanese	2	0	2	None	2
Italians	4	0	4	None	4
Total	16	0	16	None	16

WASHINGTON FIELD

Germans	12	0	12	None	12
Japanese	9	0	9	None	9
Italians	5	0	5	None	5
Hungarians	1	0	1	None	1
Total	27	0	27	None	27

Apprehensions of Seamen

BALTIMORE (Fort Howard)

Germans	1	0	1	None
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BUTTE (Fort Missoula)

Italians	1,210	0	1,210	None
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SIOUX FALLS (Fort Lincoln)

Germans	174	0	174	None
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FOR RELEASE:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FUR REL

NOV 2 - 1943

UNRECORDED
AFTERNOON PAPERS

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that since Pearl Harbor it has been necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take into custody only 14,738 aliens of enemy nationality as persons potentially dangerous to the security of the United States.

Of this number 3,771 are now interned, 4,113 have been paroled and 1,444 released outright after hearings before local Alien Enemy Hearing Boards. The remainder were released after preliminary hearings before United States Attorneys.

Mr. Biddle revealed that the 3,771 aliens interned represent less than one-half of one percent of the more than 938,000 alien enemies in the United States. He explained that the comprehensive files maintained by the FBI make it possible to determine the beliefs and sympathies of all aliens of enemy nationality, and that it is the policy of the Department of Justice to take into custody for further investigation and hearings all whose loyalty to the United States is in doubt. However, only those regarded as dangerous to the internal security of the country are interned.

Among those interned are 1,853 Germans, 111 Italians, 1,798 Japanese, 6 Hungarians and 2 Rumanians.

In all instances, aliens are taken before Hearing Boards who make recommendations to the Attorney General in each case. He then determines whether the alien enemy is to be interned, paroled or released.

Long before the outbreak of war, the Attorney General said, the FBI began investigating persons suspected of pro-Axis sympathies. On

Confidential - See Department of Justice

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December 7, 1941, Special Agents of the FBI were able to take into custody immediately hundreds of the most dangerous aliens in the United States, and by nightfall of the following day a total of 1,771 alien enemies had been arrested.

According to Director J. Edgar Hoover, typical of the cases investigated by the FBI was that of a young German alien registered for Selective Service in New York. He told investigators that he would surrender to the enemy at the first opportunity if he were called into military service. He further admitted that he had worked in a German Labor Camp during a trip abroad in 1938, but had been rejected for service in the German Army because of an eye injury. Pictures of ships in the Panama Canal and of the lock installations there were found when his premises were searched. He was ordered interned by the Attorney General.

In another case, a German alien in an eastern city admitted under questioning by the FBI that he wanted to see Germany win the war, and that he would have no hesitancy in fighting against the United States. This alien, who first came to America in 1930 and who went back to Germany for several months in 1938-39, also admitted being an enthusiastic former member of the German-American Bund and a Bund Storm Trooper. He demanded to be allowed to return to Germany on the first ship leaving for a neutral port, but was ordered interned as a dangerous individual by the Attorney General.

In October, 1940, the FBI began an investigation of a Japanese alien who lived at Seattle, Washington, after he was seen photographing certain installations on the Willamette River in Oregon. Because he was known to be connected with Japanese propaganda activities and was considered

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a potential danger to the United States, he was apprehended by the FBI on December 7, 1941, and was interned. Later he was repatriated to Japan under an exchange agreement.

The Attorney General also made public today the following break-down showing the disposition of alien enemy cases by local Alien Enemy Hearing Boards, as of October 15, 1943:

	Interned	Paroled	Released	Total
Germans	1853	1738	656	4247
Italians	111	492	319	922
Japanese	1798	1865	447	4110
Bulgarians	0	1	1	2
Hungarians	6	9	19	34
Rumanians	2	5	2	9
Others	1	3	0	4
Totals	3771	4113	1414	9328

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Arrest - 0 - ...

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Piper _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

In connection with the apprehension of German, Japanese, Italian, Russian, Rumanian and Hungarian individuals, there is attached hereto a summary report reflecting the number of apprehensions at field offices.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Swan 74

100-2-31

John J. ...

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:50
DATE 11-2-43
BY

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ARRESTS

December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

	Arrests of All Aliens Reported			Arrests of All Citizens Reported			Grand Total
	Previous	Additional	Total	Previous	Additional	Total	
German	**5,977	*55	6,032	115	0	115	6,147
Japanese	5,303	11	5,314	569	2	571	5,885
Italians	**3,503	*17	3,520	30	0	30	3,550
Rumanians	11	0	11	0	0	0	11
Hungarians	11	1	12	0	0	0	12
Bulgarians	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	24,807	83	24,890	715	2	717	25,607

** Includes 175 German Seamen
 * Includes 4 German Seamen
 ** Includes 1,210 Italian Seamen
 * Includes 17 Italian Seamen

ADMINISTRATIVE BY FIELD OFFICES

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

	<u>ATLANTA OF ALL</u> <u>ARRIVALS REGISTERED</u>			<u>ATLANTA OF ALL</u> <u>ARRIVALS REGISTERED</u>			Grand Total
	Previous	Additional	Total	Previous	Additional	Total	
<u>ALBANY</u>							
Germans	73	0	73	None			73
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	41	0	41	None			41
Total	117	0	117	None			117
<u>ATLANTA</u>							
Germans	42	0	42	None			42
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	32	0	32	None			32
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	78	0	78	None			78
<u>BUFFALO</u>							
Germans	50	0	50	2	0	2	52
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	41	0	41	1	0	1	42
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	93	0	93	3	0	3	96
<u>ELIZABETH</u>							
Germans	29	0	29	None			29
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	22	0	22	None			22
Total	54	0	54	None			54
<u>ELIZABETH</u>							
Germans	53	0	53	None			53
Japanese	10	0	10	None			10
Italians	24	0	24	None			24
Total	87	0	87	None			87

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

<u>INDIANAPOLIS</u>					
German	45	0	45	None	45
Japanese	5	0	5	None	5
Italians	20	0	20	None	20
Total	70	0	70	None	70

<u>INDIANAPOLIS</u>					
German	29	0	29	None	29
Japanese	18	0	18	None	18
Italians	12	0	12	None	12
Total	59	0	59	None	59

<u>CHARLOTTE</u>					
German	27	0	27	None	27
Japanese	None	0	None	None	None
Italians	18	0	18	None	18
Total	45	0	45	None	45

<u>CHICAGO</u>							
German	272	2	274	2	0	2	276
Japanese	10	0	10	1	0	1	11
Italians	7	0	7	None	0	0	7
Total	289	2	291	3	0	3	294

<u>CINCINNATI</u>							
German	64	0	64	None	0	0	64
Japanese	1	0	1	None	0	0	1
Italians	25	0	25	None	0	0	25
Total	90	0	90	None	0	0	90

<u>CLEVELAND</u>							
German	68	0	68	None	0	0	68
Japanese	5	0	5	None	0	0	5
Italians	47	0	47	2	0	2	49
Russians	2	0	2	None	0	0	2
Hungarians	3	0	3	None	0	0	3
Total	125	0	125	2	0	2	127

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

<u>BARBADO</u>							
Germans	54	0	54	1	0	1	55
Japanese	13	0	13	3	0	3	16
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	100	0	100	4	0	4	104
<u>BRANT</u>							
Germans	14	0	14	None			14
Japanese	14	0	14	None			14
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	29	0	29	None			29
<u>DES MARRES</u>							
Germans	17	0	17	None			17
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	19	0	19	None			19
<u>DEMARSE</u>							
Germans	70	0	70	2	0	2	72
Japanese	None						
Italians	5	0	5	1	0	1	6
Rumanians	2	0	2	None			2
Bulgarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	78	0	73	3	0	3	81
<u>EL PASO</u>							
Germans	25	0	25	1	0	1	26
Japanese	33	0	33	None			33
Italians	17	0	17	4	0	4	21
Total	75	0	75	5	0	5	80
<u>GRAND PASTIES</u>							
Germans	13	0	13	1	0	1	14
Japanese	None						
Italians	None						
Total	13	0	13	1	0	1	14

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

HOOVERVILLE

GERMANS	73	0	73	45	0	45	115
Japanese	837	6	845	505	2	507	1,312
Italians	14	0	14	3	0	3	37
Total	926	6	932	553	2	555	1,464

HOUSTON

GERMANS	175	0	175	None			175
Japanese	62	0	62	None			62
Italians	63	0	63	1	0	1	64
Total	300	0	300	1	0	1	301

HUNTINGTON

GERMANS	12	0	12	None			12
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	4	0	4	2	0	2	6
Total	19	0	19	2	0	2	21

INDIANAPOLIS

GERMANS	27	0	27	None			27
Japanese	None						
Italians	5	0	5	None			5
Hungarians	1	0	1				1
Total	33	0	33	None			33

JACKSON

GERMANS	7	0	7	None			7
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	8	0	8	None			8

JACKSON

GERMANS	2	0	2	None			2
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	None						
Total	11	0	11	None			11

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<u>KANSAS CITY</u>							
Germans	34	0	34	None			34
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	6	0	6	None			6
Total	41	0	41	None			41
<u>EVANSTON</u>							
Germans	1	0	1	None			1
Japanese	None						
Italians	None						
Total	1	0	1	None			1
<u>INTERLAKE</u>							
Germans	6	0	6	None			6
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	2	0	2	None			2
Total	9	0	9	None			9
<u>LOS ANGELES</u>							
Germans	182	0	182	16	0	16	198
Japanese	2,029	1	2,030	14	0	14	2,044
Italians	141	0	141	1	0	1	142
Total	2,352	1	2,353	31	0	31	2,384
<u>LOUISVILLE</u>							
Germans	17	0	17	1	0	1	18
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	None						
Total	18	0	18	1	0	1	19
<u>MEMPHIS</u>							
Germans	8	0	8	None			8
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	9	0	9	None			9

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<u>MIAMI</u>							
Germans	157	3	160	2	0	2	162
Japanese	29	0	29	None			29
Italians	212	0	212	None			212
Total	398	3	401	2	0	2	403

<u>MIAMI BEACH</u>							
Germans	105	0	105	1	0	1	106
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	106	0	106	1	0	1	107

<u>MIAMI BEACH</u>							
Germans	662	3	665	3	0	3	668
Japanese	47	0	47	1	0	1	48
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	740	3	743	4	0	4	747

<u>MIAMI BEACH</u>							
Germans	83	0	83	None			83
Japanese	32	1	33	None			33
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Total	145	1	146	None			146

<u>MIAMI BEACH</u>							
Germans	46	0	46	None			46
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	233	0	233	None			233
Total	288	0	288	None			288

<u>MIAMI BEACH</u>							
Germans	1,949	31	1,980	4	0	4	1,984
Japanese	331	0	331	8	0	8	339
Italians	401	0	401	5	0	5	406
Rumanians	3	0	3	None			3
Hungarians	5	0	5	None			5
Total	2,739	31	2,770	17	0	17	2,787

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<u>MEMPHIS</u>							
Germans	13	0	13	None			13
Japanese	31	0	31	None			31
Italians	12	0	12	None			12
Total	56	0	56	None			56

<u>COLUMBIA CITY</u>							
Germans	10	0	10	None			10
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	11	0	11	None			11

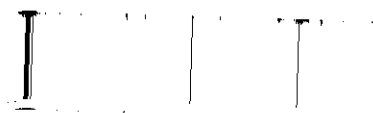
<u>CHINA</u>							
Germans	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	6	0	6	1	0	1	7

<u>INDIANAPOLIS</u>							
Germans	276	4	280	10	0	10	290
Japanese	30	0	30	1	0	1	31
Italians	80	0	80	None			80
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	388	4	392	11	0	11	403

<u>MEMPHIS</u>							
Germans	40	0	40	1	0	1	41
Japanese	72	1	73	3	0	3	76
Italians	31	0	31	None			31
Total	143	1	144	4	0	4	148

<u>PITTSBURGH</u>							
Germans	78	0	78	7	0	7	85
Japanese	None						
Italians	33	0	33	1	0	1	34
Total	111	0	111	8	0	8	119

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

<u>ST. LOUIS</u>							
German	130	0	130	1	0	1	131
Japanese	103	0	103	1	0	1	104
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Russians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	267	0	267	2	0	2	269

<u>ST. PETERSBURG</u>							
German	8	0	8	None			8
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	2	0	2	None			2
Total	11	0	11	None			11

<u>ST. PHOENIX</u>							
German	30	0	30	None			30
Japanese	None						
Italians	25	0	25	None			25
Total	56	0	55	None			55

<u>ST. LOUIS</u>							
German	43	0	43	4	0	4	47
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	10	0	10	None			10
Total	54	0	54	4	0	4	58

<u>ST. PAUL</u>							
German	22	1	23	None			23
Japanese	2	0	2	None			2
Italians	None						
Total	24	1	25	None			25

<u>SALT LAKE CITY</u>							
German	35	1	36	None			36
Japanese	159	2	161	10	0	10	171
Italians	16	0	16	2	0	2	18
Total	210	3	213	12	0	12	225

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

SAN ANTONIO

German	34	1	35	2	0	2	37
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	17	0	17	None			17
Total	60	1	61	2	0	2	63

SAN DIEGO

German	37	0	37	None			37
Japanese	270	0	270	2	0	2	272
Italians	6	0	6	None			6
Total	313	0	313	2	0	2	315

SAN FRANCISCO

German	321	0	321	6	0	6	327
Japanese	627	0	627	13	0	13	640
Italians	454	0	454	5	0	5	459
Total	1,402	0	1,402	24	0	24	1,426

SAN JUAN

German	21	0	21	1	0	1	22
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	5	0	5	2	0	2	7
Total	27	0	27	3	0	3	30

SAVANNAH

German	64	0	64	None			64
Japanese	6	0	6	None			6
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	103	0	103	None			103

SEATTLE

German	112	0	112	2	0	2	114
Japanese	103	0	103	7	0	7	110
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	248	0	248	9	0	9	257

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From Dec 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

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<u>SEATTLE FIELD</u>					
Germans	12	0	12	None	12
Japanese	1	0	1	None	1
Italians	None				
Total	13	0	13	None	13
<u>ST. LOUIS FIELD</u>					
Germans	10	0	10	None	10
Japanese	2	0	2	None	2
Italians	4	0	4	None	4
Total	16	0	16	None	16
<u>SYRACUSE</u>					
Germans	0	5	5	None	5
Total	0	5	5	None	5
<u>WASHINGTON FIELD</u>					
Germans	12	0	12	None	12
Japanese	9	0	9	None	9
Italians	5	0	5	None	5
Hungarians	1	0	1	None	1
Total	27	0	27	None	27

Apprehensions of Seaman

<u>FAITHFUL (Fort Howard)</u>					
Germans	1	0	1	None	
<u>HESTER (Fort Missoula)</u>					
Italians	1,210	0	1,227	None	
<u>SIGNS FALLS (Fort Lincoln)</u>					
Germans	174	4	173	None	

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

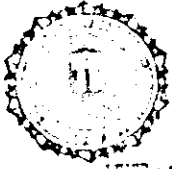
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Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Carson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Coffey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hendon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Kramer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. McGuire	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Beahm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 2, 1943



HWS:zmn
5:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: APPREHENSIONS OF ENEMY ALIENS

With reference to my previous memoranda reflecting the apprehension of enemy aliens and American citizens with enemy sympathies, there is attached hereto a supplemental summary report reflecting the results of information received from the Field.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Enclosure

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APPREHENSIONS

December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

	<u>Arrests of All Aliens Reported</u>			<u>Arrests of All Citizens Reported</u>			<u>Grand Total</u>
	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Additional</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Additional</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Germans	**5,977	*55	6,032	116	0	116	6,148
Japanese	5,303	11	5,314	569	2	571	5,885
Italians	**3,503	*17	3,520	30	0	30	3,550
Rumanians	11	0	11	0	0	0	11
Hungarians	11	1	12	0	0	0	12
Bulgarians	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	14,807	83	14,890	715	2	717	15,607

** Includes 175 German Seamen
 * Includes 4 German Seamen
 ** Includes 1,210 Italian Seamen
 * Includes 17 Italian Seamen

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APPREHENSIONS BY FIELD OFFICES

December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

	<u>ARRESTS OF ALL ALIENS REPORTED</u>			<u>ARRESTS OF ALL CITIZENS REPORTED</u>			Grand Total
	Previous	Additional	Total	Previous	Additional	Total	
<u>ALBANY</u>							
Germans	73	0	73	None			73
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	41	0	41	None			41
Total	117	0	117	None			117
<u>ATLANTA</u>							
Germans	42	0	42	None			42
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	32	0	32	None			32
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	78	0	78	None			78
<u>BALTIMORE</u>							
Germans	50	0	50	2	0	2	52
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	41	0	41	1	0	1	42
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	93	0	93	3	0	3	96
<u>BIRMINGHAM</u>							
Germans	29	0	29	None			29
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	22	0	22	None			22
Total	54	0	54	None			54
<u>BOSTON</u>							
Germans	53	0	53	None			53
Japanese	10	0	10	None			10
Italians	24	0	24	None			24
Total	87	0	87	None			87

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December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

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BUFFALO

Germans	45	0	45	None			45
Japanese	5	0	5	None			5
Italians	20	0	20	None			20
Total	70	0	70	None			70

BUTTE

Germans	29	0	29	None			29
Japanese	18	0	18	None			18
Italians	12	0	12	None			12
Total	59	0	59	None			59

CHARLOTTE

Germans	27	0	27	None			27
Japanese	None			None			
Italians	18	0	18	None			18
Total	45	0	45	None			45

CHICAGO

Germans	272	2	274	2	0	2	276
Japanese	10	0	10	1	0	1	11
Italians	7	0	7	None			7
Total	289	2	291	3	0	3	294

CINCINNATI

Germans	64	0	64	None			64
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	25	0	25	None			25
Total	90	0	90	None			90

CLEVELAND

Germans	68	0	68	None			68
Japanese	5	0	5	None			5
Italians	47	0	47	2	0	2	49
Rumanians	2	0	2	None			2
Hungarians	3	0	3	None			3
Total	125	0	125	2	0	2	127

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December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

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DALLAS

Germans	54	0	54	1	0	1	55
Japanese	13	0	13	3	0	3	16
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	100	0	100	4	0	4	104

DENVER

Germans	14	0	14	None			14
Japanese	14	0	14	None			14
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	29	0	29	None			29

DES MOINES

Germans	17	0	17	None			17
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	19	0	19	None			19

DETROIT

Germans	70	0	70	2	0	2	72
Japanese	None						
Italians	5	0	5	1	0	1	6
Rumanians	2	0	2	None			2
Bulgarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	78	0	78	3	0	3	81

EL PASO

Germans	25	0	25	1	0	1	26
Japanese	33	0	33	None			33
Italians	17	0	17	4	0	4	21
Total	75	0	75	5	0	5	80

GRAND RAPIDS

Germans	13	0	13	1	0	1	14
Japanese	None						
Italians	None						
Total	13	0	13	1	0	1	14

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December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

HONOLULU

Germans	73	0	73	45	0	45	118
Japanese	839	6	845	505	2	507	1,352
Italians	14	0	14	3	0	3	17
Total	926	6	932	553	2	555	1,487

HOUSTON

Germans	175	0	175	None			175
Japanese	62	0	62	None			62
Italians	63	0	63	1	0	1	64
Total	300	0	300	1	0	1	301

HUNTINGTON

Germans	12	0	12	None			12
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	4	0	4	2	0	2	6
Total	19	0	19	2	0	2	21

INDIANAPOLIS

Germans	27	0	27	None			27
Japanese	None						
Italians	5	0	5	None			5
Hungarians	1	0	1				1
Total	33	0	33	None			33

JACKSON

Germans	7	0	7	None			7
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	8	0	8	None			8

JUNEAU

Germans	2	0	2	None			2
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	None						
Total	11	0	11	None			11

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December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

<u>KANSAS CITY</u>							
Germans	34	0	34	None			34
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	6	0	6	None			6
Total	41	0	41	None			41
<u>KNOXVILLE</u>							
Germans	1	0	1	None			1
Japanese	None						
Italians	None						
Total	1	0	1	None			1
<u>LITTLE ROCK</u>							
Germans	6	0	6	None			6
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	2	0	2	None			2
Total	9	0	9	None			9
<u>LOS ANGELES</u>							
Germans	182	0	182	16	0	16	198
Japanese	2,029	1	2,030	14	0	14	2,044
Italians	141	0	141	1	0	1	142
Total	2,352	1	2,353	31	0	31	2,384
<u>LOUISVILLE</u>							
Germans	17	0	17	1	0	1	18
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	None						
Total	18	0	18	1	0	1	19
<u>MEMPHIS</u>							
Germans	8	0	8	None			8
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	9	0	9	None			9

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December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

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MIAMI

Germans	157	3	160	2	0	2	162
Japanese	29	0	29	None			29
Italians	212	0	212	None			212
Total	398	3	401	2	0	2	403

MILWAUKEE

Germans	105	0	105	1	0	1	106
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	106	0	106	1	0	1	107

NEWARK

Germans	662	3	665	3	0	3	668
Japanese	47	0	47	1	0	1	48
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	740	3	743	4	0	4	747

NEW HAVEN

Germans	83	0	83	None			83
Japanese	32	1	33	None			33
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Total	145	1	146	None			146

NEW ORLEANS

Germans	46	0	46	None			46
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	233	0	233	None			233
Total	288	0	288	None			288

NEW YORK

Germans	1,949	31	1,980	4	0	4	1,984
Japanese	381	0	381	8	0	8	389
Italians	401	0	401	5	0	5	406
Rumanians	3	0	3	None			3
Hungarians	5	0	5	None			5
Total	2,739	31	2,770	17	0	17	2,787

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December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

NORFOLK

Germans	13	0	13	None			13
Japanese	31	0	31	None			31
Italians	12	0	12	None			12
Total	56	0	56	None			56

OKLAHOMA CITY

Germans	10	0	10	None			10
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	11	0	11	None			11

OMAHA

Germans	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	6	0	6	1	0	1	7

PHILADELPHIA

Germans	276	4	280	10	0	10	290
Japanese	30	0	30	1	0	1	31
Italians	80	0	80	None			80
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	388	4	392	11	0	11	403

PHOENIX

Germans	40	0	40	1	0	1	41
Japanese	72	1	73	3	0	3	76
Italians	31	0	31	None			31
Total	143	1	144	4	0	4	148

PITTSBURGH

Germans	78	0	78	7	0	7	85
Japanese	None						
Italians	33	0	33	1	0	1	34
Total	111	0	111	7	0	8	119

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December 7, 1941, to November 2, 1943

<u>PORTLAND</u>							
Germans	130	0	130	1	0	1	131
Japanese	103	0	103	1	0	1	104
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	267	0	267	2	0	2	269
<u>PROVIDENCE</u>							
Germans	8	0	8	None			8
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	2	0	2	None			2
Total	11	0	11	None			11
<u>RICHMOND</u>							
Germans	30	0	30	None			30
Japanese	None						
Italians	26	0	26	None			26
Total	56	0	56	None			56
<u>ST. LOUIS</u>							
Germans	43	0	43	4	0	4	47
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	10	0	10	None			10
Total	54	0	54	4	0	4	58
<u>ST. PAUL</u>							
Germans	22	1	23	None			23
Japanese	2	0	2	None			2
Italians	None						
Total	24	1	25	None			25
<u>SALT LAKE CITY</u>							
Germans	35	1	36	None			36
Japanese	159	2	161	10	0	10	171
Italians	16	0	16	2	0	2	18
Total	210	3	213	12	0	12	225

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

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SAN ANTONIO

Germans	34	1	35	2	0	2	37
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	17	0	17	None			17
Total	60	1	61	2	0	2	63

SAN DIEGO

Germans	37	0	37	None			37
Japanese	270	0	270	2	0	2	272
Italians	6	0	6	None			6
Total	313	0	313	2	0	2	315

SAN FRANCISCO

Germans	321	0	321	6	0	6	327
Japanese	627	0	627	13	0	13	640
Italians	454	0	454	5	0	5	459
Total	1,402	0	1,402	24	0	24	1,426

SAN JUAN

Germans	21	0	21	1	0	1	22
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	5	0	5	2	0	2	7
Total	29	0	29	3	0	3	32

SAVANNAH

Germans	64	0	64	None			64
Japanese	6	0	6	None			6
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	103	0	103	None			103

SEATTLE

Germans	112	0	112	2	0	2	114
Japanese	413	0	413	7	0	7	420
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	558	0	558	9	0	9	567

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December 7, 1941 to November 2, 1943

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SIOUX FALLS

Germans	12	0	12	None	12
Japanese	1	0	1	None	1
Italians	None				
Total	13	0	13	None	13

SPRINGFIELD

Germans	10	0	10	None	10
Japanese	2	0	2	None	2
Italians	4	0	4	None	4
Total	16	0	16	None	16

SYRACUSE

Germans	0	5	5	None	5
Total	0	5	5	None	5

WASHINGTON FIELD

Germans	12	0	12	None	12
Japanese	9	0	9	None	9
Italians	5	0	5	None	5
Hungarians	1	0	1	None	1
Total	27	0	27	None	27

Apprehensions of Seamen

BALTIMORE (Fort Howard)

Germans	1	0	1	None
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BUTTE (Fort Missoula)

Italians	1,210	17	1,227	None
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SIOUX FALLS (Fort Lincoln)

Germans	174	4	178	None
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287a



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 1, 1943

3970

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starke _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Beahm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

LBN:FML

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON ✓

For record purposes, there are attached a copy of the release on alien enemies and a copy of the release on "Rueckwanderer Marks." 5 Copies of these releases were sent to all Field Offices on Saturday, except the territorial offices which each received 1 copy.

Respectfully,

L. R. Nichols

0 copies to be distributed - general



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FILE

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FOR RELEASE:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that since Pearl Harbor it has been necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take into custody only 14,738 aliens of enemy nationality as persons potentially dangerous to the security of the United States.

Of this number 3,771 are now interned, 4,113 have been paroled, and 1,444 released outright after hearings before local Alien Enemy Hearing Boards. The remainder were released after preliminary hearings before United States Attorneys.

Mr. Biddle revealed that the 3,771 aliens interned represent less than one-half of one percent of the more than 938,000 alien enemies in the United States. He explained that the comprehensive files maintained by the FBI make it possible to determine the beliefs and sympathies of all aliens of enemy nationality, and that it is the policy of the Department of Justice to take into custody for further investigation and hearings all whose loyalty to the United States is in doubt. However, only those regarded as dangerous to the internal security of the country are interned.

Among those interned are 1,853 Germans, 111 Italians, 1,798 Japanese, 6 Hungarians and 2 Rumanians.

In all instances, aliens are taken before Hearing Boards who make recommendations to the Attorney General in each case. He then determines whether the alien enemy is to be interned, paroled or released.

Long before the outbreak of war, the Attorney General said, the FBI began investigating persons suspected of pro-Axis sympathies. On

(OVER)

ENCLOSURE

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December 7, 1941, Special Agents of the FBI were able to take into custody immediately hundreds of the most dangerous aliens in the United States, and by nightfall of the following day a total of 1,771 alien enemies had been arrested.

According to Director J. Edgar Hoover, typical of the cases investigated by the FBI was that of a young German alien registered for Selective Service in New York. He told investigators that he would surrender to the enemy at the first opportunity if he were called into military service. He further admitted that he had worked in a German Labor Camp during a trip abroad in 1938, but had been rejected for service in the German Army because of an eye injury. Pictures of ships in the Panama Canal and of the lock installations there were found when his premises were searched. He was ordered interned by the Attorney General.

In another case, a German alien in an eastern city admitted under questioning by the FBI that he wanted to see Germany win the war, and that he would have no hesitancy in fighting against the United States. This alien, who first came to America in 1930 and who went back to Germany for several months in 1938-39, also admitted being an enthusiastic former member of the German-American Bund and a Bund Storm Trooper. He demanded to be allowed to return to Germany on the first ship leaving for a neutral port, but was ordered interned as a dangerous individual by the Attorney General.

In October, 1940, the FBI began an investigation of a Japanese alien who lived at Seattle, Washington, after he was seen photographing certain installations on the Willamette River in Oregon. Because he was known to be connected with Japanese propaganda activities and was considered

63

a potential danger to the United States, he was apprehended by the FBI on December 7, 1941, and was interned. Later he was repatriated to Japan under an exchange agreement.

The Attorney General also made public today the following break-down showing the disposition of alien enemy cases by local Alien Enemy Hearing Boards, as of October 15, 1943:

	Interned	Paroled	Released	Total
Germans	1853	1738	656	4247
Italians	111	492	319	922
Japanese	1798	1865	447	4110
Bulgarians	0	1	1	2
Hungarians	6	9	19	34
Rumanians	2	5	2	9
Others	1	3	0	4
<hr/>				
Totals	3771	4113	1444	9328

For Release: A. H. Pap
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943.

3970
enc

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice announced today that a total of 923 alien enemies have been apprehended by the FBI as the result of investigations originating from a check on purchasers of "Rueckwanderer Marks"—German "re-migration" Marks.

According to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the sale of Rueckwanderer Marks — foreign exchange which could be spent only in Germany — began in the United States in May, 1936, and ceased in June, 1941, with the freezing of such foreign remittances by Presidential Proclamation. Information obtained by the FBI, Mr. Hoover said, indicates that the entire program was controlled by the German Ministry of Economics in an effort to obtain badly-needed foreign exchange.

Mr. Hoover asserted that some of the most dangerous German aliens in the United States first came to the attention of the FBI because their names appeared on lists of purchasers of Rueckwanderer Marks. Of the 923 apprehended, he said, 726 have been interned or paroled and 72 released. Disposition is pending in 125 cases. In all instances, the aliens are given hearings before Alien Enemy Hearing Boards, with final decision made by the Attorney General.

Purchasers of the so-called German "re-migration Marks", Mr. Hoover said, have included many naturalized American citizens as well as German aliens in this country. He disclosed that two of the eight German saboteurs who came to the United States by submarine in June, 1942, had purchased such exchange when previously in this country, while several convicted German spies also had invested American dollars in this type of German bank credit.

RECORDED

(OVER)

100-2-3970

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Persons who bought Rueckwanderer Marks purchased credit at a designated German bank at the preferential rate of 4.10 reichmarks per dollar, he explained, as compared with the then prevailing rate of exchange of 2.46 reichmarks per dollar. In order to do so, however, purchasers had to present certificates from German consular sources. In most instances, also, the purchaser had to return to Germany to obtain full value of the credit.

Mr. Hoover cited the following cases as typical of those brought to the attention of the FBI through purchases of Rueckwanderer Marks:

A German who had worked as a waiter in various cities from San Francisco to New York came to the United States in 1926 with plans to return to Germany. He bought \$610 in Rueckwanderer Marks but no defense bonds. This alien also expressed the belief that "might makes right" and announced he would not fight for the United States against any Axis power. He is now interned for the duration of the war.

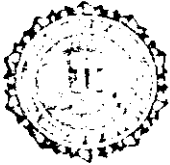
In New York, an alien couple bought \$5,000 worth of the German bank credit. The FBI investigation developed that both were violently pro-Nazi, although they had been in the United States approximately 20 years. The husband admitted Bund membership but refused to name other affiliations, although he was frank in revealing a desire to fight against the United States so as to help Germany win. In this instance the husband admitted that if a German espionage agent asked him for assistance he would comply. Asked if he had purchased war bonds, the alien replied: "After the war you can paper your room with war bonds." Both husband and wife were interned.

A New York barber invested \$3,000. When interviewed he admitted that he wanted Germany to win the war, although he had lived here since 1923. German propaganda was found in his home, and he, too, was interned.

In the Midwest, a naturalized citizen was outspokenly pro-Nazi. He praised Hitler and condemned America and said he was proud to be the first Nazi in the factory where he worked. This man, who invested \$5,000 in the Rueckwanderer Marks, was discharged from the war plant where he was employed, and later denaturalization proceedings were filed. If his citizenship is revoked, he may be interned as an alien enemy.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287



HWS:zmm

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 3, 1943

3971

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: DISPOSITION OF ALIEN ENEMY CASES

With reference to my previous memoranda regarding the dispositions made of cases of alien enemies apprehended under the Presidential Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, relating to aliens of German, Japanese, and Italian nationalities, and under the Presidential Proclamation of July 17, 1942, pertaining to aliens of Rumanian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian nationalities, there is attached hereto a supplemental summary report reflecting the number of dispositions received as of November 2, 1943, for aliens of these nationalities.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

INDEXED

D. V. Ladd

109
D.V. Ladd

100-2-3971

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Attachment



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DISPOSITION OF GERMAN, JAPANESE, AND ITALIAN ALIEN ENEMY CASES AS OF NOVEMBER 2, 1943

	GERMANS		JAPANESE		ITALIANS		TOTALS	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Aliens apprehended	6,032		5,314		3,520		14,866	
*Less seamen apprehended	<u>179</u>				<u>1,227</u>		<u>1,406</u>	
	5,853				2,293		13,460	
Released without hearing	1,264	21.59	222	4.18	1,421	61.97	2,907	21.60

Dispositions ordered by the Attorney General:

Internment	1,862	31.83	1,772	33.35	108	4.71	3,742	27.80
Parole	1,707	29.16	1,829	24.42	417	18.19	3,953	29.37
Release	655	11.19	438	8.24	303	13.22	1,993	10.37

Dispositions ordered by the Military Authorities in Hawaii and Alaska:

Internment	17	.29	686	12.91	0		703	5.22
Parole	31	.53	72	1.35	6	.26	109	.81
Release	11	.19	13	.24	3	.13	27	.20
ceased	17	.29	20	.38	6	.26	43	.32
Repatriated	2	.03	111	2.09	9	.39	122	.91
Dispositions awaited	287	4.90	151	2.84	20	.87	458	3.40

Totals 5,853 5,314 2,293 13,460
*Dispositions of seamen apprehended before December 7, 1941

Internment	52	29.05	976	79.54	1,028	73.11
Parole	125	69.83	246	20.05	371	26.39
Release	<u>2</u>	1.12	<u>5</u>	.41	<u>7</u>	.50
Totals	179		1,227		1,406	

397/
ENC

DISPOSITION OF PERSONS RECEIVED AT THE MILITARY AIRCRAFT CARRIER DETACHMENT, ALASKA

Alarms apprehended

12

0

0

0

Released without hearing

2

25.47

0

0

0

Dispositions ordered by
the Attorney General:

Internment

1

4.00

1

20.00

1

1.00

0

Parole

2

21.00

1

1.00

1

2.00

0

Release

2

21.00

1

1.00

1

2.00

0

Dispositions ordered by
the Military Authorities
in Hawaii and Alaska:

Internment

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Parole

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Release

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Deceased

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Repatriated

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Dispositions availed

3

25.30

0

1

1

2.00

0

Totals

12

1

1

0

0

0

0

HWS:zmm

3972

November 3, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR CARRIER SERVICE

by

Mr. [redacted]
Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

RE: APPREHENSIONS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

Communist - Central Intelligence

Dear Mr. [redacted]

As of possible interest to you, there are being transmitted three copies of a summary report dated November 2, 1943, reflecting the apprehensions of enemy aliens by the Bureau under the Alien Enemy Control Program.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

100-2-20700-16
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
John Edgar Hoover
Director NOV 13 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

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Enclosure
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 4 5 55 PM '43
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
cc Mr. Burton
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H.S:ZLN

3973

November 3, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR MAIL

Mr. A. M. Thurston
Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

RE: DISPOSITION OF ALIEN ENEMY CASES

Dear Mr. Thurston:

Answers to questions

As of possible interest to you, there are being transmitted three copies of a summary report dated November 2, 1943, reflecting the dispositions which have been received in the cases of alien enemies who have been apprehended by the Bureau under the Alien Enemy Control Program.

Very truly yours,

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100-2-3973
John Edgar Hoover, Director
NOV 8 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
NOV 4 - 1943 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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3974
RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

The Department of Justice announced today that a total of 923 alien enemies have been apprehended by the FBI as the result of investigations originating from a check on purchasers of "Rueckwanderer Marks" German "re-migration" Marks.

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Persons who bought Rueckwanderer Marks purchased credit at a designated German bank at the preferential rate of 4.10 reichmarks per dollar, he explained, as compared with the then prevailing rate of exchange of 2.45 reichmarks per dollar. In order to do so, however, purchasers had to present certificates from German consular sources. In most instances, also, the purchaser had to return to Germany to obtain full value of the credit.

Mr. Hoover cited the following cases as typical of those brought to the attention of the FBI through purchases of Rueckwanderer Marks:

A German who had worked as a waiter in various cities from San Francisco to New York came to the United States in 1926 with plans to return to Germany. He bought \$610 in Rueckwanderer Marks but no defense bonds. This alien also expressed the belief that "might makes right" and announced he would not fight for the United States against any Axis power. He is now interned for the duration of the war.

In New York, an alien couple bought \$5,000 worth of the German bank credit. The FBI investigation developed that both were violently pro-Nazi, although they had been in the United States approximately 20 years. The husband admitted Bund membership but refused to name other affiliations, although he was frank in revealing a desire to fight against the United States so as to help Germany. In this instance the husband admitted that if a German espionage agent asked him for assistance he would comply. Asked if he had purchased war bonds, the alien replied: "After the war you can paper your room with war bonds." Both husband and wife were interned.

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 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

67-51-11 [unclear] # [unclear]

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A New York barber invested \$3,000. When interviewed he admitted that he wanted Germany to win the war, although he had lived here since 1923. German propaganda was found in his home, and he, too, was interned.

In the Midwest, a naturalized citizen was outspokenly pro-Nazi. He praised Hitler and condemned America and said he was proud to be the first Nazi in the factory where he worked. This man, who invested \$5,000 in the Ruckwanderer Marks, was discharged from the war plant where he was employed, and later denaturalization proceedings were filed. If his citizenship is revoked, he may be interned as an alien enemy.



File Jones
10/30/43

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Acers
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo

LBW:PML

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On October 26, we sent a memorandum to the Department on the apprehension of alien enemies. Malcolmson advised me confidentially that Carusi thought the release should be revised. They have revised it and you will note how it is handled. I am also attaching a copy of our release.

- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Stacke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Malcolmson told me Carusi's chief objection was that our release placed emphasis on the number of alien enemies arrested and it was the Attorney General's desire to emphasize how few there have been.

Respectfully,

W 10/28 ✓ *L. J. Nichols*
A very sub-sistential
turn

~~(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE REPRODUCED)~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

3975
enc

October 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES MALCOLMSON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Attached hereto are copies of a memorandum on apprehensions of alien enemies which I thought you might wish to make available to the press. You will note that, while the memorandum is dated for immediate distribution, it is for publication in the morning papers of Thursday, October 28, 1943.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachment



100-3975

77

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 26, 1943

3975
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FOR PUBLICATION IN MORNING PAPERS OF THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1943

The Department of Justice today announced that 14,798 alien enemies have been apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI since Pearl Harbor.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that many of those arrested were vigorous advocates of Axis ideologies and were extremely dangerous to the nation as potential spies and saboteurs.

"Some who have been taken into custody frankly admitted they would welcome an opportunity to fight against the United States," Director Hoover said. "It was necessary that the FBI know the identity of such persons so that the proper steps could be taken to prevent them from committing acts detrimental to the security of the United States."

Among those apprehended were 5,977 Germans, 5,303 Japanese, 3,503 Italians, 11 Rumanians, 11 Hungarians and one Bulgarian. In the group were 1,210 Italian seamen and 175 German seamen.

In all instances, aliens are taken before Hearing Boards following arrest and a recommendation is made to the Attorney General of the United States in each case. He determines whether the enemy alien is interned, paroled or released.



Long before war engulfed the United States with stunning suddenness on December 7, 1941, the FBI began investigating

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persons suspected of pro-Axis sympathies, and, when the conflict actually began, the 2,599 Special Agents were able to take into custody immediately hundreds of the most dangerous persons in the United States. By nightfall of December 8, 1941, a total of 1,771 enemy aliens had been arrested, and the FBI's work in this field of internal security has continued without a letup in vigilance.

A German alien in an eastern city admitted under questioning by the FBI that he wanted to see Germany win the war and that he would have no hesitancy in fighting against the United States. This alien, who first came to America in 1930 and who went back to Germany for several months in 1938-39, also admitted being an enthusiastic former member of the German-American Bund and was a Bund Storm Trooper. He demanded that he be allowed to return to Germany via the first ship leaving for a neutral port, but was interned by order of the Attorney General as a dangerous individual.

A young German alien registered for Selective Service in New York told Special Agents of the FBI that he would surrender to the enemy at the first opportunity if he were called into military service. He further admitted that he had worked in a German Labor Camp during a trip to the fatherland in 1938 and was rejected for service in the German Army because of an old eye injury.

Pictures of ships in the Panama Canal and of the lock installations there were found when the alien's premises were searched, and he admitted taking them. The camera with which the photographs were made also was found, although all aliens were ordered sometime before to turn in cameras and other specified articles, such as weapons, explosives, maps and charts.

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ENC

Because this alien was considered potentially dangerous to the internal security of the United States, he was ordered interned by the Attorney General.

In the spring of 1941 a German alien who came to the United States in 1930 was inducted into the Army in Connecticut and after serving several months was discharged. The FBI, which had received previous information on him, resumed its investigation, and, although he had taken his oath upon entering the Army and had filed first citizenship papers, evidence was developed to substantiate reports that he was pro-German. It was found that he had been a Storm Trooper in Germany and that, if he were recalled into the Army, he would ask for non-combatant duty to avoid fighting against his fatherland.

This alien was picked up by the FBI while the pall of smoke still hung over Pearl Harbor and was ordered interned.

"American boys are afraid to fight and have to be dragged into the Army." Statements like this and others in outright support of the Axis cause were reported made by an alien couple in the midwest. Investigation by the FBI disclosed they were ardent supporters of Hitler and his policies in Germany, and, inasmuch as both were considered dangerous individuals, they were interned.

In October, 1940, the FBI began an investigation of a Japanese alien who lived at Seattle, Washington, after he was seen photographing certain installations on the Willamette River in Oregon.

Because he was known to be connected with Japanese propaganda activities and was considered a potential danger to the United States, he was apprehended by the FBI on December 7, 1941, and was interned. Later he was repatriated to Japan under an exchange arrangement.

3975

ENC

Another west coast Japanese who had been in the United States more than 35 years was known by the FBI to have been quite active in subtle propaganda activities. He was influential among Japanese, being one of the most important in his section of California. Because he was considered a danger to America's security, he was apprehended by the FBI on December 8, 1941, and was interned. He had been under investigation for nine months prior to Pearl Harbor.

A former customs inspector in Japan came to the United States about 40 years ago. He was in business on the west coast, but was active in pro-Japanese activities and for a time was president of a group which worked in close cooperation with the Japanese Consulate at San Francisco in handling problems of Japanese in America. He was arrested on December 8, 1941, and was interned.

A San Francisco Japanese alien came to the United States in 1905 and later became a leader in efforts to keep Japanese in the United States true to the old country. He upheld Japanese aggression and vehemently criticized the "revengeful attitude" of America. He at one time was honored for his outstanding service to Japan. This individual's background was known to the FBI and he was apprehended. Considered dangerous individuals, they were interned.

In October, 1940, the FBI began an investigation of a Japanese alien who lived at Seattle, Washington, after he was seen photographing certain installations on the Willamette River in Oregon.

Because he was known to be connected with Japanese propaganda activities and was considered a potential danger to the United States, he was apprehended by the FBI on December 7, 1941, and was interned. Later he was repatriated to Japan under an exchange arrangement.

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140-2-1177 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING
SERIALIZATION.

MAY 18 1949

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. *[Signature]* _____
- Mr. *[Signature]* _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Piper _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Beahn _____
- Miss Gandy _____



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

3978

WYP:SR

November 18, 1943

Parole orders -

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PATTERSON

RE: FORM - NO # - HEADQUARTERS U. S. ~~ARMY~~
FORCES CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA, OFFICE OF
THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MIL. INT.
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, BOX 3,
APO 456

Commanding General of the Central Pacific

The above titled forms are of Japanese in Hawaii who have been paroled by the order of the commanding general of the Central Pacific. These forms, so far as can be ascertained, came into the Records Section on November 12, 1943, which were the first ones noted and subsequent check failed to reveal any previously received.

A check of the files revealed that a main file existed on all of those received in the first group. Mr. Strickland advised that inasmuch as this information came from Honolulu the forms should be kept in the Bureau's files. Mr. Strickland also stated that since there are not many individuals left in Hawaii in the same status, there would naturally be but a limited number of such forms.

These forms are received from Hawaii via G-2, Washington, D. C., and the letter of transmittal will be detached in Routing and the forms will be sent through "Not Recorded", to be placed in individual case files. All Supervisors in Records Section have been advised.

Respectfully,

WYP

W. Y. Pond

[Handwritten initials]

Enclosure

Let. + cert. thru - WYP



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December 30, 1943

NO. 492
SERIES 1943

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| SAC | ALBANY | DETROIT | MEMPHIS | RICHMOND |
| | ATLANTA | EL PASO | MIAMI | ST. LOUIS |
| | BALTIMORE | GRAND RAPIDS | MILWAUKEE | ST. PAUL |
| | BIRMINGHAM | HONOLULU | NEWARK | SALT LAKE CITY |
| | BOSTON | HOUSTON | NEW HAVEN | SAN ANTONIO |
| | BUFFALO | HUNTINGTON | NEW ORLEANS | SAN DIEGO |
| | BUTTE | INDIANAPOLIS | NEW YORK | SAN FRANCISCO |
| | CHARLOTTE | JACKSON | NORFOLK | SAN JUAN |
| | CHICAGO | JUNEAU | OKLAHOMA CITY | SAVANNAH |
| | CINCINNATI | KANSAS CITY | OMAHA | SEATTLE |
| | CLEVELAND | KNOXVILLE | PHILADELPHIA | SIOUX FALLS |
| | DALLAS | LITTLE ROCK | PHOENIX | SPRINGFIELD |
| | DENVER | LOS ANGELES | PITTSBURGH | SYRACUSE |
| | DES MOINES | LOUISVILLE | PORTLAND | WASHINGTON, D. C. |
| | | | PROVIDENCE | QUANTICO |

- RE: FIELD DIVISION ARREST REGISTER
- ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL
 - MONTHLY ARREST REGISTER
 - RECAPITULATION LETTER

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 8, 1943, and Bureau Bulletin No. 46, Second Series, 1943, pertaining to monthly Field Division Arrest Registers and quarterly reports on aliens arrested.

You are hereby instructed to discontinue the submitting of monthly Field Division Arrest Registers.

For the sake of uniformity and clarity, you are instructed to submit your quarterly recapitulation letter reflecting information contained in your permanent Arrest Registers in the following manner:

ARRESTS OF ALL ALIENS REPORTED				ARRESTS OF ALL CITIZENS REPORTED			
	Previous Arrests	Arrests This Quarter	Total Arrests	Previous Arrests	Arrests This Quarter	Total Arrests	
GERMANS	321	19	340	0	0	0	
ITALIANS	15	0	15	0	0	0	
JAPANESE	16	1	17	0	2	2	
Total	352	20	372	0	2	2	

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INDEXED

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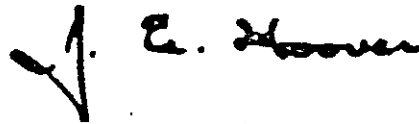
ENEMY ALIENS APPREHENDED DURING QUARTER ENDING JANUARY 4, 1944

Arrest Reg. No.	Name	Date Arrested	Authority	Date of Teletype Transmitted to Bureau
G 1118	Doe, John	12-12-43	*E.A.U.S.A.	12-12-43
G 1119	Doe, Martha	12-12-43	**P.W.	12-12-43

* Emergency Authority of the United States Attorney
 ** Presidential Warrant

Unless advised to the contrary, you will submit the quarterly recapitulation letter even though you may not have apprehended alien enemies during the quarter.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
 Director

86



AHG:EM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 22, 1943

3980

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford ✓
- Mr. Starke ✓
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Beahm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: APPREHENSION AND/OR DENATURALIZATION
OF RUECKWANDERER MARK PURCHASERS

In order that you may be informed of the status and progress which has been made in connection with the Alien Enemy Control and Denaturalization cases involving purchasers of Rueckwanderer Marks, there is set forth below a statement which reflects the number of Rueckwanderer Mark purchasers, by Field Divisions, who have been apprehended pursuant to Presidential warrants as of December 20, 1943. The final disposition of the cases, where known, is also included.

FIELD OFFICE	NUMBER APPREHENDED	DISPOSITION			AWAITING DISPOSITION
		Interned	Released	Paroled	
ALBANY	7	3	3	1	
BALTIMORE	1	1			
BUFFALO	3	2		1	
BUTTE	1			1	
CHICAGO	60	32	1	26	1
CINCINNATI	4	2		2	
CLEVELAND	4	2		2	
DETROIT	2	2			
GRAND RAPIDS	1	1			
HOUSTON	1	1			
HUNTINGTON	2	1		1	
INDIANAPOLIS	1	1			
LOS ANGELES	2	1		1	
MIAMI	1			1	
MILWAUKEE	22	7		15	
NEWARK	213	82	17	101	13
NEW HAVEN	9		2	5	2
NEW YORK	553	255	* 41	132	125
PHILADELPHIA	75	36	11	23	5

* Includes one individual repatriated to Germany prior to disposition



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FIELD OFFICE	NUMBER APPREHENDED	DISPOSITION			AWAITING DISPOSITION
		Interned	Released	Paroled	
PITTSBURGH	1	1			
PORTLAND	2			2	
PROVIDENCE	1	1			
ST. LOUIS	2	1		1	
SAN ANTONIO	1	1			
SAN FRANCISCO	3	2		1	
SEATTLE	3	2		1	
SYRACUSE	2				2
TOTAL	977	437	75	317	148

In addition to 977 apprehensions, as indicated in the above schedule, the Bureau has been advised that Presidential warrants have been requested of the Attorney General in 22 other cases. These recommendations are still pending in the Department.

In connection with the foregoing tabulation, I desire to point out that the 977 apprehensions constitute approximately 15.9% of the total of 6,135 German alien apprehensions which have been effected to date in the United States. This percentage indicates that approximately one out of every six Germans apprehended has purchased or made application to purchase Ruckwanderer Marks. In the majority of cases, investigation was initiated upon determining that the individual had invested or intended to invest in Ruckwanderer Marks. It is to be further noted that the 437 Ruckwanderer Mark purchasers who have been interned upon order of the Attorney General represent approximately 24.1% of the total of 1,809 German aliens who have been interned as of December 20, 1943.

As of the above date, 32 of the 131 persons whose citizenship has been revoked under the Denaturalization Program were persons who purchased or made application to purchase Ruckwanderer Marks. This number indicates that approximately one out of every four persons who has been denaturalized invested in Ruckwanderer Marks with the intention of returning to Germany. The above number constitutes approximately 24.4% of the total number of persons who have been denaturalized.

I also desire to point out that approximately 533 Ruckwanderer Mark purchasers were found at the time of investigation to be employed in plants engaged in the manufacture of essential war materials. The reports covering the results of these investigations have been furnished to the offices of the Military Intelligence Service and Naval Intelligence, and information has been received from these agencies that, on the basis of the Bureau's reports and subsequent investigation

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

by either G-2 or ONI, approximately 49 of this number have been ordered discharged from their employment by either the Secretary of War or Navy. Many of the other employees have either been transferred to other departments in unrestricted areas within the plant or are under close observation by plant officials or trusted employees.

Respectfully,

J. C. Strickland
J. C. Strickland
JCS

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I I I I I

Italian, Rumanian, ...
attached hereto a summary report ...
by Field Offices.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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Enclosure

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December 7, 1941 to January 4, 1944

APPROVISIONS

	<u>Arrests of All Aliens Reported</u>			<u>Arrests of All Citizens Reported</u>			<u>Grand Total</u>
	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Additional</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Additional</u>	<u>Total</u>	
German	**6,970	*220	6,190	116	0	116	***6,306
Japanese	5,303	22	5,325	569	2	571	5,896
Italians	**3,603	*66	3,667	30	0	30	***3,697
Rumanians	11	0	11	0	0	0	11
Hungarians	11	1	12	0	0	0	12
Bulgarians	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	14,798	298	15,096	715	2	717	***15,813

- ** Includes 175 German Seamen
- * Includes 9 German Seamen
- *** Includes 184 German Seamen
- ** Includes 1,210 Italian Seamen
- * Includes 53 Italian Seamen
- *** Includes 1,263 Italian Seamen
- **** Includes 1,447 Seamen

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APPREHENSIONS BY FIELD OFFICES

December 7, 1941 to January 4, 1944

	<u>ARRESTS OF ALL ALIENS REPORTED</u>			<u>ARRESTS OF ALL CITIZENS REPORTED</u>			Grand Total
	Previous	Additional	Total	Previous	Additional	Total	
<u>ALBANY</u>							
Germans	73	0	73	None			73
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	41	0	41	None			41
Total	117	0	117	None			117
<u>ATLANTA</u>							
Germans	42	0	42	None			42
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	32	0	32	None			32
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	78	0	78	None			78
<u>BALTIMORE</u>							
Germans	50	1	51	2	0	2	53
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	41	0	41	1	0	1	42
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	93	1	94	3	0	3	97
<u>BIRMINGHAM</u>							
Germans	29	0	29	None			29
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	22	0	22	None			22
Total	54	0	54	None			54
<u>BOSTON</u>							
Germans	53	1	54	None			54
Japanese	10	0	10	None			10
Italians	24	0	24	None			24
Total	87	1	88	None			89

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<u>REDFORD</u>									
Germans	45	1	46	None				46	
Japanese	5	0	5	None				5	
Italians	20	0	20	None				20	
Total	70	1	71	None				71	
<u>WORTH</u>									
Germans	29	0	29	None				29	
Japanese	18	0	18	None				18	
Italians	12	0	12	None				12	
Total	59	0	59	None				59	
<u>CHARLOTTE</u>									
Germans	27	0	27	None				27	
Japanese	None	0	13	None				13	
Italians	18	0	15	None				15	
Total	45	0	45	None				45	
<u>CHICAGO</u>									
Germans	272	10	282	2	0	2		284	
Japanese	10	5	15	1	0	1		16	
Italians	7	0	7	None				7	
Total	289	15	304	3	0	3		307	
<u>CINCINNATI</u>									
Germans	64	4	68	None				68	
Japanese	1	0	1	None				1	
Italians	25	0	25	None				25	
Total	90	4	94	None				94	
<u>CLEVELAND</u>									
Germans	68	0	70	None				70	
Japanese	5	0	5	None				5	
Italians	47	0	48	2	0	2		50	
Rumanians	2	0	2	None				2	
Hungarians	3	0	3	None				3	
Total	125	0	128	2	0	2		130	

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December 7, 1941 to January 4, 1944

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DALLAS

Germans	54	0	54	1	0	1	55
Japanese	13	0	13	3	0	3	16
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	100	0	100	4	0	4	104

DENVER

Germans	14	0	14	None			14
Japanese	14	2	16	None			16
Italians	1	1	2	None			2
Total	29	3	32	None			32

DES MOINES

Germans	17	0	17	None			17
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	19	0	19	None			19

DETROIT

Germans	70	4	74	2	0	2	76
Japanese	None						
Italians	5	0	5	1	0	1	6
Rumanians	2	0	2	None			2
Bulgarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	78	4	82	3	0	3	85

EL PASO

Germans	25	0	25	1	0	1	26
Japanese	33	0	33	None			33
Italians	17	0	17	4	0	4	21
Total	75	0	75	5	0	5	80

GRAND RAPIDS

Germans	13	0	13	1	0	1	14
Japanese	None						
Italians	None						
Total	13	0	13	1	0	1	14

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HONOLULU

Germans	73	0	73	45	0	45	118
Japanese	839	6	845	505	2	507	1,352
Italians	14	0	14	3	0	3	17
Total	926	6	932	553	2	555	1,487

HOUSTON

Germans	175	0	175	None			175
Japanese	62	0	62	None			62
Italians	63	0	63	1	0	1	64
Total	300	0	300	1	0	1	301

HENTINGTON

Germans	12	0	12	None			12
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	4	0	4	2	0	2	6
Total	19	0	19	2	0	2	21

INDIANAPOLIS

Germans	26	0	26	None			26
Japanese	None			None			
Italians	5	0	5	None			5
Hungarians	1	0	1				1
Total	32	0	32	None			32

JACKSON

Germans	7	0	7	None			7
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	8	0	8	None			8

JUREAU

Germans	2	0	2	None			2
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	None						
Total	11	0	11	None			11

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KANSAS CITY

Germans	34	1	35	None		35
Japanese	1	0	1	None		1
Italians	6	0	6	None		6
Total	41	1	42	None		42

KNOXVILLE

Germans	1	0	1	None		1
Japanese	None					
Italians	None					
Total	1	0	1	None		1

LITTLE ROCK

Germans	6	0	6	None		6
Japanese	1	0	1	None		1
Italians	2	0	2	None		2
Total	9	0	9	None		9

LOS ANGELES

Germans	182	0	182	16	0	16	198
Japanese	2,029	1	2,030	14	0	14	2,044
Italians	141	0	141	1	0	1	142
Total	2,352	1	2,353	31	0	31	2,384

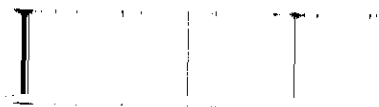
LOUISVILLE

Germans	17	0	17	1	0	1	18
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	None						
Total	18	0	18	1	0	1	19

MEMPHIS

Germans	8	0	8	None			8
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	9	0	9	None			9

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December 7, 1941 to January 4, 1944

MIAMI

Germans	157	3	160	2	0	2	162
Japanese	29	0	29	None			29
Italians	212	0	212	None			212
Total	398	3	401	2	0	2	403

MILWAUKEE

Germans	101	1	102	1	0	1	103
Japanese	None						
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	102	1	103	1	0	1	104

NEWARK

Germans	662	47	709	3	0	3	712
Japanese	47	1	48	1	0	1	49
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	740	48	788	4	0	4	792

NEW HAVEN

Germans	83	1	84	None			84
Japanese	32	2	34	None			34
Italians	30	0	30	None			30
Total	145	3	148	None			148

NEW ORLEANS

Germans	46	0	46	None			46
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	233	0	233	None			233
Total	288	0	288	None			288

NEW YORK

Germans	1,949	115	2,064	4	0	4	2,068
Japanese	381	0	381	5	0	5	389
Italians	401	0	401	5	0	5	406
Rumanians	3	0	3	None			3
Hungarians	5	0	5	None			5
Total	2,739	115	2,854	17	0	17	2,871

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<u>NONSUCH</u>							
Germans	12	0	12	None			12
Japanese	31	0	31	None			31
Italians	12	0	12	None			12
Total	55	0	55	None			55
 <u>OKLAHOMA CITY</u>							
Germans	10	0	10	None			10
Japanese	None	0	1	None			1
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	11	0	11	None			11
 <u>OMAHA</u>							
Germans	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Japanese	3	0	3	None			3
Italians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	6	0	6	1	0	1	7
 <u>PITTSBURGH</u>							
Germans	276	4	280	10	0	10	290
Japanese	30	0	30	1	0	1	31
Italians	80	0	80	None			80
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Hungarians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	388	4	392	11	0	11	403
 <u>PHOENIX</u>							
Germans	40	0	40	1	0	1	41
Japanese	72	2	74	3	0	3	77
Italians	31	0	31	None			31
Total	143	2	143	4	0	4	149
 <u>PITTSBURGH</u>							
Germans	78	1	79	7	0	7	86
Japanese	None	0	33	1	0	1	34
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	111	1	112	8	0	8	120

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<u>PORTLAND</u>							
German	130	0	130	1	0	1	131
Japanese	103	0	103	1	0	1	104
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Rumanians	1	0	1	None			1
Total	267	0	267	2	0	2	269
<u>PROVIDENCE</u>							
German	8	1	9	None			9
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	2	0	2	None			2
Total	11	1	12	None			12
<u>RICHMOND</u>							
German	30	0	30	None			30
Japanese	None						
Italians	26	0	26	None			26
Total	56	0	56	None			56
<u>ST. LOUIS</u>							
German	43	1	44	4	0	4	48
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	10	0	10	None			10
Total	54	1	55	4	0	4	59
<u>ST. PAUL</u>							
German	22	2	24	None			24
Japanese	2	0	2	None			2
Italians	None						
Total	24	2	26	None			26
<u>SALT LAKE CITY</u>							
German	35	1	36	None			36
Japanese	159	2	161	10	0	10	171
Italians	16	0	16	2	0	2	18
Total	210	3	213	12	0	12	225

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December 7, 1941 to January 4, 1944

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<u>SAN ANTONIO</u>							
Germans	34	4	38	2	0	2	40
Japanese	9	0	9	None			9
Italians	17	0	17	None			17
Total	60	4	64	2	0	2	66
<u>SAN DIEGO</u>							
Germans	37	0	37	None			37
Japanese	270	0	270	2	0	2	272
Italians	6	0	6	None			6
Total	313	0	313	2	0	2	315
<u>SAN FRANCISCO</u>							
Germans	321	0	321	6	0	6	327
Japanese	627	0	627	13	0	13	640
Italians	454	0	454	5	0	5	459
Total	1,402	0	1,402	24	0	24	1,426
<u>SAN JUAN</u>							
Germans	21	0	21	1	0	1	22
Japanese	1	0	1	None			1
Italians	5	0	5	2	0	2	7
Total	29	0	29	3	0	3	32
<u>SAVANNAH</u>							
Germans	64	0	64	None			64
Japanese	6	0	6	None			6
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	103	0	103	None			103
<u>SEATTLE</u>							
Germans	112	0	112	2	0	2	114
Japanese	413	1	414	7	0	7	421
Italians	33	0	33	None			33
Total	558	1	559	9	0	9	568

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