

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 328, nays 93, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 586]

YEAS—328

Aderholt	Eshoo	Lee
Allen	Etheridge	Levin
Andrews	Evans	Lewis (CA)
Archer	Everett	Lewis (GA)
Armey	Ewing	Lewis (KY)
Bachus	Farr	Linder
Baldacci	Fattah	Lipinski
Ballenger	Fletcher	LoBiondo
Barcia	Foley	Lowey
Barrett (NE)	Forbes	Lucas (KY)
Barrett (WI)	Ford	Lucas (OK)
Bass	Fossella	Luther
Bateman	Fowler	Maloney (CT)
Becerra	Franks (NJ)	Martinez
Bentsen	Frelinghuysen	Mascara
Bereuter	Frost	McCarthy (MO)
Berkley	Galleghy	McCarthy (NY)
Berry	Ganske	McCollum
Biggert	Gekas	McCrery
Bilbray	Gephardt	McGovern
Bilirakis	Gibbons	McHugh
Bishop	Gilchrest	McInnis
Blagojevich	Gillmor	McIntosh
Bliley	Gilman	McIntyre
Blumenauer	Gonzalez	McKeon
Blunt	Goodlatte	McNulty
Boehlert	Goodling	Meehan
Boehner	Gordon	Meeks (NY)
Bonilla	Goss	Menendez
Bonior	Granger	Metcalfe
Bono	Green (TX)	Mica
Borski	Green (WI)	Millender-
Boswell	Greenwood	McDonald
Boucher	Gutierrez	Miller (FL)
Boyd	Gutknecht	Miller, Gary
Brady (PA)	Hall (OH)	Miller, George
Brady (TX)	Hall (TX)	Minge
Brown (FL)	Hansen	Moakley
Brown (OH)	Hastings (WA)	Mollohan
Bryant	Hayes	Moore
Burr	Hayworth	Moran (VA)
Buyer	Hefley	Morella
Calvert	Herger	Murtha
Camp	Hill (IN)	Myrick
Canady	Hill (MT)	Nadler
Cannon	Hilleary	Napolitano
Capps	Hilliard	Neal
Cardin	Hinojosa	Nethercutt
Carson	Hobson	Ney
Castle	Holden	Northup
Chambliss	Holt	Norwood
Clayton	Horn	Nussle
Clement	Hoyer	Oberstar
Clyburn	Hulshof	Obey
Coble	Hunter	Ortiz
Combest	Hyde	Ose
Condit	Inslee	Oxley
Cook	Isakson	Packard
Costello	Istook	Pallone
Coyne	Jackson (IL)	Pastor
Cramer	Jackson-Lee	Pease
Crane	(TX)	Peterson (PA)
Crowley	Jefferson	Petri
Cubin	Jenkins	Phelps
Cummings	John	Pickering
Cunningham	Johnson (CT)	Pickett
Danner	Johnson, E. B.	Pitts
Davis (FL)	Kanjorski	Pomeroy
Davis (IL)	Kaptur	Porter
Davis (VA)	Kasich	Portman
Deal	Kelly	Price (NC)
Delahunt	Kennedy	Pryce (OH)
DeLauro	Kildee	Radanovich
DeLay	Kind (WI)	Rahall
Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Ramstad
Dicks	Kleczka	Rangel
Dingell	Klink	Regula
Dixon	Knollenberg	Reyes
Dooley	Kolbe	Reynolds
Doyle	Kucinich	Riley
Dreier	Kuykendall	Rodriguez
Duncan	LaFalce	Roemer
Dunn	Lampson	Rogan
Ehlers	Larson	Rogers
Ehrlich	Latham	Ros-Lehtinen
Emerson	LaTourette	Rothman
Engel	Lazio	Roukema
English	Leach	Roybal-Allard

Rush	Stearns
Ryan (WI)	Stenholm
Sabo	Strickland
Sanchez	Stupak
Sandlin	Sweeney
Sawyer	Talent
Saxton	Tancredo
Shaw	Tanner
Shays	Tauscher
Sherwood	Tauzin
Shimkus	Taylor (MS)
Shows	Taylor (NC)
Shuster	Terry
Simpson	Thomas
Skeen	Thompson (CA)
Skeltton	Thompson (MS)
Smith (NJ)	Thune
Smith (WA)	Thurman
Snyder	Tiahrt
Souder	Traficant
Spratt	Turner
Stabenow	Udall (CO)

NAYS—93

Abercrombie	Hinchey	Ryun (KS)
Ackerman	Hoefl	Salmon
Baird	Hoekstra	Sanders
Baldwin	Hostettler	Sanford
Barr	Hutchinson	Scarborough
Bartlett	Johnson, Sam	Schaffer
Berman	Jones (NC)	Schakowsky
Burton	Jones (OH)	Scott
Campbell	Kilpatrick	Sensenbrenner
Capuano	Kingston	Serrano
Chabot	LaHood	Sessions
Chenoweth-Hage	Lantos	Shadegg
Clay	Largent	Sherman
Coburn	Maloney (NY)	Sisisky
Collins	Manzullo	Slaughter
Conyers	Markey	Smith (MI)
Cooksey	McDermott	Spence
Cox	McKinney	Stark
DeFazio	Meek (FL)	Stump
DeMint	Mink	Sununu
Deutsch	Moran (KS)	Tierney
Dickey	Olver	Toomey
Doggett	Owens	Towns
Doolittle	Paul	Velazquez
Edwards	Payne	Waters
Filner	Pelosi	Watkins
Frank (MA)	Peterson (MN)	Watt (NC)
Gejdenson	Pombo	Waxman
Goode	Rivers	Weiner
Graham	Rohrabacher	Wexler
Hastings (FL)	Royce	Woolsey

NOT VOTING—12

Baker	Hooley	Pascarell
Barton	Houghton	Quinn
Callahan	Lofgren	Smith (TX)
DeGette	Matsui	Thornberry

□ 1631

Messrs. TOWNS, MARKEY, and MORAN of Kansas changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. WELDON of Florida, TAYLOR of North Carolina, HERGER, and Ms. LEE changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3073.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. DREIER (during debate on H.R. 2442), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-465) on the resolution (H. Res. 374) providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. DREIER (during debate on H.R. 2442), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-466) on the resolution (H. Res. 375) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken on Friday, November 12, 1999.

EXEMPTING CERTAIN REPORTS FROM AUTOMATIC ELIMINATION AND SUNSET PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REPORTS AND ELIMINATION AND SUNSET ACT OF 1995

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3234) to exempt certain reports from automatic elimination and sunset pursuant to the Federal Reports and Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3234

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

SECTION 1. REPORTS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C.

1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under the following provisions of law:

(1) Section 425 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1226c), relating to the effectiveness of applicable programs.

(2) The following provisions of the Department of Education Organization Act:

(A) Section 414 (20 U.S.C. 3474), relating to the promulgation of rules and regulations.

(B) Section 426 (20 U.S.C. 3486), relating to Departmental activities.

(3) The following provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.):

(A) Section 114 (20 U.S.C. 1011c), relating to the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Evaluation and Integrity.

(B) Section 392(b)(2) (20 U.S.C. 1068a(b)(2)), relating to reports on waivers.

(C) Section 432(b) (20 U.S.C. 1082(b)), relating to budget submissions by the Secretary of Education.

(D) Section 439(k) (20 U.S.C. 1087-2(k)), relating to reports on audits by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(E) Section 482(d) (20 U.S.C. 1089(d)), relating to notices of failures to comply with master calendar deadlines.

(F) Section 485B(d) (20 U.S.C. 1092b(d)), relating to a report on the student loan data system.

(G) Section 702(a)(2)(D) (20 U.S.C. 1134a(a)(2)(D)), relating to reports of the Javits Fellows Program Fellowship Board.

(4) The following provisions of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 951 et seq.):

(A) Section 5(q) (20 U.S.C. 954(q)), relating to the state of the arts in the Nation.

(B) Section 7(k) (20 U.S.C. 956(k)), relating to the state of the humanities in the Nation.

(C) Section 10(d) (20 U.S.C. 959(d)), relating to annual reports summarizing activities.

(D) Section 10(e) (20 U.S.C. 959(e)), relating to annual reports summarizing activities.

(5) The following provisions of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act (20 U.S.C. 971 et seq.):

(A) Section 6(b) (20 U.S.C. 975(b)), relating to certification of the validity of the claims.

(B) Section 8 (20 U.S.C. 977), relating to an annual report on claims and contracts.

(6) Section 5(a)(7) of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (20 U.S.C. 1504(a)(7)), relating to an annual report on the activities of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

(7) Section 112(b)(3) of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4332(b)(3)), relating to the annual report on indirect costs from the Board of Trustees.

(8) The following provisions of the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.):

(A) Section 1708(h) (22 U.S.C. 4607(h)), relating to an annual report of audit.

(B) Section 1712 (22 U.S.C. 4611), relating to a biennial report on progress.

(9) Section 1121(h)(4) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001(h)(4)), relating to review of or proposed closure or consolidation of schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(10) Section 1125(b) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2005(b)), relating to plans to bring Indian educational facilities into compliance with health and safety standards.

(11) Section 1137(a) of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2017(a)), relating to annual reports on the status of educational programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and educational problems encountered during the year for which the report is submitted.

(12) Section 5206(g) of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-297; 102

Stat. 391), relating to applications received and actions taken on grants for tribally controlled schools.

(13) Section 204(b)(2) of the Helen Keller National Center Act (29 U.S.C. 1903(b)(2)), relating to the report on the evaluation of the operation of the Helen Keller National Center.

(14) The following provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965:

(A) Section 206(d) (42 U.S.C. 3017(d)), relating to reports on results of evaluative research and program evaluation.

(B) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 207 (42 U.S.C. 3018(a), (b)), relating to reports on activities and reports on State long-term care ombudsman programs.

(15) The following provisions of Federal law requiring reports related to the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission:

(A) Section 13 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 632).

(B) Section 705(e) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-4(e)).

(16) The following provisions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.):

(A) Section 13 (29 U.S.C. 710), relating to the annual report on activities carried out under the Act.

(B) Section 106(d) (29 U.S.C. 726(d)), relating to an analysis of program performance based on standards and indicators.

(C) Section 401 (29 U.S.C. 781), relating to the annual report on the status of disability policy.

(D) Section 502(b)(8) and (9) and section 502(h)(1) (29 U.S.C. 792(b)(8) and (9) and (h)(1)), relating to reports by the Access Board on investigations, recommendations, and activities of the Board.

(E) Section 507(c) (29 U.S.C. 794(c)), relating to the report by the Interagency Disability Coordinating Council.

(17) The following provisions of Federal law requiring reports related to labor:

(A) Section 3(c) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 153(c)), relating to case activities and operations of the National Labor Relations Board.

(B) Section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1888 (29 U.S.C. 6) relating to reports by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(C) Section 4(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 204(d)) relating to a report of the Secretary of Labor respecting implementation of such Act and the curtailment of employment opportunities.

(D) Section 42 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 942) relating to a report of the Secretary of Labor respecting implementation of such Act.

(E) Section 8152 of title 5, United States Code, relating to reports by the Secretary of Labor respecting the implementation of chapter 81 of such title relating to compensation for work injuries.

(F) Section 26 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 675) relating to a report of the Secretary of Labor respecting implementation of such Act.

(G) Section 9(b)(1) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49h(b)(1)) relating to an evaluation by the Comptroller General regarding the United States Employment Service.

(H) Section 511(a) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 958(a)) relating to a report by the Secretary of Labor relating to coal mine health and safety.

(I) Section 202(c) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 172(c)) relating to reports by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

(J) Section 22(f) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 671(f)) relating to reports by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

(K) Section 2908 of Public Law 101-647, relating to reports by the Secretary of Labor respecting compliance with certain requirements.

(18) Section 513(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1143(b)), relating to an explanation of variances granted for vesting or funding, the status of enforcement cases, any recommendations received from the Advisory Council, and recommendations for further legislation.

(19) Section 4008 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1308), relating to the report of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation of its financial statements and on its activities and providing actuarial evaluations for the next 5 years.

(20) Section 650 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9846), relating to the operation of Head Start programs.

(21) The reporting requirements of section 8G(h)(2) of the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.), relating to results of audits conducted by the Office of Inspector General, and the requirements of section 8G(e) of such Act, relating to communication of reasons for removal or transfer of the Inspector General, for the following agencies:

(A) The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

(B) The Department of Labor.

(C) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING).

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R.

3234.

On December 21, 1999, all the reports that we would normally use in oversight will terminate. We believe that we have identified somewhere between 170 and 200 such reports that affect our committee.

We believe for oversight purposes, if we are going to do the job the way we should do it, we should make sure that 48 of those do not terminate. So we would ask that the 48 that we have identified that are necessary to do our oversight work remain on the books. And we are happy to get rid of all of the others, which are in this folder.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that our staff were able to resolve the concerns that we had about the adequacy of the list of reports and studies contained in the introduced bill.

By taking just a little additional time, we have reached a bipartisan agreement that has been incorporated into the amendment that has been offered today.

Reexamining the usefulness of the reporting requirements that have been imposed on Federal agencies is a prudent exercise for committees to undertake. It can ensure that resources are not being wasted to produce reports that are no longer useful or desirable.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the legislation now before us indicates that our committee has met that standard. Accordingly, I urge a yes vote on the bill.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3234, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3234.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2442) to provide for the preparation of a Government report detailing injustices suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, and a formal acknowledgment of such injustices by the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2442

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. REPORT.

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

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

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

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

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

(5) The names of all Italian Americans who were arrested for curfew, contraband, or other violations under the authority of Executive Order 9066.

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

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

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

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

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

(11) A list of all civil liberties infringements suffered by Italian Americans during World War II, as a result of Executive Order 9066, including internment, hearings without benefit of counsel, illegal searches and seizures, travel restrictions, enemy alien registration requirements, employment restrictions, confiscation of property, and forced evacuation from homes.

(12) An explanation of why some Italian Americans were subjected to civil liberties infringements, as a result of Executive Order 9066, while other Italian Americans were not.

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

SEC. 4. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 5. FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2442.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, few people know that during World War II, approximately 600,000 Italian Americans in the United States were deprived of their civil liberties by government measures that branded them enemy aliens.

In fact, on December 7, 1941, hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the FBI took into custody hundreds of Italian American resident aliens previously classified as "dangerous" and shipped them to camps where they were imprisoned until Italy surrendered in 1943.

As so-called enemy aliens, Italian American resident aliens were required to carry a special photo identification booklet at all times and they were forced to turn over to the government such items as shortwave radios, cameras, and flashlights. Those suspected of retaining these items had their homes raided by the FBI.

In California, about 52,000 Italian American resident aliens were subjected to a curfew that confined them to their homes between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and a travel restriction that prohibited them from traveling farther than five miles from their homes. These measures made it difficult, if not