

Letters
of
Instruction

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PROOF

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON: JANUARY 30, 1942

**DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO
FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL**

**Executive Orders and Regulations Relating to Transactions In Foreign
Exchange and Foreign-Owned Property, the Reporting of all
Foreign-Owned Property and Related Matters;**

**General Rulings, General Licenses and Public Circulars under such
Orders and Regulations;**

**Presidential Proclamation Authorizing a Proclaimed List of Certain
Blocked Nationals and Regulations Relating Thereto;**

**Certain Sections of the Trading with the enemy Act and
Presidential General License under Section 3 (a) Thereof;**

and

Certain Press Releases Relating to the above mentioned Documents.

PROOF

For convenient use, Executive Order No. 8389, dated April 10, 1940, as amended, regulating transactions in foreign exchange and foreign-owned property, providing for the reporting of all foreign-owned property, and related matters, the Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury issued pursuant thereto, and General Rulings, General Licenses and Public Circulars issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under said Order and Regulations, as amended, which had not expired or been revoked as of January 30, 1942, also the Presidential Proclamation of July 17, 1941, authorizing a proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals, and Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury to give effect to such Proclamation, are here reproduced, except that Public Circulars Nos. 4 and 4A are referred to but not reproduced. In the interests of brevity, the formal headings of the General Rulings, General Licenses and Public Circulars as issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and their designations as parts of the Code of Federal Regulations have been omitted. The catch line inserted immediately preceding each General Ruling, General License and Public Circular is not a part thereof as issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and should be disregarded in determining or interpreting the meaning of any provision thereof. Official copies of the documents reproduced herein are printed in the Federal Register. Reference should be made to the Federal Register for additional Orders, Proclamations, Regulations, General Rulings, General Licenses and Public Circulars issued subsequent to January 30, 1942, and for revocations of or amendments to those printed herein.

Certain sections of the Trading with the enemy Act and the Presidential license issued under Section 3(a) thereof are also here reproduced.

In addition to the above mentioned documents, certain pertinent Treasury Department Press Releases and Public Interpretations are included.

Additional copies of this publication may be procured from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

Attention is called particularly to General Ruling No. 4 and to the definitions contained in the Order and Regulations, since a thorough understanding of them is essential to the proper interpretation of these documents.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389

[Executive Order No. 8389, dated April 10, 1940, was amended May 10, 1940, June 17, 1940, July 15, 1940, July 25, 1940, October 10, 1940, March 4, 1941, March 13, 1941, March 24, 1941, April 28, 1941, June 14, 1941, July 26, 1941, December 9, 1941, and December 26, 1941. The original text and intermediate amendments to June 14, 1941 are omitted from this publication. Following is the text of Executive Order No. 8389 as amended by Executive Order No. 8785 dated June 14, 1941, and as further amended by Executive Order No. 8832, dated July 26, 1941, Executive Order No. 8963, dated December 9, 1941, and Executive Order No. 8998, dated December 26, 1941. The amendments effected by these Executive Orders are indicated by footnotes.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8785, AS AMENDED*

REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY, PROVIDING FOR THE REPORTING OF ALL FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY, AND RELATED MATTERS.

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency, and finding that this Order is in the public interest and is necessary in the interest of national defense and security, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, do prescribe the following:

Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise, if (i) such transactions are by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any foreign country designated in this Order, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transactions involve property in which any foreign country designated in this Order, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of this Order had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect:

A. All transfers of credit between any banking institutions within the United States; and all transfers of credit between any banking institution within the United States and any banking institution outside the United States (including any principal, agent, home office, branch, or correspondent outside the United States, of a banking institution within the United States);

B. All payments by or to any banking institution within the United States;

C. All transactions in foreign exchange by any person within the United States;

D. The export or withdrawal from the United States, or the earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency by any person within the United States;

E. All transfers, withdrawals or exportations of, or dealings in, any evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property by any person within the United States; and

F. Any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding the foregoing prohibitions.

SECTION 2.

A. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise:

(1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any security or evidence thereof on which there is stamped or imprinted, or to which there is affixed or otherwise attached, a tax stamp or other stamp of a foreign country designated in this Order or a notarial or similar seal which by its contents indicates that it was stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached within such foreign country, or where the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that such stamp or seal may, at any time, have been stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached thereto; and

(2) The acquisition by, or transfer to, any person within the United States of any interest in any security or evidence thereof if the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that the security or evidence thereof is not physically situated within the United States.

B. The Secretary of the Treasury may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such regulations, rulings, or instructions as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, the sending, mailing, importing or otherwise bringing, directly or indirectly, into the United States, from any foreign country, of any securities or evidences thereof or the receiving or holding in the United States of any securities or evidences thereof so brought into the United States.

[* See Press Release No. 1.]

SECTION 3. The term "foreign country designated in this Order" means a foreign country included in the following schedule, and the term "effective date of this Order" means with respect to any such foreign country, or any national thereof, the date specified in the following schedule:

(a) April 8, 1940—

Norway and
Denmark;

(b) May 10, 1940—

The Netherlands,
Belgium and
Luxembourg;

(c) June 17, 1940—

France (including Monaco);

(d) July 10, 1940—

Latvia,
Estonia and
Lithuania;

(e) October 9, 1940—

Rumania;

(f) March 4, 1941—

Bulgaria;

(g) March 13, 1941—

Hungary;

(h) March 24, 1941—

Yugoslavia;

(i) April 28, 1941—

Greece;

(j) June 14, 1941—

Albania,
Andorra,
Austria,
Czechoslovakia,
Danzig,
Finland,
Germany,
Italy,
Liechtenstein,
Poland,
Portugal,
San Marino,
Spain,
Sweden,
Switzerland, and
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

— ¹(k) June 14, 1941—

China, and
Japan;

²(l) June 14, 1941—

Thailand;

³(m) June 14, 1941—

Hong Kong.

The "effective date of this Order" with respect to any foreign country not designated in this Order shall be deemed to be June 14, 1941.

SECTION 4.

A. The Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may require, by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, or otherwise, any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, from time to time and at any time or

[¹ Subdivision (k) added by Executive Order No. 8832, dated July 26, 1941. See Press Release No. 7. ² Subdivision (l) added by Executive Order No. 8963, dated December 9, 1941. ³ Subdivision (m) added by Executive Order No. 8998, dated December 26, 1941. See Press Release No. 24.]

times, complete information relative to, any transaction referred to in section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, or relative to any property in which any foreign country or any national thereof has any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers, in connection therewith, in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed; and the Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may, through any agency, investigate any such transaction or act, or any violation of the provisions of this Order.

B. Every person engaging in any of the transactions referred to in sections 1 and 2 of this Order shall keep a full record of each such transaction engaged in by him, regardless of whether such transaction is effected pursuant to license or otherwise, and such record shall be available for examination for at least one year after the date of such transaction.

SECTION 5.

A. As used in the first paragraph of section 1 of this Order "transactions [which] involve property in which any foreign country designated in this Order, or any national thereof, has * * * any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect," shall include, but not by way of limitation (i) any payment or transfer to any such foreign country or national thereof, (ii) any export or withdrawal from the United States to such foreign country, and (iii) any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of the currency of such foreign country.

¹B. The term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and the term "continental United States" means the states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska; provided, however, that for the purposes of this Order the term "United States" shall not be deemed to include any territory included within the term "foreign country" as defined in paragraph D of this section.

C. The term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other organization.

D. The term "foreign country" shall include, but not by way of limitation,

(i) The state and the government thereof on the effective date of this Order as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof or any territory, dependency, colony, protectorate, mandate, dominion, possession or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof,

(ii) Any other government (including any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof) to the extent and only to the extent that such government exercises or claims to exercise *de jure* or *de facto* sovereignty over the area which on such effective date constituted such foreign country, and

²(iii) Any territory which on or since the effective date of this Order is controlled or occupied by the military, naval or police forces or other authority of such foreign country;

³(iv) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, or to the extent that there is reasonable cause to believe that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any of the foregoing.

⁴Hong Kong shall be deemed to be a foreign country within the meaning of this subdivision.

E. The term "national" shall include,

(i) Any person who has been domiciled in, or a subject, citizen or resident of a foreign country at any time on or since the effective date of this Order,

(ii) Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization, organized under the laws of, or which on or since the effective date of this Order had or has had its principal place of business in such foreign country, or which on or since such effective date was or has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of which, was or has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, such foreign country and/or one or more nationals thereof as herein defined,

[⁴ Paragraph B of section 5 amended by Executive Order No. 8998, dated December 26, 1941. See Press Release No. 24. See also Public Circular No. 11. The term "United States" does not include the Philippine Islands. ⁵ Subdivisions (iii) and (iv) of paragraph D of section 5 substituted in lieu of subdivision (iii), and last sentence of paragraph D added by Executive Order No. 8998, dated December 26, 1941. Former subdivision (iii) became subdivision (iv). See Press Release No. 24.]

(iii) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any national of such foreign country, and

(iv) Any other person who there is reasonable cause to believe is a "national" as herein defined.

In any case in which by virtue of the foregoing definition a person is a national of more than one foreign country, such person shall be deemed to be a national of each such foreign country. In any case in which the combined interests of two or more foreign countries designated in this Order and/or nationals thereof are sufficient in the aggregate to constitute, within the meaning of the foregoing, control or 25 per centum or more of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of a partnership, association, corporation or other organization, but such control or a substantial part of such stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations is not held by any one such foreign country and/or national thereof, such partnership, association, corporation or other organization shall be deemed to be a national of each of such foreign countries. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power to determine that any person is or shall be deemed to be a "national" within the meaning of this definition, and the foreign country of which such person is or shall be deemed to be a national. Without limitation of the foregoing, the term "national" shall also include any other person who is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be, or to have been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or under the direction of a foreign country designated in this Order or national thereof, as herein defined.

F. The term "banking institution" as used in this Order shall include any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of banking, of granting or transferring credits, or of purchasing or selling foreign exchange or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent, or any person holding credits for others as a direct or incidental part of his business, or broker; and, each principal, agent, home office, branch or correspondent of any person so engaged shall be regarded as a separate "banking institution".

G. The term "this Order", as used herein, shall mean Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

SECTION 6. Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, shall no longer be deemed to be an amendment to or a part of Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934. Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, and the Regulations of November 12, 1934, are hereby modified in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, and except as so modified, continue in full force and effect. Nothing herein shall be deemed to revoke any license, ruling, or instruction now in effect and issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, as amended, or pursuant to this Order; provided, however, that all such licenses, rulings, or instructions shall be subject to the provisions hereof. Any amendment, modification or revocation by or pursuant to the provisions of this Order of any orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall not affect any act done, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal case prior to such amendment, modification or revocation, and all penalties, forfeitures and liabilities under any such orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall continue and may be enforced as if such amendment, modification or revocation had not been made.

SECTION 7. Without limitation as to any other powers or authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General under any other provision of this Order, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe from time to time regulations, rulings, and instructions to carry out the purposes of this Order and to provide therein or otherwise the conditions under which licenses may be granted by or through such officers or agencies as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and the decision of the Secretary with respect to the granting, denial or other disposition of an application or license shall be final.

SECTION 8. Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

"* * * Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both."

SECTION 9. This Order and any regulations, rulings, licenses or instructions issued hereunder may be amended, modified or revoked at any time.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 14, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

GENERAL LICENSE UNDER SECTION 3 (a) OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Sections 3 and 5 of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, do prescribe the following:

A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction or act prohibited by Section 3 (a) of the Trading with the enemy Act, as amended, provided, however, that such transaction or act is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses or otherwise, pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

December 13, 1941

H. MORGENTHAU, JR.

Secretary of the Treasury

FRANCIS BIDDLE

Attorney General of the United States

[Sections 2, 3(a), 3(c) and 5(b) of the Trading with the enemy Act appear at page 71 hereof. See Press Release No. 20.]

[The Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury issued April 10, 1940, were amended May 10, 1940, June 17, 1940, July 15, 1940, October 10, 1940, March 4, 1941, March 13, 1941, March 24, 1941, April 28, 1941, June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941. Since the Regulations as amended June 14, 1941 are printed immediately below, the original text of the Regulations issued April 10, 1940 and the intermediate amendments are omitted. The amendment dated July 26, 1941 is set forth on page 10.]

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter I—Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury
Part 130

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary
June 14, 1941.

REGULATIONS* UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, AS AMENDED.

RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY, THE REPORTING OF ALL FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY AND RELATED MATTERS. (*)

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (Sections 130.1 to 130.6), are amended to read as follows:

SECTION 130.1. *Authority for regulations.* These regulations are prescribed and issued under authority of Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, and Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order No. 8785 of June 14, 1941. (*)

SECTION 130.2. *Definitions.*

(a) The term "Order" shall refer to Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

(b) The term "regulations" shall refer to these regulations.

(c) The terms "property" and "property interest" or "property interests" shall include, but not by way of limitation, money, checks, drafts, bullion, bank deposits, savings accounts, any debts, indebtedness or obligations, financial securities, commonly dealt in by bankers, brokers, and investment houses, notes, debentures, stocks, bonds, coupons, bankers' acceptances, mortgages, pledges, liens or other right in the nature of security, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, bills of sale, any other evidences of title, ownership or indebtedness, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, stocks on hand, ships, goods on ships, real estate mortgages, vendors' sales agreements, land contracts, real estate and any interest therein, leaseholds, ground rents, options, negotiable instruments, trade acceptances, royalties, book accounts, accounts payable, judgments, patents, trademarks, copyrights, contracts or licenses affecting or involving patents, trademarks or copyrights, insurance policies, safe deposit boxes and their contents, annuities, pooling agreements, contracts of any nature whatsoever, et cetera.

* Sections 130.1 to 130.7:—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Ex. Order 3389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941.

(d) Safe deposit boxes shall be deemed to be in the "custody" not only of all persons having access thereto but also of the lessors of such boxes whether or not such lessors have access to such boxes. The foregoing shall not in any way be regarded as a limitation upon the meaning of the term "custody".

(e) For the meaning of other terms reference should be made to the definitions contained in the Order. In interpreting rulings, licenses, instructions, etc., issued pursuant to the Order and regulations, particular attention is directed to the provisions of General Ruling No. 4, as from time to time hereafter amended. (*)

SECTION 130.3. *Licenses.* Applications for licenses to engage in any transaction referred to in sections 1 or 2 of the Order shall be filed in triplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or the Governor or High Commissioner of the territory or possession of the United States in which the applicant resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency, or if the applicant has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or a territory or possession of the United States then with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Application forms may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank, the Governor or High Commissioner of a territory or possession of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The original of each application shall be executed under oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, or if executed outside of the United States, before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. The applicant shall furnish such further information as shall be requested of him by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Bank or other agency at which the application is filed. Licenses will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, acting directly or through any officers or agencies that he may designate, and by the Federal Reserve Banks, acting in accordance with such regulations, rulings, and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, in such cases or classes of cases as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. The Federal Reserve Bank or other agency at which an application is filed will advise the applicant of the decision respecting the application. Licenses for exports, withdrawals or imports, after having been cancelled by the collector of customs or the postmaster through whom the exportation, withdrawal or importation was made, may be returned by such collector of customs or postmaster to the licensee. Appropriate forms for applications and licenses will be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Licensees may be required to file reports upon the consummation of the transactions. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to an application for license shall be final. (*)

SECTION 130.4. *Reports of Property Interests of All Foreign Countries and Nationals Thereof.* †

(a) On or before July 14, 1941 †, reports shall be filed on Form TFR-300, duly executed under oath, containing the information called for in such Form, with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 1, 1940, and with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 14, 1941, in which on the respective dates any foreign country or any national thereof had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, regardless of whether a report on Form TFR-100 with respect to any such property shall have previously been filed. Such reports shall be filed by:

- (1) Every person in the United States, directly or indirectly holding, or having title to, or custody, control or possession of such property on either or both of the aforementioned respective dates,
- (2) Every agent or representative in the United States for any foreign country or any national thereof having any information with respect to such property.

Provided, That no report on Form TFR-300 need be filed where the total value of all property interests of any foreign country or national to be reported is less than \$1,000.

Without any limitation whatsoever of the foregoing, reports on Form TFR-300, filed as required above, shall be filed by every partnership, trustee, association, corporation, or other organization organized under the laws of the United States or any state, territory, or district of the United States or having its principal place of business in the United States, with respect to any shares of its stock or any of its debentures, notes, bonds, coupons or other obligations or securities or any equity therein, in which any foreign country or any national thereof had on either or both of the aforementioned respective dates, any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect.

[† See Press Releases Nos. 1, 4, 10 and 12. † See Public Circular No. 1. See General License No. 68A, as amended, and Public Circular No. 11; Press Release No. 26.]

(b) Reports shall be executed and filed in quadruplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or the Governor or High Commissioner of the territory or possession of the United States in which the party filing the report resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency, or if such party has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or a territory or possession of the United States, then with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. A report shall be deemed to have been filed when it is received by the proper Federal Reserve Bank or other agency or when it is properly addressed and mailed and bears a postmark dated prior to midnight of the date upon which the report is due. Each Federal Reserve Bank or other agency shall promptly forward three copies of every report filed with it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) (1) All spaces in the report must be properly filled in. Reports found not to be in proper form, or lacking in essential details, shall not be deemed to have been filed in compliance with the Order.

(2) Where space in the report form does not permit full answers to questions, the information required may be set forth in supplementary papers incorporated by reference in the report and submitted therewith. Supplementary documents and papers must be referred to in the principal statement in chronological or other appropriate order and be described in such manner that they can be identified.

(d) A separate report under oath must be filed by each person required to file a report except that persons holding property jointly may file a joint report.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, grant such extensions of time or exemptions as he deems advisable for the making of any or all of the reports required by these regulations.

(f) Report Form TFR-300 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank, the Governor or High Commissioner of a territory or possession of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. (*)

SECTION 130.5. *Penalties.* Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

"* * * Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both." (*)

SECTION 130.6. These regulations and any rulings, licenses, or instructions issued hereunder shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of any other law, proclamation, order or regulation. (*)

SECTION 130.7. *Amendment, Modification, or Revocation.* These regulations and any rulings, licenses, instructions, or forms issued hereunder may be amended, modified, or revoked at any time. (*)

APPROVED: June 14, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary
July 26, 1941.

AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS*

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (Sections 130.1 to 130.7), are hereby amended so that reports on Form TFR-300 shall be filed with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on July 26, 1941, as well as with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 1, 1940, and with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 14, 1941, in which on the respective dates China or Japan or any national thereof had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect. Such reports shall be filed by the persons specified in Section 130.4 of the Regulations and in the manner prescribed in the Regulations.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED: July 26, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

* Sections 130.1 to 130.7:—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Ex. Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Ex. Order 8785, June 14, 1941, and Ex. Order 8832, July 26, 1941.
[See Press Release No. 7.]

AUTHORIZING A PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS AND CONTROLLING CERTAIN EXPORTS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415) as amended and Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714) as amended and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency and finding that this Proclamation is necessary in the interest of national defense, do hereby order and proclaim the following:

Section 1. The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Control, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, shall from time to time cause to be prepared an appropriate list of—

(a) certain persons deemed to be, or to have been acting or purporting to act, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of, or under the direction of, or under the jurisdiction of, or on behalf of, or in collaboration with Germany or Italy or a national thereof; and

(b) certain persons to whom, or on whose behalf, or for whose account, the exportation directly or indirectly of any article or material exported from the United States, is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense.

In similar manner and in the interest of national defense, additions to and deletions from such list shall be made from time to time. Such list and any additions thereto or deletions therefrom shall be filed pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Register Act and such list shall be known as "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

Section 2. Any person so long as his name appears in such list, shall, for the purpose of Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, and for the purpose of this Proclamation, be deemed to be a national of a foreign country, and shall be treated for all purposes under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, as though he were a national of Germany or Italy. All the terms and provisions of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, shall be applicable to any such person so long as his name appears in such list, and to any property in which any such person has or has had an interest, to the same extent that such terms and provisions are applicable to nationals of Germany or Italy, and to property in which nationals of Germany or Italy have or have had an interest.

Section 3. The exportation from the United States directly or indirectly to, or on behalf of, or for the account of any person so long as his name appears on such list of any article or material the exportation of which is prohibited or curtailed by any proclamation heretofore or hereafter issued under the authority of Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, or of any other military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, is hereby prohibited under Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, except (1) when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, or in Proclamation No. 2465 of March 4, 1941, as the case may be, and (2) when the Administrator of Export Control under my direction has determined that such prohibition of exportation would work an unusual hardship on American interests.

Section 4. The term "person" as used herein means an individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization.

The term "United States" as used herein means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, including the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia and any other territory, dependency or possession of the United States.

Section 5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any manner to limit or restrict the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or the authority vested thereby in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. So far as the said Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, is concerned, "The Proclaimed List of

Certain Blocked Nationals", authorized by this Proclamation, is merely a list of certain persons with respect to whom and with respect to whose property interests the public is specifically put on notice that the provisions of such Executive Order are applicable; and the fact that any person is not named in such list shall in no wise be deemed to mean that such person is not a national of a foreign country designated in such order, within the meaning thereof, or to affect in any manner the application of such order to such person or to the property interests of such person.

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

DONE at the city of Washington this 17 day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

By the President:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

SUMNER WELLES,

Acting Secretary of State.

[See Press Release No. 6.]

(T. D. 50433)

REGULATIONS—RESTRICTED EXPORTATIONS AND IMPORTATIONS

Enforcement of restrictions on imports and exports subject to the provisions of the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941, regarding "blocked nationals".

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

July 22, 1941

TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

The following regulations are hereby prescribed to give effect to the President's proclamation of July 17, 1941, authorizing the publication of "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" and the list promulgated pursuant to that proclamation:

- (1) In respect of all merchandise intended for exportation after July 27, 1941, there shall be submitted with each export declaration, a list or statement showing the name and address of each ultimate consignee of the merchandise, unless such names and addresses are set forth in the appropriate export declaration. If the ultimate consignee, consignor, shipper or other person having an interest in the merchandise or in the transaction is named in "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", the exportation shall not be permitted except upon presentation of a license issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or instructions from the Treasury Department authorizing the transaction.
- (2) With respect to importations of merchandise in which any person named in the Proclaimed List appears to have an interest as consignor, seller, shipper, or otherwise, the acceptance of entries for consumption and withdrawals from warehouse for consumption in respect of such merchandise tendered after July 27, 1941, shall be withheld pending presentation of a license issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or instructions from the Treasury Department authorizing the transaction.
- (3) These regulations do not affect in any way the necessity for a license under the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940. Neither an export control license nor a license under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, will be accepted in lieu of the other type of license.
- (4) Nothing in paragraphs (1) and (2) above shall be deemed to excuse any person from the necessity of obtaining a license in accordance with Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, and the proclamation of July 17, 1941, covering importations from or exportations to any person whose name appears on "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals".

E. H. FOLEY, JR.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[T. D. 50433 amended by T. D. 50530, December 17, 1941; T. D. 50548, January 14, 1942. T. D. 50530 deleted paragraph 3 and renumbered paragraphs 4 and 5 as 3 and 4, respectively; T. D. 50548 amended paragraph 2 by deleting "from any American Republic" following "importations" in the first line.]

GENERAL RULINGS

ISSUED UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO, RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, ETC.

TERM "DENMARK" NOT APPLICABLE TO ICELAND

General Ruling No. 1

The Secretary of State has advised me as follows:

"Denmark and Iceland are two separate political entities. Acting under the authority of a provision of the Icelandic Constitution the Icelandic Parliament has within the past few days passed a resolution stating that since the King of Iceland is not now in a position to carry out his Constitutional duties with respect to Iceland, the Icelandic Government has assumed for the time being the exercise of the Royal prerogatives and the entire control of Icelandic foreign relations.

"In view of the foregoing it would not appear that Iceland falls within the definition of the term 'Denmark' in Section 11 of the above-mentioned Executive Order."

In view of the foregoing, the Treasury Department construes the term "Denmark" as used in the above-mentioned Executive Order and Regulations as not applying to Iceland.

[Issued April 15, 1940.]

TRANSFER OF STOCK CERTIFICATES AND CUSTODY OF SECURITIES

General Ruling No. 2

Inquiry has been made as to whether the following are prohibited by the Executive Order and the Regulations issued thereunder except under license:

- (a) The transfer by a banking institution within the United States of stock certificates from or into the names of "nationals" of Norway or Denmark; and
- (b) The delivery out of custody accounts or the receipt in custody accounts, by a banking institution within the United States, of securities held or to be held in custody for "nationals" of Norway or Denmark.

The Treasury Department construes the Executive Order and Regulations as prohibiting such transactions, except under license.

[Issued April 19, 1940.]

TRANSACTIONS REGARDING SECURITIES REGISTERED OR INSCRIBED IN NAME OF A DESIGNATED FOREIGN COUNTRY OR NATIONAL THEREOF

General Ruling No. 3 as Amended

The attention of banks, brokers, transfer agents, registrars and all other persons and banking institutions in the United States is invited to the fact that the Treasury Department construes Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued pursuant thereto as prohibiting the acquisition, transfer, disposition, transportation, importation, exportation, or withdrawal of, or the endorsement or guarantee of signatures on, or otherwise dealing in, or with respect to, any security (or evidence thereof) registered or inscribed in the name of any country designated in Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended, or any national thereof, except pursuant to a specific license, irrespective of the fact that at any time (either prior to, on, or subsequent to April 10, 1940) the registered or inscribed owner thereof may have, or appears to have, assigned, transferred or otherwise disposed of any such security. Applications for licenses should be made in the manner provided in the Regulations issued under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended.

[Issued June 3, 1940; amended June 17, 1940.]

DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION USED IN RULINGS,
LICENSES, INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

General Ruling No. 4 as Amended

Except as specifically provided herein or otherwise, all definitions appearing in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued thereunder, shall apply to the terms employed in all rulings, licenses, instructions, etc., and, in addition, the following definitions and rules of interpretation are prescribed:

- (1) The term "Order" shall mean Executive Order No. 8389, as amended.
- (2) The term "license" shall mean a license issued under the Order.
- (3) The term "interest" when used with respect to property shall mean an interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect.
- (4) The term "blocked country" shall mean any foreign country designated in the Order.
- (5) The term "Netherlands East Indies" shall mean the following: Java and Madura, Sumatra, Riouw-Lingga archipelago, Banka, Billiton, Celebes, Borneo (West, South and East Divisions), Timor archipelago, Bali and Lombok, Lesser Sunda Islands and Dutch New Guinea.
- (6) The term "Netherlands West Indies" shall mean the following: Dutch Guiana, Dutch St. Martin, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius and Saba.
- (7) Any person licensed as a "generally licensed national" shall, while so licensed, be regarded as a person within the United States who is not a national of any blocked country; provided, however, that the licensing of any person as a "generally licensed national" shall not be deemed to suspend in any way the requirements of the Order and Regulations relating to reports, and the production of books, documents, records, etc. (see section 4 of the Order and section 130.4 of the Regulations).
- (8) The term "blocked account" shall mean an account in which any blocked country or national thereof has an interest, with respect to which account payments, transfers or withdrawals or other dealings may not be made or effected except pursuant to a license authorizing such action. The term "blocked account" shall not be deemed to include free dollar accounts of the type referred to in General License No. 32, as amended, or the accounts of generally licensed nationals.
- (9) The term "banking institution" shall have the meaning prescribed in Section 5F of the Order.
- (10) The term "domestic bank" shall mean any branch or office within the United States of any of the following which is not a national of any blocked country: any bank or trust company incorporated under the banking laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or district of the United States, or any private bank or banker subject to supervision and examination under the banking laws of the United States or of any state, territory or district of the United States. The Treasury Department may also authorize any other banking institution to be treated as a "domestic bank" for the purpose of this definition or for the purpose of any license, ruling, or instruction.
- (11) The term "national securities exchange" shall mean an exchange registered as a national securities exchange under section 5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 885, U.S.C., title 15, sec. 78f).
- (12) Reference to any general license or general ruling which has been amended shall be deemed to refer to such license or ruling as amended.

(13) Any person who by virtue of any definition in the Order is a national of more than one blocked country shall be deemed to be a national of each of such blocked countries.

(14) In any case in which a person is a national of two or more blocked countries, a license with respect to nationals of one of such blocked countries shall not be deemed to include such person unless a license of equal or greater scope is outstanding with respect to nationals of each other blocked country of which such person is a national.

(15) The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to exclude from the operation of any license or from the privileges therein conferred or to restrict the applicability thereof with respect to, particular persons, transactions or property or classes thereof. Such action shall be binding upon all persons receiving actual notice thereof, or constructive notice if in any case notice is filed pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended by 50 Stat. 304; U.S.C., Sup. V, title 44, sec. 301 *et seq.*).

(16) No license shall be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of the provisions of any law, proclamation, order or regulation, other than the Order and Regulations.

[Issued June 3, 1940; amended May 24, 1941; July 8, 1941.]

CONTROL OF IMPORTED SECURITIES

General Ruling No. 5

The sending, mailing, importing or otherwise bringing into the United States, on and after June 7, 1940, from any foreign country, of any securities or evidences thereof or the receiving or holding in the United States of any securities or evidences thereof so brought into the United States is prohibited, except on condition that such securities and evidences thereof be immediately delivered for examination to a Federal Reserve bank as fiscal agent of the United States. Such Federal Reserve bank, as fiscal agent of the United States, shall hold such securities and all evidences thereof until the Treasury Department is satisfied as to whether or not any of the countries named in Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or any national thereof has at any time on or since the dates specified in such Order, as amended, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, in such securities or evidences thereof. Proof as to whether or not any of such countries or any national thereof has had any such interest may be submitted to the Federal Reserve bank holding such securities or evidences thereof.

Customs officers and postal employees are instructed to deliver any such securities or evidences thereof to a Federal Reserve bank. Any articles arriving from any foreign country on or after June 7, 1940, which in the opinion of customs officers or postal employees contain such securities or evidences thereof, shall be subjected to customs inspection in accordance with the Customs Regulations of 1937. If any article opened by an addressee or his agent in the presence or under the supervision of a customs officer or postal employee is found to contain such securities or evidences thereof, such securities or evidences thereof shall be surrendered forthwith to such customs officer or postal employee for delivery to a Federal Reserve bank, as above provided.

[Issued June 6, 1940. On June 7, 1940, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that, until further notice, securities coming into the United States from Great Britain, France, Canada, Newfoundland or Bermuda need not be forwarded to a Federal Reserve bank for examination under General Ruling No. 5. Supplementing his said statement of June 7, 1940, the Secretary of the Treasury announced on June 17, 1940, that, until further notice, securities coming into the United States on or after June 17 from France must be forwarded to a Federal Reserve bank for examination under General Ruling No. 5. See General License No. 28, as amended.]

DELIVERY OF IMPORTED SECURITIES BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
TO GENERAL RULING NO. 6 ACCOUNTS IN DOMESTIC BANKS

General Ruling No. 6 as Amended

(1) The provisions of General Ruling No. 5 of June 6, 1940, and all instructions issued pursuant thereto, are hereby continued in full force and effect, *provided*, that any Federal Reserve Bank to whom securities or evidences thereof (hereinafter referred to as securities) have been forwarded under such general ruling may, as fiscal agent of the United States, deliver the securities, at any time, under appropriate arrangements with the addressee of the securities, to a domestic bank.

(2) Prior to such delivery by a Federal Reserve Bank of any such security, a complete description of the security shall be made or received and retained by such Federal Reserve Bank, and in any case in which a security bears a stamp, seal or other mark not lending itself to precise description, a photostat of such mark shall be made at the expense of the addressee and retained by such Federal Reserve Bank. This requirement may be dispensed with in any case in which appropriate arrangements are entered into for furnishing such Federal Reserve Bank with this description within a reasonable time after such delivery.

(3) Upon the delivery of any such security by a Federal Reserve Bank to any domestic bank, such bank shall execute such form of receipt as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(4) Any domestic bank to which any such security shall be delivered by a Federal Reserve Bank shall place such security in a General Ruling No. 6 account in such bank.

(5) Any outstanding account in which securities or the proceeds thereof have been placed pursuant to the provisions of General Ruling No. 6 prior to this amendment shall be deemed to be a General Ruling No. 6 account.

(6) Federal Reserve Banks shall release any security referred to in paragraph (1) hereof, or shall authorize the release of the contents of any General Ruling No. 6 account, if and when the Treasury Department is satisfied that no blocked country, or national thereof, has, at any time, on or since the effective date of the Order, had any interest in such security or in such account.

(7) Any application for a license authorizing any transaction or dealing with respect to a General Ruling No. 6 account (including the contents thereof) shall specifically indicate that such account is a General Ruling No. 6 account.

(8) As used in this general ruling and in any other rulings, licenses, instructions, etc., the term "General Ruling No. 6 account" shall mean an account of the type referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) hereof, and no payments, transfers, or withdrawals may be made from, and no other transaction or dealing may be effected with respect to, any such account except pursuant to paragraph (6) above or pursuant to license, provided, that:

(a) No license shall be deemed to authorize transactions with respect to a General Ruling No. 6 account unless the provisions of such license are specifically made applicable to a General Ruling No. 6 account.

(b) In the event that any security placed in a General Ruling No. 6 account is sold or otherwise dealt with under license, except a license of the type referred to in paragraph (8) (c) below, the proceeds thereof shall be placed in a General Ruling No. 6 account in the same domestic bank and in the same name in which the security sold or otherwise dealt with was held.

(c) The contents of a General Ruling No. 6 account cannot be transferred to a blocked account, except pursuant to a license specifically authorizing such transfer. Applications for licenses authorizing the transfer of the contents of any General Ruling No. 6 account to a blocked account shall be accompanied by adequate evidence respecting the interest therein of blocked countries or nationals thereof.

[Issued August 8, 1940; amended June 27, 1941. See Public Circular No. 9.]

SECURITIES COMING FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE
PANAMA CANAL ZONE

General Ruling No. 7

The provisions of General Ruling No. 5, as supplemented by General Ruling No. 6, have been extended to securities or evidences thereof coming from the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone into any other part of the United States.

[Issued September 18, 1940.]

CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO DESIGNATED FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND
NATIONALS THEREOF

General Ruling No. 8

Inquiry has been made as to whether the following is prohibited, except under license, by Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, and the Regulations issued pursuant thereto:

A request or authorization made by or on behalf of a bank or other person within the United States to a bank or other person in a foreign country other than one of the countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, as a result of which request or authorization such latter bank or person makes a payment or transfer of credit either directly or indirectly to one of the foreign countries designated in the Executive Order, as amended, or a national thereof.

The Treasury Department construes the Executive Order, as amended, and Regulations as prohibiting such a transaction except under license.

[Issued September 18, 1940.]

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 52 INAPPLICABLE TO PERSONS WITHIN TANGIERS

General Ruling No. 9

Inquiry has been made as to whether a person within Tangiers may engage in transactions pursuant to General License No. 52 relating to Spain.

General License No. 52 does not permit such transactions and, accordingly, any such transactions which are not authorized by a general license other than General License No. 52 may only be effected pursuant to a specific license.

[Issued July 23, 1941. At the time of the issuance of General Ruling No. 9, the Treasury Department directed attention to the fact that Tangier assets are blocked.]

CONTROL OF PHILIPPINE PAPER CURRENCY AND SECURITIES

General Ruling No. 10

(1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any of the following is hereby prohibited except as authorized by license expressly referring to this general ruling:

(a) Any Philippine paper currency;

(b) Any security issued by, or the obligation of, either the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, including political subdivisions thereof, or any corporation or other organization organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands, unless Form TFEL-2 has been previously attached to such security by, or under the direction of, the Treasury Department.

Form TFEL-2 will be attached to any security referred to herein if presented to any Federal Reserve Bank on or before February 1, 1942, accompanied by a description thereof on Form TFR-10. Subsequent to February 1, 1942, Form TFEL-2 will be attached to such securities only in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and only upon the filing of appropriate application with a Federal Reserve Bank tracing the ownership of such security since January 1, 1942 and satisfactorily explaining the reasons the security was not presented to a Federal Reserve Bank on or before February 1, 1942, for the attachment of Form TFEL-2. Such form will be attached to stamped securities of the type referred to in section 2A(1) of the Order only pursuant to existing procedure relating to stamped securities.

(2) Except as authorized by license expressly referring to this general ruling:

(a) All Philippine paper currency held within the United States is hereby required to be deposited on or before February 1, 1942, in a blocked currency account with either a domestic bank or with the New York office of the Philippine National Bank.

(b) The bank of deposit shall hold such currency for the account, or pursuant to the instructions, of the depositor.

(c) On or before February 15, 1942, every bank holding any blocked currency accounts shall file a report on Form TFR-110 in triplicate with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank.

As used in this general ruling and in any other rulings, licenses, instructions, etc., the term "blocked currency account" shall mean an account from which no payments, transfers, or withdrawals may be made, and no other transaction or dealing may be effected with respect thereto, except pursuant to a license expressly referring to such account.

(3) Philippine paper currency which prior to January 1, 1942 was of recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual currency, or which is held as part of any collection of rare and unusual currency, is hereby excluded from the provisions of this general ruling.

By direction of the President.

[Issued January 14, 1942. See Press Releases Nos. 27, 28 and 29.]

The following is text of Press Release No. 29, dated January 30, 1942:

The Treasury Department today announced that the time during which clearance certificates on Form TFEL-2 will be affixed to Philippine securities which are presented to any Federal Reserve Bank accompanied by a description on Form TFR-10 has been extended from February 1, 1942 to February 15, 1942.]

GENERAL LICENSES

ISSUED UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO, RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, ETC.

PAYMENTS TO BLOCKED ACCOUNTS IN DOMESTIC BANKS

General License No. 1 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing any payment or transfer of credit to a blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of any blocked country or national thereof providing the following terms and conditions are complied with:

- (1) Such payment or transfer shall not be made:
 - (a) From any blocked account in a domestic bank; or
 - (b) From any other blocked account if such payment or transfer represents, directly or indirectly, a transfer of the interest of a blocked country or national thereof to any other country or person.
- (2) This general license shall not be deemed to authorize:
 - (a) Any payment or transfer to any blocked account held in a name other than that of the blocked country or national thereof who is the ultimate beneficiary of such payment or transfer; or
 - (b) Any foreign exchange transaction including, but not by way of limitation, any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of the currency of any foreign country.

This general license should not be employed to make any payment or transfer of credit comprising an integral part of a transaction which cannot be effected without the subsequent issuance of a further license.

[Issued April 30, 1940; amended May 10, 1940; June 17, 1940; July 15, 1940; October 10, 1940; June 14, 1941. The scope of General License No. 1 is extended by General License No. 29. See Public Circular No. 2.]

TRANSFERS OF SECURITIES TO BLOCKED ACCOUNTS IN DOMESTIC BANKS

General License No. 1A

A general license is hereby granted authorizing transactions ordinarily incident to the transfer of securities from a blocked account in the name of any person to a blocked account in the same name in a domestic bank, provided both of the following terms and conditions are complied with:

- (1) Such securities shall not be transferred from any blocked account in a domestic bank; and
- (2) Such securities shall not be transferred from any other blocked account if such transfer represents, directly or indirectly, a transfer of the interest of a blocked country or national thereof to any other country or person.

[Issued October 9, 1941. See Public Circular No. 9; Press Release No. 23.]

ENTRIES IN CERTAIN ACCOUNTS FOR NORMAL SERVICE CHARGES

General License No. 2 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted:

(a) Authorizing any banking institution within the United States to debit any blocked account with such banking institution (or with another office within the United States of such banking institution) in payment or reimbursement for normal service charges owed to such banking institution by the owner of such blocked account;

(b) Authorizing any banking institution within the United States to make book entries against any foreign currency account maintained by it with a banking institution in any blocked country for the purpose of responding to debits to such account for normal service charges in connection therewith.

(2) Any banking institution within the United States which during any quarterly period enters any single item in excess of \$50 to any account under the authority of this general license shall file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank at the end of such quarterly period a report showing the name of such account and the nature and amount of each item in excess of \$50 entered to such account under the authority of this general license during such quarterly period.

(3) As used in this general license, the term "normal service charges" shall include charges in payment or reimbursement for interest due; cable, telegraph, or telephone charges; postage costs; custody fees; small adjustment charges to correct bookkeeping errors; and, but not by way of limitation, minimum balance charges, account carrying charges, notary and protest fees, and charges for reference books, photostats, credit reports, transcripts of statements, registered mail insurance, stationery and supplies, checkbooks, and other similar items.

[Issued May 10, 1940; amended June 17, 1940; June 19, 1940; July 15, 1940; October 10, 1940; June 30, 1941; October 9, 1941; December 11, 1941. The scope of General License No. 2 is extended by General License No. 29.]

PAYMENTS OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO APRIL 8, 1940 FROM ACCOUNTS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK AND THEIR NATIONALS, AND OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO MAY 10, 1940 FROM ACCOUNTS OF NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG AND THEIR NATIONALS

General License No. 3 Revoked

[Issued May 10, 1940; amended May 17, 1940; revoked June 13, 1940.]

SALE OF SECURITIES ON A NATIONAL SECURITIES EXCHANGE

General License No. 4 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing the bona fide sale of securities on a national securities exchange by banking institutions within the United States for the account, and pursuant to the authorization, of nationals of any of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the making and receipt of payments, transfers of credit, and transfers of such securities which are necessary incidents of any such sale, provided that:

(a) the proceeds of the sale are credited to an account in the name of the national for whose account the sale was made and in the banking institution within the United States which held the securities for such national; and

(b) this general license shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of any security registered or inscribed in the name of any of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, or any national thereof, irrespective of the fact that at any time (whether prior to, on, or subsequent to April 10, 1940) the registered or inscribed owner thereof may have, or appears to have, assigned, transferred or otherwise disposed of the security.

Each banking institution making any sales herein authorized is required to file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank weekly reports showing the details of the transactions, including a description of the securities sold, the dates of sales, the persons for whose account the sales were made, and the prices obtained.

This amendment of General License No. 4 shall not be deemed to prevent the completion on or prior to June 6, 1940 of purchases and sales, which were made prior to June 4, 1940 pursuant to General License No. 4, of securities other than securities registered or inscribed in the name of any of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, or any national thereof.

[Issued May 10, 1940; amended June 3, 1940; June 17, 1940; July 15, 1940; August 8, 1940; October 10, 1940. The scope of General License No. 4 is extended by General License No. 29. See Public Circular No. 9; Press Release No. 23.]

PAYMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES, STATES AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

General License No. 5 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing the payment from any blocked account to the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or to any state, territory, district, county, municipality or political subdivision in the United States, of customs duties, taxes, fees, and other obligations, owed thereto by the owner of such blocked account.

(2) Banking institutions within the United States making any such payments shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank monthly reports setting forth the details of such transactions during such period.

[Issued May 10, 1940; amended June 17, 1940; July 15, 1940; October 10, 1940; June 30, 1941. The scope of General License No. 5 is extended by General License No. 29.]

PAYMENTS FROM ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

General License No. 6 Revoked

[Issued May 13, 1940; revoked May 16, 1940.]

PAYMENTS FROM ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM
AND BANQUE NATIONALE DE BELGIQUE

General License No. 7 Revoked

[Issued May 13, 1940; revoked June 26, 1940.]

PAYMENTS FROM ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN NETHERLANDS BANKS

General License No. 8 Revoked

[Issued May 13, 1940; revoked May 16, 1940.]

COMMODITIES FUTURES CONTRACTS

General License No. 9 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing the bona fide purchase and sale of commodity futures contracts and of evidences of ownership of actual commodities on an exchange or board of trade within the United States by banking institutions within the United States, for the account of nationals of any blocked country, pursuant to the instructions of such nationals, and necessary transfers or other dealings in evidences of ownership of commodities, transfers of credit and payments between accounts in banking institutions within the United States as required in connection with such purchases or sales or because of fluctuations in the market value of the commodities covered by such contracts or evidences of ownership, provided that:

(a) No such purchase shall be made except for the purpose of covering a short position taken prior to October 25, 1941, in the account of the national for whom the purchase is made;

(b) No such sale shall be made except for the purpose of liquidating a long position taken prior to October 25, 1941, in the account of the national for whom the sale is made; and

(c) In the case of either purchase or sale the net proceeds of the transaction are credited to a blocked account in the name of the national for whose account the transaction was effected and in the banking institution within the United States which maintains the account for which the transaction was effected.

(2) Each banking institution engaging in any transaction herein authorized is required to file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank monthly reports showing the details of each such transaction, including a description of the commodity futures contracts or evidences of ownership of actual commodities purchased or sold, the dates of the purchases or sales, the persons for whose account the purchases or sales were made, the price at which each purchase was made, the name of the exchange or board of trade on which each such transaction was effected, and the net market position in the commodity in question of the national for whose account the transaction was effected before such transaction and after such transaction.

[Issued May 14, 1940; amended June 17, 1940; July 15, 1940; October 10, 1940; August 11, 1941; October 24, 1941. See Press Release No. 15.]

PAYMENTS FROM ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN BELGIAN BANKS

General License No. 10 Revoked

[Issued May 14, 1940; amended May 20, 1940; revoked June 25, 1940.]

PAYMENTS FOR LIVING, TRAVELING AND SIMILAR PERSONAL EXPENSES
IN THE UNITED STATES

General License No. 11 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing payments and transfers of credit in the United States from accounts in banking institutions within the United States in which a national of any of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, has a property interest within the meaning of the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued thereunder, to or upon the order of the person in whose name the account is held, provided that (a) the banking institution making any such payments or transfers of credit satisfies itself that such payments and transfers of credit are needed for living, traveling and similar personal expenses in the United States, (b) such payments and transfers of credit by such banking institution do not exceed \$500 in any one month to or for the account of any one depositor, and (c) each banking institution making any such payments or transfers of credit shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank monthly reports showing the details of such payments and transfers of credit.

[Issued May 15, 1940; amended June 17, 1940; July 15, 1940; October 10, 1940.]

LIVING AND PERSONAL EXPENSES OF JAPANESE NATIONALS
IN UNITED STATES

General License No. 11-A

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing payments out of the blocked account of any national of Japan in the continental United States for the living and personal expenses of such national and his household; provided that the total payments under this general license from all the blocked accounts of any one national shall not exceed \$100 in any one calendar month.

(2) Banks, employers and other persons making any such payments shall satisfy themselves, through affidavits or otherwise, that payments out of blocked accounts for living expenses for any one national and his household do not exceed \$100 in any one calendar month.

[Issued December 11, 1941. See Press Release No. 19.]

ACCESS TO SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

General License No. 12 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing access to safe deposit boxes leased by any of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, or a national thereof within the meaning of the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued thereunder, or containing property in which any of the foregoing has an interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, and the deposit therein or removal therefrom of any property, but in each case only on the following terms and conditions:

(1) Such access shall be permitted only in the presence of an authorized representative of the lessor of such box;

(2) In the event that any money or evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property are to be removed from such box, such access shall be permitted only in the presence of an authorized representative of a banking institution within the United States, which may be the lessor of such box, which receives into its custody immediately upon removal from such box the money or evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property removed from such box and which holds the same subject to the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued thereunder, for the account of the lessee of such box and subject to the property interests therein as of the respective dates specified in such Order, as amended, of the foreign countries designated in such Order, as amended, or any national thereof;

(3) In the event that any money or evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property are removed from such box the banking institution which receives into its custody any money or evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property removed from such box shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank a report showing the details of the transactions; and

(4) The lessee of such box or other person granted access to such box shall furnish to the lessor of such box a certificate in triplicate, one copy of which shall be executed under oath, that he has filed or will promptly file a report on Form TFR-300 with respect to such box and the contents thereof; and the lessor of such box shall deliver the sworn copy of such certificate, and one conformed copy thereof, to the appropriate Federal Reserve bank.

[Issued May 20, 1940; amended June 17, 1940; July 15, 1940; October 10, 1940; July 8, 1941. See Public Circular No. 9; Press Release No. 23.]

CERTAIN OFFICES OF CERTAIN NETHERLANDS BANKS—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 13 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals:

- (a) the Java, Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta offices of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank;
- (b) the Java, Djeddah, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay offices of the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij;
- (c) the Java offices of the Javasche Bank; and
- (d) the Java offices of the Nederlandsch Indische Escompto Maatschappij.

Any transaction engaged in by any such office of any such bank pursuant to the order of or for the account of any other national of the Netherlands is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of such office of such bank; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account.

[Issued May 31, 1940; amended August 8, 1940; June 7, 1941; July 26, 1941; December 26, 1941; January 5, 1942; January 20, 1942. See Public Circulars Nos. 10, 11 and 13; Press Releases Nos. 25 and 26.]

**CERTAIN OFFICES OF CERTAIN BANKS IN NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES—GENERALLY
LICENSED NATIONALS**

General License No. 14 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals:

(a) the Willemstad (Curacao) offices of:

(i) the Curacaosche Bank;

(ii) the Maduro & Curiel's Bank;

(iii) the Edwards Henriquez & Co.; and

(b) the Oranjestad (Aruba) office of the Aruba Bank.

Any transaction engaged in by any such office of any such bank pursuant to the order of or for the account of any other national of the Netherlands is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of such office of such bank; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account.

[Issued June 4, 1940; amended June 7, 1941; January 20, 1942. See Public Circular No. 13.]

**TRANSACTIONS INCIDENT TO TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NETHER-
LANDS EAST INDIES AND THE NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES**

General License No. 15 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing all transactions ordinarily incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between the United States and the Netherlands East Indies and between the United States and the Netherlands West Indies, provided the following terms and conditions are complied with:

(a) Imports and exports between the United States and such areas shall not be financed, directly or indirectly, from any blocked account in which any blocked country or any national thereof, other than the Netherlands or any national thereof, has an interest; and

(b) Imports and exports between the United States and such areas shall not involve, directly or indirectly, property in which any blocked country or any national thereof, other than the Netherlands or any national thereof, has an interest, or has had an interest since the effective date of the Order.

[Issued June 4, 1940; amended June 7, 1941; January 20, 1942. See Public Circulars Nos. 3 and 13.]

EXTENSION TO FRANCE OF CERTAIN GENERAL LICENSES

General License No. 16 Revoked

[Issued June 17, 1940; revoked June 30, 1941.]

**PAYMENTS OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO JUNE 17, 1940
FROM ACCOUNTS OF FRANCE AND ITS NATIONALS**

General License No. 17 Revoked

[Issued June 17, 1940; amended July 20, 1940; revoked August 8, 1940.]

NEW YORK OFFICE OF FRENCH AMERICAN BANKING CORPORATION--A GENERALLY
LICENSED NATIONAL

General License No. 18 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted licensing the New York Office of the French American Banking Corporation as a generally licensed national.

[Issued June 18, 1940; amended June 7, 1941.]

CERTAIN SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST INDIAN AND NEAR EASTERN OFFICES OF CERTAIN
NETHERLANDS BANKS--GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 19 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals:

- (a) the Buenos Aires, Caracas and Maracaibo offices of Banco Holandes Unido;
- (b) the Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Sao Paulo offices of Banco Hollandez Unido;
- (c) the Willemstad and Oranjestad offices of Hollandsche Bank-Unie; and
- (d) the Haifa and Istanbul offices of Holland Bank Union.

Any transaction engaged in by any such office of any such bank pursuant to the order of or for the account of any other national of the Netherlands is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of such office of such bank; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account.

[Issued June 18, 1940; amended June 27, 1940; July 6, 1940; June 7, 1941; January 20, 1942. See Public Circular No. 13.]

PAYMENTS FROM ACCOUNTS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS DOMICILED OR RESIDING IN
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES OR WEST INDIES

General License No. 20 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing banking institutions within the United States to make all payments, transfers and withdrawals from accounts in the name of any individual who is a citizen of the United States and who is domiciled in, or resident of, the Netherlands East Indies or the Netherlands West Indies; provided that no foreign country named in Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or any national thereof (other than such citizen of the United States) has, or has had at any time (whether prior to, on, or subsequent to April 10, 1940), any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, in such account.

Banking institutions within the United States making such payments, transfers or withdrawals shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank weekly reports showing the details of the transactions during such period.

[Issued June 19, 1940; amended July 8, 1941.]

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY EAST, LTD., AND NETHERLANDS TRADING
SOCIETY EAST, INC.—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 21 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing the Netherlands Trading Society East, Ltd., London and the Netherlands Trading Society East, Inc., Delaware as generally licensed nationals. Any transaction engaged in by the Netherlands Trading Society East, Ltd., London pursuant to the order of or for the account of any other national of the Netherlands, or by the Netherlands Trading Society East, Inc., Delaware pursuant to the order of or for the account of any person in the Netherlands East Indies or the Netherlands West Indies, is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of such banking institutions; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account.

[Issued June 21, 1940; amended July 20, 1940; June 7, 1941; January 20, 1942. See Public Circular No. 13.]

LONDON AND NEW YORK OFFICES OF BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER
(OVERSEAS), LIMITED—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 22 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted licensing the London and New York offices of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Overseas), Limited as generally licensed nationals. Any transaction engaged in by the London office of such bank pursuant to the order of or for the account of any other national of Belgium is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of such office of such bank; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account.

[Issued June 27, 1940; amended June 7, 1941.]

EXTENSION TO LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA
OF CERTAIN GENERAL LICENSES

General License No. 23 Revoked

[Issued July 15, 1940; revoked June 30, 1941.]

PAYMENTS OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO
JULY 10, 1940 FROM ACCOUNTS OF LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA
AND THEIR NATIONALS

General License No. 24 Revoked

[Issued July 15, 1940; revoked August 28, 1940.]

EFFECT OF ATTACHMENT OF FORM TFEL-2 TO SECURITIES

General License No. 25 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted under section 2A (1) of Executive Order No. 8389, of April 10, 1940, as amended, authorizing the acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any security or evidence thereof, to which Treasury Department Form TFEL-2 has been previously attached or affixed by, or under the direction of, the Treasury Department; provided, that this general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of any provision (or ruling or regulation thereunder) of such Order other than section 2A (1).

[Issued July 25, 1940; amended June 30, 1941.]

TRANSACTIONS IN CERTAIN AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS AND
AMERICAN SHARES

General License No. 26 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted under section 2A (2) of Executive Order No. 8389, of April 10, 1940, as amended, authorizing the acquisition by, or transfer to, any person within the United States of any interest in any American Depositary Receipt or American Share physically situated within the United States representing any security or evidence thereof not physically situated within the United States which Receipt or Share was admitted to dealings on a national securities exchange on and prior to July 25, 1940; provided, however, that this general license shall not be deemed to authorize the issuance of American Depositary Receipts or American Shares against the deposit after July 25, 1940 of any security or evidence thereof not physically situated within the United States; and, provided that this general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of any provision (or ruling or regulation thereunder) of such Order other than section 2A (2).

[Issued August 2, 1940; amended July 8, 1941.]

PAYMENTS OF DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST ON, AND REDEMPTION AND
COLLECTION OF, SECURITIES

General License No. 27 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing:

(1) The payment to, and receipt by, a banking institution within the United States of funds or other property representing dividends or interest on securities held by such banking institution in a blocked account, provided that the funds or other property are credited to or deposited in a blocked account in the name of the national for whose account the securities were held, and in the banking institution within the United States which held such securities; and

(2) The payment to, and receipt by, a banking institution within the United States of funds payable in respect of securities (including coupons) presented by such banking institution to the proper paying agents within the United States for redemption or collection for the account and pursuant to the authorization of nationals of any blocked country, provided that:

(a) The proceeds of the redemption or collection are credited to a blocked account in the name of the national for whose account the redemption or collection was made and in the banking institution within the United States which held the securities for such national; and

(b) This general license shall not be deemed to authorize the presentment for redemption of any security registered or inscribed in the name of any blocked country, or any national thereof, irrespective of the fact that at any time (whether prior to, on, or subsequent to April 10, 1940) the registered or inscribed owner thereof may have, or appears to have, assigned, transferred or otherwise disposed of the security;

and

(3) The performance of such other acts, and the effecting of such other transactions, as may be necessarily incident to any of the foregoing.

This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any payment, transfer or withdrawal from a blocked account in which the issuer of, or other obligor with respect to, a security has an interest if such issuer or obligor is a blocked country or national thereof.

[Issued August 8, 1940; amended June 30, 1941; January 20, 1942. The scope of General License No. 27 is extended by General License No. 29. See Public Circulars Nos. 9 and 13; Press Release No. 23.]

The following is text of Public Interpretation No. 1, dated January 23, 1942:
Inquiry has been made as whether, under General License No. 27, a blocked account in the name of A may be credited with dividends on stock held in such blocked account, such stock being owned of record by B who is also a blocked national. General License No. 27 authorizes the crediting of A's blocked account under the above circumstances.]

INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE CITIZENS OF, AND RESIDING ONLY IN, UNITED STATES--
GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 28 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as a generally licensed national any individual who is:

- (a) a citizen of the United States and residing only in the United States; and
- (b) a national of any foreign country solely by reason of having been domiciled or resident therein on or since the effective date of the Order;

provided, however, that this license shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national any individual citizen of the United States who is a national of a foreign country by reason of any fact other than that such individual has been domiciled or resident in such foreign country on or since such effective date.

(2) Reports on Form TFR-300 are not required to be filed with respect to the property interests of any individuals licensed herein as generally licensed nationals.

(3) This general license shall not be deemed to affect securities or evidences thereof delivered, or required to be delivered, to a Federal Reserve Bank under the provisions of General Ruling No. 5, as supplemented, or to authorize any transaction with respect to any such securities or evidences thereof or the proceeds thereof.

[Issued August 8, 1940; amended July 8, 1941; September 9, 1941.]

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN GENERAL LICENSES TO GENERAL RULING NO. 6 ACCOUNTS

General License No. 29 as Amended

The provisions of the following general licenses are hereby made applicable to General Ruling No. 6 accounts to the extent that such general licenses are not otherwise applicable by reason of their specifying blocked accounts or accounts of blocked countries or nationals thereof:

- General License No. 1
- General License No. 2
- General License No. 4
- General License No. 5
- General License No. 27

[Issued August 9, 1940; amended June 27, 1941.]

PAYMENTS FROM, AND TRANSACTIONS IN THE ADMINISTRATION
OF, CERTAIN TRUSTS AND ESTATES

General License No. 30

A general license is hereby granted authorizing any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state, territory or district of the United States, or any private bank subject to supervision and examination under the banking laws of any state of the United States, acting as trustee of any trust administered in the United States or as legal representative of any estate administered in the United States, in which trust or estate one or more persons who are nationals of one of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, have an interest, beneficial or otherwise, or are co-trustees or co-representatives, to engage in the following transactions:

- (a) payments of distributive shares of principal or income to all persons legally entitled thereto who are not nationals of any of the foreign countries designated in such Executive Order, as amended; and
- (b) other transactions arising in the administration of such trust or estate which might be engaged in if no national of any of the foreign countries designated in such Executive Order, as amended, were a beneficiary, co-trustee or co-representative of such trust or estate;

provided, however, that this general license shall not be deemed to authorize such trustee or legal representative to engage in any transaction at the request, or upon the instructions, of any beneficiary, co-trustee or co-representative of such trust or estate or other person who is a national of any of the foreign countries designated in such Executive Order, as amended.

[Issued August 14, 1940. See Public Circular No. 9; Press Release No. 23.]

COLLECTION OF COUPONS FROM CERTAIN SECURITIES BEARING
STAMPS OF DESIGNATED FOREIGN COUNTRIES

General License No. 31 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing banking institutions within the United States to detach coupons from securities of the type referred to in section 2A (1) of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, when such securities have been in the custody or possession of such banking institutions continuously since July 25, 1940; to present such coupons for collection; and to perform such other acts and to effect such other transactions as may be necessarily incident to such collection, notwithstanding the fact that Treasury Department Form TFEL-2 may not have been previously attached to the securities from which such coupons are detached.

This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of any provision (or ruling or regulation thereunder) of such Order other than section 2A (1).

[Issued August 28, 1940; amended July 8, 1941.]

CERTAIN REMITTANCES FOR NECESSARY LIVING EXPENSES

General License No. 32 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing remittances by any individual through any domestic bank to any individual who is a national of a blocked country and who is within any foreign country, and any domestic bank is authorized to effect such remittances, provided the following terms and conditions are complied with:

(a) Such remittances are made only for the necessary living expenses of the payee and his household and do not exceed \$100 in any one calendar month to any one household, except that additional sums not exceeding \$25 in any one calendar month may be remitted for each member of the payee's household in addition to the payee, provided that in no case shall a sum in excess of \$200 per calendar month be remitted to any one household;

(b) Such remittances are not made from a blocked account other than from an account in a banking institution within the United States in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, the payee or members of his household;

(c) If the payee is within any blocked country, the remittance may be effected only:

(i) By the payment of the dollar amount of the remittance to a domestic bank for credit to a blocked account in the name of a banking institution within such country; or

(ii) By the acquisition of foreign exchange from a person in the United States having a license specifically authorizing the sale of such exchange.

(d) If the payee is within any foreign country other than a blocked country the remittance may be effected in the same manner that such remittance would be effected if the payee were not a national of a blocked country.

(2) All individuals making such remittances and all domestic banks effecting such remittances shall satisfy themselves that the foregoing terms and conditions are complied with.

(3) Domestic banks through which any such remittances originate shall execute promptly Section A of Form TFR-132 in triplicate with respect to each such remittance. When so executed, such copies of Form TFR-132 shall be forwarded promptly to the domestic bank ultimately transmitting abroad (by cable or otherwise) the payment instructions for such remittance and the latter bank shall, upon the receipt thereof, execute Section B of such copies of Form TFR-132 and promptly file such executed report in triplicate with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank. If the domestic bank through which any such remittance originates is also the bank ultimately transmitting abroad the payment instructions for such remittance, then such bank shall execute both Sections A and B of such report. No report on Form TFR-132 shall be deemed to have been filed in compliance with this general license unless both Sections A and B thereof have been duly executed as herein prescribed.

(4) As used in this general license the term "household" shall mean:

(a) Those individuals sharing a common dwelling as a family; or

(b) Any individual not sharing a common dwelling with others as a family.

[Issued August 30, 1940; amended February 1, 1941; October 23, 1941. See Public Circular No. 7; Press Release No. 14.]

CERTAIN REMITTANCES TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

General License No. 33 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing remittances by any individual through any domestic bank to any individual who is a citizen of the United States within any foreign country and any domestic bank is authorized to effect such remittances, provided the following terms and conditions are complied with:

(a) Such remittances do not exceed \$500 in any one calendar month to any payee and his household and are made only for the necessary living and traveling expenses of the payee and his household, except that an additional sum not exceeding \$1000 may be remitted once to such payee if such sum will be used for the purpose of enabling the payee or his household to return to the United States;

(b) Such remittances are not made from a blocked account other than from an account in a banking institution within the United States in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, the payee or members of his household.

(2) Remittances herein authorized shall be effected pursuant to the terms and conditions of (c) or (d), as the case may be, under (1) of General License No. 32. If remittances cannot be effected pursuant to (c) under (1) of General License No. 32, domestic banks are authorized to effect such remittances in any of the following three ways:

(a) By establishing or maintaining free dollar accounts;

(b) By payment of the dollar amount of the remittance to a domestic bank for credit to a blocked account in the name of a banking institution within any blocked country; or

(c) By payment of the dollar amount of the remittance to a domestic bank for credit to the dollar account of a banking institution which is not a national of any blocked country.

(3) All individuals making such remittances and all domestic banks effecting such remittances shall satisfy themselves that the foregoing terms and conditions are complied with.

(4) With respect to each remittance made pursuant to this general license, reports on Form TFR-132 shall be executed and filed in the manner and form and under the conditions prescribed in General License No. 32.

(5) As used in this general license the term "household" shall be deemed to have the meaning prescribed in General License No. 32.

[Issued September 10, 1940; amended February 1, 1941; October 23, 1941. See Public Circular No. 7; Press Release No. 14.]

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN GENERAL LICENSES TO ANY BLOCKED COUNTRY

General License No. 34

General Licenses Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 12, as amended, issued under Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, are hereby further amended so that as of the date hereof there shall be substituted for the words "Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Latvia, Estonia or Lithuania", wherever they appear in such general licenses, the words "any of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended."

General License No. 12, as amended, issued under Executive Order No. 8389, of April 10, 1940, as amended, is hereby further amended by substituting the following for subdivision 2 thereof:

"(2) In the event that any money or evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property are to be removed from such box, such access shall be permitted only in the presence of an authorized representative of a banking institution within the United States, which may be the lessor of such box, which receives into its custody immediately upon removal from such box the money or evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property removed from such box and which holds the same subject to the Executive Order of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations issued thereunder, for the account of the lessee of such box and subject to the property interests therein as of the respective dates specified in such Order, as amended, of the foreign countries designated in such Order, as amended, or any national thereof;"

[Issued October 10, 1940. The text of each General License referred to in General License No. 34, as set forth in this publication, was revised to give effect to the amendments set forth in General License No. 34.]

**PAYMENT OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO OCTOBER 9, 1940 FROM
ACCOUNTS OF RUMANIA AND ITS NATIONALS**

General License No. 35 Revoked

[Issued October 10, 1940; revoked November 20, 1940.]

**PAYMENT OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO MARCH 4, 1941 FROM
ACCOUNTS OF BULGARIA AND ITS NATIONALS**

General License No. 36 Expired

[Issued March 4, 1941; expired April 4, 1941.]

**PAYMENTS FROM ACCOUNTS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN EMPLOY OF
UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

General License No. 37

A general license is hereby granted authorizing banking institutions within the United States to make all payments, transfers and withdrawals from accounts in the name of citizens of the United States while such citizens are within any foreign country in the course of their employment by the Government of the United States.

Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank monthly reports setting forth the details of such transactions during such period.

[Issued March 12, 1941.]

**PAYMENT OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO MARCH 13, 1941 FROM
ACCOUNTS OF HUNGARY AND ITS NATIONALS**

General License No. 38 Expired

[Issued March 13, 1941; expired April 13, 1941.]

**PAYMENT OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO MARCH 24, 1941 FROM
ACCOUNTS OF YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS NATIONALS**

General License No. 39 Expired

[Issued March 24, 1941; expired April 24, 1941.]

**NEW YORK OFFICES OF CERTAIN GREEK CONTROLLED BANKS—GENERALLY
LICENSED NATIONALS**

General License No. 40 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals the New York offices of:

- (a) the Hellenic Bank Trust Company;
- (b) the Bank of Athens Trust Company; and
- (c) the Bank of Athens Safe Deposit Company of New York.

[Issued April 28, 1941; amended June 7, 1941.]

**PAYMENT OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO APRIL 28, 1941 FROM
ACCOUNTS OF GREECE AND ITS NATIONALS**

General License No. 41 Expired

[Issued April 28, 1941; expired May 28, 1941.]

INDIVIDUALS DOMICILED IN AND RESIDING ONLY IN UNITED STATES SINCE CERTAIN DATES—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 42

A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals individuals who have been domiciled in and residing only in the United States at all times on and since the effective date of the Order and at all times on and since June 17, 1940, if such effective date is subsequent to June 17, 1940: provided, however, that this license shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national any individual who is a national of a foreign country by reason of any fact other than that such individual has been a subject or citizen of a foreign country at any time on or since such effective date.

Reports on Form TFR-300 are not required to be filed with respect to the property interests of any individuals licensed herein as generally licensed nationals.

[Issued June 14, 1941. See Press Releases Nos. 10 and 17.]

CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS RESIDING ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE JUNE 17, 1940, AND CERTAIN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS. FILING OF REPORTS

General License No. 42A as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted:

(a) Licensing as a generally licensed national any individual who has been residing only in the United States at all times on and since June 17, 1940, and

(b) Licensing as a generally licensed national any partnership, association, corporation or other organization which is a national of any blocked country solely by reason of the interest therein of a person or persons licensed as generally licensed nationals pursuant to this general license.

(2) Every person licensed herein as a generally licensed national shall file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank a report under oath in triplicate setting forth (a) the name, address and nationality of such person; (b) a statement that such person is licensed as a generally licensed national under this general license; and (c) a statement that such person has filed a report on Form TFR-300 or that such person was not required to file such report because the total value of all property interests of such person to be reported was less than \$1,000. Such report shall be filed on or before February 15, 1942, or within thirty days after the date upon which such person avails himself of the privileges of this general license, whichever is later. Any person not complying with this reporting requirement is not authorized to engage in any transaction under this general license.

(3) This general license:

(a) Shall not be deemed to suspend, cancel, or otherwise modify in any way the requirements of the Order and regulations relating to reports on Form TFR-300 with respect to the property interests of persons licensed herein as generally licensed nationals, and

(b) Shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national any individual who on or since the effective date of the Order has acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any blocked country, including the government thereof, or to license any individual who is a national of a foreign country by reason of any fact other than that such individual has been domiciled in, or a subject or citizen of, a foreign country at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

[Issued November 27, 1941; amended January 20, 1942. See Press Release No. 17.]

NEW YORK OFFICES OF CERTAIN SWISS BANKING INSTITUTIONS—
GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 43

A general license is hereby granted licensing the following as generally licensed nationals:

- (a) Swiss American Corporation, New York; and
- (b) The New York agencies of:
 - (i) Credit Suisse; and
 - (ii) Swiss Bank Corporation.

[Issued June 14, 1941.]

ROMAN CURIA A GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONAL

General License No. 44

The Roman Curia (or Curia Romana) of the Vatican City State is hereby licensed as a generally licensed national and all persons to the extent that they are acting for and on behalf of the Vatican City State are hereby licensed as generally licensed nationals.

[Issued June 14, 1941.]

PAYMENT OF DOCUMENTARY DRAFTS DRAWN UNDER CERTAIN LETTERS OF CREDIT
ISSUED PRIOR TO JUNE 14, 1941 FROM BLOCKED ACCOUNTS OTHER THAN
THOSE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OR NATIONALS THEREOF, DESIGNATED
IN ORDER PRIOR TO JUNE 14, 1941

General License No. 45 Revoked

[Issued June 14, 1941; amended July 15, 1941; revoked August 1, 1941.]

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN SALARIES FROM BLOCKED ACCOUNTS OF COMMERCIAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN DOMESTIC BANKS

General License No. 46 Expired

[Issued June 14, 1941; expired July 15, 1941.]

BANCO DI NAPOLI TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK A GENERALLY
LICENSED NATIONAL

General License No. 47 Revoked

[Issued June 14, 1941; revoked December 11, 1941.]

BANCO DI NAPOLI TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO, A GENERALLY
LICENSED NATIONAL

General License No. 47A Revoked

[Issued June 14, 1941; revoked December 11, 1941.]

COMPLETION OF SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS COMMENCED PRIOR TO 11 A.M., E. S. T., JUNE 14, 1941 FOR ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES OR NATIONALS THEREOF

General License No. 48 Expired

[Issued June 14, 1941; expired June 17, 1941.]

TRANSACTIONS ON BEHALF OF, OR INVOLVING PROPERTY
OF, SWEDEN AND ITS NATIONALS

General License No. 49

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction referred to in Section 1 of the Order, if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of Sweden, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which Sweden, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest, *provided, that:*

- (a) Such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Sweden or any national of Sweden; and
- (b) Such transaction does not involve property in which any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Sweden or any national of Sweden, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest; and
- (c) If such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of the Government of Sweden or the Sveriges Riksbank, such transaction shall not be effected until a representative in New York, New York, of the Swedish Legation, designated for such purpose by the Minister of Sweden to the United States, has certified in writing that the Government of Sweden has determined that such transaction complies with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

(2) This license shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account other than blocked accounts in the name of the Government of Sweden or the Sveriges Riksbank, until the said representative in New York, New York, of the Swedish Legation has certified, with respect to the transaction, as provided in paragraph (1)(c) above.

(3) This general license shall not apply with respect to any national of Sweden who is also a national of any other blocked country.

(4) Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank weekly reports setting forth the details of transactions effected by them under this license.

(5) As used in this general license, the "Government of Sweden" shall include the government of any political subdivision (territories, dependencies, possessions, states, departments, provinces, counties, municipalities, districts or other places subject to the jurisdiction thereof), or any political agency or instrumentality of the government.

[Issued June 20, 1941. See Public Circular No. 12; Press Release No. 2.]

TRANSACTIONS ON BEHALF OF SWITZERLAND OR THE BANQUE NATIONALE SUISSE

General License No. 50

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction referred to in Section 1 of the Order, if such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of the Government of Switzerland or the Banque Nationale Suisse, *provided, that:*

- (a) Such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Switzerland or a national of Switzerland; and
- (b) Such transaction does not involve property in which any blocked country or national thereof, other than Switzerland or any national of Switzerland, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest.

Any transaction engaged in by the Government of Switzerland or the Banque Nationale Suisse pursuant to the order or for the account of any other national of Switzerland is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of the Government of Switzerland or the Banque Nationale Suisse.

(2) This general license shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account, other than blocked accounts in the name of the Government of Switzerland or the Banque Nationale Suisse, except as provided in paragraph (3) of this general license.

(3) This general license also authorizes any payment or transfer of credit or transfer of securities from a blocked account in which any national of Switzerland has an interest to a blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of the Banque Nationale Suisse, if, prior to any such payment or transfer, the instructions to effect such payment or transfer are confirmed by the Banque Nationale Suisse; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to authorize any payment or transfer of credit or transfer of securities from a blocked account in which any national of a blocked country, other than Switzerland, has an interest, or has had an interest at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

(4) This general license shall not apply with respect to any national of Switzerland who is also a national of any other blocked country.

(5) Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank weekly reports setting forth the details of transactions effected by them under this license.

(6) As used in this general license, the "Government of Switzerland" shall include the government of any political subdivision (territories, dependencies, possessions, states, departments, provinces, counties, municipalities, districts or other places subject to the jurisdiction thereof), or any political agency or instrumentality of the government.

[Issued June 20, 1941. See Public Circular No. 12; Press Release No. 2.]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS A GENERALLY LICENSED COUNTRY

General License No. 51

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a generally licensed country.

(2) As used in this general license:

Any foreign country licensed as a "generally licensed country", and nationals thereof, shall be regarded for all purposes as if such foreign country were not a foreign country designated in the Order.

[Issued June 24, 1941. See Press Release No. 3.]

TRANSACTIONS ON BEHALF OF, OR INVOLVING PROPERTY OF,
SPAIN AND ITS NATIONALS

General License No. 52

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction referred to in Section 1 of the Order, if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of Spain, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which Spain, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest, *provided, that:*

- (a) Such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Spain or any national of Spain; and
- (b) Such transaction does not involve property in which any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Spain or any national of Spain, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest; and
- (c) If such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera, such transaction shall not be effected until the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera has certified in writing that the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera has determined that such transaction complies with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

(2) This general license also authorizes any payment or transfer from a blocked account in which any national of Spain has an interest to a blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to authorize any payment or transfer from a blocked account in which any national of a blocked country, other than Spain, has an interest, or has had an interest at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (2), this general license shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account other than blocked accounts in the name of the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera, until the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera has certified, with respect to the transaction, as provided in paragraph (1)(c) above.

(4) This general license shall not apply with respect to any national of Spain who is also a national of any other blocked country.

(5) Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank weekly reports setting forth the details of transactions effected by them under this license.

[Issued July 11, 1941. See Public Circular No. 12; Press Release No. 5.]

TRANSACTIONS INCIDENT TO TRADE WITH MEMBERS OF "THE GENERALLY LICENSED
TRADE AREA" NOT INVOLVING PERSONS NAMED IN "THE PROCLAIMED LIST
OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS"

General License No. 53 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing all transactions ordinarily incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between the United States and any of the members of the generally licensed trade area or between the members of the generally licensed trade area if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any national of a blocked country within the generally licensed trade area, or (ii) such transaction involves

property in which any such national has at any time or since the effective date of the Order had any interest, *provided* the following terms and conditions are complied with:

- (a) Such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of (i) any person whose name appears on "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", or (ii) any blocked country or national thereof not within the generally licensed trade area;
- (b) Such transaction does not involve property in which (i) any person whose name appears on "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", or (ii) any blocked country or national thereof not within the generally licensed trade area, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest; and
- (c) Any banking institution within the United States, prior to issuing, confirming or advising letters of credit, or accepting or paying drafts drawn, or reimbursing themselves for payments made, under letters of credit, or making any other payment or transfer of credit, in connection with any importation or exportation pursuant to this general license, or engaging in any other transaction herein authorized, shall satisfy itself (from the shipping documents or otherwise) that: (i) any such transaction is incident to a bona fide importation or exportation and is customary in the normal course of business, and that the value of such importation or exportation reasonably corresponds with the sums of money involved in financing such transactions; and (ii) such importation or exportation is or will be made pursuant to all the terms and conditions of this license.

(2) Subject to all other terms and conditions of this general license any national of a blocked country doing business within the United States pursuant to a license is also hereby authorized, while so licensed, to engage in any transaction referred to in paragraph (1) to the same extent that such national is licensed to engage in such transaction involving persons within the generally licensed trade area who are not nationals of a blocked country.

(3) As used in this general license:

(a) The term "generally licensed trade area" shall mean the following:

- (i) the American Republics, *i. e.*, (1) Argentina, (2) Bolivia, (3) Brazil, (4) Chile, (5) Colombia, (6) Costa Rica, (7) Cuba, (8) the Dominican Republic, (9) Ecuador, (10) El Salvador, (11) Guatemala, (12) Haiti, (13) Honduras, (14) Mexico, (15) Nicaragua, (16) Panama, (17) Paraguay, (18) Peru, (19) Uruguay, and (20) Venezuela;
- (ii) the British Commonwealth of Nations, *i. e.*, (1) the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), (2) the British Dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Newfoundland), (3) Eire, (4) the Isle of Man, (5) India, (6) Egypt, (7) Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, (8) Iraq, (9) all colonies and protectorates under the British Crown, and (10) all mandated territories administered by the United Kingdom or by any British Dominion;
- (iii) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
- (iv) the Netherlands East Indies;
- (v) the Netherlands West Indies;
- (vi) the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi;
- (vii) Greenland;
- (viii) Iceland;
- (ix) Syria and Lebanon; and

- (x) (1) French Equatorial Africa, including the Cameroons; (2) New Caledonia; (3) Tahiti, (4) the French Establishments in India;

Provided, however, that the term "generally licensed trade area" shall not include any territory which is controlled or occupied by the military, naval or police forces or other authority of Japan, Germany, or Italy, or allies thereof.

(b) The term "member" of the generally licensed trade area shall mean any of the foreign countries or political subdivisions comprising the generally licensed trade area.

(c) The term "any national of a blocked country within the generally licensed trade area" shall mean any national of a blocked country who was situated within and doing business within such area on and since June 14, 1941.

(d) The term "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" shall mean "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" as amended and supplemented promulgated pursuant to the proclamation of July 17, 1941.

[Issued July 17, 1941; amended August 5, 1941; October 9, 1941; December 26, 1941. See Public Circulars Nos. 3, 10 and 12; Press Releases Nos. 6, 8 and 25.]

The following is text of Public Interpretation No. 2, dated January 23, 1942:

Inquiry has been made as to whether a trade transaction with a concern in the generally licensed trade area is excluded from General License No. 53 solely because such concern is a branch or subsidiary of a concern organized under the laws of a country not within the generally licensed trade area or because a substantial portion of the stock is held by a person domiciled or resident outside of the generally licensed trade area.

A trade transaction with a concern doing business within the generally licensed trade area is not excluded from General License No. 53 for these reasons.]

TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING PROPERTY INTERESTS OF CHINA OR JAPAN, OR ANY NATIONAL THEREOF, PRIOR TO BUT NOT ON OR SINCE JULY 26, 1941

General License No. 54

A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction which is prohibited by the Order solely by reason of the fact that it involves property in which China or Japan, or any national thereof, has at any time prior to July 26, 1941, but not on or since July 26, 1941, had any interest.

This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction, if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of China or Japan, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which China or Japan, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since July 26, 1941, had any interest.

[Issued July 26, 1941.]

PAYMENT OF DOCUMENTARY DRAFTS DRAWN UNDER CERTAIN LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED OR ADVISED PRIOR TO JULY 26, 1941, FROM ACCOUNTS OF CHINA OR JAPAN AND THEIR NATIONALS

General License No. 55 Expired

[Issued July 26, 1941; amended August 1, 1941; September 3, 1941; expired September 30, 1941.]

CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS BY COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN TERRITORY OF HAWAII
WHICH ARE NATIONALS OF CHINA OR JAPAN

General License No. 56

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any partnership, association, corporation or other organization engaged in commercial activities within the Territory of Hawaii and which is a national of China or Japan, to engage in all transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of its business activities within the Territory of Hawaii, *provided, however*, that this general license shall not authorize:

(a) Any transaction which could not be effected without a license if such organization were not a national of any blocked country; or

(b) Any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account in any banking institution within any part of the United States other than the Territory of Hawaii.

(2) Any organization engaging in business pursuant to this general license shall not engage in any transaction, pursuant to this general license or any other general license, which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets of such organization within the Territory of Hawaii or otherwise prejudicially affects the financial position of such organization within the Territory of Hawaii.

(3) Any such organization shall file with the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, within sixty days after the date hereof, an affidavit on Form TFBE-1 setting forth the data called for in such form. Any organization not complying with this requirement is not authorized to engage in any transaction under this general license.

(4) Any bank effecting any payment, transfer or withdrawal pursuant to this general license shall satisfy itself that such payment, transfer or withdrawal is being made pursuant to the terms and conditions of this general license.

(5) Any organization engaging in business pursuant to this general license shall file monthly reports in triplicate with the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii setting forth the details of the transactions engaged in by it during the reporting period. Such report shall indicate receipts and expenditures classified into general categories by source, payee and purpose.

[Issued July 26, 1941. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See *Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22.*]

PRIVILEGES OF ALL GENERAL LICENSES EXTENDED TO HONG KONG

General License No. 57 Revoked

[Issued July 26, 1941; revoked December 26, 1941. See *Public Circular No. 10; Press Release No. 25.*]

TRANSACTIONS INCIDENT TO TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND
ANY PART OF CHINA OTHER THAN MANCHURIA

General License No. 58 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing all transactions ordinarily incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between the United States and any part of China other than Manchuria, *provided* the following terms and conditions are complied with:

(a) Such transaction shall not involve property in which any one of the following has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest and shall not be by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any one of the following:

- (i) any blocked country other than China, or
- (ii) any person within Manchuria, or
- (iii) any national of any blocked country other than China unless such national is within China;

(b) Exports from the United States to China having a value in excess of \$100 shall be effected only provided *both* of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) payment therefor has been or will be made through a domestic bank and such domestic bank has been notified by an appointed bank that the importer within China has paid or has completed arrangements to pay therefor with United States dollars acquired from such appointed bank, or in lieu of the foregoing, a domestic bank has been notified by an appointed bank that the shipment has been otherwise approved by the Stabilization Board of China; and
- (ii) on each shipment the domestic bank referred to in (i) shall execute Form TFR-158 in quadruplicate. The original of such executed form shall be transmitted by the domestic bank directly to the collector of customs at the port of exportation and shall be received by such collector of customs prior to the exportation of the shipment. The duplicate of such executed form shall be delivered by the domestic bank to the exporter or his agent who shall present and, if requested, deliver such copy to the collector of customs at the port of exportation at the time the Shipper's Export Declaration is filed. The remaining two copies of such executed form shall be filed promptly by the domestic bank with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank.

(c) Imports into the United States from China having a value in excess of \$100 shall be effected only provided *both* of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) payment therefor in United States dollars has been or will be made through a domestic bank and the exporter within China has sold or has completed arrangements for selling such United States dollars to an appointed bank, or in lieu of the foregoing, the shipment has been otherwise approved by the Stabilization Board of China; and
- (ii) prior to the release of any such shipment from customs custody the collector of customs of the port of entry through which the shipment is imported shall have received a consular invoice covering such shipment and such consular invoice shall bear the certification of a United States consul in China that an appointed bank has duly notified the consul that the exporter within China has sold or has completed arrangements for selling the United States dollar proceeds from such shipment to such appointed bank or that the shipment has been otherwise approved by the Stabilization Board of China.

(d) The conditions prescribed in (b) and (c) shall not apply with respect to any import or export:

- (i) if the shipment was in transit between the United States and China on November 12, 1941; or
- (ii) if the consignee or consignor of the shipment is the United States Government or the Chinese National Government or a recognized agency or political instrumentality of either government; or
- (iii) if payment for the shipment was fully effected prior to November 12, 1941, and the following reporting procedure is followed: On each such shipment a domestic bank participating in financing the shipment shall execute Form TFR-158A in quadruplicate. The original of such executed form shall be transmitted by such domestic bank directly to the collector of customs at the port of importa-

tion or exportation as the case may be and shall be received by such collector of customs prior to the release of such shipment from customs custody or prior to the exportation of such shipment as the case may be. The duplicate of such executed form shall be delivered by the domestic bank to the importer or exporter or their respective agents who shall present and, if requested, deliver such copy to the collector of customs at the time the shipment is released from customs custody or the Shipper's Export Declaration is filed, as the case may be. The remaining two copies of such executed form shall be filed promptly by the domestic bank with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank.

(e) Any domestic bank prior to issuing, confirming or advising letters of credit, or accepting or paying drafts drawn, or reimbursing themselves for payments made, under letters of credit, or making any other payment or transfer of credit, in connection with any importation or exportation pursuant to this general license, or engaging in any other transaction herein authorized, shall satisfy itself (from the shipping documents or otherwise) that:

- (i) any such transaction is incident to a bona fide importation or exportation and is customary in the normal course of business, and that the value of such importation or exportation reasonably corresponds with the sums of money involved in financing such transaction; and
- (ii) such importation or exportation is or will be made pursuant to all the terms and conditions of this license.

(2) As used in this general license:

(a) The term "appointed bank" shall mean any of those banks cooperating with the Stabilization Board of China and buying and selling foreign exchange with the permission of, and subject to the conditions prescribed by, such Board, the names of which appear on Schedule A of this general license at the time the transaction is effected.

(b) A person shall not be deemed to be "within China" unless such person was situated within and doing business within China on and since June 14, 1941.

SCHEDULE A OF GENERAL LICENSE NO. 58

The offices within Hong Kong and any part of China, except Manchuria, of the following are hereby licensed as "appointed banks" within the meaning of General License No. 58:

- (a) The Chase Bank
- (b) National City Bank of New York
- (c) Underwriters Bank for the Far East
- (d) American Express Company
- (e) Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd.
- (f) Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.
- (g) Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
- (h) Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
- (i) David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (j) E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (k) E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd.
- (l) Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd.
- (m) Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank
- (n) Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
- (o) Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
- (p) Bank of East Asia, Ltd.
- (q) National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
- (r) Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
- (s) Bank of Canton, Ltd.
- (t) Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.
- (u) Kincheng Banking Corporation
- (v) China Banking Corporation
- (w) Bank of China
- (x) Bank of Communications
- (y) Farmers Bank of China
- (z) Central Bank of China

[Issued July 26, 1941; amended November 12, 1941. See Public Circular No. 3; Press Release No. 16. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22. Offices within Hong Kong and occupied China of banks named in Schedule A ceased to be appointed banks on December 26, 1941. See Public Circular No. 10; Press Release No. 25.]

OFFICES OF CERTAIN NEW YORK BANKS AND CERTAIN OTHER INSTITUTIONS WITHIN
HONG KONG AND CHINA, EXCEPT MANCHURIA—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 59 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals the offices within Hong Kong and any part of China except Manchuria of the following:

- (a) The Chase Bank
- (b) National City Bank of New York
- (c) Underwriters Bank for the Far East
- (d) American Express Company
- (e) Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd.
- (f) Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.
- (g) Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
- (h) Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
- (i) David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (j) E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (k) E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd.
- (l) Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd.
- (m) Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank
- (n) Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
- (o) Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
- (p) Bank of East Asia, Ltd.
- (q) National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
- (r) Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
- (s) Bank of Canton, Ltd.
- (t) Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.
- (u) Kincheng Banking Corporation
- (v) China Banking Corporation

(2) Any such office of any such bank is also authorized to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares, and merchandise between the United States and any part of China, except Manchuria, provided all the terms and conditions of General License No. 58 are complied with.

(3) Banking institutions within the United States making any payment, transfer or withdrawal from the accounts of any such office of the aforementioned banking institutions shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank monthly reports setting forth the details of such transactions during such period.

[Issued July 26, 1941; amended August 1, 1941; November 12, 1941. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22. Offices within Hong Kong and occupied China ceased to be generally licensed nationals on December 26, 1941. See Public Circular No. 10; Press Release No. 25.]

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND CENTRAL BANK
OF CHINA — GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 60 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing the National Government of the Republic of China and the Central Bank of China as generally licensed nationals.

(2) Any transaction engaged in by such government or such bank pursuant to the order of or for the account of any person within China is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of such government or such bank; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account except as provided in paragraph (3) of this general license.

(3) This general license shall also authorize any payment or transfer of credit or transfer of securities from any blocked account in which any national of China has an interest to an account in a domestic bank in the name of such government or such bank; provided, no other blocked country or any national thereof has an interest, or has had an interest in such blocked account at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

(4) Banking institutions within the United States making any payment, transfer or withdrawal from the accounts of such government or such bank or from any blocked account referred to in paragraph (3) shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank monthly reports setting forth the details of such transactions during such period.

(5) The term "generally licensed national" as applied to the National Government of the Republic of China shall mean that such government may be regarded as though China were not a blocked country, and all persons to the extent that they are acting for or on behalf of such government may be regarded as generally licensed nationals.

[Issued July 26, 1941. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See *Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22.* Offices within Hong Kong and occupied China of Central Bank of China ceased to be generally licensed nationals on December 26, 1941. See *Public Circular No. 10; Press Release No. 25.*]

OFFICES OF CERTAIN CHINESE BANKS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES
AND NOT WITHIN ANY BLOCKED COUNTRY OTHER THAN
CHINA — GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 61 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing the offices outside the United States and not within any blocked country other than China of the following Chinese banks as generally licensed nationals:

- (a) the Bank of China;
- (b) the Bank of Communications; and
- (c) the Farmers Bank of China.

Any transaction engaged in by any such office of any such bank pursuant to the order of or for the account of any person not within any blocked country is also hereby authorized to the same extent, and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely for the account of such office of such bank; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account.

(2) Any office within Hong Kong or any part of China, except Manchuria, of any such bank is also authorized to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident to the importing and exporting of goods, wares and merchandise between the United States and any part of China, except Manchuria, provided all the terms and conditions of General License No. 58 are complied with.

(3) Banking institutions within the United States making any payment, transfer or withdrawal from the accounts of any such office of the aforementioned banks shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank monthly reports setting forth the details of such transactions during such period.

[Issued July 26, 1941; amended August 1, 1941; November 12, 1941. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See *Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22.* Offices within Hong Kong and occupied China ceased to be generally licensed nationals on December 26, 1941. See *Public Circular No. 10; Press Release No. 25.*]

CERTAIN CHINESE INSTITUTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AND IN NEW YORK, N. Y.—
GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 62

- (1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals:
- (a) China Defense Supplies, Inc., 1601 V Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.;
 - (b) the Universal Trading Corporation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York; and
 - (c) the New York office of the Bank of China.

[Issued July 26, 1941.]

OFFICES IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS OF CERTAIN BANKING INSTITUTIONS—
GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 63 Revoked

[Issued July 26, 1941; revoked January 5, 1942. See *Public Circular No. 11*.]

TRANSACTIONS INCIDENT TO TRADE BETWEEN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CHINA AND
BETWEEN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND JAPAN

General License No. 64 Revoked

[Issued July 26, 1941; revoked November 12, 1941.]

CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS BY COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
WHICH ARE NATIONALS OF CHINA OR JAPAN

General License No. 65 Revoked

[Issued July 26, 1941; revoked January 5, 1942. See *Public Circular No. 11*.]

HAWAIIAN OFFICES OF CERTAIN BANKS—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 66 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals the offices in the Territory of Hawaii of:

- (a) the American Security Bank;
- (b) the Honolulu Trust Company;
- (c) the Liberty Bank of Honolulu;
- (d) the Pacific Bank;
- (e) the Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii; and
- (f) the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

[Issued July 26, 1941. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See *Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A*; *Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22*.]

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN SALARIES FROM BLOCKED ACCOUNTS IN DOMESTIC BANKS OF
COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE NATIONALS OF CHINA OR JAPAN

General License No. 67 Expired

[Issued July 26, 1941; expired August 26, 1941.]

NATIONALS OF CHINA AND JAPAN RESIDING ONLY IN UNITED STATES SINCE
JUNE 17, 1940—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 68 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals individuals who are nationals of China and Japan and who have been residing only in the United States at all times on and since June 17, 1940; *provided, however*, that this license shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national any individual who is a national of China or Japan by reason of any fact other than that such individual has been a subject or citizen of China or Japan at any time on or since such date.

(2) Reports on Form TFR-300 are not required to be filed with respect to the property interests of any individuals licensed herein as generally licensed nationals.

[Issued July 26, 1941. See Press Release No. 10. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22.]

JAPANESE NATIONALS RESIDING CONTINUOUSLY WITHIN CONTINENTAL UNITED
STATES SINCE JUNE 17, 1940, AND CERTAIN JAPANESE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—
GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS. REPORTS TO BE FILED

General License No. 63A as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted:

(a) Licensing as a generally licensed national any individual who is a national of Japan and who has been residing only in the continental United States at all times on and since June 17, 1940, and

(b) Licensing as a generally licensed national any partnership, association, corporation or other organization within the continental United States which is a national of Japan solely by reason of the interest therein of a person or persons licensed as generally licensed nationals pursuant to this general license.

(2) This general license shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national:

(a) Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization on the premises of which the Treasury Department maintains a representative or guard or on the premises of which there is posted an official Treasury Department notice that the premises are under the control of the United States Government, or

(b) Any bank, trust company, shipping concern, steamship agency, or insurance company, or

(c) Any person who, on or since the effective date of the Order, has represented or acted as agent for any person located outside the continental United States or for any person owned or controlled by persons located outside the continental United States, or

(d) Any person who on or since the effective date of the Order has acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any blocked country, including the government thereof, or any person who is a national of Japan by reason of any fact other than that such person has been domiciled in, or a subject or citizen of, Japan at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

(3) A report on Series I of Form TFR-300 shall be filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank on or before February 15, 1942, with respect to the property interests of every person licensed herein as a generally licensed national if the total value of the property interests to be reported is \$1,000 or more.

(4) Every business enterprise licensed herein as a generally licensed national shall also file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank on or before February 15, 1942, an affidavit setting

forth the information required by Form TFEF-1, if the total value of all property interests of such business enterprise is in excess of \$5,000.

(5) Banking institutions within the United States effecting payments, transfers or withdrawals in excess of \$1,000 during any month from the account of any person licensed as a generally licensed national hereunder, shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank a report showing the details of such transactions.

(6) This general license shall not authorize any transaction which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets within the continental United States of any national of Japan or otherwise prejudicially affects the financial position of such national within the continental United States.

(7) As used in this general license, the term "business enterprise" shall mean any individual proprietorship, partnership, association, corporation or other organization engaged in commercial or other business activities within the continental United States.

[Issued December 15, 1941; amended January 14, 1942. See Public Circular No. 4A; Press Release No. 21.]

CALIFORNIA AND WASHINGTON OFFICES OF CERTAIN CHINESE AND JAPANESE BANKS—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 69 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted licensing the following as generally licensed nationals:

- (a) the San Francisco office of the Bank of Canton;
- (b) the Sacramento office of the Sumitomo Bank of California;
- (c) the Seattle office of the Sumitomo Bank of Seattle; and
- (d) the offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

[Issued July 26, 1941. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22.]

TRANSACTIONS ON BEHALF OF, OR INVOLVING PROPERTY OF, PORTUGAL AND ITS NATIONALS

General License No. 70

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction referred to in Section 1 of the Order, if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of Portugal, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which Portugal, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest, provided, that:

- (a) Such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Portugal or any national of Portugal;
- (b) Such transaction does not involve property in which any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Portugal or any national of Portugal, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest; and
- (c) If such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of the Government of Portugal or the Banco de Portugal, such transaction shall not be effected until the Banco de Portugal has certified in writing that the Banco de Portugal has determined that such transaction complies with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

(2) This general license also authorizes any payment or transfer from a blocked account in which any national of Portugal has an interest to a blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of the Banco de Portugal; provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to authorize any payment or transfer from a blocked account in which any national of a blocked country, other than Portugal, has an interest, or has had an interest at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (2), this general license shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account other than blocked accounts in the name of the Government of Portugal or the Banco de Portugal, until the Banco de Portugal has certified, with respect to the transaction, as provided in paragraph (1)(c) above.

(4) This general license shall not apply with respect to any national of Portugal who is also a national of any other blocked country.

(5) Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank weekly reports setting forth the details of transactions effected by them under this license.

(6) As used in this general license, the "Government of Portugal" shall include the government of any political subdivision (territories, dependencies, possessions, states, departments, provinces, counties, municipalities, districts or other places subject to the jurisdiction thereof), or any political agency or instrumentality of the government.

[Issued August 11, 1941. See Public Circular No. 12; Press Release No. 9.]

PAYMENT FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNITED STATES PERIODICALS

General License No. 71

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing the payment from any blocked account to any publisher or agent thereof for an individual subscription to a periodical published within the United States, provided that:

- (a) Such publisher (and the agent thereof, if payment is made to an agent of such publisher) is located within the United States; and
- (b) The total amount of any such payments from any blocked account does not exceed \$25 in any one month and does not exceed \$100 in any one year.

(2) This general license also authorizes the mailing by any publisher or agent thereof of periodicals to any addressees, provided that the periodicals are separately mailed from the United States direct to each addressee.

(3) The term "periodical" as used in this general license shall include, but not by way of limitation, any newspaper whether published daily or less frequently.

(4) Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank on or before the first day of January, April, July and October reports indicating details of such transactions during each such quarterly period, including appropriate identification of the accounts which are debited, and the total amounts debited to each such account.

[Issued August 16, 1941.]

FILING AND PROSECUTION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND BLOCKED COUNTRIES--FILING OF REPORTS ON FORM TFR-172

General License No. 72 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing (i) the filing in the United States Patent Office of applications for letters patent for inventions and designs, and the prosecution of such applications, in which any national of any blocked country has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest, and (ii) the receipt of letters patent issued pursuant to any such application, provided the following terms and conditions are complied with:

- (a) The person filing or prosecuting any such application, or acting as attorney or agent in connection therewith, shall notify the United States Patent Office in writing that the application is being filed and prosecuted pursuant to this general license; and
- (b) Upon notification by the United States Patent Office that letters patent will be issued and at least twenty days before the payment to such office of the final fee therefor, there shall be filed directly with the Treasury Department a report on Form TFR-172, setting forth, under oath, the information called for therein.

(2) This general license shall also authorize any person who is not a national of any blocked country:

- (a) To file and prosecute applications for letters patent in any blocked country;
- (b) To receive letters patent granted pursuant to any such application; and
- (c) To pay fees currently due to the government of any blocked country, either directly or through an attorney or representative located abroad, for the filing of any such application, and for the granting and maintenance of any patent.

Domestic banks shall effect the payments referred to in (c) pursuant to the terms and conditions of paragraph (2) of General License No. 33. All banks effecting any such payments shall satisfy themselves that the foregoing terms and conditions are complied with.

(3) All persons engaging in any of the transactions authorized by (a) or (b) under (2) above shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank reports setting forth the details of such transactions.

(4) With respect to each payment authorized by (c) under (2) above, reports on Form TFR-132 shall be executed and filed in the manner and form and under the conditions described in General License No. 32, as amended, except that item No. 6 of such form shall be left blank and the originating bank shall indicate on the reverse side of such form:

- (a) The specific purpose for which such payment is made;
- (b) Whether or not an application for a patent has been filed in, or a patent has been issued by, the United States Patent Office, covering the invention or design involved; and
- (c) If such application has been filed in, or such patent issued by, the United States Patent Office, the number thereof.

(5) This general license does not authorize any assignment, grant, encumbrance, creation of a license, or execution of any agreement or arrangement of, under, or with respect to any patent, application therefor, license thereunder, or interest therein, in which any blocked country or national thereof has, on or since the effective date of the Order, had any interest, or any other transaction not specifically authorized by this general license.

[Issued September 3, 1941; amended October 23, 1941. See *Public Circular No. 5*.]

CERTAIN CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 73

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as a generally licensed national any partnership which is a national of China and which meets all of the following conditions:

(a) the partnership has been continuously engaged in business within the continental United States since prior to June 17, 1940;

(b) the active management and control of such partnership is vested in partners within the United States who are not nationals of any blocked country (or are licensed as generally licensed nationals);

(c) since prior to June 17, 1940, no partner in such partnership has been a national of any blocked country other than China.

(2) This general license shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national any partnership which is a national of any blocked country other than China.

(3) All partnerships licensed herein as generally licensed nationals shall file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank within thirty days after the date hereof a report in triplicate setting forth: (a) the name and address of the partnership; (b) the name, address and nationality of each partner; and (c) a statement that the partnership is licensed as a generally licensed national under this general license. Any partnership not complying with this requirement is not authorized to engage in any transaction under this general license.

(4) Reports on Form TFR-300 are not required to be filed with respect to the property interests of any partnership licensed herein as a generally licensed national.

[Issued October 9, 1941. See Press Release No. 13.]

PAYMENTS FROM ACCOUNTS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS WHO ARE ABROAD FOR CERTAIN PERSONAL EXPENSES IN THE UNITED STATES

General License No. 74

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing payments and transfers of credit from blocked accounts in domestic banks for the necessary personal expenses within the United States of any citizen of the United States who is within any foreign country, and for the personal expenses within the United States of the family of such citizen, provided that the following terms and conditions are complied with:

(a) Such payments and transfers are made only from blocked accounts in the name of, or in which the beneficial interest is held by, such citizen or his family;

(b) The total of all such payments and transfers made under this general license does not exceed \$500 in any one calendar month for any such citizen or his family.

(2) This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any payment or transfer of credit which could not be effected without a license if such citizen were a generally licensed national.

(3) Domestic banks making any such payment or transfer shall satisfy themselves that the foregoing terms and conditions are complied with and shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank separate monthly reports in triplicate on Form TFR-111 respecting the transactions for the account of each such citizen.

[Issued October 9, 1941.]

**REMITTANCES THROUGH DOMESTIC BANKS TO PERSONS IN ANY PART
OF CHINA EXCEPT MANCHURIA**

General License No. 75 as Amended

(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing remittances in any amount by any person through any domestic bank to any person in any part of China except Manchuria, and any domestic bank is authorized to effect such remittances, provided the following terms and conditions are complied with:

(a) Such remittances may be made from any account other than a blocked account and, subject to item (b) hereof, such remittances may be made from the blocked account of any national of China.

(b) Such remittances may not be made from any blocked account if any of the following has an interest in such account:

(i) Any national of any blocked country other than China;

(ii) Any person within Manchuria; or

(iii) Any blocked country other than China; and

(c) Such remittances shall be effected by a domestic bank paying the dollar amount of the remittance to a designated agent of the Central Bank of China for the account of an appointed bank.

(2) All domestic banks effecting such remittances shall satisfy themselves that the foregoing terms and conditions are complied with.

(3) With respect to each remittance made pursuant to this general license reports on Form TFR-132 shall be executed and filed in the manner and form and under the conditions prescribed in General License No. 32. Domestic banks through which any such remittances originate shall note on the reverse side of such form the nature of the transaction for which the remittance is being made but need not furnish the information called for in item 6 of such form.

(4) All dollars accruing to any appointed bank pursuant to this general license shall, if so required by the Stabilization Board of China, be made available to the Board by payment to the Central Bank of China against delivery of an equivalent amount of Chinese national currency.

(5) This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction incidental to imports and exports between the United States and China.

(6) As used in this general license:

(a) The term "appointed bank" shall have the same meaning as that prescribed in General License No. 58.

(b) The term "designated agent of the Central Bank of China" shall mean the Bank of China.

[Issued November 12, 1941; amended January 5, 1942. See Public Circular No. 7; Press Release No. 16. Revoked as to Japan and nationals thereof December 7, 1941. See Public Circulars Nos. 8 and 8A; Press Releases Nos. 18 and 22. Offices within Hong Kong and occupied China of banks named in Schedule A of General License No. 58 ceased to be appointed banks on December 26, 1941. See Public Circulars Nos. 10 and 11; Press Releases Nos. 25 and 26.]

**TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING PROPERTY INTERESTS OF THAILAND, OR ANY NATIONAL
THEREOF, PRIOR TO BUT NOT ON OR SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1941**

General License No. 76

A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction which is prohibited by the Order solely by reason of the fact that it involves property in which Thailand, or any national thereof, has at any time prior to December 9, 1941, but not on or since December 9, 1941, had any interest.

This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction, if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of Thailand, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which Thailand, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since December 9, 1941, had any interest.

[Issued December 9, 1941.]

JAPANESE NATIONALS ENGAGED IN PRODUCTION, MARKETING OR
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD IN UNITED STATES

General License No. 77

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any person engaged, prior to December 7, 1941, in the production, marketing or distribution of food products within the continental United States and who is a national of Japan to engage in all transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of their business of producing, marketing or distributing food within the continental United States, *Provided, however,* that this general license shall not authorize:

(a) any transaction which could not be effected without a license if such person were not a national of any blocked country,

(b) total payments, transfers or withdrawals from blocked accounts of any such person during any one week in excess of the average weekly payments from such account during the six months' period immediately preceding the date of this license, or

(c) any transaction by or on behalf of nationals of Japan who were not generally licensed nationals under General License No. 68 prior to December 7, 1941.

(2) Any person engaging in business pursuant to this general license shall not engage in any transaction pursuant to this general license which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets of such person within the continental United States or otherwise prejudicially affects the financial position of such person within the continental United States.

(3) Any bank effecting any payment, transfer or withdrawal pursuant to this general license shall satisfy itself that such payment, transfer or withdrawal is being made pursuant to the terms and conditions of this general license.

(4) Where any blocked account in a bank is debited in excess of \$500 per calendar month pursuant to this general license, such bank shall file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank a report for such calendar month setting forth the details of the transactions in such account during the calendar month.

[Issued December 11, 1941. See Press Release No. 29.]

TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING PROPERTY INTERESTS OF HONG KONG, OR ANY
NATIONAL THEREOF, PRIOR TO BUT NOT ON OR SINCE DECEMBER 25, 1941

General License No. 78

A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction which is prohibited by the Order solely by reason of the fact that it involves property in which Hong Kong, or any national thereof, has at any time prior to December 25, 1941, but not on or since December 25, 1941, had any interest.

This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction, if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of Hong Kong, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which Hong Kong, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since December 25, 1941, had any interest.

[Issued December 26, 1941. See Press Release No. 25.]

PAYMENTS OF CHECKS AND DRAFTS DRAWN OR ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY 1,
1942 FROM ACCOUNTS OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR NATIONALS

General License No. 79

A general license is hereby granted authorizing banking institutions within the United States to make payments from blocked accounts of the Philippine Islands, or any national thereof, of checks and drafts drawn or issued prior to January 1, 1942 and to accept and pay and debit to such accounts drafts drawn prior to January 1, 1942, under letters of credit; provided, that each banking institution making any payment or debit authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank weekly reports showing the details of such transactions. This license shall expire at the close of business on February 1, 1942.

[Issued January 5, 1942. See Press Release No. 25.]

PHILIPPINE CITIZENS RESIDING ONLY IN UNITED STATES OR IN GENERALLY
LICENSED TRADE AREA—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 80

(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing as a generally licensed national any individual who is a citizen of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and residing only in the United States or in the generally licensed trade area, as defined in General License No. 53.

(2) Reports on Form TFR-300 are not required to be filed with respect to the property interests of any individuals licensed herein as generally licensed nationals.

[Issued January 5, 1942. See Press Release No. 26.]

NEW YORK OFFICE OF PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK AND CERTAIN OFFICES
OF HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—
GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 81

A general license is hereby granted licensing as generally licensed nationals:

(a) The New York office of the Philippine National Bank; and

(b) The offices within the United States and the generally licensed trade area, as defined in General License No. 53, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

[Issued January 5, 1942. See Press Release No. 26.]

GOVERNMENT OF COMMONWEALTH OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, UNITED STATES
HIGH COMMISSIONER, AND CERTAIN OTHERS—GENERALLY LICENSED NATIONALS

General License No. 82

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and all officers of the United States Government within the Philippine Islands, are hereby licensed as generally licensed nationals; and all persons to the extent that they are acting for and on behalf of the foregoing are hereby licensed as generally licensed nationals. The term "generally licensed national" as applied to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall mean that such government may be regarded as though the Philippine Islands were not a blocked country.

[Issued January 5, 1942. See Press Release No. 26.]

COLLECTION OF COUPONS FROM SECURITIES REFERRED TO IN GENERAL RULING NO. 10

General License No. 83 as Amended

A general license is hereby granted authorizing the detachment of coupons from securities of the type referred to in General Ruling No. 10, the presentation of such coupons for collection, and the performance of such other acts and effecting of such other transactions as may be necessarily incident to such collection, notwithstanding the fact that Treasury Department Form TFEL-2 may not have been previously attached to the securities from which such coupons are detached.

This general license shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of any provision (or ruling or regulation thereunder) of the Order other than General Ruling No. 10.

This license shall expire at the close of business on February 15, 1942.

[Issued January 14, 1942; amended January 30, 1942.]

PUBLIC CIRCULARS

ISSUED UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED, AND REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO, RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, ETC.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING REPORTS ON FORM TFR-300

Public Circular No. 1 as Amended

Reference is made to Section 130.4 of the Regulations providing that reports on Form TFR-300 shall be filed on or before July 14, 1941.

The time within which such reports on Form TFR-300 shall be filed is hereby extended to October 31, 1941.

[Issued July 9, 1941; amended August 16, 1941; September 18, 1941. See Press Releases Nos. 4, 10 and 12.]

CERTAIN DRAFTS OR OTHER ORDERS FOR PAYMENT NOT TO BE PRESENTED, ACCEPTED OR PAID EXCEPT PURSUANT TO LICENSE

Public Circular No. 2

The following are replies which the Treasury Department has made to inquiries:

(1) Drafts or other orders for payment drawn under irrevocable letters of credit issued in favor or on behalf of any blocked country or national thereof may not be presented, accepted or paid except pursuant to license.

(2) Drafts or other orders for payment, in which any blocked country or national thereof has on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest, drawn under any irrevocable letter of credit may not be presented, accepted or paid except pursuant to license.

(3) Documentary drafts in which any blocked country or national thereof has on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest may not be presented, accepted or paid except pursuant to license.

(4) General License No. 1 does not authorize any such payment into blocked accounts.

[Issued August 1, 1941.]

TRANSACTIONS AUTHORIZED UNDER GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 15, 53 AND 58 IRRESPECTIVE OF CONTROL OF VESSEL INVOLVED AND PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT

Public Circular No. 3

The Treasury Department has made the following reply to inquiries relative to General Licenses Nos. 15, 53, and 58:

Transactions may be engaged in pursuant to the terms and conditions of such general licenses, irrespective of the ownership, control or documentation of the vessel on which the goods, wares and merchandise are shipped, and irrespective of whether or not freight on such goods, wares and merchandise has been prepaid.

[Issued August 11, 1941.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF REPORTS ON FORM TFR-300 OF ALL FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Public Circular No. 4

[Issued August 16, 1941. Public Circular No. 4 is printed as a separate pamphlet and therefore is not reproduced herein. See Press Release No. 10.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF REPORTS ON FORM TFR-300, SERIES J,
BY CERTAIN NATIONALS OF JAPAN

Public Circular No. 4A

[Issued January 16, 1942. Public Circular No. 4A is printed as a separate pamphlet and therefore is not reproduced herein.]

NECESSITY OF, AND APPLICATIONS FOR, SPECIFIC LICENSES RELATING TO PATENTS
AND INTERESTS THEREIN. FILING OF REPORTS ON FORM TFR-300

Public Circular No. 5

(1) Reference is made to General License No. 72. Attention is directed to the fact that this general license does not authorize any person who is a national of any blocked country to file or prosecute applications for letters patent in any foreign country, to receive letters patent granted pursuant to such applications, or to pay any fees to any foreign country in connection therewith. This general license does not authorize the payment of fees to attorneys or representatives in the United States or in foreign countries for services rendered in connection with any transaction authorized by such general license and does not authorize the effecting or recording of any assignment, grant, encumbrance, creation of a license, or execution of any agreement or arrangement of, under or with respect to any patent, application therefor, license thereunder or interest therein, in which any blocked country or any national thereof, has on or since the effective date of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, had any interest.

(2) Applications for specific licenses relating to patents and interests therein may be made to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank on Form TFE-1. Such applications should contain in addition to other information required the following:

- (a) Whether an application for letters patent has been filed in, or letters patent issued by, the United States Patent Office if such application or letters patent are involved in, or in any manner affected by, the transaction in question;
- (b) If any such application is on file in the United States Patent Office, a true copy thereof should be attached to and made a part of the application for a Treasury license. If letters patent have been issued by the United States Patent Office, a copy thereof should be attached to the application for a Treasury license; and
- (c) A brief nontechnical description of the nature of the invention or design covered by such application or letters patent, indicating the use to which such invention may be put.

(3) Attention is also directed to the fact that the Regulations require that reports on Form TFR-300 shall be filed with respect to any patents, applications therefor, assignments thereof, or licenses relating thereto, or any present, future, or contingent interests therein, agreements pertaining thereto, and any other contracts affecting or involving the foregoing, such as the right to receive royalties, licensing arrangements and contracts by which any information in the nature of technical data or otherwise is transmitted or exchanged, in which on either or both June 1, 1940, and June 14, 1941, any foreign country or national thereof had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect. In the case of China, Japan, or nationals thereof, a report of the aforementioned interests is required as of July 26, 1941. Attorneys who have in their possession any property in which any of the interests referred to above exists, are required to file a report thereof on Form TFR-300.

[Issued September 3, 1941. See Public Circular No. 4.]

ATTACHMENT OF FORM TFEL-2 TO OBLIGATIONS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENTS AND
CORPORATIONS OF BLOCKED COUNTRIES

Public Circular No. 6

(1) Any licenses which may be issued permitting the redemption or purchase for sinking fund purposes or other purchase for blocked accounts of bonds, debentures or similar obligations issued by governments of blocked countries, including political subdivisions, or by corporations organized under the laws of any blocked country, will be so limited as to allow such redemption or purchase only of such securities to which Treasury Department Form TFEL-2 has been previously attached or affixed by, or under the direction of, the Treasury Department.

(2) Applications for the attachment of Form TFEL-2 should be filed on Form TFE-2A with the Federal Reserve Bank for the district or with the Governor or High Commissioner of the territory or possession of the United States in which the applicant resides or has his principal office or agency. Copies of Form TFE-2A may be obtained from any such Federal Reserve Bank or Governor or High Commissioner or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

(3) Attention is called to the fact that persons acquiring any such securities on or after September 15, 1941, to which Form TFEL-2 has not been attached, are required in Form TFE-2A to furnish much more complete and detailed information concerning the past ownership of the securities than is required of persons who have owned such securities continuously since prior to September 15, 1941. Whereas the former are required on Form TFE-2A to trace the ownership of such securities through April 8, 1940, in order to obtain the attachment of Form TFEL-2, Form TFE-2A only requires the latter to trace the ownership of such securities from the person from whom they have acquired them.

(4) Any person acquiring any such securities under a contract made prior to September 15, 1941 even though delivery of the securities may have been effected on September 15, 1941, or within a reasonable time thereafter, need trace ownership only from the person from whom the securities were acquired, provided the Treasury Department is furnished with satisfactory evidence that the contract was made in the normal course of business through or with a domestic bank or broker or dealer.

[Issued September 13, 1941. See Press Release No. 11.]

REMITTANCES TO INDIVIDUALS IN ANY PART OF CHINA, EXCEPT MANCHURIA, UNDER
GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 32 AND 33 TO BE EFFECTED AS PRESCRIBED IN
PARAGRAPH (1) (c) OF GENERAL LICENSE NO. 75

Public Circular No. 7

General Licenses Nos. 32 and 33 shall not be deemed to authorize remittances to any individual in any part of China, except Manchuria, unless such remittances are effected in the manner prescribed in paragraph (1) (c) of General License No. 75, namely, by a domestic bank paying the dollar amount of the remittance to a designated agent of the Central Bank of China for the account of an appointed bank.

[Issued November 12, 1941.]

REVOCATION OF JAPANESE LICENSES AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Public Circular No. 8

All general licenses, specific licenses, and authorizations of whatsoever character are hereby revoked in so far as they authorize, directly or indirectly, any transaction by, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, Japan, or any national thereof.

[Issued December 7, 1941. See Press Release No. 18. See Public Circular No. 8A.]

CERTAIN GENERAL LICENSES, WHICH WERE REVOKED BY PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 8, REINSTATED

Public Circular No. 8A

All general licenses other than those listed below are hereby reinstated to the extent that they were revoked by Public Circular No. 8.

- General License No. 56
- General License No. 58
- General License No. 59
- General License No. 60
- General License No. 61
- General License No. 63
- General License No. 65
- General License No. 66
- General License No. 68
- General License No. 69
- General License No. 75

[Issued December 20, 1941. See Press Release No. 22.]

REVOCATION OF LICENSES AND AUTHORIZATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK AND CERTAIN OTHER OBLIGORS

Public Circular No. 9

All general licenses, specific licenses, and authorizations of whatsoever character are hereby revoked insofar as they authorize, directly or indirectly, any of the following with respect to any bond, debenture or similar obligation, including coupons (all of which are hereinafter referred to as securities) issued by the Government of Denmark, or any political subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof:

- (a) the removal of such securities from blocked accounts of Denmark, or any person within Denmark, or from any General Ruling No. 6 account; or
- (b) the presentation, by or on behalf of or for the benefit of Denmark, or any person within Denmark, or any General Ruling No. 6 account, of such securities for payment or redemption; or
- (c) the sale or other disposition of such securities by or on behalf of or for the benefit of Denmark, or any person within Denmark, or any General Ruling No. 6 account,

Provided, that this Public Circular shall not be deemed to prevent the completion on or prior to December 27, 1941, of purchases and sales of such securities (other than detached coupons) which were made pursuant to the order on or before December 24, 1941.

[Issued December 24, 1941. See Press Release No. 23.]

REVOCATION AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN LICENSES INVOLVING HONG KONG
AND GENERALLY LICENSED TRADE AREA

Public Circular No. 10

1. General License No. 57 is hereby revoked.
2. The offices within Hong Kong and occupied China of banks named in Schedule A of General License No. 58, shall, as of the date hereof, cease to be appointed banks, and, as of the date hereof, such offices shall also cease to be generally licensed nationals within the meaning of General Licenses Nos. 59, 60, or 61, and such general licenses are to such extent hereby revoked.
3. General License No. 13 is hereby amended in the following respects:
 - (a) The word "Hong Kong" is deleted from subdivision (a) of paragraph (1) thereof; and
 - (b) The words "Hong Kong" and "Penang" are deleted from subdivision (b) of paragraph (1) thereof.
4. Subparagraph (a) of paragraph (3) of General License No. 53 is hereby amended in the following respects:
 - (1) A semicolon is substituted for the period at the end of Item (x) thereof; and
 - (2) The following proviso to all of the provisions of subparagraph (a) is added at the end thereof:

"Provided, however, that the term 'generally licensed trade area' shall not include any territory which is controlled or occupied by the military, naval or police forces or other authority of Japan, Germany, or Italy, or allies thereof."

[Issued December 26, 1941. The text of each general license amended by Public Circular No. 10, as set forth in this publication, has been revised to give effect to the amendments set forth in Public Circular No. 10. See Press Release No. 25.]

FREEZING OF PHILIPPINE ASSETS AND REPORTS ON FORM TFR-300 REGARDING SUCH ASSETS. REVOCATION OF GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 63 AND 65 AND AMENDMENT OF GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 13 AND 75

Public Circular No. 11

- (1) Attention is directed to the fact that pursuant to Executive Order No. 8998, the provisions of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, have been automatically extended to the Philippine Islands to the same extent as the provisions of the Order apply to any other blocked country.
- (2) For the purpose of administering the Order and complying with the provisions thereof, the Philippine Islands shall be deemed to be a foreign country separately designated in the Order and specifically named in section 3 thereof. The effective date of the Order as applied to the Philippine Islands shall be deemed to be January 1, 1942. The definition of the term "national" as applied to the Philippine Islands shall be that specified in paragraph E of section 5 of the Order.
- (3) Reports on Form TFR-300 shall be filed with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in which the Philippine Islands or any national thereof has any interest. Details concerning this requirement and information regarding the dates as of which reports are to be filed will be the subject of a future public circular.
- (4) General License No. 13 is hereby amended by the deletion of the word "Manila" from subdivision (a) of paragraph (1) thereof.
- (5) General Licenses Nos. 63 and 65 are hereby revoked.
- (6) Subdivision (b) of paragraph (6) of General License No. 75 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) the term 'designated agent of the Central Bank of China' shall mean the Bank of China."
- (7) Attention is directed to the fact that as used in the Order, and regulations, licenses and other documents issued thereunder, the term "United States" does not include the Philippine Islands and does not include any other territory controlled or occupied by the military, naval, or police forces or other authority of any blocked country.
- (8) All general licenses, specific licenses, and authorizations of whatsoever character issued pursuant to the Order on or before January 1, 1942 by the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are hereby revoked.

[Issued January 5, 1942. The text of each general license amended by Public Circular No. 11, as set forth in this publication, has been revised to give effect to the amendments set forth in Public Circular No. 11. See Press Release No. 26.]

INCLUSION IN "PROCLAIMED LIST" OF NAMES OF PERSONS WITHIN NEUTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Public Circular No. 12

Supplement No. 7, January 14, 1942, to "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" promulgated pursuant to the Proclamation of July 17, 1941, contains the names of persons within Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Attention is directed to the fact that these persons, as well as all other persons whose names appear on "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", shall be treated for all purposes as though they were nationals of Germany or Italy. Accordingly, General Licenses Nos. 49, 50, 52, and 70, relating respectively to Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, as well as all other licenses which do not authorize transactions by, on behalf of, or for the benefit of nationals of Germany or Italy, do not authorize transactions by, on behalf of, or for the benefit of persons whose names appear on such list. The mere fact that the name of a particular individual or concern is not contained on this list shall not be construed to mean that such individual or concern is not a national of Germany or Italy or to authorize transactions in which any national of Germany or Italy may have an interest.

[Issued January 14, 1942.]

AMENDMENT OF GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 13, 14, 15, 19, 21 AND 27 BY DELETING CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Public Circular No. 13

General Licenses Nos. 13, 14, 15, 19, 21 and 27 are hereby amended by deleting the final paragraph of each such general license.

[Issued January 20, 1942. The text of each general license referred to in Public Circular No. 13, as set forth in this publication, has been revised to give effect to the amendments set forth in Public Circular No. 13.]

PRESS RELEASES

RELATING TO CERTAIN DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

REFERENCE--EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, AS AMENDED;
REGULATIONS APPROVED JUNE 14, 1941

Press Release No. 1

June 14, 1941

In view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued an Executive Order freezing immediately all German and Italian assets in the United States. At the same time the Order also freezes the assets of all invaded or occupied European countries not previously frozen. These include Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig and Poland. The freezing control will be administered by the Treasury Department.

These measures in effect bring all financial transactions in which German and Italian interests are involved under the control of the Government, and impose heavy criminal penalties upon persons failing to comply therewith. The Executive Order is designed, among other things, to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States in ways harmful to national defense and other American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets looted by duress or conquest, and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

With a view to implementing the control of German and Italian assets in this country and in view of the interrelationship of international financial transactions, the Executive Order has also been extended to the remaining countries of continental Europe. However, it is intended that through the medium of general licenses the freezing control will be lifted with respect to Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurances from the governments of such countries that the general licenses will not be employed by them or their nationals to evade the purposes of this Order. Furthermore, transactions under the general licenses will be subject to reporting and careful scrutiny.

Simultaneously, with the issuance of the Executive Order, the President approved regulations ordering a census of all foreign-owned property in the United States. This census will relate not only to property in the United States belonging to countries and nationals subject to freezing control but to all other countries as well.

Under previous Executive Orders freezing control has been extended to the assets of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Latvia, Estonia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece.

REFERENCE--GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 49 AND 50

Press Release No. 2

June 20, 1941

The Treasury Department has today issued general licenses relating to Switzerland and Sweden and nationals of such countries.

The Swedish general license authorizes transactions by the Government of Sweden or the Central Bank thereof, provided that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transaction. Such general license also authorizes transactions by nationals of Sweden, provided that a representative in New York City of the Swedish Legation designated for such purpose by the Swedish Minister has first certified in writing to the effect that the Government of Sweden has determined that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transaction. Banking institutions will receive such certifications directly from the Swedish representative.

The Swiss general license authorizes any transaction by the Government of Switzerland or the Central Bank of Switzerland, including any transaction by the Government or the Central Bank for the account of other nationals of Switzerland, provided that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transaction.

The variations in the general licenses were drawn so as to conform to differences in control of exchange in the two countries.

Both Sweden and Switzerland have given appropriate assurances to this Government in connection with the Executive Order and such general licenses.

REFERENCE--GENERAL LICENSE NO. 51

Press Release No. 3

June 24, 1941

A general license under the freezing control order was issued today with respect to transactions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its nationals. The State Department requested, and the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice approved, the issuance of the license

without requirement of the formal assurances which have been requested of European neutral nations affected by the freezing order.

At the time the freezing order was extended to all of continental Europe, the President announced that it was intended through the medium of general licenses to facilitate transactions of certain countries and their nationals. Issuance of such licenses was to be conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurance from the Governments of such countries that the general licenses would not be employed by such countries or their nationals to evade the purposes of the freezing order. Recent events concerning the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have made such assurances unnecessary.

REFERENCE--REGULATIONS APPROVED JUNE 14, 1941; PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 1

Press Release No. 4

July 9, 1941

Secretary Morgenthau today extended until August 30, 1941, the time for filing the census reports of all foreign-owned property in the United States.

The census was ordered by the Secretary, with the approval of the President, on June 14 simultaneous with the issuance of the Executive Order freezing the assets of all the countries in continental Europe not previously frozen. At that time the census reports were ordered to be filed by July 14.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that the census will relate not only to property in the United States belonging to countries and nationals subject to freezing control, but to all other foreign countries and nationals as well.

Treasury officials said that a new form for reporting the census (Form TFR-300) is being drawn up, and indicated that it will be available for distribution in about ten days. Such forms may be obtained from any Federal Reserve bank as well as from the Treasury Department. Other banks also will be in a position to furnish such forms.

Secretary Morgenthau said that it is expected that this extension will afford ample opportunity for all persons and institutions to report all foreign-owned property in the United States.

REFERENCE--GENERAL LICENSE NO. 52

Press Release No. 5

July 11, 1941

The Treasury today issued a general license under the freezing order relating to Spain and nationals thereof and their assets in this country.

The Spanish general license authorizes any transaction by the Spanish Institute of Foreign Exchange, including any transaction by the Institute for the account of other nationals of Spain, provided that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transaction.

Treasury officials said that Spain has given appropriate assurances to this Government consistent with the general license and the purposes of the Executive Order of June 14, which extended freezing control to all countries of continental Europe.

REFERENCE--PROCLAMATION; GENERAL LICENSE NO. 53

Press Release No. 6

July 17, 1941

As a further step in view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued a proclamation authorizing the promulgation of a list of persons which will be known as "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals". The list will consist of certain persons deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or nationals of those countries, and persons to whom the exportation, directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense. The list will be prepared by the Secretary of State acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Control, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, a proclaimed list was issued by the designated Government officials containing the names of more than 1800 persons and business institutions in the other American Republics. This list is the result of long and intensive investigations and studies by the interested governmental agencies. The list will be published in the Federal Register and may be obtained in pamphlet form from various governmental institutions and the Federal Reserve Banks. From time to time there will be additions to and deletions from the list which will also be made public. The President gave warning that anyone serving as a cloak for a person on the list will have his name added forthwith to the list.

The list will have two principal functions. In the first place, no article covered by the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940, may be exported to persons named in the list except under special circumstances. Secondly, persons on the list will be treated as though they were nationals of Germany

or Italy within the meaning of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, under which, on June 14, 1941, the freezing control was extended to all of the countries of the continent of Europe and nationals thereof.

At the time of the issuance of the proclamation, it was also announced that in attaining the objectives of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, all efforts are being made to cause the least possible interference with legitimate inter-American trade. With that end in view the Treasury Department has issued a general license with respect to inter-American trade transactions and the financial transactions incidental thereto involving persons in the other American republics who may be nationals of a European country designated in the Order. This general license will permit such classes of transactions without the necessity of applying for specific licenses.

The general license, however, will not apply to persons so long as their names appear on the proclaimed list. In addition, exporters and importers in the United States may from time to time be advised by their banks or otherwise that instructions have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring specific license applications for trade transactions involving certain persons in the other American republics who are not named on the proclaimed list.

Furthermore, financial transactions which are not incidental to licensed trade transactions are not covered by the general license. With respect to such purely financial transactions, appropriate specific licenses will have to be obtained from the Treasury Department.

The proclaimed list will also serve as a guide to United States firms in the selection of agents and representatives in the other American republics.

REFERENCE—EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, AS AMENDED;
REGULATIONS APPROVED JULY 26, 1941

Press Release No. 7

July 26, 1941

In view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued an Executive Order freezing Japanese assets in the United States in the same manner in which assets of various European countries were frozen on June 14, 1941. This measure, in effect, brings all financial and import and export trade transactions in which Japanese interests are involved under the control of the Government and imposes criminal penalties for violation of the Order. This Executive Order, just as the Order of June 14, 1941, is designed among other things to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States and trade between Japan and the United States, in ways harmful to national defense and American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets obtained by duress or conquest, and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

At the specific request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and for the purpose of helping the Chinese Government, the President has, at the same time, extended the freezing control to Chinese assets in the United States. The administration of the licensing system with respect to Chinese assets will be conducted with a view to strengthening the foreign trade and exchange position of the Chinese Government. The inclusion of China in the Executive Order, in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Government, is a continuation of this Government's policy of assisting China.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSE NO. 53

Press Release No. 8

August 6, 1941

The Treasury Department today amended General License No. 53, greatly expanding its scope of operation.

When first issued on July 17, 1941, the license dealt with inter-American trade transactions and the financial transactions incidental thereto, involving persons in the other American republics who were nationals of any of the countries whose assets have been frozen. The amended general license accords similar privileges to blocked nationals within an area designated as the "generally licensed trade area."

The "generally licensed trade area," as defined, includes:

- (1) the American Republics;
- (2) the British Commonwealth of Nations;
- (3) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
- (4) the Netherlands East Indies;
- (5) the Netherlands West Indies;
- (6) the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi;
- (7) Greenland; and
- (8) Iceland.

As in the case of its predecessor, the amended general license will not apply to persons so long as their names appear on "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" and will not apply to financial transactions not incidental to licensed trade transactions.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSE NO. 70

Press Release No. 9

August 12, 1941

The Treasury Department has issued a general license under the freezing order relating to Portugal and nationals thereof and their assets in this country.

The Portuguese general license authorizes transactions by the Government of Portugal or the Central Bank thereof, provided that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transactions. Such general license also authorizes transactions by nationals of Portugal, provided that the Central Bank of Portugal has first certified in writing to the effect that the Central Bank has determined that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transactions.

Treasury officials said that Portugal has given appropriate assurances to this Government consistent with the general license and the purposes of the freezing order.

REFERENCE—REGULATIONS APPROVED JUNE 14, 1941; GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 42 AND 68;
PUBLIC CIRCULARS NOS. 1 AND 4

Press Release No. 10

August 18, 1941

Copies of Form TFR-300 to be used for the census of all foreign-owned property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are being forwarded to the Federal Reserve Banks and will be available for distribution by them to the public within the next few days. This census is being taken pursuant to the recent freezing orders and will furnish the most comprehensive and accurate picture of all foreign-owned property in the United States.

By an amendment to Public Circular No. 1 the time for filing such reports has been extended to September 30, 1941.

Form TFR-300 has been prepared after extensive study by the Treasury in consultation with State and Justice Departments and other Government agencies. In addition, conferences have been held with representatives of banks, trust companies, and brokers, of shipping, railroad, and insurance corporations, and of business and professional groups.

Reports are required concerning all property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, which is foreign-owned or in which a national of a foreign country has an interest, regardless of whether such property belongs to a foreign country or foreign national whose assets have been frozen under Executive Order No. 8389. The census will reveal the amount of property in this country owned by citizens of the British Empire and Latin America as well as that owned by Japanese, German, Italian, and other European and Asiatic interests. The census will furnish the most complete information ever obtained with respect to foreign-owned property in this country.

Form TFR-300 is being issued in nine series adapted for facility in reporting property by particular groups and classes of persons required to make a report. It has thus been possible to provide each person obliged to report with a form suited for his purposes. Public Circular No. 4, now also being distributed, contains general instructions covering Form TFR-300 as a whole and specific instructions as to the use of each series of Form TFR-300. Detailed instructions, therefore, have not been printed on any series of the form.

A report on Form TFR-300 must be filed by every person in the United States concerning all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and held by him or in his custody, control, or possession in which on either June 1, 1940, or June 14, 1941, a foreign country or national thereof had any interest. Reports regarding such property must be filed by foreign nationals who are in this country. Every kind of property interest of a national is required to be reported, including, among other things, debts owed by anyone to a national of a foreign country and all contracts with a national of a foreign country. Corporations and other organizations are required to report all shares of stock, bonds, or other securities issued by them and owned by nationals of a foreign country. Every agent or representative in this country who knows of property in the United States belonging to a foreign national for whom he is acting must report such property. In the case of Chinese or Japanese property, reports are required with respect to property in the United States on July 26, 1941, as well as on the two earlier dates.

No reports are required regarding the property of foreign nationals who are "generally licensed nationals" under General License No. 42 or General License No. 68. These general licenses relate to foreign nationals domiciled and resident in this country continuously since June 17, 1940 or since earlier dates with regard to the nationals of Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Nor are reports required to be filed if the total value of all property of any foreign national which any one person would otherwise be required to report was less than

\$1,000, except that this exemption does not apply to leases of safe deposit boxes, patents, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, interests in partnerships or profit-sharing agreements, or property the value of which cannot readily be determined.

The Federal Reserve Banks will answer questions as to whether a person is required to make a report and what series of Form TFR-300 should be used.

Failure of any person to file a report required of him will subject him to criminal penalties.

REFERENCE--PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 6

Press Release No. 11

September 13, 1941

As a further step to prevent the sale in this country of securities which have been looted abroad, the Treasury today announced that persons holding blocked foreign bonds should make application to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank to have a clearance certificate attached to such securities. This will also prevent the depletion of blocked dollar balances through devious transactions in blocked foreign bonds and serve to carry out the other objectives of the freezing orders.

Hereafter any licenses issued under the freezing orders will limit the redemption, etc., of bonds, debentures or similar obligations issued by the government of any blocked country or by corporations organized under the laws of such country to securities bearing a clearance certificate on Treasury Form TFEL-2.

The Treasury stated that bona fide holders of such securities since prior to September 15, 1941 should experience little difficulty in clearing their securities. Persons acquiring such securities on or after September 15, 1941 which do not bear a clearance certificate may experience considerable difficulty in obtaining the attachment of such form and will be asked to trace the ownership of such securities since April 8, 1940. It was emphasized that while the owners of such securities since prior to September 15, 1941 could continue to hold the securities after such date without prejudicing their chances of obtaining the necessary clearance, any one acquiring such securities on or after September 15, 1941 should make certain that Form TFEL-2 had been attached prior to purchase.

Previous regulations issued by the Department have already imposed restrictions upon the importation of securities as well as on dealings in securities held abroad or bearing foreign stamps.

Details regarding the new requirement appear in Treasury Department Public Circular No. 6 issued today under the freezing orders.

REFERENCE--REGULATIONS APPROVED JUNE 14, 1941; PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 1

Press Release No. 12

September 18, 1941

The Treasury Department today announced that, in response to many requests, it has extended until October 31, 1941, the time for filing the census reports of foreign-owned property on Form TFR-300. The census was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, on June 14, 1941, simultaneously with the issuance of the Executive Order freezing the assets of all countries in continental Europe not previously blocked.

Treasury officials today again emphasized that under the Order and the Regulations of June 14, 1941, reports on Form TFR-300 are required to be filed with respect to all foreign-owned property in the United States and not merely with respect to the property of blocked countries and nationals thereof.

Form TFR-300 was made available at all Federal Reserve Banks and at the Treasury Department during the last week in August. Since that time, a large number of questions have been received by the Department and by the Federal Reserve Banks in regard to various aspects of the report.

The Foreign Exchange Committee of New York recently published a series of questions and answers particularly relating to banks, which it had prepared after consultation with the Treasury. Other groups have likewise presented inquiries which are being considered. It is believed that by this cooperation between the Treasury and persons obliged to report, both the accuracy of the reports and the convenience of persons reporting will be promoted.

The Treasury feels that the response to the census report has been gratifying up to the present time and believes that the extension of time announced today will facilitate the submission of complete and accurate reports and insure ample opportunity for the consideration of all questions and problems.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSE NO. 73

Press Release No. 13

October 9, 1941

At the request of the Chinese Government the Treasury Department today issued a general license liberalizing the status of certain Chinese partnerships under the freezing orders.

The new general license frees the accounts of a large number of Chinese partnerships engaged in business within the continental United States, particularly on the west coast. The need for this general license arose principally from the fact that "silent partners" are quite customary in Chinese partnerships and very frequently one or more of these "silent partners" would be a resident of China, thus subjecting the whole partnership to freezing control.

The Treasury stated that the new general license also relieves the affected partnerships from the obligation of filing census reports on Form TFR-300 with respect to their property.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 32 AND 33

Press Release No. 14

October 23, 1941

The Treasury Department today took further strong measures to prevent the Axis from realizing free dollars or other valuable foreign currencies through remittances to Axis controlled areas.

Under today's amendment to General License No. 32 remittances to persons in the Axis countries and in Axis controlled countries cannot be made if such remittances make free dollars or valuable foreign currency available to the Axis. Such remittances are still permitted if only blocked dollars result from the transaction.

This policy has not as yet been fully applied with respect to remittances to American citizens in the "frozen" countries. Remittances to such Americans may continue substantially as at present under General License No. 33.

The Treasury Department also indicated that the same strict policy would be followed in dealing with applications for special licenses. It was further indicated that amounts made available to American citizens in Axis countries and Axis controlled countries under special licenses may be drastically curtailed.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSE NO. 9

Press Release No. 15

October 24, 1941

The Treasury Department today announced the amendment of General License No. 9 issued under the freezing order and relating to the purchase and sale of commodity futures contracts for the accounts of blocked nationals. The amended license permits transactions only for the purpose of covering short positions or liquidating long positions taken prior to October 25, 1941.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 58 AND 75

Press Release No. 16

November 12, 1941

The Secretary of the Treasury today announced amendments to General License No. 58 relating to trade between the United States and China under the freezing control and the issuance of a new general license covering remittances to China.

Under today's amendment to General License No. 58 trade between the United States and China will be cleared through the Stabilization Board of China or its authorized agents. U. S. Customs authorities have been instructed before clearing shipments to require proof that this condition has been satisfied. The dollars accruing from exports from China to the United States will be made available to China, and the National Government of China will be aided in controlling imports.

The foreign exchange position of China will also be strengthened by the new General License No. 75 covering remittances to China. Pursuant to this license remittances in any amount are permitted to any part of China, except Manchuria, as long as the United States dollars arising from such remittances are made available to the Stabilization Board of China upon its demand. Dollars in Chinese blocked accounts as well as unblocked dollars may be employed in making such remittances.

Under General License No. 75 any domestic bank in the United States can accept orders for remittances to China. Such remittances are then effected by a domestic bank paying the dollar amount of the remittance to a designated agent of the Central Bank of China for the account of an "appointed bank." These dollars will in turn be made available to the Stabilization Board of China upon demand against delivery of an equivalent amount of Chinese national currency. The Chinese Government has announced that the Bank of China and the Philippine Bank of Communications have been named as designated agents of the Central Bank of China.

Both the United States and Great Britain have previously entered into stabilization agreements with China whereby dollar and sterling exchange have been made available to the Stabilization Board of China. Such Board was established recently by China and consists of three Chinese, an American appointed by China on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a British national appointed on the recommendation of the British Treasury.

The term "appointed bank" is defined in General License No. 58 as "any of those banks cooperating with the Stabilization Board of China and buying and selling foreign exchange with the permission of, and subject to the conditions prescribed by, such Board, the names of which appear on Schedule A of this general license at the time the transaction is effected." The offices within Hong Kong and any part of China except Manchuria of the following banks have been named "appointed banks":

- (a) The Chase Bank
- (b) National City Bank of New York
- (c) Underwriters Bank for the Far East
- (d) American Express Company
- (e) Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd.
- (f) Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.
- (g) Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
- (h) Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
- (i) David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (j) E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (k) E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd.
- (l) Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd.
- (m) Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank
- (n) Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
- (o) Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
- (p) Bank of East Asia, Ltd.
- (q) National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
- (r) Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
- (s) Bank of Canton, Ltd.
- (t) Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.
- (u) Kincheng Banking Corporation
- (v) China Banking Corporation
- (w) Bank of China
- (x) Bank of Communications
- (y) Farmers Bank of China
- (z) Central Bank of China

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 42 AND 42A

Press Release No. 17

November 27, 1941

The Treasury Department today issued a general license liberalizing the freezing control restrictions with respect to certain classes of refugees who have been residing within the United States since June 17, 1940.

General License No. 42, issued on June 14, 1941 freed the accounts of bona fide refugees who had been both domiciled and resident in the United States since specified dates in 1940. The new General License No. 42A conferred similar privileges on those refugees who could comply with the residence and other requirements of General License No. 42 but could not meet the domiciled requirement.

The Treasury's decision to make this liberalization was prompted by a special study of the census reports which have been filed on Form TFR-300. It was explained that because of the difficulties connected with obtaining immigration visas many refugees had been barred from the privileges of General License No. 42. It was also pointed out that in many other cases there was doubt as to whether the refugee could satisfy the domicile requirements of General License No. 42. It now will be unnecessary to resolve that point because such persons may take advantage of the new General License No. 42A.

Attention was called to the fact that while the property of persons licensed under General License No. 42 need not have been reported on census report Form TFR-300 no such exemption was made under the new General License No. 42A. The new general license expressly states that such reports are required to have been filed.

REFERENCE—PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 8

Press Release No. 18

December 8, 1941

The Treasury Department calls the attention of all banking institutions and other interested persons to the fact that the revocation by the Treasury Department in Public Circular No. 8 of all outstanding general and specific licenses in so far as they authorize any transaction by, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, Japan and her nationals has, among other things, the following significant immediate effects:

(1) No Japanese national now has the status of a generally licensed national. In this connection, attention is called to the following:

(a) Japanese nationals resident in this country are blocked under the freezing Order, irrespective of the length of their residence in this country;

(b) No Japanese bank, business enterprise or other organization now has the status of a generally licensed national, including the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. and all its branches, the Bank of Taiwan, the Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, the Sumitomo Bank of California, the Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, and the Pacific Bank, Honolulu.

(2) No withdrawals whatsoever are allowed from any account in any banking institution, if Japan or any national of Japan, has any interest in such account. This includes withdrawals for living expenses as well as for any other purpose.

(3) No withdrawals whatsoever are allowed from any safe deposit box by Japan or any national of Japan, and access is not allowed to any safe deposit box in the contents of which Japan or any national of Japan has any interest.

(4) No remittances in any amounts whatsoever may be made to Japan or any national of Japan, wheresoever located, including remittances to United States citizens resident in Japan.

(5) No trade transaction with any part of the world, including trade with Latin America, in which Japan or any national of Japan has any interest may be effected.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 11A AND 77

Press Release No. 19

December 11, 1941

The Treasury Department today announced regulations governing living expenses and wages for Japanese nationals in the United States and regulations governing Japanese nationals engaged in the production, marketing and distributing of food and agricultural products within the United States.

Under General License No. 11-A any Japanese national in the continental United States may receive up to \$100 per month for living and personal expenses for him and his family. This license permits such payments from either the national's bank account or from his employer in the form of wages. Banks and employers making such payments are required to make certain that the Japanese national is not drawing more than \$100 under the license. Thus a Japanese national cannot draw \$100 per month in the form of wages and at the same time withdraw \$100 per month from his bank accounts.

Under General License No. 77 Japanese nationals engaged in the business of producing, marketing or distributing food or agricultural products may, with minor exceptions, engage in all transactions incident to the normal conduct of such business. However, under the license a Japanese national cannot withdraw from his accounts during any one week for such enterprises sums in excess of his average weekly withdrawals during the last six months. Moreover, the license covers only Japanese nationals who were previously licensed under General License No. 68. This action is intended to permit the orderly movement of fresh vegetables and other food in areas such as the Pacific coast in order to supply the needs of our civilian population and military forces.

Both the United States and Great Britain have previously entered into stabilization agreements with China whereby dollar and sterling exchange have been made available to the Stabilization Board of China. Such Board was established recently by China and consists of three Chinese, an American appointed by China on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a British national appointed on the recommendation of the British Treasury.

The term "appointed bank" is defined in General License No. 58 as "any of those banks cooperating with the Stabilization Board of China and buying and selling foreign exchange with the permission of, and subject to the conditions prescribed by, such Board, the names of which appear on Schedule A of this general license at the time the transaction is effected." The offices within Hong Kong and any part of China except Manchuria of the following banks have been named "appointed banks":

- (a) The Chase Bank
- (b) National City Bank of New York
- (c) Underwriters Bank for the Far East
- (d) American Express Company
- (e) Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd.
- (f) Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.
- (g) Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
- (h) Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
- (i) David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (j) E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
- (k) E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd.
- (l) Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Ltd.
- (m) Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank
- (n) Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
- (o) Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
- (p) Bank of East Asia, Ltd.
- (q) National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
- (r) Cheong Industrial Bank, Ltd.
- (s) Bank of Canton, Ltd.
- (t) Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.
- (u) Kweichow Banking Corporation
- (v) China Banking Corporation
- (w) Bank of China
- (x) Bank of Communications
- (y) Farmers Bank of China
- (z) Central Bank of China

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSES NOS. 42 AND 42A

Press Release No. 17

November 27, 1941

The Treasury Department today issued a general license liberalizing the freezing control restrictions with respect to certain classes of refugees who have been residing within the United States since June 17, 1940.

General License No. 42, issued on June 14, 1941 freed the accounts of bona fide refugees who had been both domiciled and resident in the United States since specified dates in 1940. The new General License No. 42A conferred similar privileges on those refugees who could comply with the residence and other requirements of General License No. 42 but could not meet the domiciled requirement.

The Treasury's decision to make this liberalization was prompted by a special study of the census reports which have been filed on Form TFR-300. It was explained that because of the difficulties connected with obtaining immigration visas many refugees had been barred from the privileges of General License No. 42. It was also pointed out that in many other cases there was doubt as to whether the refugee could satisfy the domicile requirements of General License No. 42. It now will be unnecessary to resolve that point because such persons may take advantage of the new General License No. 42A.

Attention was called to the fact that while the property of persons licensed under General License No. 42 need not have been reported on census report Form TFR-300 no such exemption was made under the new General License No. 42A. The new general license expressly states that such reports are required to have been filed.

REFERENCE—SECTION 3(A) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT;
GENERAL LICENSE THEREUNDER

Press Release No. 20

December 13, 1941

The President today issued a general license under Section 3(a) of the Trading with the enemy Act permitting any transaction which the Secretary of the Treasury licenses under the freezing control orders.

With the outbreak of the present war, Section 3(a) of the Trading with the enemy Act became effective. This section prohibits any person from trading with enemy unless authorized by the President. As a consequence banking and business institutions throughout the country refused to put through transactions because they might involve German, Italian or Japanese interests.

The Treasury Department already controls transactions involving German, Italian or Japanese interests under the freezing orders. Today's action by the President integrates the licensing procedure under Section 3(a) of the Trading with the enemy Act with that of the Treasury Department under freezing control. The new general license provides that transactions which the Secretary of the Treasury licenses under the freezing control orders may be effected without regard for the provisions of Section 3(a) of the Trading with the enemy Act.

REFERENCE—GENERAL LICENSE NO. 68A

Press Release No. 21

December 15, 1941

The Treasury Department today further relaxed to some extent and under appropriate safeguards the tight restrictions which had been placed upon Japanese residing in this country. It will be remembered that on the outbreak of war the Treasury, as a precautionary measure, placed a complete stoppage on all Japanese financial and commercial transactions and took custody of many Japanese enterprises.

On December 11, the Treasury issued regulations governing living expenses and wages for Japanese nationals in the United States and regulations governing Japanese nationals engaged in the production, marketing, and distributing of food and agricultural products.

The general license issued today by the Treasury unblocks the accounts of Japanese nationals who have resided continuously within the continental United States since June 17, 1940 and permits business enterprises within the continental United States owned and controlled by such Japanese nationals to continue to operate, except in those cases in which Treasury representatives are maintained on the premises or an official Treasury notice is posted indicating that such premises are under Government control. It is anticipated that Treasury representatives and posted notices will be removed from the premises of many Japanese enterprises in which they are now maintained, thus allowing such enterprises to resume normal operations under such general license. It is further anticipated that special business operating licenses will be issued to many Japanese enterprises in which Treasury representatives are continued to be maintained allowing such enterprises to operate under Government surveillance.

Representatives in this country of concerns located abroad or owned and controlled by persons located abroad are excluded from the privileges of the general license.

The Japanese nationals who are given the benefits of today's license are subjected to certain reporting requirements and other restrictions which will constitute safeguards against the abuse of such benefits.

REFERENCE—PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 8A

Press Release No. 22

December 20, 1941

The Treasury Department today reinstated certain general licenses under the freezing Order in their application to Japanese nationals. It will be remembered that on December 7, 1941, all general and specific licenses were revoked in so far as they concerned Japanese nationals.

Public Circular No. 8A, issued today, authorizes Japanese nationals to pay taxes and fees to the Federal and State governments, to deposit their funds in blocked accounts in banks, and to engage in certain other limited types of financial transactions under proper safeguards.

REFERENCE—PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 9

Press Release No. 23

December 24, 1941

The Minister of Denmark to the United States has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that coupons falling due January 1, 1942, on Kingdom of Denmark 6 percent External Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1942 will not be paid in dollars if held by Denmark or persons within Denmark. The Danish Minister has requested the assistance of the Secretary of the Treasury in making this limitation effective.

In view of this request, the Treasury Department today issued Public Circular No. 9, which revokes all outstanding licenses and authorizations to the extent that they would otherwise permit sale, presentation for payment or redemption, or other disposition on behalf of Denmark or persons within Denmark, of such coupons and other Danish securities.

The text of the letter from the Danish Minister is as follows:

"I beg to inform you that the Kingdom of Denmark is desirous of paying the coupons falling due on January 1, 1942, of the Kingdom of Denmark 20-year 6 percent External Gold Bonds. It is planned to exclude from payment in dollars the coupons presented on behalf of Denmark or persons within Denmark.

"It will facilitate this program if appropriate restrictions are imposed upon transactions and dealings for the account of Denmark or persons within Denmark in Danish securities. Accordingly, I would appreciate your imposing the necessary restrictions."

REFERENCE—EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, AS AMENDED

Press Release No. 24

December 27, 1941

The President last night issued an Executive Order freezing Hong Kong assets in the United States. This action was taken as the result of the fall of Hong Kong into Japanese hands. Under the new Executive Order all financial and trade transactions in which Hong Kong interests are involved are brought under the control of the Government and criminal penalties for any violations are imposed.

The new Executive Order also provides for the automatic freezing of the assets of any other territory in case it should be occupied or overrun by the military, naval or other forces of the Axis.

REFERENCE—PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 10

Press Release No. 25

December 27, 1941

In view of the occupation of Hong Kong, and the freezing of Hong Kong assets by the President, the Treasury Department has issued Public Circular No. 10, which revokes certain general licenses which specifically relate to Hong Kong. The public circular also has the effect of blocking the accounts of all banks in Hong Kong and in occupied China, and of preventing the offices in Hong Kong and occupied China of such banks from financing trade and handling remittances between the United States and China.

REFERENCE—PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 11; GENERAL LICENSE NO. 80

Press Release No. 26

January 5, 1942

In view of the situation created by the temporary enemy occupation of important parts of the Philippine Islands, the Treasury Department today issued Public Circular No. 11 calling attention to the fact that Philippine assets have been automatically frozen under the December 26, 1941 amendment to the freezing Orders.

The new public circular prescribed that for the purposes of the freezing Orders the Philippine Islands should be regarded as if they were a separate blocked country and that January 1, 1942 would be regarded as the effective date of the freezing regulations as applied to the Philippines. This was done to facilitate the administration of freezing control over Philippine assets and also to provide the public with specific standards to guide their compliance with the freezing regulations relating to the Philippines. For all practical purposes this had the same effect as though freezing control had been specifically extended to the Philippine Islands on January 1, 1942.

The public circular also announced that census reports on Form TFR-300 were required to be filed with respect to Philippine assets. Details regarding this requirement will be announced later. Certain general licenses relating to the Philippine Islands were revoked and others were amended. New general licenses were issued dealing with problems arising out of freezing Philippine assets. These general licenses followed the general pattern of documents issued in the past in connection with extending freezing control to a new country.

In view of General License No. 80 issued today the freezing restrictions will not affect Philippine citizens within the United States or within the generally licensed trade area.

Press Release No. 27

January 14, 1942

Secretary Morgenthau disclosed today that prompt action by American officials in the Philippines prevented many millions of dollars worth of securities, coin, currency, bullion, jewelry and other property from falling into the hands of the Japanese. This is the first application of the "scorched earth policy" which any country has as yet made to this class of valuables.

In anticipation of the temporary occupation of Manila and other parts of the Philippines and remembering the experience of unprepared European countries that permitted hundreds of millions of dollars of valuables to fall into the hands of Germany, the Secretary of the Treasury, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and at the direction of the President, vested in the U. S. High Commissioner the sweeping powers of Title III of the First War Powers Act of 1941 and authorized him to take all necessary steps to prevent bullion, currency, coin, checks, securities, and similar valuables from falling into enemy hands. The High Commissioner was authorized to destroy any of these assets or otherwise dispose of them rather than to permit the Japanese to acquire them.

Although it is too early to state the amount of valuables within the Philippines which were turned over to or impounded by the High Commissioner, it is certain that the amount runs into many millions. No information has come to the Department of any significant amount of such valuables falling into enemy hands.

Secretary Morgenthau pointed out that High Commissioner Sayre had been assisted in executing this program by Treasury Department representatives who had been detailed from Washington last July to assist the High Commissioner in administering the freezing control in the Philippines. The Secretary commended the courage and ability of those people in carrying out this program.

The Treasury today, acting in cooperation with the Department of the Interior and at the direction of the President, issued a general ruling under the freezing regulations imposing a strict control over Philippine securities and impounding Philippine paper currency within the United States. These measures, together with those taken simultaneously by the Philippine Government, are designed to choke off the market for any assets which the Japanese may subsequently discover in their looting operations in the Philippines.

Press Release No. 28

January 14, 1942

At the direction of the President, the Treasury Department acting in cooperation with the Department of the Interior today issued a general ruling under the freezing regulations imposing a strict control over Philippine securities and impounding all Philippine paper currency within the United States.

These measures, taken at the request of the Philippine Government, are designed to thwart any attempt by the Axis to dispose of looted Philippine assets in the United States. Simultaneously the Philippine Government took action to prevent looted assets being liquidated in markets outside the United States. It was pointed out that not only does this interfere with the Axis war effort but in addition it may contribute materially to minimizing Axis looting in the Philippines by removing the incentive for such action.

Under today's general ruling all Philippine paper currency within the United States must be deposited in blocked currency accounts in banks on or before February 1, 1942. Currency placed in such account may be removed only with permission of the Treasury Department under a freezing control license. On or before February 15, 1942, banks must report all Philippine currency in their possession. All dealings in such currency are prohibited. This is intended to destroy any possible "black market" in the United States for looted Philippine currency which might otherwise be smuggled into the country.

The general ruling also curbs all dealing in securities issued by, or the obligation of, either the Philippine Government or any corporation organized under Philippine law unless a "clearance certificate" known as Treasury Department Form TFEL-2 has been attached. Persons within the United States holding any such securities will be able to have the clearance certificates attached to their securities before February 1, 1942, with a minimum of inconvenience since the Federal Reserve Banks will automatically attach the certificates upon presentation of the securities accompanied by their description.

After February 1, 1942 the clearance certificates will be attached to Philippine securities only after the holder has satisfactorily explained his possession of the securities and the reasons a clearance certificate was not attached prior to February 1, 1942.

The Treasury Department called attention to the notice of the Philippine Government to all holders of Philippine securities and currency which was issued today. This notice directed all holders of such securities and currency in all countries except enemy countries to deposit their holdings with banks and forward a registration report through their bank to the New York office of the Philippine National Bank. The full text of such notice is as follows:

"In order to protect bona fide holders of Philippine currency and securities from the effects which would otherwise result from the disposition of such securities and currency which may have been looted during the temporary occupation of parts of the Philippine Islands, the following notification is hereby given on behalf of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

"All holders of Philippine paper currency elsewhere than within the Philippine Islands are notified to deposit such currency on or before February 1, 1942 for registration and safekeeping in a reputable bank located outside, and organized under the laws of a country other than, an enemy country, or territory occupied or controlled by an enemy. Depositors of such currency should obtain an appropriate receipt from such bank identifying the currency by kind, denomination and serial number. Banks receiving such currency for such deposit or holding such currency for their own account are hereby notified to hold it in safekeeping pending further instruction. Each such bank should immediately forward to the New York agency of the Philippine National Bank, 25 Broadway, New York, New York, a report in three counterparts, certifying the names and addresses of the depositors of such currency, the date of deposit, the amount so deposited by each depositor and the description (including serial number) of the currency so deposited. Such reports should be placed in the mail on or before February 15, 1942. Each counterpart should, if feasible, be dispatched by separate means.

"All holders, outside the United States and elsewhere than within the Philippine Islands, of securities issued by, or the obligation of, either the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, including political subdivisions thereof, or any corporation or other organization organized under the laws of that government are notified to follow a similar procedure. Banks receiving such securities for registration and safekeeping should identify them as completely as possible in the receipts given to depositors and in their reports which are forwarded to the New York agency of the Philippine National Bank. Such reports should include the name and address of the depositor, date of deposit, and the description should include the name of the issuing party, the issue, the total number of securities, the serial or certificate numbers, and the name of the registered owner, if any, and in appropriate cases, the denomination.

"The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has requested the United States Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior to make appropriate provision for the registration of Philippine Government and corporate securities located within the United States, and to adopt such regulatory measures as will assist in carrying out the purposes of this notification with respect to both currency and securities. Compliance with the provisions of General Ruling No. 10 issued by the United States Treasury Department, under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, shall be deemed to be compliance with the requirements of this notice.

"All Philippine securities and currency not registered pursuant to this notice will be presumed by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in the absence of clear proof to the contrary, to have come under the control of the enemy.

J. M. ELIZALDE
*Resident Commissioner of the Philippines
to the United States.*

REFERENCE--GENERAL RULING NO. 10

Press Release No. 29

January 30, 1942

[The text of Press Release No. 29 appears in the footnote under General Ruling No. 10 at page 18.]

SECTIONS 2, 3(a) AND 3(c) OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

[PUBLIC—NO. 91—65TH CONGRESS]

[40 STAT. L. 411]

SEC. 2. That the word "enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean, for the purposes of such trading and of this Act—

(a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of any nation with which the United States is at war or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

(b) The government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official, agent, or agency thereof.

(c) Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term "enemy."

The words "ally of enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—

(a) Any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of such ally nation, or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

(b) The government of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision of such ally nation, or any officer, official, agent, or agency thereof.

(c) Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term "ally of enemy."

The word "person" as used herein, shall be deemed to mean an individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation of body politic.

The words "United States," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States or occupied by the military or naval forces thereof.

The words "the beginning of the war," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean midnight ending the day on which Congress has declared or shall declare war or the existence of a state of war.

The words "end of the war," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean the date of proclamation of exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, unless the President shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date, in which case the date so proclaimed shall be deemed to be the "end of the war" within the meaning of this Act.

The words "bank or banks," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean and include national banks, State banks, trust companies, or other banks or banking associations doing business under the laws of the United States, or of any State of the United States.

The words "to trade," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—

- (a) Pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.
- (b) Draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action.
- (c) Enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation.
- (d) Buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of, or receive any form of property.
- (e) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful—

(a) For any person in the United States, except with a license of the President, granted to such person, or to the enemy, or ally of enemy, as provided in this Act, to trade, or attempt to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade, directly or indirectly, for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. (c) For any person (other than a person in the service of the United States Government or of the Government of any nation, except that of an enemy or ally of enemy nation, and other than such persons or classes of persons as may be exempted hereunder by the President or by such person as he may direct), to send, or take out of, or bring into, or attempt to send, or take out of, or bring into the United States, any letter or other writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail; and it shall be unlawful for any person to send, take, or transmit, or attempt to send, take, or transmit out of the United States, any letter or other writing, book, map, plan, or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy: *Provided, however,* That any person may send, take, or transmit out of the United States anything herein forbidden if he shall first submit the same to the President, or to such officer as the President may direct, and shall obtain the license or consent of the President, under such rules and regulations, and with such exemptions, as shall be prescribed by the President.

SECTION 5(b) OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

(As amended by Title III of First War Powers Act)

[PUBLIC—NO. 354—77TH CONGRESS]

(b) (1) During the time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise—

(A) investigate, regulate, or prohibit, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit or payments between, by, through, or to any banking institution, and the importing, exporting, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion, currency or securities, and

(B) investigate, regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit, any acquisition holding, withholding, use, transfer, withdrawal, transportation, importation or exportation of, or dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or transactions involving, any property in which any foreign country or a national thereof has any interest,

by any person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and any property or interest of any foreign country or national thereof shall vest, when, as, and upon the terms, directed by the President, in such agency or person as may be designated from time to time by the President, and upon such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe such interest or property shall be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States, and such designated agency or person may perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of these purposes; and the President shall, in the manner hereinabove provided, require any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, complete information relative to any act or transaction referred to in this subdivision either before, during, or after the completion thereof, or relative to any interest in foreign property, or relative to any property in which any foreign country or any national thereof has or has had any interest, or as may be otherwise necessary to enforce the provisions of this subdivision, and in any case in which a report could be required, the President may, in the manner hereinabove provided, require the production, or if necessary to the national security or defense, the seizure, of any books of account, records, contracts, letters, memoranda, or other papers, in the custody or control of such person; and the President may, in the manner hereinabove provided, take other and further measures not inconsistent herewith for the enforcement of this subdivision.

(2) Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of property or interest therein, made to or for the account of the United States, or as otherwise directed, pursuant to this subdivision or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued hereunder shall to the extent thereof be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same; and no person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect to anything done or omitted in good faith in connection with the administration of, or in pursuance of and in reliance on, this subdivision, or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued hereunder.

(3) As used in this subdivision the term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and the several courts of first instance of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall have jurisdiction in all cases, civil or criminal, arising under this subdivision in the Philippine Islands and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the United States of all cases, civil or criminal, arising upon the high seas: *Provided, however,* That the foregoing shall not be construed as a limitation upon the power of the President, which is hereby conferred, to prescribe from time to time, definitions, not inconsistent with the purposes of this subdivision, for any or all of the terms used in this subdivision.

Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both. As used in this subdivision the term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 3, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 222

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRS:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following public circular:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 131—General Licenses Under
Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940,
as Amended, and Regulations Issued
Pursuant Thereto.—Appendix.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**Public Circular No. 14, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc.***

(1) No license or other authorization now outstanding or hereafter issued, unless expressly referring to this public circular, shall be deemed to authorize any blocked country or any national thereof to purchase, directly or indirectly, securities of any one issue of a corporation if the securities so purchased together with the aggregate of all other securities held directly or indirectly by such blocked country or national constitute more than one per cent of the outstanding securities of that issue. Banking institutions shall not effect any such purchases if they have reasonable cause to believe that the terms hereof are being violated.

(2) Monthly reports on Form TFR-4 are hereby required to be filed with respect to the purchase or sale of securities for any blocked account and, unless expressly referring to this public circular, no license or other authorization shall be deemed to suspend the requirement of filing this report. Such report shall be filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank by the banking institution with which such blocked account is held and shall be filed on or before the 15th day of the month following the calendar month with respect to which the report is filed. No report need be filed for any calendar month during which the total purchases and the total sales for any blocked account are each less than \$5,000. This reporting requirement shall be deemed to be in lieu of that required under any license now outstanding or hereafter issued so far as such license requires the filing of reports with respect to the purchase or sale of securities for any blocked account.

(3) Banking institutions shall have a reasonable period of time, but not to exceed 15 days from the date hereof, in which to adjust their records for the purpose of complying with the provisions of

paragraph (1) hereof; provided, however, that a special report shall be filed with respect to any case in which the one per cent limitation contained in paragraph (1) was exceeded as a consequence of records being in the process of adjustment. Such report shall be filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank within 30 days of the date hereof and shall expressly refer to paragraph (3) of this public circular.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
February 3, 1942.

For your information the following statement to the press was released February 3, 1942 by the Treasury Department.

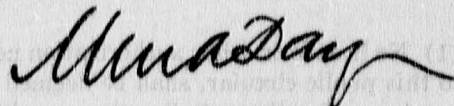
The Treasury Department today issued Public Circular No. 14 which prohibits the purchase, without special license, for any blocked account of more than one per cent of the outstanding shares of any one class of any corporation. The purpose of this restriction is to make doubly sure that the Treasury Department may deal specifically with any attempt on the part of blocked nationals to utilize Treasury Department licenses for the purpose of acquiring a substantial interest in American corporations.

Public Circular No. 14 also simplifies and makes uniform the various outstanding reporting requirements relating to the purchase and sale of securities pursuant to licenses issued under the freezing order. The circular prescribes a new Form TFR-4 which must be filed in any case where securities are purchased or sold under a Treasury Department license involving amounts exceeding the limitations contained in Public Circular No. 14. Thus, if securities are purchased or sold under the authorization of one of the general licenses which permit transactions on behalf of the neutral countries of Europe and their nationals, a report on TFR-4 is required to be filed. The use of the new form will facilitate enforcement of the one per cent limitation mentioned above.

Provision is made in the public circular for a 15 day period during which brokerage houses and banks may adjust their records so that they may comply with the new requirements.

Form TFR-4 will be available in the near future and a supply will be furnished by this bank upon your request.

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131:—Sec 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8822, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8988, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 19, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 224

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRS:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following public circular:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 131—General Licenses Under
Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940,
as Amended and Regulations Issued
Pursuant Thereto.—Appendix.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**Public Circular No. 15, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc.***

General Licenses Nos. 49, 50, 52, and 70 are amended by deleting the text of the paragraph numbered "(4)" in General License No. 49 and the texts of the paragraphs numbered "(5)" in General Licenses Nos. 50, 52, and 70 and by substituting the following in each of such paragraphs for the matter so deleted:

"A report on Form TFR-149 shall be filed promptly in duplicate with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank by any banking institution within the United States:

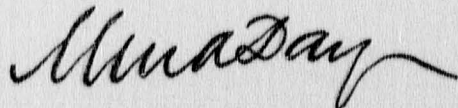
- (a) Through which any remittance in excess of \$5,000 originates; or
- (b) Which issues, confirms, or advises any letter of credit involving an amount in excess of \$5,000; or
- (c) Which debits any blocked account in an amount in excess of \$5,000 for any single item under the authority of this general license.

"Banking institutions within the United States shall also file monthly reports on Form TFER-1 with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank indicating the total of all debits and, separately, the total of all credits effected pursuant to the provisions of this general license."

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
February 18, 1942.

Form TFR-149 will be available in the near future and a supply will be furnished by this bank upon your request.

Yours very truly,



President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 46 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 19, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 225

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRs:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following public circular:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Parts 130 and 131.—Appendix.*

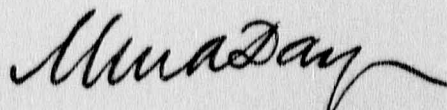
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**Public Circular No. 16, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc.***

- (1) Attention is directed to the fact that pursuant to the Order the provisions thereof have been automatically extended to all of British Malaya to the same extent as the provisions of the Order apply to any other blocked country.
- (2) For the purpose of administering the Order and complying with the provisions thereof, British Malaya shall be deemed to be a foreign country separately designated in the Order and specifically named in Section 3 thereof. The definition of the term "national" as applied to British Malaya shall be that specified in paragraph E of Section 5 of the Order.
- (3) General License No. 13 is hereby amended by the deletion of the word "Singapore" from subdivisions (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) thereof.
- (4) Attention is directed to the fact that, by reason of temporary control and occupation by the military, naval and police forces and other authority of Japan, British Malaya is no longer included within the generally licensed trade area as defined in General License No. 53.
- (5) No transaction shall be deemed to require a license solely because it involves property in which a blocked country or national thereof had an interest which was extinguished prior to the date of the extension of the Order to such country.
- (6) As used herein, the term "British Malaya" shall be deemed to include the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, both federated and unfederated.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
February 18, 1942.

Yours very truly,


President.

*This public circular affects Parts 130 and 131 and will be included in appendices to these parts. Sec. 5(b), 49 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 19, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 226

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRs:

For your information, the following statement to the press was released by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has announced that Series K of Form TFR-300, to be used in reporting the property of Philippine nationals, is being forwarded to the Federal Reserve banks for distribution to the public within the next few days. This census, which was announced in Public Circular No. 11, issued on January 5, was necessitated by the Japanese invasion of the Philippine Islands.

Series K is patterned after previous series of Form TFR-300, which have resulted in the most comprehensive survey of foreign-owned property ever made in this country.

Reports on Series K are required from all persons in the United States holding property in which a national of the Philippine Islands had an interest on either June 1, 1940, or January 1, 1942, or both. Property located in the Philippine Islands need not be reported. The reports must be filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank on or before February 28, 1942.*

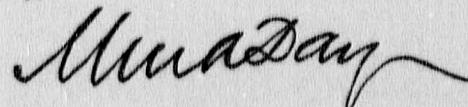
Public Circular No. 4B, which will also be available at the Federal Reserve banks, contains complete directions for preparing reports on Series K. The circular includes not only general instructions to all persons reporting on the series, but also additional instructions for certain groups of persons holding specified kinds of property. The Federal Reserve banks will answer questions concerning the reporting requirements.

Reports need not be made with respect to property of persons entitled to the benefits of General License No. 80, General License No. 81, or General License No. 82, nor is a report required if the total value of the property of a national otherwise reportable by a particular person was less than \$1,000. General License No. 80 exempts the property of nationals of the Philippine Islands residing in the United States. General License No. 81 relates to certain banking institutions. Under General License No. 82, no report need be filed respecting property of the Philippine Government or its subdivisions, the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, or any officer of the United States in the Philippines.

In addition, no report is required concerning the property of citizens of the United States, who are nationals of the Philippine Islands solely because of residence there as representatives, agents, or employees of the United States, or as members of the armed forces of this country, nor need reports be made of property belonging to the family of any such person.

*We have been authorized by the Treasury Department to grant, within this district, an extension of time for filing reports on Series K of Form TFR-300 until March 14, 1942 instead of February 28, 1942 as indicated above. Public Circular No. 4B containing instructions for the preparation of those reports and the related forms may be obtained by making application to this bank.

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 24, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 227

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRS:

For your information, the following is the text of an Order of the President dated February 12, 1942 delegating to the Secretary of the Treasury all power and authority under Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and the text of a press release relating thereto issued by the Treasury Department February 23, 1942.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON,
February 12, 1942.

Memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury—

All power and authority conferred upon me by Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, are hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

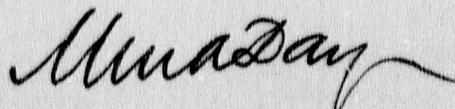
* * * * *

Secretary Morgenthau released today the text of the President's Order delegating to the Secretary of the Treasury all the powers relating to the administration, custody, vesting, and control of foreign-owned property, including enemy-owned property. Announcement of the substance of this Order was made last week by the Secretary of the Treasury at his press conference.

The Order specifically delegates to the Secretary of the Treasury all power and authority under Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by Title III of the First War Powers Act, 1941. Section 5(b) of the Act gives the President, or such officer as he designates, comprehensive authority to deal with any foreign-owned or foreign-controlled property. Existing freezing orders and regulations have been issued under the authority of this section.

Section 3(a) of the Act relates to restrictions on trading with the enemy. Under the general license signed by the President on December 13, 1941, the licensing procedure under Section 3(a) was integrated with the licensing procedure under the freezing regulations. The new Order also clarifies the scope of such integration.

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 24, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 228

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRS:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following amendment of General License No. 42:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 131—General Licenses Under
Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940,
as Amended, and Regulations Issued
Pursuant Thereto.—Section 131.42.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

Amendment of General License No. 42, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc.*

General License No. 42 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) A general license is hereby granted:
 - (a) Licensing as a generally licensed national any individual residing in the United States on February 23, 1942, and
 - (b) Licensing as a generally licensed national any partnership, association, corporation or other organization which is a national of a foreign country designated in the Order solely by reason of the interest therein of a person or persons licensed as generally licensed nationals pursuant to this general license.
- (2) The following provisions shall govern the filing of reports under this general license:
 - (a) Before effecting any transaction pursuant to this general license the following persons licensed herein as generally licensed nationals shall file a report in triplicate on Form TFR-42 with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank:
 - (i) Every individual who was not residing in the United States on June 17, 1940; and
 - (ii) Every partnership, association, corporation or other organization which prior to February 23, 1942, was not a generally licensed national solely by reason of the interest of an individual or individuals referred to in (i) above.Any person failing to comply with this reporting requirement is not authorized to engage in any transaction pursuant to this general license.
 - (b) Individuals and other persons licensed herein as generally licensed nationals and not falling within classes referred to in 2(a) need not file reports on Form TFR-42.
 - (c) This general license shall not be deemed to suspend, cancel, or otherwise modify in any way the requirements of the Order and Regulations relating to reports on Form TFR-300 with respect to the property interests of certain persons licensed herein as generally licensed nationals; *provided, however*, that if reports on TFR-300 were not, prior to February 23, 1942, required to be filed in any case or class of cases, such reports are not required to be filed pursuant to this general license.
- (3) This general license shall not be deemed to license as a generally licensed national:
 - (a) Any individual who on or since the effective date of the Order has acted or purported to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any blocked country, including the government thereof;
 - (b) Any individual who is a national of a blocked country by reason of any fact other than that such individual has been domiciled in, or a subject, citizen, or resident of a blocked country at any time on or since the effective date of the Order;

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- (c) Any individual who enters a blocked country after February 23, 1942; or
- (d) Any national of Japan. Nationals of Japan shall continue to be governed by the provisions of General License No. 68A in so far as General License No. 68A may be applicable.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
February 23, 1942.

For your information, the following statement to the press was released February 23, 1942 by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department today liberalized the freezing control restrictions by according to refugees arriving in the United States after June 17, 1940 the same treatment as that previously extended to other refugees.

At the same time the Treasury simplified the freezing control regulations with respect to resident aliens by consolidating into one general license the freezing control provisions applicable to all individuals (except nationals of Japan) now residing in the United States, and to the business concerns blocked solely because of the interest of such individuals. This was done by amending General License No. 42 and at the same time revoking General Licenses No. 42A and No. 68.

For some time the practice of the Treasury Department has been to liberalize the freezing control restrictions relating to bona fide immigrants and refugees in the United States and, at the same time, to tighten the controls in their application to individual cases singled out for close supervision. The experience gained by the Foreign Funds Control during the past 22 months and the mass of information gathered by it, particularly on the TFR-300 census reports, have enabled the Treasury Department effectively to carry out this policy.

Treasury officials stated that persons dealing with residents of the United States may now assume that such residents are not blocked unless they are affirmatively on notice to the contrary. The Treasury Department will rely on banking institutions to exercise continued vigilance in seeing that accounts which are not entitled to the privileges of General License No. 42 remain blocked, in carrying out instructions of the Treasury Department in cases which are singled out for special treatment, and in bringing unusual or otherwise suspicious transactions to the attention of the Foreign Funds Control through the Federal Reserve banks.

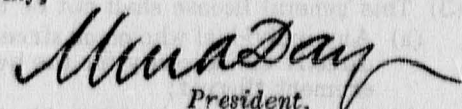
Nationals of China, who were previously subject to the provisions of General License No. 68, are now entitled to all the benefits of General License No. 42.

The new General License No. 42 does not free the accounts of persons who have been acting on behalf of Axis countries. Likewise, it has no effect on the great bulk of frozen assets, which are owned or controlled by foreign governments or by individuals or concerns located outside the United States. Nationals of Japan are still subject to the provisions of General License No. 68A and were not affected by today's action.

The Treasury Department directs your attention to the fact that the new General License No. 42 in no way alters the status of accounts which have at any time been blocked pursuant to specific instructions of the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve bank. No such account should be unblocked until the matter has been submitted to the Federal Reserve bank and a ruling or license received authorizing the unblocking of such account. Furthermore, it is advisable for any banking institution or brokerage house to consult the Federal Reserve bank before unblocking any account which has been the subject of specific inquiry by the Treasury Department or by the Federal Reserve bank as to the status of such account under the freezing order. Business enterprises which are posted or on whose premises guards or supervisors are stationed by the Treasury Department are not to be considered as generally licensed nationals, even though such enterprises, except for the posting or presence of such guards or supervisors, appear to be included within the provisions of General License No. 42, as amended.

Because of the fact that General License No. 42, as amended, excludes by its terms individuals who acquire a residence in the United States after February 23, 1942, there will be cases in which an individual is excluded from the provisions of General License No. 42 solely because of the fact that he acquires a residence in the United States after that date. Such individuals may file applications to be licensed as generally licensed nationals under General License No. 42, as amended.

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 468; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 24, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 229

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRs:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following revocation of General Licenses Nos. 42A and 68:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 131—General Licenses Under
Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940,
as Amended, and Regulations Issued
Pursuant Thereto.—Section 131.42A and 68.

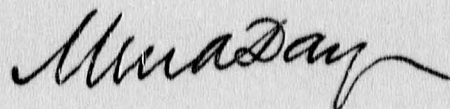
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**Revocation of General Licenses Nos. 42A and 68, Under Executive Order No. 8389,
April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to
Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc.***

General Licenses Nos. 42A and 68 are hereby revoked.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
February 23, 1942.

Yours very truly,


Murad Day
President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 254, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 11, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 231

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIR:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following amendment of General License No. 68A:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 131—General Licenses Under
Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940,
as Amended, and Regulations Issued
Pursuant Thereto.—Section 131.68A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**Amendment of General License No. 68A, as Amended, Under Executive Order
No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto,
Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc.***

General License No. 68A is hereby amended by deleting paragraph (6) and renumbering paragraph (7) as paragraph (6).

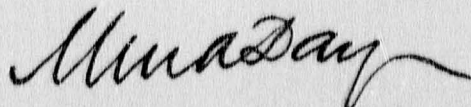
E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
March 10, 1942.

The deleted paragraph read as follows:

"This general license shall not authorize any transaction which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets within the continental United States of any national of Japan or otherwise prejudicially affects the financial position of such national within the continental United States."

This paragraph was deleted in order that Japanese evacuees operating under General License No. 68A might dispose of their property without restriction.

Yours very truly,



President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 49 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8892, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8995, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 11, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 232

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

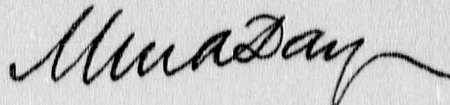
DEAR SIRs:

For your information the Treasury Department has made the following ruling:

"Inquiry has been made as to whether the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, prohibits an attorney or other agent from representing a Japanese resident alien entitled to the privileges of General License No. 68A.

"The Treasury Department has advised that no further license is necessary."

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 13, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 233

To Bankers, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRS:

For your information, the following are the texts of Executive Order No. 9095 dated March 11, 1942, establishing the office of the Alien Property Custodian, of a memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury from the Alien Property Custodian, and of a statement to the press released March 12, 1942 by the Treasury Department with respect thereto.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9095

Establishing the Office of Alien Property Custodian and Defining its Functions and Duties.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, by the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, by the First War Powers Act, 1941, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

(1) There is hereby established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the Office of Alien Property Custodian, at the head of which shall be an Alien Property Custodian appointed by the President. The Alien Property Custodian shall receive compensation at such rate as the President shall approve and in addition shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of his duties. Within the limitation of such funds as may be made available for that purpose, the Alien Property Custodian may appoint assistants and other personnel and delegate to them such functions as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Order.

(2) All power and authority conferred on the President by Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, and by Sections 301 and 302 of Title III of the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved December 18, 1941, except such powers and authority as were delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Orders issued prior to February 12, 1942, and to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by Executive Order No. 8843 of August 9, 1941 (which powers and authority shall continue to be vested in and exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors respectively), are hereby delegated to and vested in the Alien Property Custodian. The memorandum of February 12, 1942, delegating to the Secretary of the Treasury certain powers and authority under said sections, is hereby revoked and canceled. Any and all action heretofore taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System after February 11, 1942, in pursuance of Executive Order No. 8843 of August 9, 1941, is hereby confirmed and ratified. In the exercise of the authority herein delegated, the Alien Property Custodian shall be subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 8839 of July 30, 1941, and shall designate a representative to the Board of Economic Warfare in accordance with Section 6 thereof.

(3) Any property, or interest therein, of any foreign country or a national thereof shall vest in the Alien Property Custodian whenever the Alien Property Custodian shall so direct; and, in the case of any property, or interest therein, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, when the Alien Property Custodian shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury in writing that he

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has so directed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall release all control of any such property, or interest therein, to the Alien Property Custodian.

(4) Any outstanding order, proclamation, regulation, ruling, license, or instruction issued pursuant to, or relating to the administration of, any power or authority vested in the Alien Property Custodian by this Order shall remain in effect unless and until amended or revoked by the Alien Property Custodian.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 11, 1942.

* * * * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 11, 1942.

Memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury:

There is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury all power and authority under Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, conferred upon me by the President by Executive Order dated March 11, 1942. This delegation is temporary, pending the staffing and organization of the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and shall continue until revoked in writing in whole or in part at any time by me. This delegation shall not be construed as a limitation upon my authority to exercise such power and authority at any time.

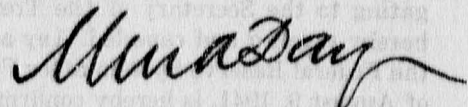
LEO T. CROWLEY,
Alien Property Custodian.

* * * * *

At a joint press conference held today by Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. Crowley, newly appointed Alien Property Custodian, concerning the President's Executive Order establishing the Office of Alien Property Custodian and defining its functions, it was pointed out that there would be no interruption in the various programs vital to the war effort which are now in the process of execution relating to foreign-owned and foreign-controlled property. It was also pointed out that Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. Crowley had worked in cooperation for the last several months on certain of these programs, and that this spirit of close cooperation would continue.

It was also stated at today's conference that in addition to the freezing control powers which were left in the Treasury Department by the President's Executive Order, other powers and authority which were previously vested in the Secretary of the Treasury would remain with the Secretary of the Treasury pending the staffing and organization of the office of the Alien Property Custodian. Accordingly, there was released today the text of a memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury dated March 11, 1942, issued by the Alien Property Custodian. The text of the memorandum is as follows: (Same as set forth above.)

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 13, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 234

**To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.**

DEAR SIRS:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following general ruling:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 132—General Rulings Under
Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940,
as Amended, and Regulations Issued
Pursuant Thereto.—Section 132.6A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**General Ruling No. 6A, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc., and Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended
by the First War Powers Act.***

United States and foreign currency sent, mailed, imported or otherwise brought into the United States from any blocked country not within the generally licensed trade area, or from, by, or on behalf of any person whose name appears on "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals", and the receiving or holding in the United States of such currency so brought into the United States shall be subject to the provisions of General Rulings Nos. 5 and 6 in the same manner as if such currency were securities.

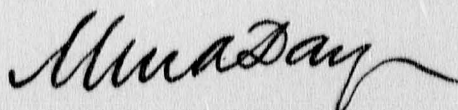
E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
March 13, 1942.

For your information the following statement to the press was released March 13, 1942 by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department today took action to control the importation of foreign and domestic currency into the United States from any blocked country not within the generally licensed trade area or from any proclaimed list national. General Ruling No. 6A subjects all such currency to the controls extended to securities by General Rulings Nos. 5 and 6.

Treasury officials pointed out that under this general ruling currency from these blocked areas or nationals would upon importation be forwarded immediately to a Federal Reserve bank as fiscal agent of the United States. The Federal Reserve bank will thereafter hold the currency until the Treasury Department has authorized its release.

Yours very truly,



President.

*Part 132—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress; 55 Stat. 838; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 13, 1942

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 235

**To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.**

DEAR SIRS:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following public circular:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 131—General Licenses Under
Executive Order No. 8339, April 10, 1940,
as Amended and Regulations Issued
Pursuant Thereto.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**Public Circular No. 17, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc.***

- (1) General License No. 13 is hereby amended as follows:
 - (a) By deleting the word "Java" from subdivisions (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) thereof; and
 - (b) By deleting subdivisions (c) and (d) from paragraph (1) thereof.
- (2) General License No. 15 is hereby amended as follows:
 - (a) By deleting the words "between the United States and the Netherlands East Indies and" from paragraph (1) thereof; and
 - (b) By deleting the words "such areas" from subdivisions (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) thereof and substituting therefor the words "the Netherlands West Indies".
- (3) General License No. 20 is hereby amended by deleting the words "the Netherlands East Indies or" from the first paragraph thereof.
- (4) General License No. 21 is hereby amended by deleting the words "the Netherlands East Indies or" from paragraph (1) thereof.
- (5) For the purpose of administering the Order and complying with the provisions thereof, the Netherlands East Indies shall continue to be regarded as a part of the Netherlands and not as a part of the territory of any other blocked country.
- (6) Attention is directed to the fact that, by reason of temporary control and occupation by the military, naval, and police forces and other authority of Japan, the Netherlands East Indies is no

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longer included within the generally licensed trade area as defined in General License No. 53. General License No. 53 is hereby amended by deleting the words "the Netherlands East Indies" from subdivision (a) of paragraph (3) thereof.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
March 13, 1942.

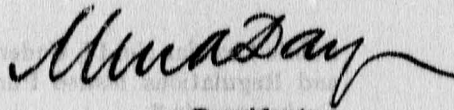
For your information the following statement to the press was released March 13, 1942 by the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department announced today that, by reason of temporary Japanese occupation and control of the Netherlands East Indies, certain general licenses relating to those areas are no longer applicable.

Public Circular No. 17, issued today, called attention to the amendment of these general licenses which had authorized transactions by, or on behalf of, persons in the Netherlands East Indies. This development further implements the Treasury Department's program of preventing the liquidation in the United States of the assets of invaded countries and is in line with the policy regularly followed with respect to territories temporarily falling under enemy domination.

Official spokesmen noted that the Netherlands East Indies will continue to be regarded as a part of the Netherlands, frozen by Executive Order of May 10, 1940.

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131:—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 4, 42 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 354, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 19, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8932, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, and Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
March 19, 1942.

NO. 3 - SUBJECT: TYPICAL INTERVIEWS WITH EVACUEES AID ACTION THROUGH.

A. Name: Japanese American Citizens League, 2031 Bush Street, San Francisco.

Problem: As to league members pooling their furniture and personal property and storing in warehouse, and have it insured.

About 600 members

Action taken: Advised them to try to negotiate direct with warehouse owners, realtors representing such available properties, suggesting they return to us if any difficulties encountered in order that we could intercede on their behalf.

B. Name: J. Schwartz, 1233 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, American citizen.

Interested in the purchase of household equipment and appliances.

Action taken: Carefully noted this interest on our files so that he can contact sellers of equipment from lists we are now compiling.

C. Poultry Producers of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, California.

Subject: Japanese members of above Association own approximately 300,000 hens in district served by Association.

Problem: American citizens.

Can negotiations be conducted with these Japanese? What is our suggestion as immediate liquidation would mean killing of laying hens, thus flooding market and curtailing egg production seriously.

Action taken: Advised that they could deal directly, taking powers-of-attorney and act on their behalf. Discussed several methods of pooling operations, interviewing a group of 14. Left with definite program in mind and with assurance that further conferences would be welcome as soon as they could get "feet" of Japanese concerned.

D. Name: Yeohachi Nagagusi, Fort Santa Fe, New Mexico,
(in custody).

Subject: Purchased GMC truck in 1941 from Emperson Motor Company, Woodland, California, who discounted the paper with GIAC in Sacramento. All payments were made with exception of last instalment of \$153. GIAC refused final payment by acting relative although payment not due until April, 1942. On March 11 truck seized after evacuee taken into custody. This action based on undesirable risk clause in sales contract and on further ground debtor was blocked national.

Problem: How to get possession of truck and have GIAC accept final payment.

Action taken: Contacted GIAC local office after discussion and some pressure exerted on them, secured license from Foreign Fund Control Board authorizing payment by debtor's daughter and title transfer of truck to daughter. Took daughter with above license to local GIAC office with understanding that if any further difficulty developed she would contact us promptly. She has not done so and assume case satisfactorily closed.

E. Name: Tsukahira, Frank, 2801 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California. American citizen.

Subject: Owns liquor store at above address. Stock worth \$2,500; fixtures, \$2,500; accounts payable, \$1,500; pays \$90 per month rent; no lease.

Problem: Was advised could not transfer liquor license.

Action taken: Referred to State Board of Equalization who have jurisdiction over such licenses in this state, but offered to explore problem with Board direct if necessary.

F. Name: Ralph Harrison, Sheriff's Office, Martinez, Contra Costa County, California. American citizen.

Subject: Mr. Harrison represents about 30 Japanese families in the County. Japanese are quite concerned about their tomato plants in hotbeds; these should be planted. Have men who will continue their operations if evacuated but want advice to arrange new leases and fixing prices on investment.

Action taken: Was referred to County Field Agent, Wartime Adjustment Program, 601 Nevin Street, Richmond, California, as Farm Security Administration is prepared to extend assistance in such cases as this.

G. Name: Hagiwara family.

Address: Japanese Tea Gardens, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.
Four members family Japanese nationals; four
members family American born.

Subject: Family consists of four generations who have occupied
this park concession for forty-eight years. All
live in Park, including one Japanese employee,
except one boy attending school in Oakland, who will
return shortly. Family has substantial personal
property located in Golden Gate Park, consisting of
valuable trees and plants, works of Japanese art;
personal effects and question of ownership of
certain buildings built by present family head or
predecessors.

Problem: Question of ownership of certain growing plants,
some in ground, some in pots. Art collection in
normal times would be of considerable value. Two
of family quite old, 73 - 64 years, respectively,
need considerable care. In case this group is
evacuated, what can be done to insure safe custody
of assets and clarification of title? Family desires
to fully cooperate with all authorities, including
Park Commission, city and United States Government.

Action taken: Contacted attorney for Japanese family. Suggest
ed joint meeting with member Park Commission, himself
and representative Evacuee Property Department to
endeavor to reach mutual agreement as to title of
properties, safe custody of assets, and continuance,
if advisable, of art treasures, flowers, etc., which
have been greatly enjoyed in the past by San Francisco
citizens. Any program thus approved by this group
would then be presented to Park Commission as a whole
and the Board of Supervisors of the City and County
of San Francisco for their approval, if necessary.

H. Name: Hermans. Cleaning, 248 Clement Street, San Francisco.
German. Has lease on cleaning store at above address

Problem: If evacuated, will that cancel lease?

Action taken: Advised that evacuation does not excuse per-
formance ordinarily, and that he should discuss
this situation with lessor. We would assist him
in effecting compromise or working out satisfactory
arrangement with him.

I. Name: Suito Nobuko and Hironaka Aiko (sisters).
Pacific Heights Nursery, 1700-150th Avenue,
San Leandro, American citizens.

Subject: Owns completely equipped nursery, heating plant,
5 acres, two dwellings, good condition. Land
bought in 1922 for \$12,000. Sisters claim present
value of all property \$70,000. Bank loan thereon
\$3,800. Monthly payment retirement. They do not
want to sell property; prefer to lease.

Action taken: Suggested brother and sisters confer with
bank holding mortgage as to leasing of their
property in event of evacuation, and contact with
possible buyers, including other nurserymen.
Offered to help contact them and discuss with bank.
We would submit list of possible buyers as our files
grow in persons interested in this class of property.

No. 4 - SUBJECT: STATUS OF JAPANESE ALIEN'S WIFE (AND HER CHILDREN)
WHO IS WHITE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Army advises that white American citizen wife of
Japanese alien would not be subject to evacuation
order, although any children would.



ASSISTANT CASHIER

Names of Arizona offices will be submitted to you later.

Staff will consist of:

1. Federal Security Agency representative to interview all evacuees in first instances disposing of problems such as transportation, evacuee permits, and approval of areas selected by evacuees for new residence and refer evacuee to other to other representatives, if necessary.

a. Farm Security Administration representative to confer and dispose of agricultural problems and possibly to extend necessary financing to evacuee or his agent for current needs where not otherwise available.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
AND OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES TO DEAL WITH PROPERTY OF EVACUEES
FROM PACIFIC COAST MILITARY AREAS

Suggested program for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and other public agencies to deal with property of evacuees from Pacific Coast military areas. The success of the proposed program will depend upon placing complete responsibility for its execution in a responsible West Coast agency acting under the general direction of the local military authorities.

I - SCOPE OF PROBLEM:

The evacuation on short notice of tens of thousands of persons from military areas on the Pacific Coast raises serious problems in connection with the liquidation of their property holdings and the protection of the property of such persons against fraud, forced sales, and unscrupulous creditors. Obviously the emergency will cause financial loss to the group involved. However, the following program is intended to accord to this group reasonable protection of their property interests consistent with the war effort.

II - LEGAL AUTHORITY:

Since the program is one basically to assist the evacuee in the liquidation of his property, it is expected that in most instances the evacuee will voluntarily avail himself of the facilities afforded by this program. Governmental sanctions will be necessary to deal with creditors and others who seek unfair advantages of the evacuees. There is ample legal authority now vested in the military authorities and in the Treasury Department which can be delegated to such West Coast agency to deal with this problem without necessity of obtaining further legislation or new executive orders.

III - ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM:

The nature and urgency of the situation, coupled with the large volume of transactions that will require prompt handling, necessitates the program's being administered by an agency on the West Coast cloaked with full authority to act without reference to Washington. The over-all control of all aspects of the evacuation must obviously rest in the military authorities. Subject to this over-all control by the army, the direct responsibility for the execution of the property aspects of the program should be placed in the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, which has branch offices in Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland. The Federal Reserve bank will be in a position to obtain the cooperation of other Government agencies, and of well-known and experienced individuals and institutions in the various communities throughout the West Coast area. This cooperation, together with the established integrity and ability of the Federal Reserve bank, will enlist the confidence of all of the affected groups and discourage gouging by creditors or other self-seeking interests. The Federal Reserve bank will also work in close liaison with the Federal Security Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other Federal, State and local public agencies that can be of assistance in dealing with the property during the course of its liquidation. These agencies will undoubtedly be called upon by the military

authorities to handle other aspects of the evacuation problem, such as the transportation and resettlement of the evacuees, and their re-employment in new areas.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, which is the Fiscal Agent of the Treasury Department, will be clothed with ample authority to execute the program. The Treasury Department will lay down the broad principles and objectives of such programs as well as the general procedure to be followed. The Department will also furnish the San Francisco Bank by airplane with the requisite number of trained experts to assist in working out the details of the program in the field and to participate in its execution. If need be the Department is in a position to provide the San Francisco Federal at once with 100 or more men for this purpose. The keynote of this program is speed. It is believed that it can be put in operation by Monday, March 9, 1942.

IV - OUTLINE OF PROGRAM:

A. Properly staffed offices under the direction of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank will be opened at once in the local communities from which evacuees will be moved.

B. Announcement will be made throughout the area by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that its representatives in these offices are prepared to assist evacuees with the problem of liquidating their property and protecting them against those seeking to take unfair advantage of their plight.

C. These representatives will assist in putting the evacuees in a position to obtain buyers, lessees, and other users of their property on fair terms. In cases where the evacuee is unable to select his own agent to dispose of his property, the Federal will be prepared to act as agent for the evacuee under a power of attorney or similar arrangement and take steps to liquidate the property on fair terms.

D. Evacuees threatened by creditors will be encouraged to come to the representatives of the Federal for advice and guidance. The Federal representative will also discuss the matter with the creditor with the view to working out a fair settlement and limiting the remedies that may be pursued by the creditor who threatens unfair action. By and large the mere existence of this program of helping evacuees will eliminate or forestall most of the sharp practices that are now feared. X

E. In some cases the property of the evacuee may be such that its real value can only be realized at a future time, e.g., Japanese novelties. In such cases the bank's representative will assist the evacuee in arranging for the storage of such property if that is the wish of the evacuee.

F. On agricultural properties the bank's representative, with the assistance of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, will attempt to arrange for the leasing or sale of such property or if need be for the growing of the crops, with a view to preventing their loss through inattention.

G. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and its representatives will be cloaked with adequate authority to cope with problems arising on the basis of existing circumstances. The program will be flexible and at all times the bank will attempt to keep matters on a voluntary basis, satisfactory to the evacuee. Where these efforts fail it may be necessary for the bank's representatives to step in and take the property over for the purpose of obtaining a fair and reasonable liquidation.

It is expected that the setting up of this program and the accordance to the evacuees of facilities for the liquidation of their property should greatly expedite the departure on a voluntary basis of the evacuees from the military area.

MEMORANDUM OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE OPERATIONS
OF RESERVE BANK UNDER AUTHORITY GRANTED BY WIRE OF MARCH 7
FROM SECRETARY OF TREASURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROGRAM
OF DEALING WITH THE PROPERTY OF EVACUEES FROM
PACIFIC COAST MILITARY AREAS

(1) The controlling principles to be followed are those outlined in the "Suggested Program for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and Other Public Agencies to Deal with Property of Evacuees of Pacific Coast Military Areas" referred to in the telegram of March 7 from the Secretary of the Treasury delegating authority to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

(2) All available sources, including the press, radio, appropriate federal agencies, banking institutions etc. will be employed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in the dissemination of information to evacuees with respect to the protection of their property interests. The evacuees will be encouraged to consult with the institutions with which they have been dealing and in which they have confidence, such as their local banking connections, attorneys, real estate agents, etc. in order to obtain information and work out satisfactory arrangements with respect to the disposition or maintenance of their property holdings. It will be made clear to the evacuees that the services of the Federal Reserve Bank and its branches and offices are freely available to them to see that they are not taken advantage of. Where the evacuee is unable to make other arrangements satisfactory to him, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will undertake to act as agent for the evacuee, reserving the right to decline to act if no useful purpose will be served.


(3) It is understood that no decision has been made that evacuees may not return after the war. Accordingly, while emphasis will be on liquidation, the evacuee may retain the ownership of property which he leaves behind, making appropriate arrangements with the Federal Reserve Bank or otherwise for its care and preservation.

(4) In addition to its branches in Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland, the Federal Reserve Bank expects to establish offices in such other communities as may be necessary to furnish adequate service to the evacuees. It is recognized, however, that the Federal Reserve Bank may, in cases where it has accepted a power of attorney to act on behalf of an evacuee, appoint as its agent any bank or other appropriate agency or person which it may designate.

(5) It is understood that in protecting evacuees from unscrupulous action on the part of creditors, the Federal Reserve Bank may invoke the freezing powers and the other powers in Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Thus evacuees threatened by creditors will be encouraged to come to the Federal Reserve offices and discuss their problems. These

offices will be prepared to call in the creditor and attempt to negotiate a reasonable settlement. If it appears that the creditor is not willing to deal fairly, the Federal Reserve office will make use of its delegated powers. It will block all or the relevant part of the evacuee's assets and freeze them against any attempt of the creditor to seize or attach them. The creditor will be granted permission to pursue his remedies only when the Federal Reserve office is satisfied that adequate protection has been accorded the evacuee. Usually the knowledge that the Federal Reserve office is prepared to act will be more than adequate to remedy the situation.

(6) It is understood in carrying out this program that the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will not exercise the powers under Section 5(b) of Trading with the Enemy Act as Amended by Title III of First War Powers Act to vest title to any alien property without prior consultation and agreement of the Treasury Department.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

March 10, 1942

PRESS RELEASE

Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announced today that the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has been appointed to assist Japanese and other evacuees situated within prohibited or restricted military areas in the disposition of their property.

The Treasury Department and the military authorities have given broad powers to the bank to enable it to carry out the objectives of the program. Bank officials indicated that they are undertaking this program under the direction of General DeWitt for the purpose of assisting military authorities in clearing up the problem presented by the war emergency.

The Federal Reserve Bank, acting in conjunction with the commanding general, plans to carry on the project through the bank's extensive facilities, as well as those of its branches in Seattle, Portland, and Los Angeles. The objective of the program will be to bring about a fair and just liquidation of that property which the evacuees cannot take with them.

The Federal Reserve Bank will establish other offices in the coastal areas in order that evacuees may receive impartial counsel and advice in their efforts to liquidate their property, as well as assistance in the sale or other disposition of their property. These offices also will take strong measures to protect the evacuees against unscrupulous creditors.

General DeWitt and Federal Reserve officials stated that the government does not plan to take title to the property of the evacuees. On the contrary, it is their intention to aid the evacuees in a voluntary liquidation of their property at reasonable prices and to protect them against individuals who seek to take advantage of their situation. If need be, officials stated, the bank will be prepared to take over the control of the property under powers of attorney in order to protect the property interest of the evacuee. Evacuees will be encouraged to come in and discuss their problems relating to the disposition of their property. No one will be compelled to come in, but those desiring the bank's services will find competent and impartial men prepared to assist them in their problems.

General DeWitt made clear that speed and fairness are the keynotes of this program and that expeditious handling of the evacuee's property is essential because of the urgency of the West Coast situation.

Officials stated that the Federal Reserve Bank will work in close cooperation with Federal, state, and local public agencies that may be called upon for assistance in dealing with the property of evacuees during the course of its liquidation. These agencies have been or undoubtedly will be called upon by the military authorities to handle other aspects of the evacuation problem, such as the transportation and the resettlement of the evacuees and their reemployment in new areas. Banks and other institutions in the various communities throughout the West Coast area will be called upon to do their full part in bringing about an orderly and equitable disposition of the evacuee's property.

General DeWitt stated that he had been requested by the Federal Reserve Bank to point out that Treasury Department freezing regulations will not interfere with the program. This is particularly true in view of the amendment to General License No. 68A being released by the Federal Reserve Bank. The General License now permits Japanese evacuees operating under such license to dispose of their property without restriction.

March 10, 1942

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. I am Japanese; what do I do with my property?
- A. Dispose of it yourself if you can on a reasonable basis, or if you cannot, you should select someone in whom you repose confidence to act for you in your absence under a power of attorney.
- Q. Do you mean another Japanese?
- A. No, because all Japanese will be evacuated regardless of birthplace.
- Q. I do not know any person that I could select as my agent.
- A. Have you considered your bank or your attorney, or the land owner or any person with whom you have been doing business and in whom you have confidence?
- Q. There is no one I would be willing to give such a power to. Would you become my agent?
- A. We will be glad to give it consideration if, after complete investigation, it appears that a useful purpose would be served and you would have some equity to protect. ~~This would not be so in the case of insolvency.~~
- Q. Is a power of attorney, alone, sufficient?
- A. No, you should supplement it with definite instructions to your agent as to the disposition of your property. You can continue to contact him by correspondence after evacuation for any subsequent dealings.
- Q. I own a restaurant; can I have this business continued?
- A. If you can obtain an agent to operate it for you, it may be run by him.

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(continued)

Q. Will you accept such an agency?

A. It would be possible for us to do so but not practicable in an operation such as this. (We would obviously not be in a position to operate specialized businesses such as this or novelty stores, etc., although in certain things, we could continue operation, such as in the case of real estate properties including hotels where operating agents could be obtained.)

Q. I am a produce merchant, and I finance a number of the growers who in turn assign their crops to me, and I sell the crops and pay them the residue. Can I assign these accounts receivable?

A. Yes, you can assign and sell all accounts receivable as well as any other asset. X

Q. Is there any limit as to the amount and character of property I can take with me?

A. No, if you leave voluntarily, you may move at your own expense any property you desire to take with you.

Q. What if I don't leave voluntarily?

A. If you wait to be evacuated by the Army, they will determine what goods you may take with you.

Q. Do I have to use your power of attorney form in selecting my own agent?

A. You should make whatever arrangements are satisfactory to both parties, but you should be sure that the form you use will carry sufficient authority to your agent so that third parties will not question it. However, if the Federal Reserve Bank consents to act as your agent, the power of attorney must be on our form.

Q. Can I form a corporation to operate my property in my absence?

A. Yes, as long as it is operated by people who can lawfully remain in the area.

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(continued)

- Q. I do not have any business but I do have a home which I own and do not wish to sell. Can I lease it to somebody else?
- A. Yes. You should get in touch with some qualified person such as a responsible realtor and give the necessary rental listing.
- Q. Can I take care of my business transactions by correspondence after I move and so arrange for later sale of my property if I wish so that I do not have to sell now?
- A. Yes, you can. This entire program is voluntary on the part of the evacuee and no disposition whatsoever of his assets need be made except for his own protection.
- Q. Has any arrangement been made for occasional re-entry into the area to supervise my properties?
- A. We do not know of any arrangements that have been made for such entry, but obviously if there are they will be under military supervision.
- Q. | The firm from which I bought a refrigerator is threatening to take it back although all my payments are up to date.
- A. | If you will give us the facts, we will be glad to investigate and do what we can to protect you if you have an equity.
- Q. Should I transfer my bank account to a bank in the territory in which I am going to live?
- A. You are free to transfer your account. Whether you leave it with your present bank or transfer it to another is a matter for your discretion as you still have all the privileges under General Licenses issued under Executive Order No. 8389, even though you are about to evacuate.

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(continued)

- Q. I have not received my orders to move although I know I am in a prohibited zone. Should I proceed to liquidate my assets?
- A. This is a matter for your determination but you should take whatever steps are necessary to protect your interests with the knowledge that it may be necessary to leave on short notice.
- Q. Can I trade the property which I own in a prohibited or restricted area for property which is not in such an area?
- A. Yes, you may deal in your property by selling, trading, leasing or any other method.
- Q. Can I move my business to a new location outside of the prohibited area?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I want to move with my truck; it is mortgaged. Can I take the truck to my new location? (Presumably out of the state.)
- A. Yes, if you can make satisfactory arrangements with your creditor.
- Q. Would it be possible for me to liquidate part of my business and place other articles in storage?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is all my property frozen when I have to move?
- A. No, the mere fact that you are being evacuated does not exclude you from the privileges of General Licenses issued under Executive Order No. 8389.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PERTAINING TO BLOCKED NATIONALS

- Q. But I am a blocked national.
- A. That will not stop you from designating a person of your choice, a bank or anyone else, to act in your behalf. The agent will step into your position and conduct the business the same as you do as a blocked national.
- Q. If I turn over my business to an agent to liquidate or operate, will I get the proceeds or profits?
- A. Yes, your agent should pay into your account net proceeds or profits from business.
- Q. Will you unblock my account so that I can take my money with me?
- A. You may file an application with the Foreign Funds Control to transfer the balance to any bank of your choice.
- Q. Will it be blocked there?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then I do not have any benefit of my account.
- A. Yes, you may still withdraw up to \$500 per month under General License No. 11 for living, traveling and similar personal expenses. } >

California
Arizona
Oregon
Washington

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
30 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California



HOW FARM SECURITY IS HELPING IN THE DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE LAND

The Army has established the Wartime Civilian Control Administration to assist Japanese nationals, Japanese-American citizens, German and Italian nationals and others subject to evacuation from the prohibited and restricted areas in Pacific Coast military zones.

The Wartime Civilian Control Administration has established "service centers" at the United States Employment Service offices in more than 60 Pacific Coast cities and towns. These "service centers" have been established to assist the Japanese, and others subject to evacuation, with all immediate problems arising from the evacuation order. At each "service center" there are three field agents: one from the Farm Security Administration, one from the Federal Security Agency, and one from the Federal Reserve Bank, representing the U. S. Treasury.

The Farm Security field agents are there to assist Japanese to obtain a fair disposition of his agricultural land, interests and farming operations. They will also assist in finding qualified farmers who can take over evacuated land, and help them in making arrangements to operate on the land and to obtain credit. The Federal Reserve Bank agent's job is to help the Japanese to dispose of personal and non-agricultural property. The Social Security agent's job is to help the Japanese with problems of moving, finding employment, financial assistance, etc.

This leaflet explains how the Farm Security Field agent can help you, whether you are a Japanese about to move or a farmer wishing to operate vacated land.

WHAT THE FARM SECURITY AGENT CAN DO TO HELP YOU.

The Farm Security agent has several jobs. First, he must encourage the voluntary evacuation of Japanese and others subject to evacuation. Second, he must help the Japanese find a farmer to buy or lease his farming interests, and he must oversee arrangements to be sure that they are fair. Third, he must take steps to see that the vacated land is kept in full production of the crops already planted or for which there is a war need. He will help farmers taking over the land to obtain credit, and if they are unable to obtain operating capital, under certain circumstances he will make loans to them.

The Army is desirous that all Japanese contact the Wartime Civilian Control Administration before making any final arrangements to dispose of their property. The Army also wish all farmers interested in operating vacated land to make their arrangements through the "service centers." The Army wants to encourage the speedy voluntary evacuation of Japanese, but the Army also demands that the Japanese get a "square deal" and that the vacated land be kept in production of war crops.

SOME ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS.

The following questions and answers will help you determine if and how you can be assisted by the Farm Security field agent at the WCCA "service centers" at Pacific Coast U. S. Employment offices.

IF YOU ARE A JAPANESE OR OTHER FARMER PROPOSING TO VOLUNTARILY EVACUATE YOUR LAND YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN KNOWING THE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(Questions and answers for farmers interested in operating vacated land follow on page 4)

Q. How much time do I have in which to dispose of my property before evacuating?

A. This has not been determined, but it is very short. You should report immediately to the WCCA "service center" at your nearest U. S. Employment office. Otherwise you may be forced to abandon your property before being able to properly dispose of it. Those voluntarily evacuating will be in much better shape than those who do not do so.

Q. How can I dispose of my property when I don't know where I am going or what will happen to me?

A. The Army's Civilian Control Administration, through the Federal Security and Federal Reserve Bank and their agents, is working as fast as possible to complete plans for helping you move and relocating you. However, the evacuation must take place very soon, and if you wait to find out just where you are going or how other matters will be handled, it will very likely be too late. You know you must move, so you must start making arrangements to dispose of your farming interests right now. That means today, if possible.

Q. What are the best areas for me to go to?

A. The government has men in the field locating sites for you. Families and small groups may move and find sites without government approval. At present the induction centers and reception centers are not open to those voluntarily evacuating. The War Relocation Authority under Mr. Milton M. Eisenhower will have charge of relocation of those forced to evacuate and who are sent to reception centers, but this agency is not now providing for those voluntarily evacuating. The U. S. E. S. will help you find employment.

Q. Are any other persons, organizations or government agencies authorized to help me dispose of my farming operations?

A. The Farm Security Agent at the U. S. Employment office is the only government agent authorized to do this job. He may refer you to other government agencies. If you have made or are considering making arrangements with private persons, you should seek the advice of the Farm Security agent.

Q. Do I need any intermediary, lawyer or third person to help me?

A. No. You can deal direct with the Farm Security field agent.

Q. Will the agent help me lease, sub-lease or sell land and equipment?

A. Yes. He is authorized to take any steps necessary to keep the land in production.

Q. Will the Farm Security field agent see that I get a fair price for my land, equipment or operations?

A. The Farm Security agent is instructed to see that you get a fair price. He will have a Federal appraiser look at your land to determine its fair value.

Q. Will the Farm Security agent help me get reimbursement for what I have already put into the land?

A. Yes. He will make every effort to see that you are reimbursed for your time, effort and money put into growing crops.

Q. Can I take my equipment with me?

A. This has not been entirely decided, but will probably depend to a great extent on the individual case. If you know where you are going and have a place to farm, the chances are you can take your equipment. If you do not, and the equipment is needed to keep the land in production, you may have to arrange to dispose of it to the new operator. The Farm Security agent also can arrange to store your equipment until you are able to use it.

Q. If I want to arrange to work as a laborer in the Intermountain sugar beet area or elsewhere, should I make arrangements through the Farm Security agent?

A. Such arrangements should be made through the Federal Security agent at the U. S. Employment office. If you are already negotiating for such work, you should seek the Federal Security agent's help. This is necessary in order to determine what working conditions prevail and whether the prevailing wage for that area is being paid.

Q. Is there any chance I can obtain government assistance at wherever I relocate?

A. Yes, if you are an American citizen, it may be possible to obtain a regular Farm Security rural rehabilitation loan, or loan from some other government agency. Loans cannot be made to aliens.

Q. Do I have any protection against individuals who are trying to buy my land at ridiculously low prices, or to defraud me by making false pretenses?

A. Yes. If you make your arrangements through the "service center" you will be given every possible protection. The Government, the Army and the State of California have promised to take action against any person attempting to cheat you. You should report such attempts, giving the name of the person, and the time and place he approached you, to the agent at the "service center." If you have witnesses to such attempts, their names should also be given to the agent, or they should come in.

Q. Do I absolutely have to dispose of my property, even if it means getting cheated or taking a heavy loss?

A. You do not necessarily have to dispose of your property. The Farm Security agent can aid you in arranging for the custody of your property if it cannot be fairly disposed of.

Q. Can the Farm Security agent assist me in matters arising from the fact that I have bank loan or mortgage payments due?

A. Yes. Take the matter to the agent.

Q. Will the Farm Security agent aid in disposing of greenhouses and fishing enterprises?

A. No. These fall under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve representative.

Q. What can I do to help my people now?

A. Go to the "service center" at the U. S. Employment office and find out what the agents there can do for you. Then tell your friends and all those who will be affected by the evacuation order.

IF YOU ARE A FARMER INTERESTED IN OPERATING ON VACATED LAND, THESE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WILL INTEREST YOU:

Q. Should I directly approach Japanese or others evacuating their land, to make arrangements to operate on their land, or should I go to the Farm Security agent at the "service center" established in the U. S. Employment office?

A. You should report to the Farm Security agent first. If you are already dealing with a Japanese you should also see the Farm Security agent. He has all the information on land which the Japanese wish to sell or lease, and contacts with the Japanese. He can save you a great deal of time by helping you determine what land you may be interested in and by bringing you together with the Japanese.

Q. Will the Farm Security agent help me make plans?

A. Yes, he and other farm experts will gladly help you plan operations, since they want the land to be operated in the best manner possible.

Q. Will the agent help me make financial arrangements?

A. The Farm Security agent has instructions to help make fair arrangements with landowners, lien holders, produce buyers, contractors, and others.

Q. Can I plant anything I want?

A. You should either continue the crops that are planted or grow food needed for war purposes, which now includes nearly all crops. This will vary in individual cases.

Q. How will the Farm Security agent help me get credit?

A. He will help you plan your operations and make the statements necessary to show your credit rating. He will assist you in problems of security for loans. He will refer you to banks, private sources, the Farm Credit Administration or the regular Farm Security rural rehabilitation offices. All government credit agencies have orders to give immediate priority to such loan applications. He will request banks to assist you as quickly as possible.

Q. If I am still unable to get a loan, will the Farm Security agent at the "service center" make me a loan?

A. Yes, if you have security of tenure through ownership or lease, or some combination of these, and you are protected against foreclosure or judgment against the land or chattels, and have proven ability to raise the crops already planted or crops needed for war purposes.

Q. For what purpose can I obtain these special loans?

A. For meeting any expense or charge in connection with land use, including seed and fertilizer, livestock, farm machinery, equipment and tools, or supplies and services.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 18, 1942



Dear Sir:

We are enclosing a memorandum showing the various offices within the States of Washington, Oregon and California, of the U. S. Employment Service, staffed or to be staffed with Field Representatives of the Evacuee Property Department.

It is requested that all of your correspondence be signed with your signature over the title "Field Representative".

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier.

Enclosure



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
Fiscal Agent of the United States
Evacuee Property Department

MEMORANDUM

March 18, 1942.

No. 1 - SUBJECT: JAPANESE BEING MOVED BY THE ARMY TO THE CAMPS
(Involuntary Evacuation)

At present the plans are that they will be allowed to take only bedding and personal effects; i.e., no furniture, dishes, or household goods. This plan is subject to change.

Moving plans at present. Evacuees will first be handled by the U. S. Employment Service; through them to U. S. Public Health Department to groups with captains of their own people, then to Army trucks to induction centers. The plan is that if personal cars are to be taken, they will be numbered and go in the army truck train.

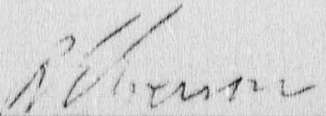
(This information came from L. S. Diehl of W.P.A.)

No. 2 - SUBJECT: HALF-BREEDS

On foregoing no general ruling applies.

W.C.C.A. is having application blanks printed now. These blanks, when completed, will be handed to the various offices. People making application to remain in restricted territories must fill out these applications which, in turn, will be submitted to the local draft boards or draft appeal boards. The draft board will act as a filter on these applications. If the application is recommended by the draft board, it will be passed to the military command who will then give final approval or rejection. There will be no exceptions on Japanese except where health is involved and it would be dangerous to move people for that reason (paralysis, blindness, etc.)

Aliens may not remain in the restricted or prohibited areas while the application is being decided upon. If evacuated and later passed as an exception, the evacuee will be allowed to return.


Assistant Cashier

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

March 11, 1942.

Memorandum of Functions and Operations of the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco as Fiscal Agent of the United States, and Suggested Procedure for Cooperation of Other Banks in Administration of Evacuation Program.

In its operations as Fiscal Agent of the United States the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has been delegated the duty of assisting Japanese, German and Italian aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry evacuating from the Military Areas which have been designated by Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California, in Public Proclamation No. 1, issued under date of March 2, 1942, in arranging for the protection, preservation and equitable disposition of the property holdings of such evacuees. In this operation, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco is subject to the general direction of the military authorities.

The following general outline of procedure has been established for the administration of this program:

1. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will not take possession of property of an evacuee as an alien property custodian, but will serve largely as an advisor to the evacuee in the matter of disposition of his property.
2. All dealings with the evacuee will be on a purely voluntary basis, and he will have complete freedom in disposing of his property.
3. The evacuee will be encouraged in his own interest to make private arrangements for the disposition of his property by sale, lease, or other appropriate means by either:
 - (a) Independent action of the evacuee on his own account, or
 - (b) Through an agent of the evacuee's own selection.
4. In the selection of an agent the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will recommend the appointment by the evacuee of some person or institution in which the evacuee reposes confidence to represent his interests such as his bank, his attorney, or his real estate agent.
5. If an evacuee is unable to otherwise arrange for the equitable disposal of his property or for an agent acceptable to the evacuee to represent him, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will give consideration to accepting his power of attorney.
6. Each case will be considered on its individual merits and disposed of on that basis.
7. All advice and assistance possible will be provided the evacuee by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and it is expected that the banks and others within the Areas involved who are approached by evacuees for assistance will likewise extend their full assistance and cooperation to the end that the purpose of the program will be completely served. It is recognized that the assistance of the banks in the field will make for greater speed in the execution of the program.
8. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will endeavor to advise and assist banks and others whom the evacuees select as their agents in the performance of their agencies. Obviously, if the banks and others within the Military Areas who are approached by evacuees to act as agents will accept such agencies, the entire program will benefit.
9. From time to time the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will disseminate such information and instructions as will assist in the administration of the plan.
10. Assistance will be provided by governmental agencies, both Federal and state, in the administration of the evacuation plan, including those agencies handling other aspects of the evacuee

problem. The evacuees and their representatives including their agents should seek the help of such agencies for specific matters within their fields such as those arising out of the treatment of growing crops and other specialized problems.

11. While emphasis is placed on the liquidation of the property holdings of the evacuee, he will be informed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that he may retain ownership of property left behind if appropriate arrangements can be made for its protection and preservation.
12. The program will be administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco through its head office and through its branches in Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; and Los Angeles, California; as well as such other offices as may be established in the Areas for the efficient furtherance of its aims. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has established its Evacuee Property Department in San Francisco, California, at 500 California Street in that city.
13. It is intended to undertake to forestall action by unscrupulous creditors which would be detrimental to the interest of the evacuee and in all respects to minimize his losses to the greatest possible extent in connection with the disposition of his property. It is anticipated that this will be accomplished to a large extent through appeal to the creditor's sense of fair play and the obvious necessity of complete cooperation in the administration of the evacuation program. Any cases in which an equitable settlement is not agreed upon should be promptly brought to the attention of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.
14. No compulsion will be placed upon evacuees to utilize the facilities provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, but they are invited to make use of them.

The foregoing are intended to set forth certain basic principles which the Federal Reserve Bank, acting in its capacity as Fiscal Agent of the United States, feels to be important in the efficient, speedy and proper execution of its duties. In the conduct of the evacuation plan it is particularly desired that the banks throughout the Areas will extend their full cooperation in the knowledge that by widespread assistance to the evacuees the problems incident to their removal from the Areas can be most readily and expeditiously solved. In their fulfillment of their places in this program, banks are requested to give consideration to the procedure and principles enumerated above. As the program goes forward the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco proposes to communicate to the banks additional suggestions and outlines of procedure or changes in procedure calculated to improve its administration of the program and to provide public circulation of data directed toward its speedy accomplishment.

5. It is expected that the evacuation program will be completed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.
6. Each case will be considered on its individual merits and disposed of on that basis.
7. All advice and assistance possible will be provided to the evacuees by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and it is expected that the banks and other agencies within the Areas involved who are approached by evacuees for assistance will likewise extend their full assistance and cooperation to the end that the purpose of the program will be completely carried. It is recognized that the assistance of the banks in the field will make for greater speed in the execution of the program.
8. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will endeavor to coordinate and assist banks and other agencies in the Areas in the execution of their duties. Ordinarily, if the banks and other agencies within the Areas agree to act as agents for the evacuation program, the entire program will be carried out through them.
9. From time to time the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will disseminate such information and instructions as will assist in the administration of the plan.
10. Assistance will be provided to government agencies, both Federal and State, in the administration of the evacuation plan, including those agencies handling other aspects of the evacuation program.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 18, 1942

Evacuee Property Department

Circular No. 1

To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRS:

There has been issued the following regulation of March 18, 1942:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—Monetary Offices,
Department of the Treasury,
Part 130.

Special Regulation No. 1, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Transactions in Special Blocked Property.*

By virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Fiscal Agent of the United States, pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended by the First War Powers Act, by virtue of the authority vested in such bank by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and by virtue of all other authority vested in such bank, the following special regulations are hereby prescribed:

- (1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, any property hereafter designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited except as authorized by license expressly referring to this regulation.
- (2) Applications for any such license may be filed on Form TFE-1 by any person with the nearest office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Such applications should set forth (a) the interest, if any, of the applicant in the property; (b) the details of the transaction for which a license is requested, including the terms of any proposed settlement; (c) the manner in which the interest of the evacuee national in the property is being protected; and (d) whether or not the evacuee national is in agreement with the proposed settlement.
- (3) As used in this special regulation and in any ruling, license, instruction, etc.:
 - (a) The term "evacuee national" shall mean any Japanese, German, or Italian alien, or any person of Japanese ancestry, resident on or since December 7, 1941 in Military Area No. 1 or in specified zones in other Military Areas prescribed in or pursuant to public proclamations issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. For the purpose of this regulation all evacuee nationals are nationals of a foreign country.
 - (b) The term "Special Blocked Property" shall mean property in which an evacuee national has an interest and which has been designated as Special Blocked Property by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in one or more of the following ways:
 - (i) There is posted on or reasonably near such property an official Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco notice that such property is Special Blocked Property.
 - (ii) The person holding such property or having possession or custody thereof has been

*Part 130.—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Public No. 254, 77th Congress; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941, Executive Order 8998, December 26, 1941, Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1942, Executive Order 9095, March 11, 1942.

- notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that such property is Special Blocked Property.
- (iii) One or more persons having an interest in such property have been notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that such property is Special Blocked Property.

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,
Fiscal Agent of the United States

By WM. A. DAY,
President.

For your information the following statement to the press was released March 17, 1942.

"In order to protect Japanese and other evacuees, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, today issued regulations designed to bring about equitable settlements between creditors and West Coast evacuees.

The new regulations are intended to forestall unfair action by unscrupulous creditors which would be detrimental to the interests of the evacuee and to minimize his losses in connection with the disposition of his property.

It is anticipated that this will be accomplished to a large extent by direct appeal to the creditors' sense of fair play and the obvious necessity for complete cooperation in the administration of the evacuation program.

'We want any Japanese or other evacuee who finds that he has difficulty in reaching an equitable settlement with his creditors to come to the nearest office of the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank. At the bank we can discuss his case and take the necessary steps to protect the evacuee from unjust losses.' William A. Day, President of the Federal Reserve Bank, stated.

Bank officials warned that the initiative under the new regulations will rest with the evacuee. After the evacuee has attempted to make an equitable settlement with his creditors and has failed, he should go to the nearest office of the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank and lay all the facts before one of its representatives.

The bank will call in the creditor and hear his side of the case and make every effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter. If the creditor is unreasonable and insists on taking unfair advantage of the evacuee, the Federal Reserve Bank may freeze the evacuee's property by designating it as Special Blocked Property.

Following this step the bank will either post a notice on or near the property of the evacuee, stating that the property described in the notice is Special Blocked Property, or will notify the person holding or having possession of the property, or persons having an interest in it, that such property is Special Blocked Property. Federal Reserve Bank officials stated that persons dealing with evacuees may assume that their property is not Special Blocked Property unless they are affirmatively on notice to the contrary.

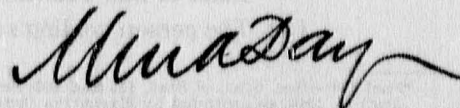
After the property has been declared Special Blocked Property, any acquisition, disposition, or transfer of that property is subject to a license issued by the Federal Reserve Bank. Applications for such licenses may be filed with the nearest office of the bank.

Because the bank wishes to protect the evacuee not only in transactions involving real property but also in those involving all kinds of personal property, the regulations make it possible for any kind of property to be designated as Special Blocked Property.

By these broad provisions the regulations enable the bank to protect the evacuee in such typical transactions as conditional sales, instalment purchases, or any other type of dealing in any kind of property, if the evacuee will first undertake the simple step of petitioning the bank to declare his property Special Blocked Property.

The bank made clear that it will be on guard for any attempt on the part of evacuees to avoid the payment of reasonable creditors' claims through today's regulations."

Yours very truly,



President.

C. The applicant represents and warrants that no party other than those mentioned in item B above has any interest, direct or indirect, in the transaction or transactions for which a license is applied for herein. If there are any exceptions, note them below.

D. The applicant represents and warrants that all the facts herein stated are correct and true and that he does not have knowledge of any material facts in connection with such application which are not fully and accurately set forth herein. (Attach hereto schedules of any additional material information.)

E. The applicant represents and warrants that he has complied, and agrees that he will comply, in all respects, with Executive Order No. 8880 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations and Rulings issued thereunder, and with any and all licenses issued to the applicant pursuant thereto, and that, with respect to the transaction here involved, no other application of the undersigned for a license has been filed or is pending, except as follows:

.....
(Applicant)

By.....

STATE OF.....
County of..... } ss:

I,, on oath, depose and say that I am the applicant in the above application for license, or the of
(State relationship to applicant) (Name of applicant)
who is the applicant in the above application for a license, and that I am duly authorized to make the foregoing application on behalf of the applicant; that I have personal knowledge of the facts as set forth in said application and know the same to be true and accurate; and that I do not have knowledge of any material facts in connection with such application which are not fully and accurately set forth herein.

.....
(Signature of affiant)

.....
(Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of....., 194.....

(Notarial Seal)

.....
(Officer administering oath)

My commission expires.....

Recommendation of Federal Reserve Bank

To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The above application is forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury with the recommendation that a license should be (denied in the following amount.....
(denied.

Remarks:

Respectfully,
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
By.....

NOTE: If this application covers gold in any form the provisions of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 must also be complied with.

Copies of this form may be obtained, on request, at any Federal Reserve bank, mint or assay office, or the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
 FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
 EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

March 18, 1942

LOCAL OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STAFFED
OR TO BE STAFFED WITH FIELD REPRESENTATIVES, EVACUEE PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT IN

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

<u>Office</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Address</u>
2 Monterey	266 Pearl St.	1 San Mateo	15 B St.
1 Salinas	7 Natividad St.	1 Santa Rosa	501 Third St.
1 San Jose	393 S. 2nd St.	1 Fresno	2146 Inyo St.
2 Santa Cruz	23 Front St.	2 Lodi	125 N. Stockton St.
1 Watsonville	21 W. Lake Ave.	1 Merced	622 19th St.
1 Alameda	1536 Park St.	1 Stockton	201 N. San Joaquin St.
1 Berkeley	2459-63 Shattuck Ave.	1 Visalia	500 N. Garden St.
1 Hayward	969-67 O St.	1 Bakersfield	1300 - 18th St.
1 Oakland	12th & Oak Sts.	1 Chico	345 W. Fifth St.
1 Pittsburg	400 Black Diamond St.	1 Marysville	321 J St.
1 Richmond	601 Nevin St.	1 Sacramento	1330 J St.

- 1 - Primary location to be staffed immediately
 2 - Secondary location to be serviced out of other offices as follows:

Monterey out of Salinas
 Santa Cruz out of Watsonville
 Lodi out of Stockton

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

1 El Centro	540 State St.	1 Santa Monica	1558 Fifth St.
2 Indio	720 State Highway	1 Torrance	2300 Carson St.
2 Ontario	219 N. Sultana Ave	1 Alhambra	27 E. Valley Blvd.
1 Redlands	14 E. Vine St.	1 Burbank	131 E. Magnolia Blvd.
1 Riverside	3469 Main St.	2 Covina	100 N. Citrus Ave.
1 San Bernardino	352 Court St.	1 Pasadena	745 E. Green St.
1 San Diego	1165 Front St.	1 Pomona	145 W. Fifth Ave.
1 Santa Ana	501 W. Fifth St.	1 San Fernando	132 N. MacLay St.
1 Inglewood	319 W. Hillcrest	1 Whittier	214 W. Philadelphia
1 Long Beach	416 Pine Ave.	2 Santa Barbara	22 S. Victoria St.
1 San Pedro	362 W. Seventh St.	1 Santa Maria	310 W. Main St.
		1 Ventura	53 S. California St.

- 1 - Primary location to be staffed immediately.
 2 - Secondary location to be serviced out of other offices as follows:

Indio out of Riverside
 Santa Barbara out of Ventura
 Covina - Provision may be made for Covina representation in due course.
 Ontario - " " " " "

March 18, 1942

LOCAL OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STAFFED
OR TO BE STAFFED WITH FIELD REPRESENTATIVES, EVACUEE PROPERTY
DEPARTMENT IN

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

	<u>Office</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Bremerton	650 Fourth St.
2	Everett	1801 Hewitt St.
2	Mt. Vernon	309 Kincaid St.
1	Raymond	406 First St.
1	Tacoma	112 So. Twelfth St.
2	Wenatchee	138 S. Wenatchee Ave.
1	Yakima	101 South First St.

- 1 - Primary location to be staffed immediately.
- 2 - Secondary location to be serviced out of other offices as follows:

Everett out of Seattle
Mt. Vernon out of Seattle
Wenatchee out of Yakima

THE STATE OF OREGON

	<u>Office</u>	<u>Address</u>
2	Astoria	14th & Duane Sts.
2	Camp Sherman	Camp Sherman
1	Hood River	Hood River Hotel Bldg.
2	Long View	1436 Commerce Ave.
2	Medford	45 No. Fir St.
2	Oregon City	Room 6, Courthouse
2	Salem	710 Ferry St.

- 1 - Primary location to be staffed immediately.
- 2 - Secondary location to be serviced out of other offices as follows:

Astoria)
Long View)
Oregon City) out of Portland
Salem)

Medford)
Camp Sherman) should be provided with service
) for small nearby colonies of
) Japanese.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
THE RESERVE BANK BUILDING

1934

LOCAL OFFICES OF THE RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Address	City
1000 Market St.	San Francisco
309 Market St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco

1 - Primary location to be stated immediately.
2 - Secondary location to be provided out of other cities as follows:

San Francisco
San Francisco
San Francisco

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Address	City
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco
115 So. Pacific St.	San Francisco

1 - Primary location to be stated immediately.
2 - Secondary location to be provided out of other cities as follows:

San Francisco
San Francisco
San Francisco
San Francisco

1 should be provided with a view to
for a full party collection of
information.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

March 21, 1942.

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 4.

SUBJECT: SPECIAL BLOCKED PROPERTY

Reference is made to Instruction letter No. 2, dated March 19, 1942, and to Evacuee Property Department Circular No. 1, consisting of Special Regulation No. 1 and Press Release respecting that Regulation.

Specific forms have been designed for the use of the various offices of this bank and our Field Representatives, to carry out the program of designating and freeing "Special Blocked Property", and a supply is being forwarded for your information and use as follows:

Form EP 4. Petition for Blocking under Special Regulations No. 1.

In reviewing this form you will observe that it is to be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, by the evacuee, in instances where unsuccessful attempts to reach equitable settlements with his creditors have been made. The form should not be given out until such time as the Field Representative has exhausted every effort to bring together the evacuee and his creditor on a reasonable basis. If, after such effort has been made, you feel that the Federal Reserve Bank should take action in freezing the property concerned, the form should be executed and delivered to you, in triplicate, by the evacuee. Two copies of the form should immediately be forwarded to the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank, by which you were assigned to your duties, together with a detailed report of the transaction involved.

Form EP 1. Posting Notice No.....Special Blocked Property.

This form has been designed to carry out the provisions of Paragraph (3), (b), (i), of Special Regulation No. 1, and the original will be posted on or reasonably near property designated as Special Blocked Property.

Normally, these forms will be prepared by the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone, after complete analysis of the report which accompanied Form EP 4.



Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 4.

Page 2

SUBJECT: SPECIAL BLOCKED PROPERTY

March 21, 1942

Form EP 2. Letter to Creditor Concerned.

- This letter will be prepared by the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone and is for the purpose of notifying persons holding property, or having possession or custody thereof, or having an interest therein, that the particular property is Special Blocked Property, in accordance with Paragraph (3), (b), (ii), (iii) of Special Regulation No. 1 and also may be used in conjunction with Form EPI.

Form EP 3. Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement.

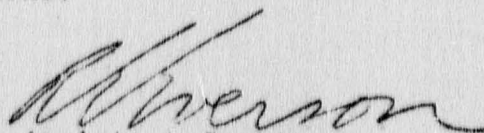
This form is to be executed in triplicate by the debtor and creditor, after a satisfactory settlement has been agreed upon by such persons.

You will observe that the form provides for witnesses, but does not necessarily have to be notarized.

At the time this form is submitted in duplicate to the Office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone, it should be accompanied by Form TFE-1 (Revised), in triplicate, which is the application form mentioned in Paragraph (2) of Circular No. 1, and which will be the basis for issuing a license, as indicated in Paragraph (1) of Circular No. 1. The application should, in each instance, indicate that the purpose for which the license is desired is "to consummate a transaction covering Special Blocked Property", and the information required in Paragraph (2), (a), (b), (c), (d). A copy of Form TFE-1 is enclosed for your information and a supply will be forwarded to you later.

You will observe, from the above instructions, that no latitude in so far as posting or advising that certain property is Special Blocked Property, has been given to the Field Representatives; however, in cases of emergency, or when time is the essence, the report mentioned above may be submitted, in the first instance, by telephone, to the office with which you are affiliated, who may give you instructions as to the issuance of Forms Nos. EP 1 and EP 2, bearing in mind, at all times, that this authority will be given to a Field Representative only in unusual and urgent cases.

As the power of designating property, as Special Blocked Property, is so great, it is requested that if this procedure is at all doubtful in your mind, you immediately contact the office of the Federal Reserve Bank in your zone.


Assistant Cashier

white

POSTING NOTICE NO.
SPECIAL BLOCKED PROPERTY

The property listed below is designated Special Blocked Property:

Pursuant to Special Regulation No. 1 issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, any acquisition, disposition or transfer of or other dealing in or with respect to any property designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited under penalty of law unless such transaction is authorized by appropriate license.

Applications for any such license may be filed on Form TFE-1 by any person with the nearest office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Such applications should set forth (a) the interest, if any, of the applicant in the property; (b) the details of the transaction for which a license is requested, including the terms of any proposed settlement; (c) the manner in which the interest of the evacuee national in the property is being protected; and (d) whether or not the evacuee national is in agreement with the proposed settlement.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

.....
(Date)

POSTING NOTICE NO.
SPECIAL BLOCKED PROPERTY

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

.....
(Date)

green

POSTING NOTICE NO.
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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

.....
(Date)

yellow

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

Notice No.
Special Blocked Property

DEAR SIRs:

You are hereby notified that the property listed below is Special Blocked Property:

Pursuant to Special Regulation No. 1 issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, any acquisition, disposition or transfer of or other dealing in or with respect to any property designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited under penalty of law unless such transaction is authorized by appropriate license.

Applications for any such license may be filed on Form TFE-1 by any person with the nearest office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Such applications should set forth (a) the interest, if any, of the applicant in the property; (b) the details of the transaction for which a license is requested, including the terms of any proposed settlement; (c) the manner in which the interest of the evacuee national in the property is being protected; and (d) whether or not the evacuee national is in agreement with the proposed settlement.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier.

White

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Evacuee Property Department

Notice No.
Special Blocked Property

DEAR SIRs:

You are hereby notified that the property listed below is Special Blocked Property:

Pursuant to Special Regulation No. 1 issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, any acquisition, disposition or transfer of or other dealing in or with respect to any property designated as Special Blocked Property is prohibited under penalty of law unless such transaction is authorized by appropriate license.

Applications for any such license may be filed on Form TFE-1 by any person with the nearest office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Such applications should set forth (a) the interest, if any, of the applicant in the property; (b) the details of the transaction for which a license is requested, including the terms of any proposed settlement; (c) the manner in which the interest of the evacuee national in the property is being protected; and (d) whether or not the evacuee national is in agreement with the proposed settlement.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Cashier.

white

**Petition for Blocking Under Special
Regulation No. 1**

The undersigned certifies that he is :

- A Japanese alien
- A person of Japanese ancestry
- A German alien
- An Italian alien

(Insert "X" in applicable box)

and that he has been residing at _____,
(Street)

(City) (State)

The undersigned represents to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that he has been unsuccessful in his attempts to reach an equitable settlement with the following creditors :

The undersigned hereby petitions the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to designate the following property as Special Blocked Property :

Dated this _____ day of _____ 194 _____,

at _____

(Evacuee)

White

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AND SETTLEMENT

This agreement is entered into this day of, 1942,
between, hereinafter referred to as
"debtor," and, hereinafter referred to as
"creditor."

In consideration of debtor's joining in an application under Special Regulation No. 1 issued
by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and in consideration of their mutual consent, the
above named debtor and creditor have entered into a settlement upon the following terms:

.....
(Debtor)

.....
(Creditor)

Witnesses :

.....
.....

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles Branch
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Evacuee Property Department
Trinity 6716

Los Angeles Bulletin No. 1

March 24, 1942

SUBJECT: INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

For the purpose of establishing uniform procedure and instructions, we are adopting the bulletin method, of which this particular release is the first. Each subsequent bulletin will be numbered in sequence and should be preserved for future reference by field representatives and contact men within the Los Angeles office.

This office will try to make its procedure as simple as possible and at the same time establish adequate control over information received over the counter, by telephone or by correspondence. Please take steps to see that every essential detail of a problem presented is properly recorded in a clear, concise manner. Attention should be taken to show the disposition of the transaction on our interview form.

Handling of Our Interview Form:

This form has been forwarded to you, and the use of it was explained by a man from this office at the time your field office was established. For the sake of uniformity, however, we wish to mention that all information should be recorded, and where a simple mark will indicate the type of information desired use an "X". Under "Action Taken" on the lower portion of the form, see that the transaction has been consummated. If a follow-up is necessary, indicate action on a subsequent sheet which will refer to the original. In this way the yellow copies of the interview forms may be forwarded to this office daily and we will be in a position to hold the form in a tentative file until your follow-up is subsequently received.

Statistical Information Required:

There will be occasion to interview persons at your office, over the counter or the telephone where no particular problem is involved and the contact sheet is unnecessary. In these cases, count should be made of the persons interviewed. In this connection where one person represents a group, record only as one interview, but indicate the number of parties represented; These figures should be released to the proper individual within the Los Angeles office daily, and

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

field representatives are to forward them to the Los Angeles office daily. On Fridays please make special effort to forward these reports to us as early as possible, in order that they may be received by us early Saturday morning.

Stamp Funds:

Stamps in the amount of \$5.00 have been forwarded to your office. Please requisition additional supplies a few days before anticipated need.

Supplies:

All supplies will be furnished from the Los Angeles office. Please indicate to us by letter or memorandum the type of supply and quantities desired.

We appreciate that it will not be feasible to cover all points in these bulletins. However, field representatives should feel free to contact this office in order to obtain information not previously supplied, or to obtain information concerning immediate problems. Use correspondence wherever possible, but resort to the telephone when necessary. Charges may be reversed in order to avoid any billings for toll calls at field offices. Whenever it is necessary to wire this office, telegrams should be forwarded: "Fast message, official business, Government rate collect".

Cases developed at the Los Angeles office will be made the subject of subsequent releases as often as necessary in order to give all persons concerned definite and accurate information. Bulletins will also be released giving the names and persons to contact in other agencies dealing with evacuee property problems.



Assistant Manager

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

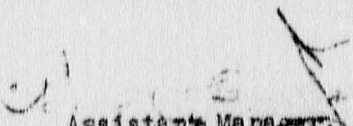
Los Angeles Branch
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Evacuee Property Department
Trinity 6716

Los Angeles
Bulletin No. 2
March 24, 1942

SUBJECT: DISPOSITION OF 1942 AUTOMOBILES

Under Rationing Order No. 2, effective February 2, 1942, issued by the office of the Price Administrator, transfer of 1942 model automobiles is prohibited. Cases have been presented where the Japanese owner desires to sell his new model car to an individual, the individual being willing to pay a figure satisfactory to the Japanese and entirely in line with market prices.

This problem has been presented to the office of the Price Administrator in an endeavor to determine whether or not it will be possible to obtain releases incident to the sale of these cars. We understand that the Rationing Boards established in various localities are the proper bodies to approach with these problems. This Board, according to our information, is authorized to issue a permit or release enabling the Japanese to sell the car back to the dealer. The permit does not allow sale to an individual other than the authorized dealer.


Assistant Manager.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles Branch
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Evacuee Property Department
Trinity 6716

Los Angeles
Bulletin No. 3
March 24, 1942

SUBJECT: THE DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Questions are being presented as to possible disposal of automobiles and other types of personal property which are presently encumbered by balances due on the purchase price. In each case it has been the advice of this office to the Japanese to immediately contact the holder of the lien in an endeavor to make an arrangement suitable to both parties and one which will protect the equities of both. We have followed the procedure of suggesting to the Japanese that he make the initial contact himself. If he is unsuccessful, we have offered to discuss the problem with the seller to verify the facts presented by the Japanese and if possible to promote a satisfactory arrangement.

For your own information and not for release, in an aggravated case of this kind, we would be authorized to freeze the transaction. We desire to avoid any such action and where any particular cases this point, immediate reference should be made to this office for reference to our counsel.

Assistant Manager.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles Branch
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Evacuee Property Department
Trinity 6716


Los Angeles
Bulletin No. 4.
March 24, 1942.

SUBJECT: RENTAL OR SALE OF PROPERTY

Where a Japanese desires to dispose of his holdings, either real or personal, we have in all cases suggested that he contact a reputable realtor or other agent to act for him. We have found in some instances that unscrupulous persons have been endeavoring to force the Japanese to dispose of his holdings at sacrifice prices. We desire to avoid this and have suggested in all cases that facts be presented to us before the Japanese makes any disposition which would be to his disadvantage.

In some instances you will find property is held by the Japanese under leases which have some time to run. In many cases these leases require the approval of the property owner as to subleasing. Some instances coming to our attention indicate that the property owner will not approve of the transaction presented by the Japanese for sublease unless a greater rental is obtained. In some instances penalty clauses in leases will be invoked to the detriment of the Japanese. There is no pattern to follow in handling cases of this kind. We believe that the only procedure to follow is to endeavor to contact both parties to the transaction for a frank discussion of the problem and endeavor to obtain the cooperation of the property owner.

We are preparing forms for use in assembling information on properties available for sale and rent, and these will subsequently be forwarded to the field representative.


Assistant Manager.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES


Los Angeles Branch
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Evacuee Property Department
Trinity 6716

Los Angeles
Bulletin No. 5.
March 24, 1942.

SUBJECT: REFERENCE OF INQUIRIES TO TENTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
LOS ANGELES.

All persons conducting interviews for the Evacuee Property Department are cautioned against referring any inquiries to the Los Angeles Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, at Tenth and Olive Streets, in Los Angeles.

Any inquiries bearing on property problems incident to evacuation are to be answered by the Evacuee Property Department interviewer, or referred to the proper collaborating agency officing in that particular branch. Only inquiries relating to foreign funds control and other matters normally handled by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco are to be directed to the Tenth and Olive office.


Assistant Manager.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles Branch
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Evacuee Property Department
Trinity 6716


Los Angeles
Bulletin No. 6,
March 24, 1942.

SUBJECT: TRANSFER OF AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION BY EVACUEES

Mr. Lon Butler, Manager of the Southern California Division of the State of California Motor Vehicle Department has advised this office that, effective immediately, it will no longer be necessary to send to Sacramento for transfer of registration of motor vehicles sold by evacuees.

The following branch offices of the Motor Vehicle Department are now empowered to issue transfers of registration immediately:

San Diego	To cover all San Diego County.
Long Beach	To cover Long Beach area and Orange County.
Los Angeles	To cover all other areas in Southern California.


Assistant Manager.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 5 - SUBJECT: DISPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, STORAGE, ETC.

The following press release was issued by the Wartime Civil Control Administration under date of March 29th:

"Reports that Japanese and Japanese Americans subject to the 'freezing order', effective at midnight Sunday (March 29) providing for all movements or evacuation under rigid Army control, were rushing to dispose of their fishing gear, household effects, refrigerators, and other personal property, today brought two statements from the Wartime Civil Control Administration:

1. Stern warning from Tom C. Clark, chief of the WCCA civilian staff, and special assistant to the Attorney General, that any person taking advantage of the perplexed state of mind of the evacuees to defraud them of property will be prosecuted by the Department of Justice.
2. Statement from the WCCA that arrangements have been made for the storing of property of the evacuees prior to issuance of exclusion orders. Warehouse space is being acquired, and all non-perishable goods properly crated will be stored. Information regarding storage and storage regulations can be obtained by Japanese at any of the 64 WCCA service offices established along the Pacific Coast. These offices are staffed with experts prepared to facilitate the closing of all personal and property affairs of Japanese in an equitable manner prior to their exclusion.

"The 'freezing order' was issued as Proclamation No.4 (March 27) by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"The order prohibits all alien Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry from leaving Military Area No.1, representing the western portions of California, Oregon, Washington, and the southern part of Arizona, until they are evacuated under Army supervision.

"Discussing the situation, General DeWitt stated that the Wartime Civil Control Administration will provide for the storage of evacuees' household furniture and non-perishable stocks of goods.

"'Storage space will be available for the storage of household furniture and properly crated stocks of non-perishable goods prior to the time when any Japanese exclusion orders will be issued', General DeWitt said. 'Provision will be made for instructing each person desiring to avail himself of storage space as to how to proceed. Information regarding storage space and regulations can be

obtained by any Japanese at any of the 64 WCCA service offices established along the Pacific Coast, in or near each Japanese colony.'

"Commenting on reports of Japanese panic and forced sales, General DeWitt said: 'No Japanese need sacrifice any personal property of value. If he cannot dispose of it at a fair price, he will have opportunity to store it prior to the time he is forced to evacuate by Exclusion Order. Persons who attempt to take advantage of Japanese evacuees by trying to obtain property at sacrifice prices are un-American, unfair, and are deserving only of the severest censure.'

"'Evacuation of Japanese from Military Area No. 1 is a military necessity, but I insist that it shall be accomplished with the maximum duty of fairness, consistent with rapid and orderly accomplishment of the objective. I counsel and advise all Japanese to await official orders, to be calm, law-abiding, and to prepare themselves for the coming evacuation by making advantage of the property protection services offered them.'

"'Japanese who know of these services owe a duty to advise other Japanese to take early action to prepare for evacuation, and to tell them that for such personal property of value as cannot be sold at a fair price, storage will be available.'"

**Headquarters
Western Defense Command
and Fourth Army
Presidio of San Francisco, California**

Public Proclamation No. 3

March 24, 1942

TO: The people within the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and the Public Generally:

WHEREAS, By Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this headquarters, there were designated and established Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2 and Zones thereof, and

WHEREAS, By Public Proclamation No. 2, dated March 16, 1942, this headquarters, there were designated and established Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Zones thereof, and

WHEREAS, The present situation within these Military Areas and Zones requires as a matter of military necessity the establishment of certain regulations pertaining to all enemy aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry within said Military Areas and Zones thereof:

Now, THEREFORE, I, J. L. DEWITT, Lieutenant General, U. S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives as Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and establish the following regulations covering the conduct to be observed by all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry residing or being within the Military Areas above described, or such portions thereof as are hereinafter mentioned:

1. From and after 6:00 A. M., March 27, 1942, all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry residing or being within the geographical limits of Military Area No. 1, or within any of the Zones

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE
TO AVOID PAYMENT OF
POSTAGE, \$300

**Western Defense Command and Fourth Army
Western Defense Command and Fourth Army**

WAR DEPARTMENT

**Western Defense Command and Fourth Army
Presidio of San Francisco**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

established within Military Area No. 2, as those areas are defined and described in Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this headquarters, or within the geographical limits of the designated Zones established within Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, as those areas are defined and described in Public Proclamation No. 2, dated March 16, 1942, this headquarters, or within any of such additional Zones as may hereafter be similarly designated and defined, shall be within their place of residence between the hours of 8:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M., which period is hereinafter referred to as the hours of curfew.

2. At all other times all such persons shall be only at their place of residence or employment or traveling between those places or within a distance of not more than five miles from their place of residence.

3. Nothing in paragraph 2 shall be construed to prohibit any of the above specified persons from visiting the nearest United States Post Office, United States Employment Service Office, or office operated or maintained by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, for the purpose of transacting any business or the making of any arrangements reasonably necessary to accomplish evacuation; nor be construed to prohibit travel under duly issued change of residence notice and travel permit provided for in paragraph 5 of Public Proclamations Numbers 1 and 2. Travel performed in change of residence to a place outside the prohibited and restricted areas may be performed without regard to curfew hours.

4. Any person violating these regulations will be subject to immediate exclusion from the Military Areas and Zones specified in paragraph 1 and to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled: "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving or Committing Any Act in Military Areas or Zone." In the case of any alien enemy, such person will in addition be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

5. By subsequent proclamation or order there will be prescribed those classes of persons who will be entitled to apply for exemptions from exclusion orders hereafter to be issued. Persons granted such exemption will likewise and at the same time also be exempted from the operation of the curfew regulations of this proclamation.

6. After March 31, 1942, no person of Japanese ancestry shall have in his possession or use or operate at any time or place within any of the Military Areas 1 to 6 inclusive, as established and defined in Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2, above mentioned any of the following items:

- (a) Firearms.
- (b) Weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof.
- (c) Ammunition.
- (d) Bombs.
- (e) Explosives or the component parts thereof.
- (f) Short-wave radio receiving sets having a frequency of 1,750 kilocycles or greater or of 540 kilocycles or less.
- (g) Radio transmitting sets.
- (h) Signal devices.
- (i) Codes or ciphers.
- (j) Cameras.

Any such person found in possession of any of the above named items in violation of the foregoing will be subject to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled: "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving or Committing Any Act in Military Areas or Zone."

7. The regulations herein prescribed with reference to the observance of curfew hours by enemy aliens, are substituted for and supersede the regulations of the United States Attorney General heretofore in force in certain limited areas. All curfew exemptions heretofore granted by the United States Attorneys are hereby revoked effective as of 6:00 a. m., PWT, March 27, 1942.

8. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is designated as the agency to enforce the foregoing provisions. It is requested that the civil police within the states affected by this Proclamation assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation by reporting to it the names and addresses of all persons believed to have violated these regulations.

J. L. DEWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

The following wire has been received from the Federal Security Agency:

"General DeWitt tomorrow will issue the following Proclamation implementing Form WDC-PM 5 (Application for Exemption for Military Evacuations) wherewith you are already supplied:

"To the people within the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona and the public generally: Whereas, by Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this Headquarters, there were designated and established Military Areas Nos. 1 and 2 and zones thereof; and, whereas, by Public Proclamation No. 2, dated March 16, 1942, this Headquarters, there were designated and established Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 and zones thereof; and, whereas, the present situation within these military areas and zones requires, as a matter of military necessity, the establishment of certain regulations as set forth hereinafter:

"Now, therefore, I, J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, United States Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives and Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and establish the following regulations covering the conduct to be observed by all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry, residing or being within the military areas above described

"Prior to and during the period of exclusion and evacuation of certain persons or classes of persons from prescribed military areas and zones, persons otherwise subject thereto but who come within one or more of the classes specified in A, B, C, D, E, and F following may make written application for exemption from such exclusion and evacuation. Application form WDC-PM 5 has been prepared for that purpose and copies thereof may be procured from any United States Post Office or United States Employment Service Office in the Western Defense Command by persons who deem themselves entitled to exemption. The following classes of persons are hereby authorized to be exempted from exclusion and evacuation upon the furnishing of satisfactory proof as specified in Form WDC-PM 5:

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (continued)

"A. German and Italian aliens seventy or more years of age.

"B. In the case of German and Italian aliens, the parent, wife, husband, child of (or other persons who reside in the household and whose support is wholly dependent upon) an officer, an enlisted man or commissioned nurse on active duty in the Army of the United States or any component thereof, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, or United States Coast Guard.

"C. In the case of German and Italian aliens, the parent, wife, husband, child of (or other person who resides in the household, and whose support is wholly dependent upon) an officer, enlisted man or commissioned nurse who, on or since December 7, 1941, died in line of duty with the armed services of the United States, indicated in the preceding sub-paragraph.

"D. German and Italian aliens awaiting naturalization who had filed a petition for naturalization and who had paid the filing fee therefor in a court of competent jurisdiction on or before December 7, 1941.

"E. Patients in hospital or confined elsewhere and too ill or incapacitated to be removed therefrom without danger to life.

"F. Inmates of orphanages and the totally deaf, dumb or blind.

"The applicant for exemption will be required to furnish the kinds of proof specified in Form WDC-PM 5 in support of the application. The certificate of exemption from evacuation will also include exemption from compliance with curfew regulations, subject however to such future proclamations or orders in the premises as may from time to time be issued by this headquarters. The person to whom such exemption from evacuation and curfew has been granted shall thereafter be entitled to reside in any portion of any prohibited area, including those areas heretofore declared prohibited by the Attorney General of the United States."

"Where above quoted instructions vary from Form WDC-PM 5, these instructions prevail. New proclamation identified as "Public Proclamation No. 5". Please issue Form WDC-PM 5 only to persons clearly within classifications outlined. All others must conform strictly to previously issued proclamations awaiting some future order or permission for any modification. Interpretation of new proclamation solely military function to be performed by Army officials or their designated representatives.

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (continued)

"It was determined at conference with General DeWitt that full responsibility and authority in field exemptions, licensing and exceptions from exclusion orders and curfew regulations is imposed in Provost Marshall, Western Defense Command. This office will attempt to keep you currently advised on developments, all interpretations, all exceptions and licensing other than in individual cases. Meanwhile we will refer to Provost Marshall all inquiries received.

"Herewith follow approved answers several questions:

Question: Wholesale produce dealers, Sacramento, regularly receive deliveries from Japanese producers, live more than five miles from city. Producers usually call on two or three wholesale dealers, then return to their farms. No curfew angle involved. May these deliveries continue?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Japanese in grocery businesses who sought permission to make rounds of their debtors to collect outstanding bills been told would have to use White collectors. No curfew angle involved. May they make their own collections?

Answer: Yes.

Question: May Japanese collectors make one or two trips with White collectors to acquaint them with customers and routes?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Area around Sacramento has been dependent upon Japanese grocery and fish delivery routes in areas where no local stores located. Both Japanese and White customers affected. Such routes usually travel four or five towns, total distance twenty five to thirty miles. No curfew angle. Can these routes continue?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Some enemy aliens and citizens Japanese ancestry wish to travel more than five miles to buy food supplies. Is this permitted?

Answer: No, unless there are no stores there or within five miles, and then only if making purchases while on normal business trips from homes to places of employment.

NO. 6 - SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION #5 - QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (continued)

Question: May enemy aliens and citizens Japanese ancestry travel more than five miles from home if employed as traveling salesmen?

Answer: No.

Question: May enemy aliens or citizens Japanese ancestry travel more than five miles if employed as gardeners traveling throughout County?

Answer: Yes, if they travel incident to carrying on their work in their own community and among their own former and regular patrons.

Question: Can regular collectors for Japanese newspaper, published San Francisco, continue collection work without violating five miles rule?

Answer: Yes.

PEARCE DAVIES, Federal Security Agency
Liaison Wartime Civil
Control Administration"

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
March 30, 1942.

NO. 7 - SUBJECT: Release of Information Concerning WCCA and WRA.

The following Administrative Memorandum has been issued by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army under date of March 30.

"1. It is the desire of both organizations to keep the Public fully informed of activities in evacuation and relocation, insofar as actions, contemplated actions and policies have been officially decided upon.

"2. The programs of both organizations has been embarrassed by unofficial, unauthorized statements, prematurely made in conversation and without full knowledge of facts. Such unauthorized statements cause confusion in the minds of the public and further confuse the prospective evacuees. And although much time must be given to trying to correct such erroneous and harmful statements, the damage of indiscreet utterances cannot be overcome.

"3. Both the WCCA and WRA Programs are a vital part of the Military effort.

"4. No person connected with WCCA will make any statement for publication without the authorization of Col. Bendetsen; no person connected with WCCA will make any statement concerning WRA without clearance from Col. Bendetsen and then Mr. Eisenhower.

"5. No person connected with WRA will make any statement for publication without the authority of Mr. Eisenhower; no person connected with WRA will make any statement concerning WCCA without clearance from Mr. Eisenhower and Col. Bendetsen.

"6. Capt. Sinnott is press relations officer for WCCA, and Mr. Laurence M. Benedict is public relations adviser for WCCA. Mr. John Bird is press relations manager for WRA, and they alone are authorized to issue information to the press, after approval of their respective superiors. Any press release issued by either organization in which the other is mentioned, or which bears directly or indirectly on the program of the other organization, will first be jointly approved."

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
EVACUEE PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM
April 2, 1942

NO. 8 - SUBJECT: Assembly Centers.

The following Press statement was released by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, under date of April 1, 1942.

"Acquisition of six additional assembly centers for use in the evacuation of Japanese from Military Area No.1, comprising the Western portions of California, Oregon, Washington and Southern Arizona, was announced today by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"Two of the centers are located in Arizona, two in Washington, and one each in California and Oregon. They will supplement the nine centers already announced in California.

"Arrangements have been completed for the use of the Salinas Rodeo grounds at Salinas, California, General DeWitt said. This location will accommodate 3000 evacuees until they are relocated. Housing is already under construction. Other newly designated locations are:

"Arizona--two former CCC camps, each to accommodate 300 evacuees. One is at Cave Creek Camp, 50 miles north of Phoenix, and the other is Mayer Camp, approximately 85 miles northwest of Phoenix. Both are being made ready for immediate use.

"Washington--Long Acres Race Track, near Seattle, and Puyallup Fairgrounds near Tacoma. The extent of accommodations at these points has not been announced.

"Oregon--Pacific International Livestock Exposition grounds near Portland, to accommodate 3000.

"General DeWitt further announced that the three centers in Oregon and Washington would probably have a combined accommodation for about 10,000 evacuees.

"The announcement emphasized that the so-called assembly points are to be used for the purpose of assembling evacuees who will later be moved to reception centers such as that established at Manzanar in Owens Valley, California, when the latter are made ready to receive them.

"The assembly points previously announced, including Santa Anita Race Track near Los Angeles, which is already in use, are located elsewhere in California, in or near Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, Turlock, Merced, Fresno, and Pinedale, Fresno County, and Tulare.

"Construction work is already underway at the newly announced points."

MEMORANDUM

April 2, 1942

SUBJECT: Use of Personal Property Form (WCCA FRB-2)

Evacuee's First Visit

These forms will be available at all WCCA offices, and normally will be handed to evacuees by the representative of the Federal Security Agency at such offices, at the time the Family No. is assigned. It is believed that the "Instructions to Owner" for the preparation of the form are complete and self-explanatory.

The evacuee should take 4 copies of the form to his place of residence for completion, including the "Personal Property Inventory List" on the reverse of the form.

Evacuee's Second Visit

All copies of the form should be returned to the Evacuee Property representative, who should check them for conformity, delivering one copy to the evacuee for his record.

It should be explained to the evacuee at this time, that any property not included in the Inventory List will not be taken from the residence at the time that the other items are removed therefrom. For example:

If a stove, refrigerator or any other item is found at the place of residence and is not included on the Inventory List, it will be assumed that such items belong to the landlord or that proper arrangements have been made with a finance company, or other person, for their disposition. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized.

It should be explained to the evacuee that all such items as stoves to be stored with us, should be disconnected and that wherever possible, goods should be crated for their protection, as we do not assume any responsibility for breakage, etc.

The evacuee should then be given a sufficient number of Storage Tags (WCCA Form FRB-1), bearing in mind at all times that the number of pieces indicated in the columns provided for that purpose on the Inventory List, would not necessarily indicate the number of tags needed. For example:

In moving and storing a grand piano, the three legs are removed therefrom, therefore, a grand piano might require 4 storage tags. Likewise, a bed will consist of the headboard, footboard, side rails, slats, springs and mattress, and consequently would require at least 6 tags. The storage tags must be completed by the evacuee, giving the family name, Family No. and indicating the office of issuance, i.e., San Francisco.

At this time arrangements must be made so that the furniture movers will have access to the property. If the keys to the premises are delivered to us, we should immediately attach Form WT 17D, which was not drawn for this purpose but which will suffice until such a form has been prepared. The evacuee's Family No. should be shown on this form, as well as his name and address - and most important, the name and address of the person to whom the keys are to be returned after the furniture has been removed from the premises. If the key is not delivered to us the evacuee must indicate on the form, the name and address of the person holding the key, who must be located in the immediate vicinity.

Drayage Instructions

The first copy of WCCA Form FRB-2 should be delivered to the person designated as a coordinator for the various moving concerns, who will take care of the furniture from this point to the time that it is actually delivered in our warehouse. The second copy will be placed with other similar forms, arranged numerically, and delivered to our representative at the warehouse. The third copy should be retained by our representative in the WCCA offices, in a numerically arranged file.

Delivery of Furniture at Warehouse

Arrangements have been made with the furniture moving people, not only to take care of the cartage but also to properly stack the furniture in the warehouse. Therefore, we will not receipt to the driver of the van, for furniture off the tail-gate, but rather will make our check of the inventory as the furniture is stacked.

On the Inventory List, immediately following the description of the article, the moving people will indicate, in the column headed "Article", the number of pieces which are being delivered. For example:

Piano, Grand - 4

Our representative, in checking the goods into the warehouse, will indicate the number of pieces in the column "Rec'd", which should correspond with that inserted by the movers, and we will receipt on a form provided by the movers for the total number of pieces indicated in the "Rec'd" column, rather than the number of pieces indicated in the column headed "Number of Pieces".

After the Personal Property Inventory List has been checked, the checker will retain the list until the end of the day, or some other convenient time, to be delivered to our representative at the WCCA office.

Because of the possibility that a great number of items, particularly refrigerators, have not been completely paid for, and it might therefore be necessary to examine these items for Serial Nos., etc., in connection with claims from the finance companies, we have requested that in storing the furniture, refrigerators be placed as close to the aisle as possible, so that they will be more readily available.

Office Routine

After the furniture has been properly stored, receipted for to the movers, etc., copies of WCCA Form FRB-2 will be returned to the Main Office of the Evacuee Property Department for proper distribution to the War Relocation Authority and the evacuee.

RECEIVED BY DIRECTOR REFERRED BY MR. [unclear]
JUN 30 1942 JUN 30 1942

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

June 29, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No. 25

SUBJECT: JAPANESE EVACUATION OPERATIONS, MILITARY AREA NO. 2

The following is the substance of a memorandum from the Wartime Civil Control Administration dated June 26, 1942, laying down the procedure for the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the California portion of Military Area No. 2:

"SUBJECT: Japanese Evacuation Operations, Military Area No. 2

TO: All Civilian Agencies
Wartime Civil Control Administration

1. The procedure for the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, both aliens and non-aliens, from the California portion of Military Area No. 2 will follow the operations procedure utilized for the evacuation of Military Area No. 1 under instructions contained in the letter, this Headquarters, dated April 23, 1942, except as hereinafter provided.
2. All persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the California portion of Military Area No. 2 will be evacuated to Relocation Projects and are to be advised to take with them on departure, in addition to bedding, linens, toilet articles and clothing, personal property essential to housekeeping, but not to exceed 150 pounds for persons over 11 years of age, and not to exceed 75 pounds for children under 12 years of age. Substantial household items, such as refrigerators, washing machines, pianos and heavy furniture will be temporarily stored, to be shipped to Relocation Projects at a later date. However, smaller items of personal property may be shipped by the evacuees at their own expense, by parcel post or express, to the Relocation Project."

R. W. Benson

Assistant Cashier

FOR VICTORY

BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
SAVINGS
BONDS
STAMPS

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

June 24, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No. 24

SUBJECT: PERSONAL DEALINGS WITH EVACUEES

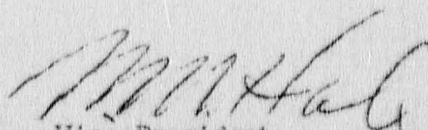
The following is the substance of a memorandum from Colonel Bendetsen, dated June 9, 1942, directed to all agencies serving in or with the Wartime Civil Control Administration:

"SUBJECT: Personal dealings with Evacuees

TO: All Agencies serving in or with
Wartime Civil Control Administration

1. It has come to my attention that there may have been personal financial transactions or negotiations between personnel serving in or with the Wartime Civil Control Administration and Japanese evacuees.
2. Any such practice by persons connected with the Wartime Civil Control Administration in any capacity cannot be tolerated and it is requested that you caution any of your officers or employees serving with or in Wartime Civil Control Administration that they are required to confine their relationships and dealings with such evacuees to official business only. No personal business of any nature between Wartime Civil Control Administration personnel and such evacuees is permitted."

We understand that the memorandum has been given general circulation among all of the agencies working with the Wartime Civil Control Administration and their personnel.


Vice President



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

May 1, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

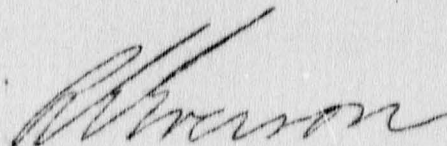
Instruction Letter No. 23

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION OF ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS
DEALING WITH EVACUEES

In addition to the freezing powers available to this bank under Special Regulation No. 1, set forth in Evacuee Property Department Circular No. 1, for the protection of evacuees, which is ordinarily set in motion at the request of the evacuee, this bank has at its disposal the assistance of the Foreign Funds Control Investigative Unit of the Treasury Department for the investigation of transactions where such a step seems appropriate.

You may encounter cases which, in your opinion, demand inquiry into the motives and good faith of persons dealing with evacuees, even though the evacuee may be satisfied with the arrangement he contemplates or may already have made. Cases of this character should be referred to the office of this bank with which you are associated, in order that they may be brought to the attention of the Investigative Section to which they should properly be presented, rather than enforcement agencies whose interest therein might be doubtful.

It is not intended that all transactions which involve the question of exercise of the freezing power be so submitted, but it is our thought that we should make use of this facility where the services of an investigative agency would be warranted, particularly where fraud or dishonesty might be involved. This step should certainly be taken where illegality is suspected.



Assistant Cashier.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

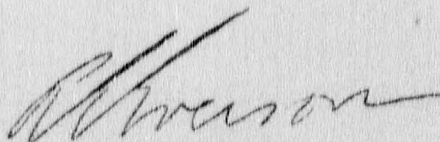
April 25, 1942

Field Representatives Instruction letter No. 22
Evacuee Property Department

Subject: Japanese Evacuation Operations

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army dated April 23, 1942, setting forth the general instructions regarding evacuation operations.

As the memorandum indicates, additional specific instructions will be provided regarding each operation as it occurs in a given area; however, the accompanying instructions will apply to all operations.



Assistant Cashier.

Enclosure.



MEMORANDUM

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
Office of the Commanding General
Presidio of San Francisco, California.

April 23, 1942

SUBJECT: Japanese Evacuation Operations

TO: All Sector Commanders
All Civilian Agencies, Wartime
Civil Control Administration

1. References:

- Public Proclamation No. 1, this Headquarters, March 2, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 2, this Headquarters, March 16, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 3, this Headquarters, March 24, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 4, this Headquarters, March 27, 1942
- Public Proclamation No. 5, this Headquarters, March 30, 1942

2. The following instructions will guide the activities of Sector Commanders and Civilian Agencies in the evacuation processes. The instructions contained herein will replace the separate directives which previously have been forwarded for each evacuation project. The practice of distributing such separate directives is discontinued. It is contemplated that only such advance information as is pertinent to an evacuation project will be forwarded.

3. The evacuation of all Japanese, both aliens and non-aliens, from the area of the Western Defense Command will be directed by this Headquarters. Pending the resettlement of such persons by the War Relocation Authority, evacuees will be provided temporary shelter and other facilities at Assembly Centers and Reception Centers.

4. Numbered Exclusion Orders issued from this Headquarters with Instructions pertaining thereto will provide for the exclusion by a specific time of all Japanese, both aliens and non-aliens, from a specifically described area. The Sector Commanders are charged with the supervision of the evacuation from their respective Sectors of all affected persons within such areas to Assembly Centers or Reception Centers to be designated by this Headquarters. They will cause Exclusion Orders and Instructions pertaining thereto to be posted at prominent points throughout the prescribed areas during such hours as are specified by this Headquarters. A suitable supply of such Orders and Instructions will be furnished by this Headquarters at the earliest practicable date preceding the effective date of each Exclusion Order. The Officers specifically charged with the posting of Exclusion Orders and Instructions pertaining thereto will execute certificates of such posting to include the area, the date, the time and manner of posting. These certificates will be forwarded to this Headquarters within twelve hours after completion of posting.

5. For the purpose of registering and processing evacuees, Civil Control Stations will be located in each area to be evacuated. The Federal Security Agency will locate, establish, organize, and operate these installations. That agency is authorized to deal directly with the Office of Emergency Management and other Federal Agencies as may be needed in the establishment and operation of Control Stations. Within each such station there will be included appropriate sections to render services applicable to the several interested Civilian Agencies. The Civilian Agencies concerned will provide for the personnel and the instruction of the personnel assigned to these sections. The Supervisor of each section will control all matters pertaining to the services rendered by his particular Civilian Agency.

6. The manager of each Control Station will be named by the Federal Security Agency. This manager will receive instructions with reference to the evacuation project from the representative of the Sector Commander at the Control Station and will be responsible for the distribution and execution of these instructions by Supervisors of sections within the Control Station.

7. The several Civilian Agencies will control the services rendered by their representatives at Control Stations but, insofar as the coordination and operation of the installation as a whole is concerned, Supervisors of sections will receive their instructions from the manager of the Control Station.

8. The Federal Security Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will provide for necessary general services such as:

- a. The registration of all evacuees.
- b. The medical examination of all evacuees either during processing or after their arrival at an Assembly Center.
- c. Medical aid, including hospitalization, and social welfare service for and during the processing.

- d. The settlement and protection of all the real and personal property of the evacuees, including the registration of those private automobiles belonging to evacuees to be used as transportation to an Assembly Center.
- e. Storage facilities for items not otherwise disposed of, parking and immobilization of private automobiles at the Assembly Center or other designated place, and provision for proper policing thereof.
- f. All forms, and cooperating details incidental to the foregoing, and the maintenance of an adequate filing system for all documents and other data assembled in connection with a particular project or combination of projects.

9. A physician will be made available by the Federal Security Agency at the Civil Control Station during the entire period of registration and processing to attend invalid and other exception medical cases.

10. In addition to their prescribed functions, the Civilian Agencies mentioned above will assist the Sector Commander in the discharge of his duties pertaining to the evacuation.

11. The Sector Commander will provide such military personnel as he deems necessary for and during the registration and processing of evacuees.

12. Sector Commanders will be responsible for the supervision of all movements of evacuees from affected areas in their respective Sectors to the destination designated by this Headquarters. Arrangements for all transportation other than by private conveyance will be made by this Headquarters for movements of evacuees from control stations in affected areas to Assembly Centers and Reception Centers. Any additional transportation for evacuees within an affected area will be arranged for locally by the Sector Commander.

13. In certain cases where specifically directed by this Headquarters, evacuees will be permitted to use their own private automobiles as transportation to an Assembly Center. All private automobiles so used will first have been registered with the representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco at the Control Station and provision made by that Agency for the disposition of such automobiles upon arrival at the Assembly Center. As soon as is practicable after registration, the Sector Commander will cause a schedule of such movement to be prepared for the Civil Control Station concerned and provide for adequate supervision of convoys of not more than twenty-five cars each. Arrivals of these groups of automobiles will be spaced throughout the travel day with emphasis being placed upon morning arrivals in order to permit the early settlement of evacuees at the point of destination.

14. The Sector Commander will provide such military personnel as he deems necessary for and during all movements of evacuees. In addition thereto, appropriate maintenance personnel and wrecking equipment will be provided by the Sector Commanders for all movements in supervised groups involving the use of private automobiles by evacuees.

15. The Federal Security Agency will provide medical aid, to include an appropriate number of physicians, and social welfare service for and during all bus and train movements of evacuees from Control Stations in the affected areas to Assembly Centers and Reception Centers. For movements of evacuees by private automobiles, the Federal Security Agency will make appropriate arrangements for medical service.

16. It is contemplated that the number of evacuees moved from one affected area under a given project will not exceed five hundred per day and the number of evacuees arriving at any one Assembly Center or Reception Center from all areas being evacuated under simultaneous operations will not exceed one thousand per day. If practicable, rail transportation will be utilized for all movements involving travel of more than one hundred miles and for all trips during which a meal must be served to the evacuees. At least one tourist-sleeper will be provided for each train to insure appropriate accommodations for medical cases. Once the mode of transportation has been established and a schedule determined, evacuees will be assigned by the manager of the Control Station to a particular bus, street-car, railroad-car or motor convoy in sufficient numbers as directed by the Sector Commander. Close liaison between the representatives of the Sector Commander at the Control Station and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, this Headquarters, is essential during the entire period of processing, in order to coordinate specific transportation requirements and transportation schedules. In the preparation of all transportation schedules, primary consideration should be given to the capacity of a given Assembly Center or Reception Center to assimilate properly the arriving evacuees. In this connection, movements from affected areas will be coordinated so that all arrivals will be spaced and timed as early as is practicable during daylight hours in order to insure proper settlement in the Center prior to darkness. Sector Commanders will designate specifically a train Commander for each train used in transporting evacuees from his Sector to a Center. Similarly, Commanders will be specifically designated for all other group movements of evacuees.

17. Sector Commanders will inform other Sector Commanders concerned if the route of a movement of evacuees from his Sector to an Assembly Center or Reception Center requires the crossing of, or movement into, another Sector. This action is designed to obviate tactical complications and the possibility of rail and highway congestion.

18. Sector Commanders will cause the following reports to be made at the times indicated:

- A. At noon and at 5:00 p.m. of each day of registration a statement as of that time showing the total number of families registered and the total number of individuals to be evacuated thereunder, will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
- B. At least forty-eight hours prior to departure of evacuees, a statement showing the exact number of persons who will require rail or bus transportation to the Assembly Center or Reception Center, will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California.
- C. At least forty-eight hours prior to departure of evacuees for Assembly Centers or Reception Centers, a statement showing the total number of persons for which lunches are to be prepared, will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California. In rendering this report, full consideration should be given to the number of children and infants requiring food and formula milk and ingredients.
- D. At least twenty-four hours prior to departure of evacuees, the Manager of the Assembly Center or Reception Center concerned will be informed by the most expeditious means of the total number of evacuees to be expected with the mode or modes of travel, date, and the probable time of arrival.
- E. Upon departure of evacuees, a statement showing the exact number of evacuees who departed, the type of transportation utilized, the number of private cars in any and all convoys, with the date and the probable time of arrival thereof, will be forwarded to the Manager of the Assembly Center or Reception Center concerned, by the most expeditious means.
- F. Upon departure of evacuees for Assembly Centers or Reception Centers, a statement showing the exact number of evacuees who departed, the type of transportation utilized, the number of private automobiles in any and all convoys, the time of departure and the destinations of such movements will be forwarded by wire or teletype to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
- G. Timely information will be forwarded to the Manager of the Assembly Center or Reception Center concerned in order that appropriate arrangements can be made for unloading, if the nature of the baggage or other equipment forwarded with evacuees to the Assembly Center or Reception Center cannot be adequately handled by the evacuees.
- H. Within seventy-two hours after the completion of the evacuation of any specified area, the Sector Commander will forward a report covering the operation of the evacuation project with such recommendations as he desires to make thereon, to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
- I. Within seventy-two hours after the completion of the evacuation of any specified area, the Control Station Manager and the Supervisor of each Civilian Agency involved in the evacuation project will forward through their immediate superiors, a report covering their actions in connection with such evacuation project with such recommendations as they desire to make, to the Wartime Civil Control Administration, 1231 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Copies of the reports by the Civilian Agencies concerned with each evacuation project will be made available to the Federal Security Agency at the time they are submitted to the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

19. Aliens failing to comply with the Exclusion Order and the Instructions issued thereunder are subject to immediate apprehension and detention. Alien and non-alien Japanese alike are subject to the penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled, "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving, or Committing any Act in Military Areas or Zones". Sector Commanders will make suitable provisions for bringing this matter to the attention of the Federal Civil Authorities for any necessary action. Sector Commanders are authorized to call upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the enforcement of the statute and for the apprehension of any aliens failing to comply with published orders and instructions.

By Command of Lieutenant General DeWitt:

(signed) Hugh T. Fullerton
 Captain A. G. D.
 Assistant Adjutant General

Distribution "M"

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 24, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 21.

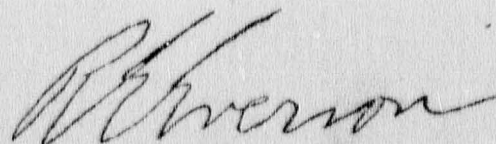
SUBJECT: DISPOSITION OF FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Considerable confusion has existed as to the definition of "farm machinery" and as to the eligibility of property which might conceivably fall within that definition for the benefits of Alternative No. 2 contained in WCCA Form FRB-4.

After consultation between this bank and the Farm Security Administration the following matters have been determined upon by the military authorities:

1. All machinery and equipment primarily susceptible of use in farm operations shall be subject to disposition or care under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration.
2. The determination of the proper classification of machinery and equipment will be made at each Civil Control Station by consultation between the representatives of the Farm Security Administration and this bank with respect to such property.
3. The basis of classification of such machinery and equipment shall be whether it is the type which an implement dealer can ordinarily sell to farm trade, this exclusive of trucks of all types.
4. Trucks and all other equipment which does not fall within the foregoing definition of farm equipment will be regarded as qualifying for disposition by this bank under either of the alternatives set forth on WCCA Form FRB-4.

It is believed that close cooperation between our Field Representatives and the Farm Security Administration will result in the solution of any problems with respect to the foregoing, and our Field Representatives are requested to extend full cooperation in this regard.


Assistant Cashier.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 11, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

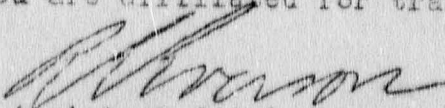
Instruction letter No. 20.

SUBJECT: COMPILATION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO RE-EXAMINATION OF
MILITARY AREAS AND ZONES

Following is the text of a memorandum dated April 8, 1942, from Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, relating to the above subject:

1. On the assumption that the matter of designating military areas and zones is one for continuing study and that there will be necessity for the future clarification, correction and extension of Military Areas, and particularly Prohibited Zones A, as already set forth in Public Proclamations No. 1 and No. 2, it is desired that all communications, data, files and information bearing upon this subject be assembled for the purpose of study and the determination of a general policy in this regard.
2. The major part of the information available in this connection will appear in the correspondence and written recommendations that have reached this Division, either direct or by transmittal from Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. In addition to the material that has already been assembled, it is assumed that there are also communications scattered throughout the Division which have been retained by various Sections for lack of information as to where they should be forwarded or for the purpose of handling additional matters referred to therein not related to the subject matter of this memorandum.
3. It is directed that all such communications, data, files and information referred to heretofore received, be forwarded to Captain Truman R. Young, Room 420, to reach him not later than Friday, April 10, 1942, and that similar disposition be made of such material received in the future.
4. Any suggestions or ideas that WCCA personnel may have on the matter of the readjustment of military areas, prohibited and restricted zones, which may have occurred to him by reason of participation in activities of the Division, or that may have been communicated to him orally from outside sources, will be placed in the form of a written memorandum and referred to Captain Young within the time specified in the foregoing."

Any information of the character referred to which is now in your hands or which may come to your attention in the future should be forwarded to the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco with which you are affiliated for transmission to the proper authorities.


Assistant Cashier.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 10, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 19

SUBJECT: RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

Reference is made to Instruction Letters No. 4 (Special Blocked Property) and No. 8 (Exercise of Freezing Control).

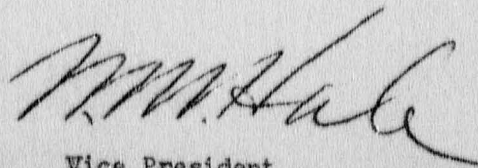
We have every reason to believe that evacuation in remaining areas will be carried forward in a comparatively short time. Experience indicates that the actual evacuation is greatly facilitated when property problems have been satisfactorily adjusted prior to notice of evacuation. We therefore urge that every effort be made to contact potential evacuees in your area to the end that a solution be found to any property problems they may have.

We wish to reiterate that it is our responsibility to see that such settlements are carried through on an equitable basis. It is not sufficient merely to advise the evacuee to settle his affairs or consult his creditors. You should, in each instance, go sufficiently into the details of the problem to satisfy yourself as to the character of the problem and then follow through until you have definite knowledge that it has reached a satisfactory conclusion.

We further request that you review your interview files and, in instances in which advice was given but you do not know the final disposition, that you endeavor to contact the evacuee and learn from him the results of his efforts. This will then enable you to complete your file.

Your reports and records should fully set forth a complete history of the case so that in future the file will reflect fully the problem presented and the solution arrived at. Remember, undoubtedly cases will be found in the future in which we shall be called upon to defend our actions.

That we have not had referred to us more critical cases raises a question in our minds as to whether field representatives are getting close enough to the problems presented, and being thorough enough in their investigations. We of course do not welcome the use of the freezing power; nevertheless, such power is available and, as previously instructed, you should promptly contact the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in your zone if its use seems desirable.



Vice President



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 10, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department Instruction letter No. 18.

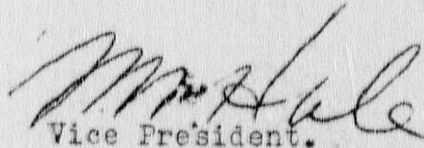
SUBJECT: STORAGE OF PROPERTY IN ADVANCE OF CONTROLLED
EVACUATION OPERATIONS

While storage facilities under the supervision of this bank will not be provided for evacuees under present plans, before controlled evacuation occurs in each area, it is recognized that many practical difficulties will be involved, particularly in the rural areas, in arranging for the pick up and storage of the properties of evacuees during the short time available in any given evacuation operation.

In view of this fact we are encouraging evacuees to make preliminary storage arrangements so far as they may care to do so at their own risk and on their own account, with a view toward having their properties deposited in some central location in each area from which they can be picked up and stored by us at the time of evacuation. In many cases evacuees are depositing their properties at their own church or association premises with this objective in view. Naturally it will be necessary at the time actual evacuation operations are started to request evacuees to take additional steps in identifying their properties by tag and to otherwise place them in proper condition for storage.

It is believed that the best interests of evacuees will be served wherever they can make preliminary arrangements of this character.

Please inform us as to the solution you propose to find for your area.


Vice President.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 6, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

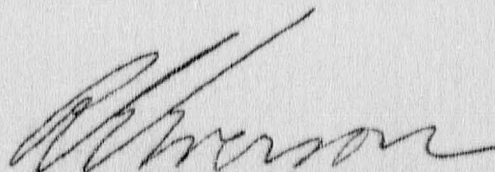
Instruction letter No. 17.

SUBJECT: ASSEMBLY CENTERS

The following is a revised list of Assembly Centers for various areas which the Army has tentatively determined will be available for use in the evacuation program:

<u>State</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Washington</u>		
Puyallup	8000	Fair Grounds
Yakima	1200	Golden Hop Yard near Toppenish
<u>Oregon</u>		
Portland	6500	Pac. Int. Livestock Exposition
<u>California</u>		
Arcadia	15000	Santa Anita Race Track
San Bruno	10000	Tanforan Race Track
Sacramento	5000	Wallergo Advanced Depot
Stockton	5000	Fair Grounds
Marysville	3000	Sec's: 19 & 30, T. 14N., R.4E., M.D.B.&M., about one mile S. of Marysville
Turlock	4000	Fair Grounds
Tulare	5000	Fair Grounds
Merced	5000	Fair Grounds
Fresno	5000	Fair Grounds
Pinedale	5000	Sec. 32, T.12S., R.20E., M.D.B. & M.
Salinas	3000	Fair Grounds
Pomona	5000	Fair Grounds
<u>Arizona</u>		
Near Phoenix	300	CCC Cave Creek Camp
" "	300	CCC Mayer Camp

This supersedes Instruction letter No. 13 and Memorandum No. 8 which should be disregarded.


Assistant Cashier.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 25, 1942

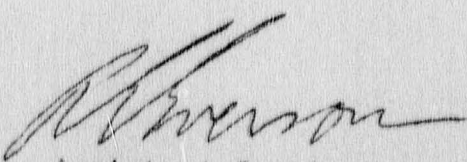
Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 17.
Revision No. 1.

SUBJECT: ASSEMBLY CENTERS

The following is a revised list of Assembly Centers for various areas which the Army has tentatively determined will be available for use in the evacuation program:

<u>State</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Washington</u>		
Puyallup	8000	Fair Grounds
Yakima	1200	Yakima Golding Hop Farm
<u>Oregon</u>		
Portland	3000	Pac. Int. Livestock Exposition
<u>California</u>		
Arcedia	17000	Santa Anita Race Track
San Bruno	8000	Tanforan Race Track
Sacramento	5000	Wallergo Advanced Depot
Stockton	5000	Fair Grounds
Marysville	3000	Sec's: 19 & 30, T. 14N., R. 4E., M.D.B.&M., about one mile S. of Marysville
Turlock	4000	Fair Grounds
Tulare	5000	Fair Grounds
Merced	5000	Fair Grounds
Fresno	5000	Fair Grounds
Pinedale	5000	Fair Grounds
Salinas	4000	Sec. 32, T. 12S., R. 20E., M.D.B. & M.
Pomona	5000	Fair Grounds
Lone Pine	10000	Fair Grounds Manzanar
<u>Arizona</u>		
Near Phoenix	250	CCC Cave Creek Camp
" "	250	CCC Mayer Camp


Assistant Cashier.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

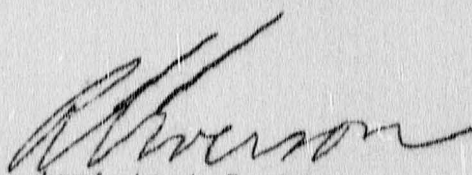
April 6, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No. 16

SUBJECT: CORRECTION IN MEMORANDUM ATTACHED TO INSTRUCTION
LETTER NO. 14.

In line 5 of the last paragraph of the memorandum,
WCCA Form FRB-4 is mentioned. This should be WCCA Form
FRB-5. The sentence will then read "At this point, all the
numbers appearing on WCCA Form FRB-3 should be thoroughly
checked,"


Assistant Cashier



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

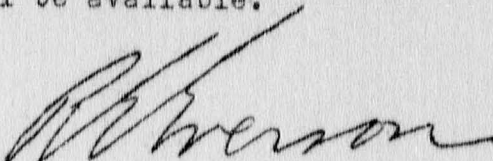
April 4, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department Instruction letter No. 15.

SUBJECT: INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

We have previously stressed that information contained in Instruction Letters is of a confidential nature, however, information contained in printed forms which are already being used in Civil Control Stations, is in the hands of the public and you should discuss freely such information contained therein, with persons interested in the subject. The Instruction Letters are for your own further guidance in such discussions.

The program of storing motor vehicles, furniture, etc., has been established and although we will not give service along these lines until the particular area is to be evacuated, you may nevertheless inform evacuees that such services will be available.


Assistant Cashier.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 4, 1942

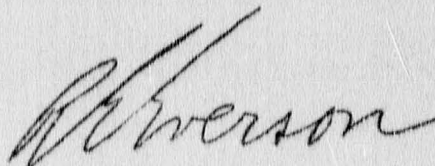
Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No.14

SUBJECT: USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM, WCCA
FORM FRB-3 AND AGREEMENT REGARDING DISPOSITION
OF MOTOR VEHICLE, WCCA FORM FRB-4.

We are enclosing, for your information only,
a memorandum prepared for the use of our representatives
in Civil Control Stations, established or to be established,
throughout the military area.

We believe that the information furnished in
this memorandum, together with that contained in the two
forms mentioned, will give you a clear picture of the
manner in which the program is progressing, insofar as
motor vehicles are concerned.



Assistant Cashier

Enclosures



April 4, 1942

SUBJECT: USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM, WCCA FORM FRB-3
AND AGREEMENT REGARDING DISPOSITION OF MOTOR VEHICLE,
WCCA FORM FRB-4.

Evacuee's First Visit

One copy of each of these forms should be given to the evacuee on his first visit, in order that he might study them and know the contents thereof.

Evacuee's Second Visit

The State Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate, for the vehicle, must be submitted at the Civil Control Station and should immediately be checked to see that the owner's signature appears on the reverse.

Three copies of each form should be prepared at this time and WCCA Forms FRB-3 and FRB-4 should be stapled together in sets.

Two sets, together with the Registration Certificate, and an identification tag which the evacuee will tie securely on the steering apparatus of the motor vehicle, should be placed in an envelope and handed to the evacuee at this time, with instructions to bring all of these documents to the designated automobile storage point at the proper time. The third set should be retained as office copies.

ALTERNATIVE NO. 2. (Sell to Army)

If Alternative No. 2 has been indicated, and the evacuee is the legal owner of the motor vehicle, he must at this time present the Ownership Certificate, duly endorsed (lines 1 and 2 on reverse) and the Ownership Certificate should be attached to the office set of WCCA Form FRB-3 and FRB-4. The endorsements must be exactly the same as the name inscribed on the face of the form.

If Alternative No. 2 has been selected and the evacuee is not the legal owner of the motor vehicle, the Ownership Certificate, being in the hands of the legal owner, will obviously not be available.

Delivery of Automobiles at the Place of Storage

From the above, you will observe that when the evacuee arrives at the place of storage, the only documents he will present, will be the tag to be placed on the steering apparatus, two sets of WCCA Form FRB-3 and FRB-4 and the Registration Certificate. At this point, all the numbers appearing on WCCA Form FRB-4 should be thoroughly checked, together with the information concerning accessories, etc., and any exceptions should be noted on both copies of the form. Inspection should be made to see that the tag is securely tied to steering apparatus. The space provided for "Receipt for Vehicle" on WCCA Form FRB-3 (both copies), should be completed and one set handed to the evacuee. The remaining set should be held and delivered to the Main Office of the Evacuee Property Department, together with the Registration Certificate and the Keys.

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
San Francisco, California

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVACUEES
REGARDING DISPOSITION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

★

Evacuees will not be permitted to take their motor vehicles to reception centers. No assurance whatever can be given that evacuees will be enabled at some future time to have the motor vehicles now owned by them returned for their individual use.

The United States Army is authorized, in its discretion, to purchase motor vehicles from evacuees.

Prior to evacuation, motor vehicles may be stored, sold or otherwise disposed of by the owner privately, without governmental interference or assistance.

ALTERNATIVES OF STORAGE OR SALE

The other alternatives presented to the evacuee who owns a motor vehicle are as follows:

Alternative 1. To deliver his motor vehicle to Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, for storage at the owner's risk, without insurance, which storage will, in most instances, be in open areas (at Assembly Centers or other designated places) and must of necessity be of a character which will subject motor vehicles to a more or less rapid deterioration.

Alternative 2. To offer his motor vehicle for sale to the United States on the following basis:

The motor vehicle will be appraised by two disinterested appraisers and, in its discretion and at its option, the Army may buy the motor vehicle at the appraised price which shall not, however, exceed the Blue Book wholesale value in the locality where the purchase is consummated.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES BY THE
UNITED STATES

A. If the evacuee is **NOT** the legal owner of the motor vehicle, in order to arrange for a sale to the Army, he must present to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, at the Civil Control Station, or such other place as may be directed, the following:

1. Registration certificate, duly endorsed.
2. The agreement on the reverse hereof, duly signed and witnessed.
3. Such other authorization and assurance as may be required by

the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States.

In case the evacuee is not the legal owner, it must be clearly understood that if the indebtedness against the motor vehicle is equal to or

greater than the appraised value so that the evacuee has no equity, no sale to the United States will be consummated. In such an instance the right of any creditor to repossess or recapture, as provided by law, will not be resisted by the custodian of the motor vehicle.

B. If the evacuee **IS** the legal owner of the motor vehicle, he must, in addition to the foregoing, present the ownership certificate, duly endorsed.

DEFINITIONS AND CONDITIONS

Included in the term "motor vehicle" are the following:

1. Passenger cars, light and medium. Heavy passenger cars in order to come within the purchasable category must be classed as "medium", as the Army is not authorized to purchase any "heavy" passenger cars.
2. Motorcycles.
3. Busses and trucks of all types, including pick-up and delivery trucks; and tractors, including semi-truck tractors.

It is not intended to include within the term "motor vehicle" those self-propelled motor vehicles suited only for farm operation.

In the event that the sale of any motor vehicle is not completed or appears not feasible, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, acting for and as agent of the evacuee, reserves the right to store such motor vehicle at the owner's risk, as above set forth, or to make such other disposition of such motor vehicle as may, in its sole discretion, appear to be just and equitable, including the right to permit the legal owner of such motor vehicle to take his legal recourse for repossession or otherwise.

It is intended that the above procedure will provide a feasible means of protecting the interests of evacuees in their motor vehicles, without prejudice to the interests of others therein, and thus will effect an equitable disposition of such property.

Agreement Regarding Disposition of Motor Vehicle



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the undersigned has read and understands the instructions on the reverse hereof regarding the disposition of the motor vehicle described on WCCA Form FRB-3, [to be attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein if this Agreement is signed] which the undersigned has signed concurrently herewith.

Said instructions and those on the reverse of WCCA Form FRB-3 are a part of this Agreement.

The undersigned desires to dispose of the aforesaid motor vehicle according to Alternative No. _____ set forth on the reverse hereof, and requests the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, to act accordingly. If the accomplishment of the alternative herein selected appears to said Bank, in its sole discretion, impossible or not feasible, said Bank is authorized to make such other disposition of said motor vehicle as it deems proper.

Said motor vehicle is delivered to said Bank at the sole risk of the undersigned, and it is agreed that no liability or responsibility shall attach to said Bank for any act or omission in connection with the handling of said motor vehicle or disposition of the proceeds thereof.

The undersigned further agrees, upon demand, to reimburse the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Fiscal Agent of the United States, in full for all charges and expenses incurred in connection with the disposition of said motor vehicle, and authorizes and instructs said Bank to deduct from the proceeds of the sale of said motor vehicle any of such expenses incurred.

Executed at _____ this _____ day of _____, 1942.

Family No. _____

WITNESS:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 4, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction Letter No.13

SUBJECT: ASSEMBLY CENTERS

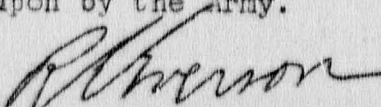
The following is a list of Assembly Centers for various areas in Military Area No.1 which the Army has tentatively determined will be available for use in the controlled evacuation program:

<u>State</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Washington</u>		
Puyallup	8000	Fair Grounds
Yakima	1200	Golden Hop Yard near Toppenish
<u>Oregon</u>		
Portland	6500	Pac.Int.Livestock Expo- sition
<u>California</u>		
Arcadia	15000	Santa Anita Race Track
Sacramento	5000	Wallergo Advanced Depot
Stockton	5000	Fair Grounds
Marysville	3000	Sec's. 19 & 30, T. 14 N., R.4E., M.D.B.& M., about one mile S. of Marysville
Turlock	4000	Fair Grounds
Tulare	5000	Fair Grounds
Merced	5000	Fair Grounds
Fresno	5000	Fair Grounds
Pinedale	5000	Sec.32, T.12S., R.20E., M.D.B.& M.
Salinas	3000	Fair Grounds
Pomona	5000	Fair Grounds

In most cases, areas in the Assembly Centers will be available for the parking of motor vehicles at owner's risk under guard provided by this bank; in other cases it may be necessary for us to arrange for automobile storage space.

The general procedure in the evacuation plan at this time contemplates the establishment of Civil Control Centers as valves of the areas to be drained, as those areas are reached, with a view toward processing the evacuees at that point, including making arrangements for disposition of their properties, and then directing the evacuees to the Assembly Center for transportation to re-settlement areas.

The general program will vary in specific instances, but the general outline has been determined upon by the Army.


Assistant Cashier



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 4, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 12.

SUBJECT: STORAGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND TREATMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

We are enclosing for your information the following:

1. Personal Property Form (WCCA - Form FRB-2)
2. Motor Vehicle Registration Form (WCCA - Form FRB-3)

These forms are intended for use in connection with controlled evacuation operations in each area as evacuation occurs. They are forwarded to you in order that you may be apprised of the procedure to be followed in this connection.

PERSONAL PROPERTY FORM (WCCA - FORM FRB-2)

This form is provided at Civil Control Centers by Federal Security Agency Representatives to permit evacuees to indicate the household furniture and other personal property of a substantial nature, crated articles and inventories of acceptable merchandise properly crated, which the evacuee proposes to store with us. The use of this form is discussed in Instruction Letter No. 11.

As is indicated, this bank will arrange warehouse facilities at owner's risk for the above types of property which the evacuees desire to leave in our care under those circumstances, as each area is evacuated.

In this connection, Field Representatives are requested to investigate warehousing facilities in their respective areas to determine what storage will be available when the need arises. The Army has requested that we do not make use of existing private warehouse facilities, but that we endeavor to obtain facilities not now in use or the use of which would not be anticipated for regular storage purposes.

In considering storage facilities, it should be borne in mind that unloading facilities such as door space should be adequate in order to minimize the need for tying up numerous vans and trucks at the warehouse point through bottleneck of unloading facilities.

As not only must we arrange for storage but for pickup of goods as well, Field Representatives are also requested to explore with local drayage companies possible arrangements for them to pick up property from various addresses, moving it to and storing in such storage location as may be obtained at which point our representatives will check it in and guard the goods.



Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

Instruction letter No. 12.
Page 2.
April 4, 1942.

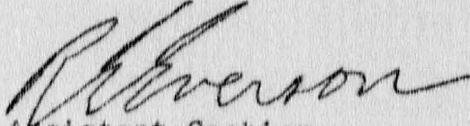
SUBJECT: STORAGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND TREATMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Please make your preliminary investigation and give us the results of your survey.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATION FORM (WCCA - FORM FRB-3)

This form is for use in connection with the obligation placed on this bank to make arrangements for the storage of such motor vehicles as evacuees may desire to place in our care in open-air storage at the risk of the evacuee. It is intended that this form shall be completed at the Civil Control Center by our representatives. The plan contemplates that the form will be prepared from the registration certificate and identification tag of the evacuee, in triplicate. The details of the use of the form will be the subject of a separate Instruction Letter.

It is intended that space will be provided at Assembly Centers or other places which may be designated later for storage by this bank at that point.


Assistant Cashier.

Enclosure

PERSONAL PROPERTY FORM

NAME OF OWNER _____

FAMILY NO. _____

ADDRESS AT WHICH PROPERTY IS LOCATED: _____

(NUMBER)

(STREET)

(FLOR, OR APT. NO.) _____

(CITY) _____

(STATE) _____

The property described on the reverse side of this form located at the address given above is delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, at the sole risk of the undersigned. It is agreed that no liability or responsibility shall be assumed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for any act or omission in connection with its disposition. It is understood that no insurance will be provided on this property.

WITNESSES _____

FOR _____

SIGNATURE OF OWNER _____

ILLITERATES _____

Note to Owner: DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

STORAGE NOTICE

The list of items appearing on the reverse side of this form have been placed in storage at the place indicated below with the exception of those items specifically indicated on the reverse side of this form as not found, or not delivered to the undersigned representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, or as not being of the proper type for storage. The stored items are identified only as to the number of items, crates, or boxes, and not as to the contents thereof.

DATE _____

SIGNED _____

*Representing the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,
as Fiscal Agent of the United States.*

PLACED IN STORAGE AT _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO OWNER

Before any property will be accepted for storage by the United States Government four (4) copies of this form must be filled in and returned to the Civil Control Station at which you registered for evacuation. On the back of each copy the items to be left for storage must be carefully listed. Items not on the printed list should be written in the blank spaces provided on this form.

Small articles must be securely packed in crates or boxes of not less than two (2) cubic feet capacity and will be indicated simply as to number of boxes, no attempt being made to itemize on this form the articles therein. All crates and boxes must be securely packed and fastened. Each box, crate, or article must be identified with tags obtained from the Civil Control Station.

No loose bundles of clothes, linens, utensils, or other small or un-stantial household items will be accepted for storage. Farm products, farm machinery, automobiles, land, livestock, or pets must not be listed as personal property on this form.

After all copies of the form have been filled in and returned to the

Civil Control Station, one copy, checked for conformity with the other three, will be given to the owner of the property. The copy delivered to the owner will be evidence merely that other copies of the form have been delivered. At this time the owner must leave the keys to the place where the property is to be found, or make arrangements to deliver the keys to the representative of the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco before leaving the area of his residence.

The copy delivered to the owner merely shows the number of items, boxes, and crates which the owner claims he has prepared for storage. It does not constitute an agreed inventory. It does not constitute a verified list. It does not constitute any evidence of the number of items actually stored or of the contents of boxes, crates or packages. Verification of the inventory list of items actually stored will be made as storage is accomplished. A verified list will then be forwarded to the owner.

The copy of the list mailed to the owner will serve as a permanent record and should be carefully preserved by him.

PERSONAL PROPERTY INVENTORY LIST

OWNER'S REPORT NUMBER OF PCS.	ARTICLE	ITEM CHECK		OWNER'S REPORT NUMBER OF PCS.	ARTICLE	ITEM CHECK		OWNER'S REPORT NUMBER OF PCS.	ARTICLE	ITEM CHECK	
		REC'D	SHIPPED			REC'D	SHIPPED			REC'D	SHIPPED
LIVING ROOM				BEDROOM				KITCHEN -- (Cont)			
	Bookcase				Shasnetto						
	Book shelves				Beds, incl. spring & matt.						
	Chair, arm				Double						
	Chair, occasional				Single						
	Chair, overstuffed				Box springs for double bed						
	Chair, straight				Box springs for single bed						
	Davenport				Carton, clothes						
	Desk				Chair, boudoir						
	Lamp, floor				Chair, straight						
	Music cabinet				Chair, rocker						
	Piano, grand				Chest, cedar						
	Piano upright				Chest of drawers						
	Piano bench				Child's bed						
	Phonograph				Child's rocker						
	Radio, cabinet				Child's table and chairs						
	Radio, table model				Chiffonier						
	Rocket				Dresser						
	Rug, large				Dresser, vanity						
	Rug, small				Dresser, vanity bunch						
	Rug, pad--large				Hampor, clothes						
	Smoking Stand				Lamp, floor						
	Stool, foot				Lamp, table (no shade) box						
	Studio couch				Night table						
	Table, coffee				Rug, large						
	Table, dropleaf				Rug, small						
	Table, end				Suitcase						
	Table, gateleg				Trunk						
	Table, library										
	Table, nest										
	Table, occasional										
	Telephone stand & chair										
DINING ROOM				KITCHEN				MISCELLANEOUS			
	Buffet				Brooms & Mops, bundle				Barrel		
	Chair, arm				Chair				Basket		
	Chair, straight				Highchair				Bicycle		
	China closet				Ironing board				Boxes		
	Dinette table				Kitchen cabinet				Buggy		
	Rug, large				Linoleum				Carsons		
	Rug, small				Range				Card table		
	Table, extension				Refrigerator, electric				Cot, folding		
					Refrigerator, ice				Day bed		
					Stool				Folding chair		
					Table				Hester		
					Utility cabinet				Lawn mower		
									Mangle		
									Play pen		
									Porch chair (wicker)		
									Porch rocker		
									Porch davenport		
									Porch rug, large		
									Porch table		
									Sewing cabinet		
									Sewing machine		
									Step Ladder		
									Tool chest		
									Tub		
									Vacuum cleaner		
									Wash boiler		
									Washing machine		
									Work bench		

If the property herein claimed to have been delivered, and which actually was delivered is lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of negligence while it is in the possession or custody of the United States, or of any agency acting for it, the Congress of the United States will be asked to take appropriate action for the benefit of the owners.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM

(See instructions on back of this sheet)

Name of Registered Owner _____ Family Number _____
Address of Registered Owner _____
Name of Legal Owner (if different) _____
Address of Legal Owner _____
License Number _____ Serial Number _____
Make of Vehicle _____ Engine Number _____
Date First Sold _____ Type of Vehicle _____
Accessories (Indicate number on vehicle): Spare Tire(s) _____ Fog Light(s) _____ Radio _____
Heater _____ Other _____
Remarks: _____

WAIVER

The motor vehicle described in this form is delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, at the sole risk of the undersigned. It is agreed that no liability or responsibility shall be assumed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for any act or omission in connection with its disposition. It is understood that no insurance will be provided on this property.

Witnesses _____

for

Signature of Owner _____

Illiterates _____

RECEIPT FOR VEHICLE

Place of Delivery _____

Receipt of the vehicle described above is hereby acknowledged.

Date _____

Representing the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,
Fiscal Agent of the United States.

Placed in Storage at _____

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FORM

Instructions to Owner

To be accepted for storage by the United States Government, the motor vehicle must be in proper running order.

The procedure for registering and storing a motor vehicle is as follows:

- (a) The State Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate for this vehicle must be submitted at the Civil Control Station, and three copies of this form (FRB-3) will then be prepared.
- (b) Two copies of this form, together with the Registration Certificate, will be handed to the evacuee for his retention until arrival at the designated Assembly Center. The third copy will be retained at the Civil Control Station.
- (c) The evacuee will be given an identification tag which he will tie securely to the steering apparatus of the motor vehicle.
- (d) On arrival at the Assembly Center the evacuee will deliver to the representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco the two copies of this form, the Registration Certificate, and the keys to the vehicle.
- (e) The representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco will check all numbers on the form and if found to be correct will acknowledge receipt of the motor vehicle by signing one copy of the form and delivering it to the evacuee.

If the motor vehicle described in this form is lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of negligence while it is in the possession or custody of the United States, or any agency acting for it, the Congress of the United States will be asked to take appropriate action for the benefit of the owner.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 3, 1942

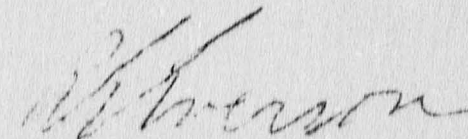
Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department Instruction letter No. 11.

SUBJECT: USE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FORMS, WCCA FRB-2.

We are enclosing, for your information only, a memorandum prepared for the use of our representatives in the first WCCA office established in San Francisco.

You will observe that we have outlined a method of procedure in the preparation of the handling of the Form, in which we have gone into quite some detail.

It does not necessarily follow that all subsequent offices will use the same procedure, as conditions in various locations obviously will not be the same, and will result in amending such procedure from time to time.



Assistant Cashier.

Enclosure



April 2, 1942

SUBJECT: Use of Personal Property Form (WCCA FRB-2)

Evacuee's First Visit

These forms will be available at all WCCA offices, and normally will be handed to evacuees by the representative of the Federal Security Agency at such offices, at the time the Family No. is assigned. It is believed that the "Instructions to Owner" for the preparation of the form are complete and self-explanatory.

The evacuee should take 4 copies of the form to his place of residence for completion, including the "Personal Property Inventory List" on the reverse of the form.

Evacuee's Second Visit

All copies of the form should be returned to the Evacuee Property representative, who should check them for conformity, delivering one copy to the evacuee for his record.

It should be explained to the evacuee at this time, that any property not included in the Inventory List will not be taken from the residence at the time that the other items are removed therefrom. For example:

If a stove, refrigerator or any other item is found at the place of residence and is not included on the Inventory List, it will be assumed that such items belong to the landlord or that proper arrangements have been made with a finance company, or other person, for their disposition. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized.

It should be explained to the evacuee that all such items as stoves to be stored with us, should be disconnected and that wherever possible, goods should be crated for their protection, as we do not assume any responsibility for breakage, etc.

The evacuee should then be given a sufficient number of Storage Tags (WCCA Form FRB-1), bearing in mind at all times that the number of pieces indicated in the columns provided for that purpose on the Inventory List, would not necessarily indicate the number of tags needed. For example:

In moving and storing a grand piano, the three legs are removed therefrom, therefore, a grand piano might require 4 storage tags. Likewise, a bed will consist of the headboard, footboard, side rails, slats, springs and mattress, and consequently would require at least 6 tags. The storage tags must be completed by the evacuee, giving the family name, Family No. and indicating the office of issuance, i.e., San Francisco.

At this time arrangements must be made so that the furniture movers will have access to the property. If the keys to the premises are delivered to us, we should immediately attach Form VT 17D, which was not drawn for this purpose but which will suffice until such a form has been prepared. The evacuee's Family No. should be shown on this form, as well as his name and address - and most important, the name and address of the person to whom the keys are to be returned after the furniture has been removed from the premises. If the key is not delivered to us the evacuee must indicate on the form, the name and address of the person holding the key, who must be located in the immediate vicinity.

Drayage Instructions

The first copy of WCCA Form FRB-2 should be delivered to the person designated as a coordinator for the various moving concerns, who will take care of the furniture from this point to the time that it is actually delivered in our warehouse. The second copy will be placed with other similar forms, arranged numerically, and delivered to our representative at the warehouse. The third copy should be retained by our representative in the WCCA offices, in a numerically arranged file.

Delivery of Furniture at Warehouse

Arrangements have been made with the furniture moving people, not only to take care of the cartage but also to properly stack the furniture in the warehouse. Therefore, we will not receipt to the driver of the van, for furniture off the tail-gate, but rather will make our check of the inventory as the furniture is stacked.

On the Inventory List, immediately following the description of the article, the moving people will indicate, in the column headed "Articles", the number of pieces which are being delivered. For example:

Piano, Grand - 4

Our representative, in checking the goods into the warehouse, will indicate the number of pieces in the column "Rec'd", which should correspond with that inserted by the movers, and we will receipt on a form provided by the movers for the total number of pieces indicated in the "Rec'd" column, rather than the number of pieces indicated in the column headed "Number of Pieces".

After the Personal Property Inventory List has been checked, the checker will retain the list until the end of the day, or some other convenient time, to be delivered to our representative at the WCCA office.

Because of the possibility that a great number of items, particularly refrigerators, have not been completely paid for, and it might therefore be necessary to examine these items for Serial Nos., etc., in connection with claims from the finance companies, we have requested that in storing the furniture, refrigerators be placed as close to the aisle as possible, so that they will be more readily available.

Office Routine

After the furniture has been properly stored, receipted for to the movers, etc., copies of WCCA Form FRB-2 will be returned to the Main Office of the Evacuee Property Department for proper distribution to the War Relocation Authority and the evacuee.