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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

June 14, 1941

Transactions in
Foreign Exchange
Circular No. 94

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

DEAR SIRs:

There has been issued the following Executive Order No. 8785, of June 14, 1941:

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8785

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 (1) 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 (2) 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 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.

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; and
- (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.

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 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 (1) any payment or transfer to any such foreign country or national thereof, (2) any export or withdrawal from the United States to such foreign country, and (3) any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of the currency of such foreign country.

B. The term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; the term "Continental United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska.

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,

- (1) 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,
- (2) 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
- (3) 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.

E. The term "national" shall include,

- (1) 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,
- (2) 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 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,
- (3) 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
- (4) 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 brokers; 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 insofar 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 wilfully 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.”

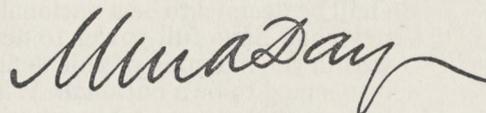
Section 9.

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

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 14, 1941.

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

June 14, 1941.

Transactions in
Foreign Exchange
Circular No. 95

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

DEAR SIRs:

There has been issued the following Regulations of June 14, 1941:

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 31 Money and Finance: Treasury
Chapter 1—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 rights 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.
- (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 canceled 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 Interest 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.

(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 wilfully 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.*

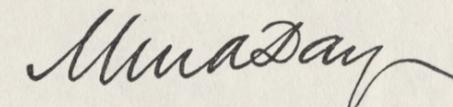
Section 130.7. Amendment, Modification, or Revocation.

These regulations and any rulings, licenses, instructions, or forms issued hereunder may be amended, modified, or revoked at any time.*

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: June 14, 1941.
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Yours very truly,

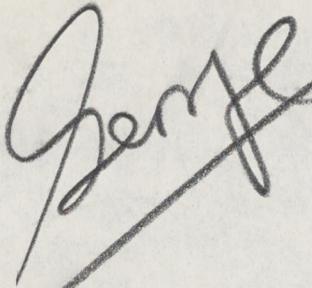

President.

*Sections 130.1 to 130.7: Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8339, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 7, 1941



Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 185

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*”

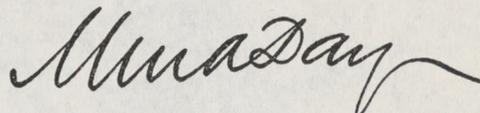
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**Public Circular No. 8, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, Etc.***

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.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
December 7, 1941.”

Yours very truly,



President.

*This public circular affects Parts 130 and 131 and will be included in appendices to those parts. Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, and Executive Order 8832, July 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

December 8, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 186

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

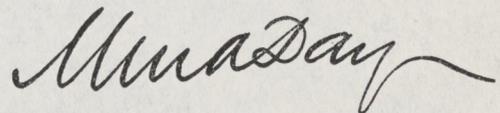
DEAR SIRs:

There is quoted below, for your information and guidance, a statement to the press released December 8, 1941 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"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."

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 8, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 187

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

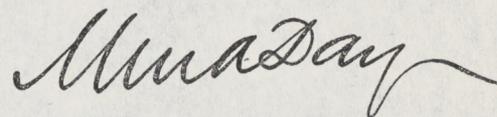
DEAR SIRS:

For your information and guidance the Treasury Department issued the following statement on December 5, 1941:

"The Treasury Department has expressed the view that in no circumstances should accounts which were blocked pursuant to specific instructions by the Treasury Department or the Federal Reserve bank be unblocked until the matter has been submitted to the Federal Reserve bank, and the inquiring banking institution or brokerage house has been informed that the Treasury Department does not object to the proposed unblocking. Furthermore, it would be 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 blocked status of such account.

"As a result of the recent promulgation of General License No. 42A, situations are arising in which banks find themselves with apparent justification for granting general licensed national status thereunder to persons whose accounts have been blocked pursuant to specific instructions or which have been the subject of special inquiries. However it is emphasized that the principle stated above is fully applicable to General License No. 42A (See paragraph 3 (b) of General License No. 42A), as well as to other general licenses and to unblocking generally."

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 9, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 188

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

DEAR SIRs:

There is quoted below, for your information and guidance, a statement to the press released December 8, 1941 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

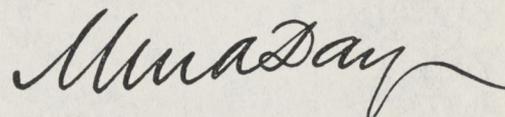
“Secretary Morgenthau announced today that Treasury agents had taken custody of the premises of Japanese banking and business enterprises throughout the United States. Treasury personnel, who included, among others, bank examiners, customs officers, and Treasury investigators, had special instructions to prevent the access of all persons to the premises of such enterprises and to prevent the destruction or removal of their books, records and other property.

The Secretary arranged the precautionary measure through telegrams yesterday to the Presidents of all Federal Reserve banks, whom he requested to obtain the cooperation of local police wherever necessary to carry out his instructions.

Secretary Morgenthau said that the presence of Treasury Department personnel had forestalled numerous attempts to remove securities and other valuable documents from the premises of Japanese enterprises. In one instance in San Francisco, Japanese nationals were prevented from removing from a Japanese company securities estimated as having a value of \$40,000 or more.

The Secretary supplemented his announcement by stating that any person destroying, secreting, or altering any record, paper or other document relating in any way to any property transaction in which any blocked national, including a national of Japan, or a person acting for or on behalf of such a national, has any interest, is exposing himself to criminal prosecution, to a fine of \$10,000, and to imprisonment for ten years. Any person aiding in, abetting, advising, or conspiring in the destruction, secreting, or alteration of any such document is similarly subject to these criminal penalties.”

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 9, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 189

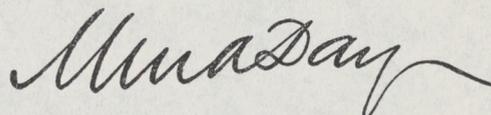
To Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Others Concerned,
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

DEAR SIRs:

Notwithstanding the revocation of all outstanding licenses and authorizations pertaining to transactions on behalf or for the benefit of Japan or any national thereof, contained in Public Circular No. 8, issued December 7, 1941, by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, consideration will be given to applications filed subsequent to December 7 for specific licenses to consummate transactions involving properties in which there is an interest of Japan or any national thereof.

It is desirable that applications relating to perishable commodities and transactions which are necessary for the protection of property interests of citizens of the United States be given priority.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 10, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 190

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

DEAR SIRs:

There has been issued the following amendment of Executive Order No. 8389, of April 10, 1940, as amended:

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8963

Amendment of Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as Amended.

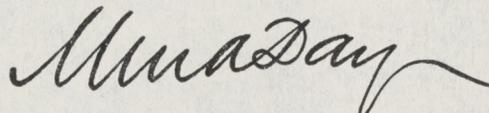
By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, by changing the period at the end of Subdivision (k) of Section 3 of such Order to a semicolon and adding the following new subdivision thereafter:

(1) June 14, 1941—Thailand.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 9, 1941.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 10, 1941

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 191

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 license:

“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 131.76.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

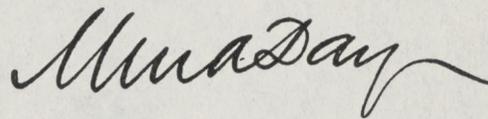
**General License No. 76, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc.***

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.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
December 9, 1941.”

Yours very truly,


Anna Day

President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, and Executive Order 8963, December 9, 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

December 10, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 192

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

DEAR SIRS:

There is quoted below, for your information and guidance, a statement to the press released December 9, 1941 by the Department of State.

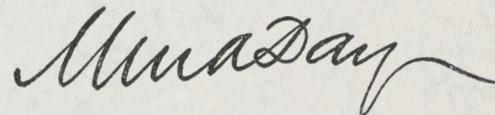
“The Secretary of State acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the President’s proclamation of July 17, 1941, on December 9 issued Supplement No. 5 to the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals.

This supplement, which is devoted exclusively to Japanese firms and persons in the American republics, contains 470 additions to the proclaimed list. Several non-Japanese individuals are included because of their important affiliation with Japanese enterprises. A further supplement containing additional Japanese cases will be issued shortly.

The attention of the public is again called to the fact that the Treasury Department has revoked all outstanding general and specific licenses insofar as they authorize any transactions by, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of Japan and her nationals wherever situated. Supplement No. 5 merely contains the names of certain Japanese firms and persons in the American republics, and the fact that the name of a particular concern or individual is omitted from the proclaimed list should not be taken to mean that such firm or person is not a Japanese national nor to authorize transactions in which any Japanese national not on the list may have an interest. Individuals and concerns subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including all branches, subsidiaries, agents and affiliates of such concerns in the American republics, may not have any financial, business, or commercial dealings of any nature whatsoever in which Japan or her nationals have an interest.”

Supplement No. 5, dated December 9, 1941, referred to above will be mailed as soon as available.

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 11, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 193

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 License No. 47 and General License No. 47A:

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

Revocation of General License No. 47 and General License No. 47A 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. 47 and General License No. 47A are hereby revoked.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
December 11, 1941.”

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 11, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 194

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 license:

"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 131.11A.

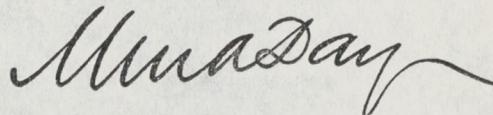
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**General License No. 11A, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc.***

- (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.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
December 11, 1941."

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, and Executive Order 8963, December 9, 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

December 11, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 195

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 license:

“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 131.77.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**General License No. 77, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, etc.***

(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.

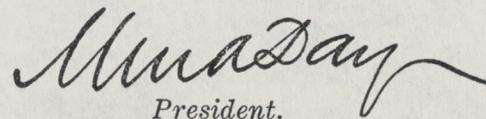
(2) Any person engaging in business pursuant to this general license shall not engage in any transaction pursuant to this general license which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets of such person within the continental United States or otherwise prejudicially affects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

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
December 11, 1941.”

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131:—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8735, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, and Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

DECEMBER 12, 1941

PAYMENTS TO JAPANESE

The treasury department of the United States has issued general license permitting payment to be made all Japanese, whether citizens or nationals, engaged in the production, marketing or distribution of food products within the United States.

It is therefore in order for you to issue checks to those with whom you have been dealing on the following basis: On the line where the payee's name is inserted, be sure and insert after the name, the following: "FOR DEPOSIT TO BLOCKED ACCOUNT."

It is urgent that the above be shown after the payee's name and as a further caution, it would be well to have a small, two line rubber stamp made reading the same, and place this on the back of the check above the endorsement.

For the time being, or until further advice from us, it is suggested that you withhold filing the application form that was previously given to you. In the event this application will be necessary, we will advise you further.

We again caution, no payments are to be made in cash, and all checks should be written as mentioned above: Payee's name --
FOR DEPOSIT TO BLOCKED ACCOUNT.

WHOLESALE FRUIT & PRODUCE DEALERS
ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 11, 1941

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 196

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

DEAR SIRs:

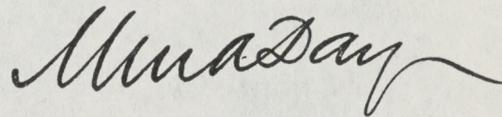
There is quoted below, for your information and guidance, a statement to the press released December 11, 1941 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"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 licenses. 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."

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 11, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 197

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 to General License No. 2, as amended:

“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 131.2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary

**General License No. 2, 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. 2 is amended to read as follows:

(1) A general license is hereby granted:

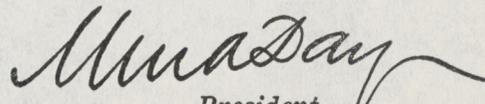
- (a) Authorizing any banking institution within the United States to debit any blocked account with such banking institution (or with another office within the United States of such banking institution) in payment or reimbursement for normal service charges owed to such banking institution by the owner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

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
December 11, 1941.”

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131.—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, and Executive Order 8963, December 9, 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

December 13, 1941

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 198

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

DEAR SIRS:

The following is the text of a general license issued by the President today under Section 3 (a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act:

**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.

The White House, December 13, 1941.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,

Secretary of the Treasury.

FRANCIS BIDDLE,

Attorney General of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

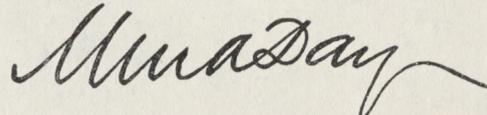
There is quoted below, for your information, a statement to the press released December 13, 1941 by the Treasury Department respecting such general license.

“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 the 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.”

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 15, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 199

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 license:

“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

General License No. 68A, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc.*

- (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 the appropriate series of Form TFR-300 shall be filed with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank within 30 days after the date hereof 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.

[OVER]

(4) Every business enterprise licensed herein as a generally licensed national shall also file with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank within 30 days after the date hereof an affidavit setting forth the information required by Form TFBE-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.

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
December 15, 1941."

There is quoted below, for your information, a statement to the press released December 15, 1941 by the Treasury Department respecting such general license.

"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.

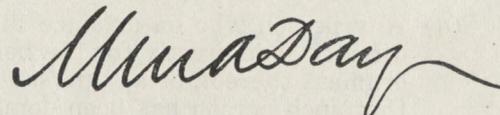
On December 11, the Treasury issued regulations governing living expenses and wages for Japanese nationals in the United States and regulations governing Japanese nationals engaged in the production, marketing, and distributing of food and agricultural products.

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."

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, and Executive Order 8963, December 9, 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

December 18, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 200

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

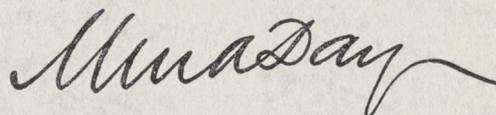
DEAR SIRs:

For your information the following advice has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

“A new series of Form TFR-300 is being prepared for use of nationals in connection with the requirements of paragraph three of General License No. 68A. A new public circular containing instructions with respect to this series, is also being prepared. Only nationals themselves will be required to report. You may so advise anyone making inquiry.”

The new public circular mentioned above will be distributed to all interested persons as soon as it is prepared.

Yours very truly,



President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 20, 1941

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 201

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. 8A, Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended,
and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign
Exchange, Etc.***

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

E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury,
December 20, 1941.”

There is quoted below, for your information, a statement to the press released December 20, 1941 by the Treasury Department respecting such public circular.

“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.”

Yours very truly,



President.

*This public circular affects Parts 130 and 131 and will be included in appendices to those parts. Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; Executive Order 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order 8785, June 14, 1941, Executive Order 8832, July 26, 1941, and Executive Order 8963, December 9, 1941; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary

PUBLIC CIRCULAR NO. 4A

UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389, APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED
AND REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

JANUARY 16, 1942

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

♦ ♦ ♦

Relating to Reports To Be Filed on Form TFR-300, Series J, 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 January 1, 1942, in
Which, on the Respective Dates, Certain
Nationals of Japan Had Any Interest
of Any Nature Whatsoever,
Direct or Indirect



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF REPORTS OF FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTY

SECTION I.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. *Reading instructions.*—Read this Circular in full before beginning to prepare Series J.

B. *Persons required to report*—

(1) *Basic requirement.*—Except as provided in Instruction D hereof, reports on Series J of Form TFR-300 shall be filed by all nationals of Japan within the United States and its territories and possessions, except Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, who under General License No. 68 have hitherto been excused from filing reports on Form TFR-300. General License No. 68 is hereby revoked so far as it would exempt nationals of Japan from reporting on Series J. Paragraph (3) of General License No. 68A with respect to reports on Form TFR-300 by nationals of Japan shall be deemed to require reports only on Series J.

(2) *Corporations and other organizations, including trusts and estates.*—A corporation or other organization which is a national because of control by or an interest of a person or persons now required to report under Sub-instruction (1) hereof shall report its property on Series J. In addition to all other organizations, this requirement shall extend to trusts and estates and partnerships. In any event, report shall be made concerning a trust or an estate if the interests of nationals who themselves come within the provisions of Sub-instruction (1) exceed 25 per centum of comparable interests in the trust, regardless of the value of the interests, and a partnership shall report if the interests of such nationals who are partners exceed 25 per centum of comparable interests in the partnership. Organizations, including trusts and estates and partnerships, are not required to file reports in the names of their stockholders, members, or beneficiaries concerning the stock, membership, or beneficial interests.

(3) *Definition of "person" and of "national".*—The terms "person" and "national" are defined as follows in Section 5 of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended:

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

* * * * *

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,

(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.

It should be noted that the definition of "national" in subdivisions (i) and (iv) of subsection E of the Executive Order includes a citizen of the United States who has been or has purported to be a subject or citizen of a foreign country at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.

The effective date specified in Section 3 (k) of the Executive Order with respect to Japan and nationals thereof is June 14, 1941.

(4) *Doubt concerning nationality.*—No person who is a national of Japan and who is required to report on Series J is excused from reporting because of any doubt he may have as to his status as a national.

(5) *Nationals who should have filed reports previously.*—Nationals of Japan who have not been entitled to the benefits of General License No. 68, but who nevertheless have failed to file reports of their property on Form TFR-300 should do so at once. Such persons shall report on Series A or Series B, as appropriate, and on Series I, in accordance with the instructions contained in Public Circular No. 4, and shall not report on Series J.

(6) *Nationals who have previously reported their own property.*—Nationals of Japan who have reported their own property on Series I, and on Series A or Series B, when appropriate, as required by Public Circular No. 4, should not report on Series J.

C. *Property to be reported.*—

(1) *General requirement.*—Every national required to report on Series J shall report 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 January 1, 1942, in which on the respective dates the national had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect. Property located in any of the territories and possessions of the United States, including Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, must be entered. The reports must be made whether or not the property is or has been blocked or subjected to any other restriction whatever by or under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended. *Section II of this Circular provides a classification of property for the purpose of reporting.*

(2) *Property jointly owned.*—Every national required to report on Series J who has any interest in any reportable property shall report the full amount of such property and not merely his interest. For example, if the person reporting owns a parcel of real estate jointly, he should report the entire value of the real estate. Appropriate provision is made on Series J for an indication of the existence of other interests. Any duplication by reason of several persons reporting the same property shall not excuse anyone from rendering the report required from him with respect to the property.

(3) *Doubt concerning ownership of property.*—No national of Japan who had an interest in any property required to be reported on Series J is excused from reporting because of any doubt he may have as to the existence of the interest or of the property.

D. *When no report need be filed.*—

(1) *Total value of property less than \$1,000.*—No report need be filed if the total value of all property which a national would otherwise be required to report was on both June 1, 1940, and January 1, 1942, less than \$1,000, provided that this exemption shall not apply to employment and agency agreements, understandings, and contracts, to patents, trade-marks, copyrights and

franchises, to interests in partnerships and profit-sharing agreements, nor to property the value of which cannot be readily determined. If a person had property of a kind which must be reported without exemption, by virtue of the proviso in the preceding sentence, he must include in his report all other property in which he had an interest, regardless of the value of such other property. In arriving at the value of \$1,000, no deduction shall be made for offsets, liens, or other deductions from gross value.

(2) *General License No. 28.*—The requirement for reporting contained in Instruction B above does not extend to nationals of Japan entitled to the benefits of General License No. 28, applying to citizens of the United States who are nationals of foreign countries only by reason of domicile or residence therein.

E. *Time and place of filing report.*—

(1) *General.*—Reports must be executed and filed *in quadruplicate* on or before February 15, 1942 with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, or the Governor of the territory or possession of the United States, in which the person filing the report resides or has a principal place of business or principal office or agency. Each person reporting should retain, for himself, an additional copy of his report.

(2) *Extension of time under General License No. 68A.*—The time for filing reports required under paragraphs (3) and (4) of General License No. 68A has been extended to February 15, 1942.

F. *Penalties.*—

(1) Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, applicable hereto, 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.

(2) Section 130.4 (c) (1) of the Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended, issued under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, provides:

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.

G. *Information regarding preparation of reports.*—Anyone desiring information concerning Series J may apply to any Federal Reserve Bank.

SECTION II—PROPERTY CLASSES

Before preparing your report read this Section in detail.—This Circular requires reports on Form TFR-300, Series J, of all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, in which certain nationals of Japan, as specified in Instruction B under Section I of this Circular, had any interest on either or on both June 1, 1940, and January 1, 1942. In this Section property is classified for purposes of reporting. It is imperative that all property be entered under the correct type upon Series J, which requires that the person reporting state whether or not he has reported the value of all property he is called upon to report therein, including property held in the name of another in which he had any interest whatsoever.

Class A—Bullion, currency, and deposits.—(1) *Bullion*, both gold and silver; (2) *Currency and coin*, United States and foreign; (3) *Demand deposits payable in the United States* in United States dollars or foreign currency, including any and all demand deposits or accounts maintained with any bank or broker, or others, in the national's own name or jointly with one or more other persons, or on which he has authority to draw, or maintained in some other name for the present or future benefit of the national, or in which the national has an interest, whether or not he has the right to draw thereon; (4) *Other deposits payable in the United States* in United States dollars or foreign currency, maintained with any bank, broker, or others, including savings accounts,

compound interest accounts, accounts represented by certificates of deposit, postal savings accounts, and any and all other accounts, other than demand deposits, maintained in the national's own name or jointly with one or more other persons, or on which he has authority to draw, or maintained in some other name for the present or future benefit of the national, or in which the national has an interest, whether or not he has the right to draw thereon.

Class B—**Financial securities**—(5) *United States Government obligations*, including all United States bonds, registered or bearer, notes, bills, certificates of indebtedness, savings stamps, matured coupons, attached or detached, and every other such direct obligation of the United States Government, and all obligations evidenced by financial securities guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States Government, but not obligations not so guaranteed as to principal or interest; (6) *State, municipal, and other local government obligations*, including bonds, registered or bearer, matured coupons, attached or detached, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and any other such obligations of any state, territory, district, or possession of the United States, and of any agency or instrumentality or subdivision thereof, and of all municipal corporations, including, without limitation, cities, towns, townships, counties, parishes, irrigation districts, school, water, drainage, and tax districts, special authorities, and any other similar obligations and including certificates of deposit with respect to any of the foregoing; (7) *Bonds of domestic corporations*, including mortgage bonds, registered or bearer, and matured coupons, attached or detached, debentures, notes, income bonds, and any other evidences of funded debt, past due or to become due, and all receiver's or trustee's certificates and similar instruments, and any other obligation evidenced by an instrument, negotiable or otherwise, representing funded corporate debt, executed or issued by or in the name of any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, district, or possession thereof, including all such obligations of any agency or instrumentality of the United States not guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States Government and including certificates of deposit with respect to any of the foregoing; (8) *Common stocks of domestic corporations*, of whatever class, voting or nonvoting, including debenture stock, participating stock, and any other type or kind of stock [other than preferred stock], interests in voting trusts, stock pools, and similar interests, and any trustee's certificates, by whatever name called, representing shares or beneficial interests in any business trust or other type of unincorporated business organization except a partnership; (9) *Preferred stocks of domestic corporations*, including all stock, voting or nonvoting, issued by any domestic corporation, to which any preference of any kind attaches, over any other issue of stock of that same corporation; (10) *Foreign securities held in the United States*, including mortgage and other bonds, registered or bearer, and matured coupons, attached or detached, debentures, notes, and any other evidences of funded debt, past due or to become due, negotiable or otherwise, executed or issued either within or without the United States by a foreign government or any subdivision, instrumentality, or agency thereof, whether or not incorporated, or by any corporation or other association or organization, business or otherwise, organized and existing under the laws of any country other than the United States, representing funded debt thereof, and all stock, common or preferred of all types or kinds, and any other instrument by whatever name called, representing shares or beneficial interests in any such corporation, organization, or association and including certificates of deposit with respect to any of the foregoing; (11) *Warrants, scrip, rights, and options; other securities*, warrants, scrip, rights, options, or other instruments evidencing the right to receive, purchase, or acquire any financial security or interest therein, absolutely or upon contingency, and all other contracts relating to the purchase or sale of financial securities, issued or unissued; and any other financial securities whatsoever or rights therein, commonly dealt in by bankers, brokers, and investment houses in the United States or elsewhere.

Class C—**Notes and drafts; debts to and claims by national**.—(12) *Checks, drafts, acceptances, and notes*, including all checks, cashier's or official bank checks, sight drafts, time drafts, banker's acceptances, trade acceptances, promissory notes, and any and all other notes, drafts, or bills of exchange, and payment orders and remittances; (13) *Letters of credit*, including all similar instruments or agreements, wherein the obligation of any bank thereunder arises

directly or indirectly at the request of, or for the account of, a national or extends to any national named in the letter of credit, or otherwise known, who has any rights, contingent or absolute, to receive any payments in any amount pursuant to the terms of the letter of credit or in reimbursement for any unused portion thereof; (14) *Debts, claims, demands, and contracts*, including book accounts, accounts receivable, judgments, awards; indebtedness and claims arising under contracts, policies of insurance, and surety and indemnity bonds; draw-backs, rebates, and refunds; and including all other debts, claims, and demands due or past due for the payment of money whether or not secured in any manner whatsoever [other than any represented by an instrument evidencing funded debt, or classified under some other type], due or claimed to be due to a national from any person or corporation residing or doing business in the United States or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, except where the debt was payable only on special demand and the place where due demand therefor could be made is not within the United States; and any and all contracts and rights under contracts, not otherwise classified, to which a national was a party or in which a national had any interest whatever, present or future, vested or contingent, executory or partly executed, liquidated or unliquidated, regardless of the nature of the contract or the nature and extent of the national's interest therein.

Class D—*Miscellaneous personal property; personal property liens*—(15) *Warehouse receipts, bills of lading*, and any and all other instruments, negotiable or otherwise, representing claims to or on personal property; (16) *Options and futures in commodities*, traded on any commodity exchange, including any interest in, or present or future claims to, any commodities or the proceeds of the sale of any commodities; (17) *Goods and merchandise for business use, except jewelry, etc.*, including stocks of raw materials, agricultural products, goods in process, finished goods in stock or on consignment, goods on vessels or otherwise in transit, other than jewelry, precious stones, and precious metals; (18) *Jewelry, precious stones, and precious metals*, other than bullion, whether held for personal use, or as stock in trade, or for other commercial purposes; (19) *Machinery, equipment, and livestock, for business use*, all machinery or equipment on hand, stored, or in use, automobiles [business], trucks, automotive or otherwise, and other vehicles, office equipment and furnishings, and whatever else of like or similar type, customarily classified as machinery and equipment, vessels of any type and tonnage, charter parties, and all other interests represented by instrument or otherwise in the ownership, rights to possession, use, or control of any vessel [other than maritime or other liens thereon]; farm machinery and equipment, livestock; and all other tangible personal property used in the operation of any business or occupation; (20) *Objects of art and furnishings for personal use*, including all art objects, coin and stamp collections, household furniture and furnishings, automobiles [personal], and all other tangible personal property not used for commercial purposes; (21) *Liens on and claims to personal property, not otherwise classified*, including trust receipts, bills of sale, contracts for conditional sale or resale, lease-sale arrangements, repurchase agreements, chattel mortgages, pledges; maritime, cattle, timber, and crop liens; and all other instruments not otherwise classified evidencing any lien on, or claim to, personal property, and all other liens on or claims to personal property, not represented by any instrument by whatever name called, arising by agreement or by operation of law.

Class E—*Real property; mortgages; other rights to land*—(22) *Lands and buildings for personal use*, including only property used exclusively as a dwelling by the national and his family and not more than one other family; (23) *Lands and buildings other than for personal use*, including all property used as a dwelling other than that classified under type 22 preceding, all lands and the buildings, structures, and other improvements thereon used for commercial, manufacturing, mercantile, agricultural, and other business purposes, and interests therein; ground rents, leaseholds, together with rents, accrued or to accrue, tax warrants, easements, mineral rights, oil rights, timber and other rights in or to land or the products thereof or a share therein, royalties, and any other rights in the lands of another; (24) *Mortgages on real property; other rights to land*, mortgage bonds, mortgage notes [other than corporate mortgage bonds or notes represented by financial securities], mortgage participation certificates, guaranteed or otherwise, deeds of trust, and any other bond, note, or other instrument secured by a lien on

any real property or interest therein; contracts for the purchase and sale of real property, whether or not partially executed, options, and any and all other rights or interests in or liens, vested or contingent, upon real property or upon an interest in real property.

Class F—**Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights; franchises**—(25) *Patents, trade-marks, copyrights, and inventions*, including patents, trade-marks, registered or unregistered, copyrights, inventions, and secret processes, or any present, future, or contingent interest therein, and agreements pertaining thereto; all rights incidental to the ownership of patents, trade-marks, or copyrights, including applications therefor and licenses, by definition or otherwise, immunities, and assignments, relating thereto, and any other contracts affecting or involving the foregoing, such as, but not by way of limitation, the right to receive royalties, including any royalties due and unpaid, royalties paid in advance, reciprocal licensing arrangements and contracts by which any information in the nature of technical data, know-how, or otherwise, is transmitted or exchanged, or any right therein by which any license or privilege is granted or may be exercised, to examine the operations of any plant, factory, or other productive unit, to examine or supervise the books thereof, to inspect any finished product, or to have the right of visitation or any other such right incidental to or separate from the right to receive royalties or other compensation; (26) *Franchises, concessions, licenses, and permits*, by any of which any special right or privilege may be exercised affecting the commencement, continuation, or conduct of a business, or as an incident thereto.

Class G—**Estates and trusts**—(27) *Interests in estates and trusts*, each and every right or interest, present or future, absolute or contingent, in or to any of the property or estate of a deceased person, which may belong to the national or in which he has an interest, whether the same exists by reason of the provisions of a last will and testament or by operation of law in case of the intestacy of the deceased, and all other rights or interests, present or future, absolute, revocable or contingent, belonging to the national or in which he has an interest, in or to any property or fund held or controlled by a trustee or other fiduciary by whatever name described.

Class H—**Partnership and profit-sharing agreements**—(28) *Interests under partnership and profit-sharing agreements*, all partnership agreements, general, special, limited, or other type, agreements for joint adventures; profit-pooling and profit-sharing agreements and any and all other rights to receive, or share in, profits of partnerships, business trusts, or other non-incorporated business organizations [not represented by a financial security], whether or not the rights granted under such agreement are security for a debt due, or as a manner or method of liquidating such debt or otherwise.

Class I—**Insurance policies; annuities**—(29) *Surrender value of insurance policies; present value of annuities*, of all types, including pensions and endowments and pension and endowment contracts, determined in accordance with standard actuarial practice.

Class J—**Other property**—(30) *Other property, not classifiable under types 1 to 29*, including any and all other property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or interest or interests therein, present, future, or contingent; debts due or to become due, claims, demands, actions, causes or things in action, or interest therein, not specified, mentioned, or referred to in any of the foregoing property classes designated "Class A" to "Class I", inclusive.

SECTION III—DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT FORM

1. *Persons required to report*.—Series J is to be used by certain nationals of Japan to report for themselves, as provided in Instruction B under Section I of this Circular.

2. *Instructions applicable to entire Series*.—

(a) *Reading Circular*.—Read this Circular in full before beginning to prepare Series J. If you have not already read Sections I and II of this Circular, do so before reading this Section.

(b) *Answers required*.—Each question on the Series must be answered and all the specific information called for must be given. When there is nothing to report under any question or if information is lacking, state "No," "None," or "Unknown," as the case may be, with an explanation if required, *except that in Part B spaces not needed for reporting should be left blank*. You are not excused from furnishing any information you reasonably should have.

(c) *Number of copies required.*—File your report *in quadruplicate*. You should retain, for yourself, an additional copy of the report.

(d) *Language to be Used.*—All reports must be filled out in *English*.

3. *Nationality.*—

(a) *In general.*—In this space state the name of each country, other than Japan, of which you are a national, as defined in Section 5E of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended. If you are a national of a foreign country by reason of any fact other than that you have been a subject or citizen of a foreign country, Question 5 in Part D requires you to state the facts determining your nationality.

(b) *Trusts and Estates.*—Reports for trusts and estates, other than business trusts in which the interests of the beneficiaries were represented by financial securities, shall state the country or countries of which the trust itself is a national, and in any event shall state the country or countries of which each beneficiary of the trust is a national.

4. *Part A.*—

(a) *Name.*—A person doing business under a trade name should give that name in addition to his actual name.

(b) *Address.*—A person having more than one address should state his principal address within the United States.

(c) *Type of organization.*—Individuals not engaged in business may insert a dash (—). Other persons should indicate the legal nature of their organization, *e. g.*, individual proprietorship, partnership, corporation, business trust, etc.

(d) *Citizenship.*—A person other than an individual should enter the name of the state, district, territory, or possession under the laws of which it is incorporated, or if unincorporated, in which it has its principal place of business. Persons who are citizens of more than one country must state the name of each country, including the United States when that is one of the countries.

5. *Part B—Schedule I.*—

(a) *General.*—This Schedule requires the valuation of all your property within each property type contained in the classification of Section II of this Circular, which must be followed strictly, but property not falling under any of the other types of the classification must be reported under type 30. No property shall be reported under type 30 if it constitutes property reportable as any other type.

(b) *Shares in building and loan associations.*—Shares in building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, and similar organizations shall be reported under property type 4, which for the purpose shall be deemed to designate such shares.

(c) *Valuation.*—Enter in Column (a) the total value of the items of each type of property held on January 1, 1942, at the market price at the close of business on December 31, 1941, or, if such price is not available, at the estimated value on January 1, 1942. In estimating value, the last sale price or bid, if reasonably close to January 1, may be used as a basis. Enter in Column (b) the total value of the items of each type of property reported as being held on June 1, 1940. *The January 1, 1942 unit value* shall be used in both Column (a) and Column (b). In other words, if the same number of units of a particular kind of property was held on both June 1, 1940, and January 1, 1942, enter the same amount in Column (b) as in Column (a). If the number of units of a kind of property held on June 1, 1940, was different from the number held on January 1, 1942, use the same per unit value with respect to Column (b) as is used regarding Column (a), but apply the unit value to the *number of units* actually held on June 1, 1940. In any case where property was held only on June 1, 1940, none of it being held on January 1, 1942, the value should still be reported on the basis of the unit value on January 1, 1942, unless such value is not determinable, in which event the value of the property on June 1, 1940, should be entered in Column (b). When the June 1, 1940, value is used, an appropriate notation should be made.

All amounts reported should be given in dollars, to the nearest dollar. Do not enter fractions of a dollar on the report. However, in determining the value of a property item consisting of more

than one unit, fractions of a dollar in the unit value should not be disregarded. For example, if you held ten shares of a particular stock and the value of each share was \$116 $\frac{3}{4}$, so that the exact value was \$1,163.75, you should enter \$1,164 on the report.

(d) *Value expressed in foreign currency.*—Property, the value of which was expressed in a foreign currency, or which was to be paid or liquidated in a foreign currency, shall be valued at the dollar value if dollar market value existed for such property itself; if not, the foreign currency value thereof shall be converted into dollars, in accordance with the instructions relating to exchange rates given in Section IV of this Circular.

(e) *Property of indeterminable value.*—In reporting property of indeterminable value, enter "indeterminable" under the appropriate property type in Schedule I and describe the property in Schedule III, as required by Instruction 7, below. When property of determinable value and property of indeterminable value are to be reported under one property type in Schedule I, the determinable amount should be entered under the property type without indication of the property having indeterminable value, but descriptions of the items should be given in Schedule III in accordance with Instruction 7.

(f) *Inventories.*—If in the regular course of its business, a national engaged in business prepared inventories of merchandise, and machinery and equipment, or either, between July 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942, and between December 31, 1939, and July 1, 1940, or during either of the foregoing periods, and if the information required to be furnished in Schedule I is not available from other existing records of the national, such inventories prepared nearest to the respective reporting dates and the values indicated thereon may be used in preparing Schedule I, with appropriate notation of such use, including the dates of the inventories.

(g) *Orders for goods.*—You must report all unfilled orders for goods or merchandise, whether given by or to you, except that any order specifying a total price of less than \$1,000 may be disregarded. Such orders required to be reported may be shown as of indeterminable value.

(h) *Foreign Patents.*—A patent issued by a foreign government need not be reported, nor need any license issued under the patent to a person not within the United States but any license issued to a person within the United States must be reported, except when all obligations of any sort on the part of the licensee had been fully performed or discharged, or except when all payments under the license were to be made solely in a foreign currency from funds held abroad. Moreover, licensing arrangements or contracts in relation to such a patent involving the exchange of information or data of any sort, or providing for the future issuance of licenses which themselves would have been reportable must be reported.

6. Part B—Schedule II.—

(a) *Indebtedness.*—This Schedule requires a statement of your indebtedness payable to persons in the United States, within each indebtedness type as classified and described in the Schedule. State under each type number only the total amount of indebtedness of each type being reported. *All amounts should be given in dollars, to the nearest dollar. Do not enter fractions of a dollar.* Indebtedness payable in foreign currency should be converted into dollars in accordance with the instructions relating to exchange rates given in Section IV of this Circular.

(b) *Financial statement.*—A national other than an individual not engaged in business must file a financial statement (consisting wherever possible of balance sheet, profit-and-loss statement, and surplus reconciliations) for each of its fiscal years ending nearest to January 1, 1942, and June 1, 1940, respectively, if such statements have been prepared by or for the national in the course of its business.

7. Part B—Schedule III.—

(a) *Property items to be listed.*—List in this Schedule, in the order in which the property types are given in Schedule I of this Part, each item of property of the value of \$1,000 or more either on June 1, 1940, or on January 1, 1942, or both, concerning which report is being made. Employment and agency contracts (including agreements and understandings), patents, trademarks, copyrights, and franchises, and partnership and profit-sharing agreements, shall be listed

even though valued at less than \$1,000. However, no reference whatever should be made to any invention with respect to which a secrecy order has been issued by the Commissioner of Patents pursuant to the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 394), as amended. Also list all items of property, the value of which is not readily determinable. Except as provided in this paragraph, property items of a value less than \$1,000 should not be listed in this Schedule, although the value of each must be included in the total value of property of each type in Schedule I.

(b) *Definition of property item.*—A property item is any unit of property commonly bought, sold, assigned, released, or alienated, except that the total of wholly similar units of the same kind is regarded as one item, such as a number of certificates each for shares of stock of the same issue, or a number of bonds of the same issue, or several head of cattle. The total number of units of such property shall be stated, but in other respects the property may be treated entirely as one item. Several bank accounts with the same institution, or several debts payable by the same debtor, shall be itemized separately in this Schedule if the aggregate amount thereof exceeds \$1,000, even though each individual item is less than \$1,000.

(c) *Method of listing.*—Enter in Column (a) the number of the property type in which the item is included. Enter in Column (b) a short description or identification of the property item. In case of property, such as a patent, commonly referred to by number or other similar designation, state briefly the object or nature of the property in addition to the number or other designation. With regard to property other than debts and claims, enter in Column (c) the name and address of the person with whom the property was deposited or by whom it was held, and give the number or other designation of any safe deposit box or similar receptacle in which the property was kept. Respecting debts owed to and claims made by you, state the name and address of the debtor and disregard the location of the evidence of indebtedness. If the property was in your immediate possession, it will suffice to state "Person reporting" in place of the name and address. Enter in Columns (d) and (e) the value of each property item on January 1, 1942, and June 1, 1940, as determined in accordance with the provisions for valuation contained in Instruction 5, above.

(d) *Continuation sheets.*—Continuation sheets identical in form with Schedule III are provided for the use of persons reporting who find the space in Schedule III insufficient.

8. *Part C.*—All the information called for in the questions under this part must be given as of both June 1, 1940, and January 1, 1942, for each of the property items listed in Part B, Schedule III. If a property item was held on only one date, give the information as of that date. In the answers each item of property shall be designated by the number of its type and by its description in Part B, Schedule III.

9. *Part D.*—

(a) *Trustees.*—Trustees and other representatives of trusts and estates should answer the questions in this Part only with respect to the trusts or estates and not with respect to the trustees or representatives themselves in their individual capacities.

(b) *Form TFBE-1.*—In addition to answering the questions in Part D, every business enterprise reporting property of a total gross value in excess of \$5,000 must file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank, on or before the date of filing for this report, an affidavit setting forth the information required by Form TFBE-1.

10. *Affidavit.*—

(a) *Necessity and manner of execution.*—The report must be signed and sworn (affirmed) to before an officer authorized to administer oaths, whose seal must be affixed. Reports will not be accepted unless properly executed. The affidavit need be attested only on the original of the report, but the affidavits on copies must be fully conformed except as to the notarial seal.

(b) *Who shall execute.*—Affidavits in behalf of partnerships shall be executed by a partner. Affidavits in behalf of any other organization shall be executed by the president, vice president, secretary, or some other principal officer authorized to make the report on behalf of the organization.

SECTION IV—TABLE OF EXCHANGE RATES

Where the value of property is expressed in terms of foreign currency, such values should be converted into dollars at the rates of exchange set forth below. Where no rate is given for a country, the latest rate next before January 1, 1942, as generally quoted by foreign exchange dealers or other recognized sources of information shall be used. Such rate should be clearly stated in the report. The exchange rates given in this table are for use only in preparing reports on Form TFR-300, Series J, and are not intended to be used or relied upon in any other connection or for any other purpose whatsoever.

COUNTRY	Monetary Unit	U. S. Cents per Unit	COUNTRY	Monetary Unit	U. S. Cents per Unit
Argentina.....	Peso.....	23.4	Japan.....	Yen.....	23.4
Australia.....	Pound.....	323.0	Mexico.....	Peso.....	20.6
Belgium.....	Belga.....	17.0	Netherlands.....	Guilder.....	53.0
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	2.2	Netherlands East Indies.....		
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	5.1	Netherlands West Indies.....		
British India.....	Rupee.....	30.2	New Zealand.....	Pound.....	323.0
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	1.2	Norway.....	Krone.....	23.0
Canada.....	Dollar.....	91.0	Panama.....	Balboa.....	100.0
Chile.....	Peso.....	3.2	Peru.....	Sol.....	15.4
China.....	Yuan.....	5.3	Philippine Islands.....	Peso.....	50.0
Colombia.....	Peso.....	57.0	Poland.....	Zloty.....	20.0
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.0	Portugal.....	Escudo.....	4.0
Denmark.....	Krone.....	19.3	Rumania.....	Leu.....	.5
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	6.7	Russia.....	Ruble.....	19.0
Egypt.....	Pound.....	415.4	South Africa.....	Pound.....	398.0
Eire.....	Pound.....	404.0	Spain.....	Peseta.....	9.0
Finland.....	Markka.....	2.0	Straits Settlement.....	Dollar.....	47.2
France.....	Franc.....	2.3	Sweden.....	Krona.....	23.9
French Indo China.....	Piaster.....	23.0	Switzerland.....	Franc.....	23.3
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	40.0	Turkey.....	Pound.....	75.0
Greece.....	Drachma.....	.7	United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	403.0
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....	25.1	Uruguay.....	Peso.....	52.7
Hungary.....	Pengo.....	19.5	Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....	26.6
Italy.....	Lira.....	5.3	Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....	2.0

E. H. FOLEY, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WESTERN AGRICULTURE

Presented as a part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture program in cooperation with western agricultural colleges, over KGO and associated stations of the Western Blue Network, National Broadcasting Company, 6:45 A. M., P. S. T.

California Defense Board

Wednesday, December 17, 1941

JAPANESE VEGETABLE GROWERS SITUATION

By Stanley Livingstone speaking for
California-USDA Agricultural Defense Board.

GAPEN:

Most of us know that California produces a large proportion of the vast quantities of fresh and canned vegetables which supply the markets of the United States. Many of us perhaps had not realized that fully two-thirds of California's truck garden farms are operated by Japanese; that many important wholesale produce markets are dominated by Japanese -- that in virtually every such market the Japanese farmers' production provides the bulk of fresh vegetables handled.....

So when, ten days ago, this nation was plunged suddenly into war with Japan, these Japanese farmers of California -- literally thousands of them -- were among the first to feel the economic impact. This is because immediately upon the declaration of war, the cash and assets of all Japanese nationals in this country were impounded, and although the great majority of these California Japanese are United States citizens, and as such, not subject individually to the impounding order, the vast financial structure of the wholesale produce markets is so interwoven with the capital investments of non-citizens, that Japanese-Americans could not possibly carry on their normal business activities through these markets.

War struck overnight. Overnight the assets of the Japanese nationals were impounded. Almost overnight the delivery of fresh vegetables to the great terminal markets of California were curtailed to a mere trickle which represented deliveries from farmers not affected by the impounding order.

What happened then is a story of rapid-fire action by the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with officials of the United States Treasury Department,.....

And here is Stan Livingstone, representing the California USDA Defense Board, to give us some sidelights on this interesting story of a crisis quickly met and overcome.

LIVINGSTONE: Well, Ken, I hope we aren't voicing an unfounded optimism when we say the crisis has been overcome. Certainly there was some fast action directed toward solving a problem which has the most widespread ramifications. All of a sudden there just weren't any more deliveries of fresh vegetables into the Los Angeles terminal markets -- just dropped off to about one-fifth of normal.

GAPEN: Which is just about the equivalent of having them cut off entirely.

LIVINGSTONE: In a way, yes. Prices immediately shot sky-high, hospitals began worrying about getting their needed supplies of vegetables, and so forth.

GAPEN: A graphic illustration of the workings of supply and demand! I expect that the consumer received a brief sample of what really could happen to prices without the United States Department of Agriculture's program to provide an abundance of food as an integral part of the war effort.

LIVINGSTONE: There's no doubt about that, Ken.....As a sidelight on this particular situation, however, I might cite an example of mass hysteria, which in this particular instance served to partially offset the sudden and drastic curtailment of supplies of vegetables brought about by the impounding of Japanese assets.

GAPEN: What was that?

LIVINGSTONE: Well, somebody started the rumor that there were Japanese fifth-columnists mixed up among the vegetable producers of California, and that there was a plot to poison everybody through these channels!

GAPEN: A bit fantastic, of course. But in the kind of all-out war being fought these days, nothing is too fantastic to be given consideration.

LIVINGSTONE: Naturally. Precautions must be redoubled. And they were redoubled in the form of additional federal and state inspectors under whose scrutiny all vegetables passed before going into the hands of consumers. The American public is being protected, all right. But this was just an illustration of how a completely unfounded rumor resulted in a quick reluctance on the part of housewives to purchase vegetables which might have been grown and marketed by a Japanese farmer.

GAPEN: So, coincident with the curtailment of deliveries to market, this rumor resulted in a curtailment of demand!

LIVINGSTONE: And, for that reason, probably not so many purchasers became aware of what really was an acute situation in the California vegetable supply for a few days last week.....Anyway, we think it's all fixed up now.

GAPEN: You told me a few minutes ago that vegetables again are moving to market in Los Angeles in normal quantities, and although the price is still somewhat out of line, it is expected to get back where it belongs in another day or two. That's official, I suppose..... Now, just what was done to bring about the solution to this critical problem so quickly?

LIVINGSTONE: Well, the California USDA Defense Board kept the wires pretty hot between here and Washington, and between our offices and those of the Treasury Department here in San Francisco. As a result, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a general license permitting all Japanese who are engaged in the production and marketing of food, to withdraw from blocked bank accounts the normal funds necessary to enable them to continue their operations on the same scale as heretofore.

whose power?

GAPEN: I suppose it is up to the banks where these blocked accounts are located to satisfy themselves that such funds withdrawn actually are for the purpose of carrying out these normal business operations?

LIVINGSTONE: Yes, and there are, of course, some very tight restrictions governing operations under this special Treasury Department license. But in general, it has enabled the Japanese who conduct a large share of the growing, marketing and distributing of California's tremendous volumes of vegetables, to resume their operations.

GAPEN: Those operations being to supply a now-increased demand of vitamin-full foods! No one can question the importance of this production in the nation's war effort.....Well, Stan Livingstone, thanks for your description of how the California Defense Board of the United States Department of Agriculture seized upon this critical problem and brought about a quick solution.....I'm sure both our farm and city listeners are glad to know that the machinery is functioning to insure a safe, adequate supply of the foods the nation must have to carry on this war in full effectiveness.....

#

The New WORLD-SUN Daily

1618 GEARY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA BRANCHES

SACRAMENTO
LOS ANGELES
OAKLAND
FRESNO
STOCKTON
SAN JOSE
WATSONVILLE
WALNUT GROVE
SALINAS

TOKYO, JAPAN

March 22, 1942

Dear Sir:

It is necessary under license No. S. F. 21802 dated March 8, 1942, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, to The New World Sun Inc., to collect all moneys due us.

It is necessary that these collections be made as quickly as possible and we request your cooperation by remitting for the enclosed statement by return mail.

If you have paid our agent or branch any part of the amount of the enclosed statement, please advise date of payment and remit for the balance.

Yours truly,

SABURO KIDO

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.

April 2, 1942

- 2 -

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.

WCCA FORM FRB-1

STORAGE TAG

NAME _____

No. _____

OFFICE OF ISSUE _____

PERSONAL PROPERTY FORM

NAME OF OWNER _____ FAMILY No. _____

ADDRESS AT WHICH PROPERTY IS LOCATED: _____
(NUMBER) (STREET) (FLOOR, 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-substantial 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.

MEMORANDUM

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.

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: _____

W A I V E R

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 _____

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.

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 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).

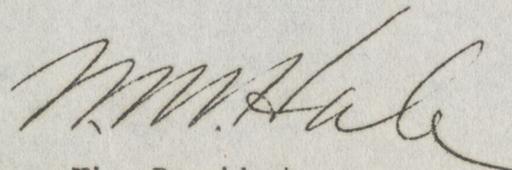
We have every reason to believe that evacuation in remaining areas will be carried forward in a comparatively short time. Experience indicates that the actual evacuation is greatly facilitated when property problems have been satisfactorily adjusted prior to notice of evacuation. We therefore urge that 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



ALL

April 24, 1942

Receipts and Disbursements of Funds Account Evacuees

The following procedure should be observed in accounting for receipts and disbursements of funds handled by this bank for account of evacuees.

The following new subsidiary accounts should be opened by the Accounting Department of the office concerned:

- "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds"
- "Officers' and Certified Checks - Evacuee Property Department Checks"
- "Sundry Items Receivable - Advances Account Evacuee Property Department" (9013)

The Accounting Department should maintain only a control sheet for "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds." "Sundry Items Receivable - Advances Account Evacuee Property Department" should be carried in the subsidiary ledger in the usual manner. The central office of the Evacuee Property Department in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle should maintain a subsidiary ledger for "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds" made up of the individual evacuee accounts and a control sheet, and a ledger record for the "Sundry Items Receivable" account. This latter record, if confined to purchases of automobiles by the War Department and no further segregation is required, need consist only of a ledger sheet in the name of the War Department reflecting details of all transactions therein. A commercial ledger sheet form has been provided for the subsidiary ledger of "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds" and a supply has been forwarded to you. If you do not have or cannot procure locally a suitable binder for these ledger sheets, please inform us. In entering the name and address of the evacuee, the family number should also be shown in the upper right corner of the ledger sheet. A new form of officers' check, known as Evacuee Property Department checks, has been provided for disbursements of evacuee funds and a supply of these checks also has been forwarded to you.

All entries in connection with evacuee accounts should originate with the Evacuee Property Department. Individual entries to "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds" should be prepared for any funds received for evacuee accounts. Should cash be received, it should be deposited with the appropriate office of this bank against receipt on a teller's cash entry. The entries for funds received and credited would be as follows:

April 24, 1942

Debit - "Appropriate Account"

Credit - "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds"
(List on blotter as "Credits to Banks")

If necessary to advance funds for the account of an evacuee, such as payment for an automobile which is being purchased by the War Department, the following entries should be prepared on Interior Office Entry Form AC9D:

Debit - "Sundry Items Receivable - Advances Account
Evacuee Property Department" (9013)
(List on blotter as "Items on Us")

Credit - "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds"
(List on blotter as "Credits to Banks")

Disbursements should be made by the new check form, copies 2 and 3 of which should be used for the following entries:

Debit - "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds"
(List on blotter as "Debits to Banks")

Credit - "Officers' and Certified Checks - Evacuee
Property Department Checks"
(List on blotter as "Items on Us")

Upon receipt of payment from the War Department, the following entries should be functioned:

Debit - "Appropriate Account" (U.S. TREASURER)

Credit - "Sundry Items Receivable - Advances Account
Evacuee Property Department" (9013)
(List on blotter as "Items on Us")

All entries, checks, etc. should be listed on a blotter by the Evacuee Property Department. This may be a separate EPD blotter to be recapitulated and included in the sign-off at the end of the day or, if desired, it may be run by the Evacuee Property Department but delivered to and included in one of the regular bank blotters.

Individual entries to the "Sundry Items Receivable" and the "Other Deposits" accounts, including copies 2 of the check form, should be recapitulated in each case on the reverse of a single entry which should be completed for the total of each group and such recapitulation entries listed on the blotter. The controls in the Evacuee Property Department should be posted from these recapitulation entries before they are routed. This will

*Sum total on
journey tag
MARK EPD*

*Cancelled
checks should
be marked **VOID**
100
left checks and amounts
TO ITEMS ON US.*

April 24, 1942

-3-

permit the retention of the individual entries in the Evacuee Property Department for subsequent posting to the subsidiary records. All entries and other items listed on the blotter should be routed in the usual manner. Recapitulation entries to "Other Deposits - Evacuee Funds" should be posted to the Accounting Department control sheet and recapitulation entries to "Sundry Items Receivable - Advances Account Evacuee Property Department" should be posted to that account in the subsidiary ledger. Credits to "Officers' and Certified Checks - Evacuee Property Department Checks", copies 3 of the check form, received by the Items on Us Register keeper should be listed on the proof sheet, Mis. 206B, and the total included in the total credit to "Officers' and Certified Checks." The credit copies should then be filed and subsequently attached to the checks when paid.

A memorandum should be prepared by the Evacuee Property Department of the balances shown by its controls at the close of each day and delivered to the Accounting Department for verification to the accounts maintained by the latter department. The individual entries may be posted to the evacuees' accounts the following morning and the ledger proved to the balance shown by the control.

The accounting instructions outlined above have been prepared without having available complete information as to the way in which settlements may be necessary. Should you have cases or circumstances for which the accounting seems inadequate, please inform us.

(signed) C. E. Earhart

C a s h i e r.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

May 1, 1942

Field Representatives
Evacuee Property Department

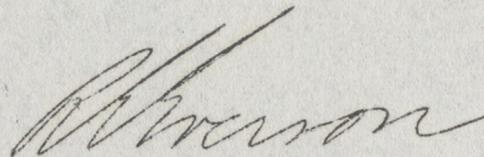
Instruction Letter No. 23

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
SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

April 22, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 304

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:

REMITTANCES TO SWITZERLAND UNDER GENERAL LICENSE NO. 32

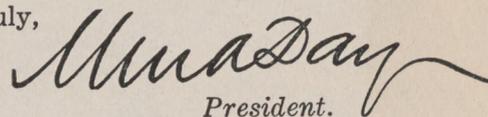
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
April 22, 1944

Public Circular No. 7B, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

- (1) Reference is made to General License No. 32 relating to remittances for necessary living expenses.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) (c) of General License No. 32, any remittance pursuant to such general license to a payee within Switzerland may be effected only 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 Switzerland.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours very truly,


President.

*Appendix B;—Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 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; Executive Order 9193, July 6, 1942; 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

SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

May 1, 1944

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 222

(First Revision)

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

DEAR SIRs:

The Secretary of the Treasury has amended Public Circular No. 14 to read as follows:

LIMITATIONS ON ACQUISITIONS OF SECURITIES FOR BLOCKED ACCOUNTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Foreign Funds Control

April 26, 1944

Public Circular No. 14, as Amended, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

Public Circular No. 14 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) **Acquisitions of Securities Not Authorized in Certain Cases.** 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 acquire, directly or indirectly, securities of any one issue of a corporation if the securities so acquired together with the aggregate of all other securities held, directly or indirectly, by such blocked country or national, constitute more than three percent of the outstanding securities of that issue. Banking institutions shall not effect any such acquisitions if they have reasonable cause to believe that the terms hereof are being violated.

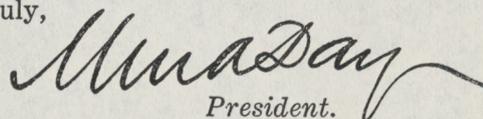
(2) **Reports Required on Form TFR-14.** Beginning with the quarter ending June 30, 1944, banking institutions shall file quarterly reports on Form TFR-14 with respect to securities of domestic corporations held for any blocked country or national thereof which aggregate, at the end of the quarter, one percent or more of the outstanding securities of the issue of which they form a part. A separate report for each blocked country or national shall be filed in duplicate with the appropriate Federal Reserve bank on or before the end of the month following the calendar quarter. 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 securities held for any blocked account or to the acquisition or sale of securities for any blocked account, unless such license specifically requires reports notwithstanding this circular.

(3) **Sub-account Regarded as Part of Entire Account.** For the purposes of this circular, securities in a sub-account shall be regarded as held for the national in whose name the entire account is maintained.

HERBERT E. GASTON,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours very truly,


President.

*Appendix B;—Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 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; Executive Order 9193, July 6, 1942; 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
SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

May 1, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 305

**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 Public Interpretation No. 12:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
April 26, 1944

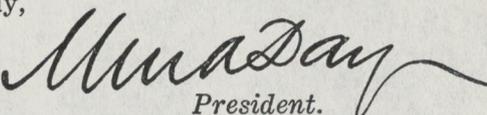
Revocation of Public Interpretation No. 12, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.

Public Interpretation No. 12 is hereby revoked.

ORVIS A. SCHMIDT,
Acting Director.

For your information the above mentioned Public Interpretation was the subject of our Foreign Funds Control Circular No. 278.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

May 12, 1944

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 306

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

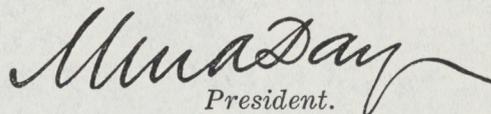
DEAR SIRs:

Reference is made to Foreign Funds Control Circulars Nos. 267 and 268 dated November 30, 1942 and December 29, 1942, respectively, with regard to United States currency, Hawaiian series, and particularly referring to such currency coming into the United States from any place outside the continental United States.

The Treasury Department has requested that we advise all banks in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, that the procedure outlined in those circulars has been amended to the extent that all United States currency, Hawaiian series, should be freely received by them in exchange for regular series United States currency, and that United States currency, Hawaiian series, which is received by them will be exchanged by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. However, United States currency, Hawaiian series, should not be otherwise held or dealt in by any bank.

The use of Form TFR-HC1 which was formerly required in connection with the exchange of United States currency, Hawaiian series, for regular series United States currency, is no longer required.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

June 1, 1944

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 307

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 interpretation**:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Foreign Funds Control

June 1, 1944

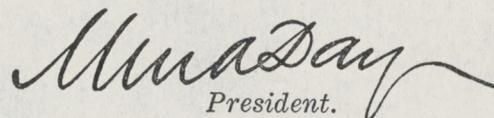
Public Interpretation No. 15, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.

Subject: Application of General Ruling No. 11, as amended, to Diplomatic Representatives of the Vichy Government.

Inquiry has been made as to whether diplomatic representatives of the Vichy Government, wherever situated, are enemy nationals within the meaning of General Ruling No. 11, as amended.

The Treasury Department has replied in the affirmative. It considers that the Vichy Government and its representatives, wherever situated, are acting for the Government of Germany within the meaning of Section (4) (a) (i) of General Ruling No. 11, as amended, and therefore are enemy nationals.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FEDERAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

June 1, 1944

Enclosure No. 207
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

To Bankers Trust Company
in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District

1944 JUN 2 AM 8 50

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
June 1, 1944

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF SAN FRANCISCO

Public Information No. 15, Under Executive Order No. 8382, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9101, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.

Subject: Application of General Ruling No. 11, as amended, to Diplomatic Representatives of the Vichy Government.

inquiry has been made as to whether diplomatic representatives of the Vichy Government, wherever situated, are enemy nationals within the meaning of General Ruling No. 11, as amended. The Treasury Department has replied in the affirmative. It considers that the Vichy Government and its representatives, wherever situated, are acting for the Government of Germany within the meaning of Section 4(a)(1) of General Ruling No. 11, as amended, and therefore are enemy nationals.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Clegg
Assistant Secretary

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

June 30, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 237
(Third Revision)

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

DEAR SIRs:

The Secretary of the Treasury has further amended General Ruling No. 11, effective June 30, 1944, to read as follows:

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE OR COMMUNICATION WITH
OR BY AN ENEMY NATIONAL**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
June 30, 1944

General Ruling No. 11, as Amended Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

(1) **Trade and Communication with an Enemy National Prohibited.** Unless authorized by a license expressly referring to this general ruling, no person shall, directly or indirectly, enter into, carry on, complete, perform, effect, or otherwise engage in, any trade or communication with an enemy national, or any act or transaction which involves, directly or indirectly, any trade or communication with an enemy national.

(2) **Acts and Transactions by an Enemy National Prohibited.** Unless authorized by a license expressly referring to this general ruling, no enemy national who is within the United States shall, directly or indirectly, enter into, carry on, complete, perform, effect, or otherwise engage in, any financial, business, trade, or other commercial act or transaction.

(3) **Certain Transactions Licensed Under Section 3(a).** Every act or transaction prohibited by Section 3(a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is hereby licensed thereunder unless such act or transaction is prohibited by paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) hereof or otherwise prohibited pursuant to Section 5(b) of that Act and not licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Attention is directed to the fact that the General License under Section 3(a) of the Act, issued by the President on December 13, 1941, does not license any act or transaction not authorized hereunder.

(4) **Definitions.** As used in this general ruling and in any other rulings, licenses, instructions, etc.:

(a) The term "enemy national" shall mean the following:

(i) The government of any country against which the United States has declared war (Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania) and any agent, instrumentality, or representative of the foregoing governments, or other person acting therefor, wherever situated (including the accredited representatives of other governments to the extent, and only to the extent, that they are actually representing the interests of the governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan and Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania);

(ii) The government of any other blocked country having its seat within enemy territory, and any agent, instrumentality, or representative thereof, or other person acting therefor, actually situated within enemy territory;

(iii) Any individual within enemy territory, except any individual who is with the armed forces of any of the United Nations in the course of his service with such forces or who is accompanying such armed forces in the course of his employment by any of the governments of the United Nations or organizations acting on their behalf;

(iv) Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization to the extent that it is actually situated within enemy territory;

(v) Any person whose name appears on The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, and any person to the extent that he is acting, directly or indirectly, for the benefit or

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on behalf of any such person; *provided* that no person so acting shall be deemed to be an enemy national if he is acting pursuant to license issued under the Order or expressly referring to this general ruling; and

- (vi) Any person to the extent that he is acting, directly or indirectly, for the benefit or on behalf of an enemy national (other than a member of the armed forces of the United States captured by the enemy) if such enemy national is within any country against which the United States has declared war; *provided* that no person so acting shall be deemed to be an enemy national if he is acting pursuant to license issued under the Order or expressly referring to this general ruling.
- (b) The term "enemy territory" shall mean the following:
- (i) The territory of Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania; and
- (ii) The territory controlled or occupied by the military, naval, or police forces or other authority of Germany, Italy, or Japan.

The territory so controlled or occupied shall be deemed to be the territory of Albania; Austria; that portion of Belgium within continental Europe; Bulgaria; that portion of Burma occupied by Japan; that portion of China occupied by Japan; Czechoslovakia; Danzig; that portion of Denmark within continental Europe; Estonia; that portion of France within continental Europe, including Monaco and Corsica; French Indo-China; Greece; Hong Kong; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; British Malaya; that portion of the Netherlands within continental Europe; that portion of the Netherlands East Indies occupied by Japan; Norway; that portion of the Philippine Islands occupied by Japan; Poland; Rumania; San Marino; Thailand; that portion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupied by Germany; Yugoslavia; Finland; and any other territory controlled or occupied by Germany, Italy, or Japan.

- (c) 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 President's Proclamation of July 17, 1941.
- (d) The term "trade or communication with an enemy national" shall mean any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with an enemy national after March 18, 1942, including, without limitation, the sending, taking, obtaining, conveying, bringing, transporting, importing, exporting, or transmitting, or the attempt to send, take, obtain, convey, bring, transport, import, export, or transmit,
- (i) Any letter, writing, paper, telegram, cablegram, wireless message, telephone message, or other communication, whether oral or written, of a financial, commercial, or business character; or
- (ii) Any property of any nature whatsoever, including any goods, wares, merchandise, securities, currency, stamps, coin, bullion, money, checks, drafts, proxies, powers of attorney, evidences of ownership, evidences of indebtedness, evidences of property, or contracts; directly or indirectly to or from an enemy national after March 18, 1942; *provided, however*, that with respect to any government or person becoming an enemy national after March 18, 1942, the date upon which such government or person became an enemy national shall be substituted for the date March 18, 1942.

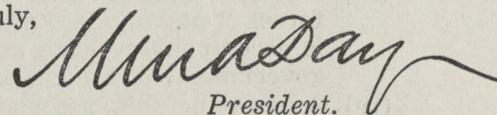
HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

For your information the following statement to the press was released June 30, 1944 by the Treasury Department:

The Treasury Department today announced that Finland has been declared to be "enemy territory" under the regulations relating to trade and communication with the enemy, and that, as a result, no business, financial, or commercial communication or transaction with the Finnish Government, its diplomatic representatives, or persons within Finland may be effected except pursuant to special Treasury license.

The Treasury action was in the form of an amendment to General Ruling No. 11 issued under the freezing regulations and the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Yours very truly,


Minna Day
President.

*Appendix A:—Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 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; Executive Order 9193, July 6, 1942; 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
SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

June 30, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 170
(Second Revision)

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

DEAR SIRs :

The Secretary of the Treasury has further amended General License No. 32, effective June 30, 1944, to read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
June 30, 1944

General License No. 32, as Amended Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

(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 \$500 in any one calendar month to any one household; provided, however, that if the payee is within Portugal, Spain, Sweden, or Switzerland and such payee is a national of any blocked country other than Portugal, Spain, Sweden, or Switzerland, the total of all remittances effected in any calendar month under this general license may not exceed \$100 to such payee and his household, except that additional sums not exceeding \$25 in any one calendar month may be remitted for each member of such 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 such payee and his 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.

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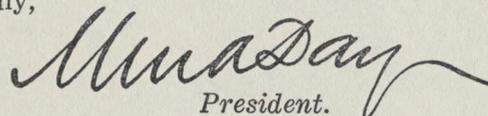
(3) Domestic banks through which any such remittances originate shall execute promptly section A of form TFR-132 in triplicate with respect to each such remittance. When so executed, such copies of form TFR-132 shall be forwarded promptly to the domestic bank ultimately transmitting abroad (by cable 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.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours very truly,


President.

*Part 131:—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 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; Executive Order 9193, July 6, 1942; 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

SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

July 18, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 308

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 interpretation**:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
July 12, 1944

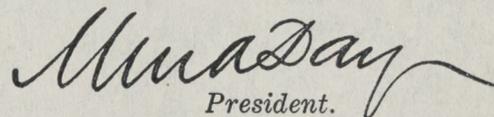
Public Interpretation No. 16, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.

Subject: Application of General Ruling No. 11, as amended, to Diplomatic Representatives of the Finnish Government.

Inquiry has been made as to whether diplomatic representatives of the Finnish Government, wherever situated, are enemy nationals within the meaning of General Ruling No. 11, as amended.

The Treasury Department has replied in the affirmative. The Finnish Government and its representatives, wherever situated, are deemed to be acting for the Government of Germany within the meaning of Section (4) (a) (i) of General Ruling No. 11, as amended, and therefore are enemy nationals.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

August 3, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 309

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

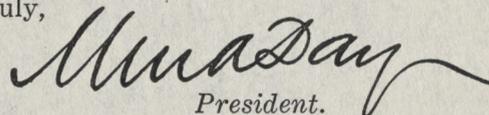
DEAR SIRs:

Reference is made to Public Circular No. 23, as amended September 28, 1943, which provides in part that *applications* for licenses executed by persons within the United States need not be executed under oath.

For your information and guidance, the Treasury Department also has informed us that henceforth *reports* in connection with licenses are not required to be notarized when such reports are executed by persons within the United States.

All other requirements relating to the signing and execution of reports are to remain in effect, and such documents which are filed by corporations or other organizations should be signed or executed by responsible officers thereof. The waiving of the requirement with respect to the notarization of such reports shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any of the applicable provisions of the penal laws of the United States.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

August 24, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 310

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 interpretation:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
August 23, 1944

Public Interpretation No. 17, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.

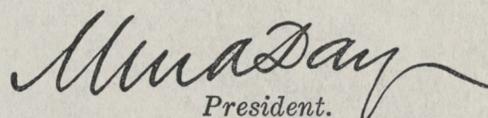
Subject: Status of members of the armed forces of the United States and United States citizens accompanying such armed forces while in enemy territory.

Inquiry has been made as to whether members of the armed forces of the United States or citizens of the United States accompanying such armed forces in the course of their employment by the Government of the United States or by any organization acting on its behalf are enemy nationals if they are within enemy territory.

The Treasury Department has replied in the negative. The fact that such persons are within enemy territory does not make them enemy nationals, and they are not to be regarded as enemy nationals even though captured or reported missing. Accordingly, a waiver of General Ruling No. 11 is not required to act upon instructions received from such persons.

The Treasury Department also has ruled that accounts of members of the armed forces of the United States and of citizens of the United States accompanying such armed forces in the course of their employment by the Government of the United States or by any organization acting on its behalf may be operated under General License No. 37. This General License is applicable to the accounts of such persons, regardless of their presence within enemy territory and even though they are captured or reported missing.

Yours very truly,


President.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

August 29, 1944

Foreign Funds Control

Circular No. 301

(Third Revision)

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

DEAR SIRS:

The Secretary of the Treasury has further amended General License No. 32A to read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Foreign Funds Control

August 29, 1944

General License No. 32A, as Amended, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

(1) **Certain remittances to specified liberated areas for living expenses authorized.** A general license is hereby granted authorizing remittances by any individual through any domestic bank to any individual within the liberated areas specified in paragraph (8) of this general license, 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 \$500 in any one calendar month 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, a citizen of the United States who is the payee or a member of his household; and
- (c) Such remittances are effected only by the payment of the dollar amount of the remittance to a domestic bank for credit.
 - (i) When the remittance is to any individual within the area specified in paragraph (8) (a) hereof, to a post-liberation blocked account in the name of "Bank of Sicily, account AF".
 - (ii) When the remittance is to any individual within the area specified in paragraph (8) (b) hereof, to a post-liberation blocked account in the name of "Bank of Naples, account AF".

(2) **Duty of individuals and domestic banks acting under this license.** 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) **Reports by domestic banks effecting remittances.** Domestic banks through which any such remittances originate shall execute promptly section A of Form TFR-132 with respect to each such remittance. When so executed, Form TFR-132 shall be forwarded promptly to the domestic bank ultimately transmitting abroad the payment instructions for such remittances and the latter bank shall, upon receipt thereof, execute section B of Form TFR-132 and promptly file such executed report 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) **Reports by domestic banks maintaining post-liberation blocked accounts.** Domestic banks maintaining post-liberation blocked accounts pursuant to this general license shall report promptly the establishment of such accounts, and the balances therein at the end of each calendar month, to the appropriate Federal Reserve bank.

[OVER]

(5) **Refunds.** Domestic banks are authorized to refund the amount of any remittance ordered pursuant to this general license when such domestic banks are advised that such remittance cannot be effected.

(6) **Waiver of General Ruling No. 11 and General Ruling No. 5A.** Transactions authorized herein and communications with persons in the areas specified in paragraph (8) hereof relating thereto are authorized notwithstanding General Ruling No. 11. Domestic banks are authorized, notwithstanding General Ruling No. 5A, to send to and receive from the banks referred to in paragraph (1) (c) hereof nonnegotiable bank payment orders covering remittances or refunds authorized herein.

(7) **Definitions.** As used in this general license:

(a) The term "household" shall mean:

- (i) Those individuals sharing a common dwelling as a family; or
- (ii) Any individual not sharing a common dwelling with others as a family.

(b) The term "post-liberation blocked account" shall mean a blocked account:

- (i) Which is established pursuant to this license or any other license or other authorization expressly referring to a post-liberation blocked account;
- (ii) To which funds may be credited only pursuant to this license or any other license or other authorization expressly referring to a post-liberation blocked account; and
- (iii) With respect to which payments, transfers, or withdrawals or other dealings may not be made or effected except pursuant to this license or any other license or other authorization expressly referring to a post-liberation blocked account.

(8) **Designation of liberated areas to which remittances may be effected.** The liberated areas covered by this general license are:

(a) Sicily;

(b) Sardinia and the following provinces of Italy: Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Potenza, Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Matera, Avellino, Taranto, Lecce, Naples, Salerno, Benevento, Rome, Littoria, Frosinone, and Campobasso.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

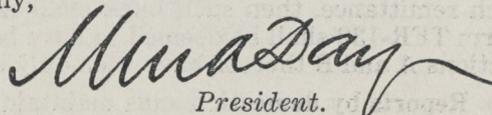
For your information the following statement to the press was released August 29, 1944 by the Treasury Department:

The Treasury and War Departments today announced that remittances for living expenses may now be effected to persons in the city and province of Rome. At the same time it was announced that facilities for living expense remittances have also been provided for the recently liberated Italian provinces of Littoria, Frosinone and Campobasso. Remittances of this type have previously been authorized for Sicily, Sardinia, and the provinces of Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Potenza, Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Matera, Avellino, Taranto, Lecce, Naples, Salerno and Benevento. It is expected that in the near future similar facilities will be made available for other portions of liberated Italy.

The maximum amounts which may be remitted and the procedures to be followed are prescribed in General License No. 32A as amended today by the Treasury. Treasury officials called attention to the fact that the amount which may be remitted under the general license to any one payee or his household has been increased to \$500.00 per month. Existing procedures have not been changed by today's amendment and the restrictions against withdrawals from blocked accounts are still effective. Remittances to the new areas added by today's amendment will be channeled through correspondent banks of the Bank of Naples. Persons desiring to effect remittances to any area in the liberated portions of Italy should consult their local banks.

Treasury officials again stressed the fact that the regulations do not authorize the sending of checks, drafts, securities or currency to Italy. Cable facilities are not available and communications relating to financial, commercial or business matters other than those in connection with living expense remittances continue to be prohibited.

Yours very truly,


Minna Day
President.

*Part 131;—Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 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; Executive Order 9193, July 6, 1942; 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
SAN FRANCISCO 20, CALIFORNIA

October 17, 1944

Foreign Funds Control
Circular No. 311

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:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Foreign Funds Control
October 17, 1944

Public Circular No. 25, Under Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as Amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, Relating to Foreign Funds Control.*

- (1) **Exemption from General Ruling No. 11 of certain communications with liberated Italy and certain acts and transactions.** There are hereby exempted from the provisions of General Ruling No. 11:
 - (a) Any communication of a financial, commercial or business character with any person within any part of the territory of Italy controlled or occupied by the armed forces of any of the United Nations;
 - (b) Any act or transaction involving any such communication;
 - (c) Any act or transaction for the benefit or on behalf of any such person.
- (2) **Certain general licenses not applicable to Italy.** The provisions of General Licenses Nos. 32 and 33 shall not be deemed to authorize any remittances to any person within the territory of Italy.

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

For your information the following statement to the press was released October 17, 1944 by the Treasury Department:

The Treasury Department today announced that the restrictions under the Trading with the Enemy Act against commercial and business communication with liberated Italy have been lifted. This significant step toward the resumption of normal business relations with Italy is in accordance with the joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act should be modified so as to enable business contacts with Italy to be resumed for the benefit of the Italian people.

Under Public Circular No. 25, issued by the Treasury today, communications of a business, financial or commercial nature, which are not actual business or financial transactions, may be transmitted to and from liberated Italy without Treasury license. For example, banks and other financial institutions may reply to requests for information from their depositors in liberated Italy without Treasury license; documents such as birth, death and marriage certificates, wills and legal notices

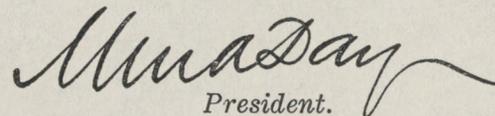
[OVER]

may be transmitted. Italian and United States concerns may exchange business information and correspond with respect to the resumption of business relationships without obtaining a specific Treasury license. Since trade with Italy is now being carried on only through governmental agencies, licenses will not be granted for private trade transactions until arrangements for the resumption of private trade have been made.

Treasury officials stated that the freezing regulations remain in effect with respect to Italian property in the United States, and that Treasury licenses will continue to be required to effect any financial or property transactions on behalf of or involving persons in Italy. Accordingly, persons desiring to send powers of attorney, proxies, payment orders and similar documents to Italy should apply to their Federal Reserve bank for an appropriate license. It was emphasized that the status of Italian assets in the United States is not affected by today's action.

Facilities for sending living expense remittances to liberated Italy have previously been made available by Treasury General License No. 32A. Treasury officials stated that these facilities remain the same, and that the sending to Italy of currency, securities, money orders, checks, drafts or other negotiable instruments is still prohibited.

Yours very truly,


President.

*Appendix B;—Sec. 3(a), 40 Stat. 412; Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415 and 966; Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1; 54 Stat. 179; 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; Executive Order 9193, July 6, 1942; Regulations, April 10, 1940, as amended June 14, 1941, and July 26, 1941.

Application For a License to Engage in a Foreign Exchange Transaction, Transfer of Credit, Payment, Export or Withdrawal From the United States, or the Earmarking, of Gold or Silver Coin or Bullion or Currency, or the Transfer, Withdrawal or Exportation of, or Dealing in, Evidences of Indebtedness or Evidences of Ownership of Property.*

(To be executed and filed in triplicate 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 place of business or principal office or agency. If the applicant has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or such territory or possession the application should be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

I

SIR:

In accordance with Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, regulating transactions in foreign exchange, etc., and the Regulations and Rulings issued thereunder, the undersigned hereby applies for a license to execute the transaction described below:

- A. (1) The name of the applicant is.....;
- (2) Applicant resides at or, in the case of a corporation, partnership, association or other organization, has its principal place of business at:

.....
(Street) (City) (State) (Country)

- (3) Applicant is and has been a citizen of.....
since.....
(Month) (Day) (Year)

- (4) The nationality** of the applicant is.....

- (5) Since.....the applicant has been engaged in the business of
.....
(State nature of business)

- B. The applicant desires a license in order to:
(State in detail the nature, purpose and amount of the transaction, and the name, address, nationality** and extent of interest of every party, including the applicant, involved or interested in the transaction.)

*All definitions appearing in Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the Regulations and Rulings issued thereunder shall apply to the terms employed herein.
 **In the case of a corporation, partnership, or association, give country in which organized and indicate the approximate percentages of stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of such organization owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a blocked country or one or more nationals thereof.

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. 8389 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 appli-

cation 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 (granted 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.

Ngima

Information to Be Submitted in Affidavit Form by Persons Applying for a License to Operate a Business Enterprise Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as Amended.

Business enterprises applying for a license to do business pursuant to Executive Order 8389, as amended, (or applying for renewal of such license) should, when the following information has not heretofore been submitted as herein prescribed, submit with such application an affidavit in triplicate setting forth information with respect to the following points, which information should be given under oath by a responsible executive officer of the business enterprise:

- (1) The name of the business enterprise; state or political entity under laws of which organized; length of time during which business enterprise has been operating as a going concern; location of head office and of all branches, subsidiaries, affiliates, and sales offices located outside of the United States.
- (2) Statement as to whether a report on TFR-100 has been filed with respect to all the assets of the business enterprise required to be reported pursuant to Section 10 of the Order, indicating by whom such report was prepared and filed and whether or not such report does in fact cover all property required to be reported.
- (3) Description of the type of business operated and the chief products dealt in or produced, indicating the extent to which the business involved international transactions and the countries or geographical areas concerned. If business is transacted primarily with a limited number of concerns, statement to that effect should be made and name, address, and "nationality" of each such concern should be indicated.
- (4) A list of the directors and executive officers of the business, giving in each case "nationality", citizenship, and present address. With respect to any such persons who are not citizens of the United States, but are presently within the United States, information should be supplied as to the date of latest entry into the United States, type of visa upon which entry was obtained, present foreign connections, and statement as to the last time the person left the United States, indicating reason therefor, and length of stay outside of the country. Should any director or executive officer be presently located outside of the United States, statement to that effect should be made and information should be furnished as to his present whereabouts, his present authority over accounts and property of the business enterprise, and the extent of his participation in the operation of the company. If any such director or executive officer is permanently resident abroad, statement to that effect should be made, indicating country and city in which he is domiciled. If any such director or executive officer is temporarily absent from the United States, statement should be made as to the anticipated length of his absence from the United States and his itinerary.
- (5) Name, address, present whereabouts, and "nationality" of persons directly or indirectly controlling the business enterprise or who own or control directly or indirectly a substantial part of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities or obligations of the enterprise and similar information with respect to all persons acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of the foregoing, indicating in each case the extent of ownership or control:
 - (a) as of the date on which the affidavit is executed;
 - (b) as of January 1, 1939.

Any changes which have occurred subsequent to January 1, 1939, should be described in detail. Statement should also be made as to the name, address, and "nationality" of any person who, since January 1, 1939, has made a gift or other similar contribution to the business enterprise, and the significant details of each such transaction should be fully explained.

- (6) Statement as to whether or not the business enterprise has been, since January 1, 1939, or is presently affiliated with, owned by, or possessed of any interest in any other enterprise, foreign or domestic, identifying all such enterprises and stating in detail the nature of relationship in each case and extent of ownership, control, or any other interest. Also furnish a detailed statement of all transactions since January 1, 1939 having as their effect any material change in any such affiliation, ownership, or interest.
- (7) Summary description of each item of the capital structure (including funded debt) of the business enterprise giving significant details with respect to indentures, voting rights, and preference in liquidation, together with detailed explanation of any changes which have occurred therein since January 1, 1939.

PERSONAL PROPERTY FORM

NAME OF OWNER _____ FAMILY No. _____

ADDRESS AT WHICH PROPERTY IS LOCATED: _____
(NUMBER) (STREET) (FLOOR, 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-substantial 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.

BEFORE PREPARING THIS REPORT READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS IN PUBLIC CIRCULAR No. 4A (Instruction 2)

To THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

The undersigned, pursuant to the Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended, and Public Circular No. 4A, issued under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, hereby makes the following report:

PART A: NAME OF THE NATIONAL REPORTING (Instruction 4).

Name _____
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Address _____
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)

(Type of organization—partnership, corporation, etc.) (Citizen of or organized under the laws of)

(Nature of business or occupation)

FOR TREASURY USE ONLY			
2T		3B	
4N		5L	
6C			
7S			
17P		18S	

PART B, SCHEDULE I: PROPERTY TYPES (Instruction 5).

Type number	Property type	Value in U. S. dollars of property held on opening of business on		For Treasury use only
		January 1, 1942 (a)	June 1, 1940 (b)	
CLASS A: BULLION, CURRENCY, AND DEPOSITS—				
1.	Bullion			1111
2.	Currency and coin			1122
3.	Demand deposits payable in the United States			1133
4.	Other deposits payable in the United States			1144
CLASS B: FINANCIAL SECURITIES—				
5.	United States Government obligations			1212
6.	State, municipal, and other local government obligations			1223
7.	Bonds of domestic corporations			1255
8.	Common stocks of domestic corporations			1266
9.	Preferred stocks of domestic corporations			1277
10.	Foreign securities held in the United States			1288
11.	Warrants, scrip, rights, and options; other securities			1299
CLASS C: NOTES AND DRAFTS; DEBTS TO AND CLAIMS BY NATIONAL—				
12.	Checks, drafts, acceptances, and notes			1310
13.	Letters of credit			1328
14.	Debts, claims, demands, and contracts			1395
CLASS D: MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL PROPERTY; PERSONAL PROPERTY LIENS—				
15.	Warehouse receipts, bills of lading			1415
16.	Options and futures in commodities			1426
17.	Goods and merchandise for business use, except jewelry, etc.			1481
18.	Jewelry, precious stones, and precious metals			1482
19.	Machinery, equipment, and livestock, for business use			1483
20.	Objects of art and furnishings for personal use			1484
21.	Liens on and claims to personal property, not otherwise classified			1497
CLASS E: REAL PROPERTY; MORTGAGES; OTHER RIGHTS TO LAND—				
22.	Lands and buildings for personal use			1516
23.	Lands and buildings other than for personal use			1527
24.	Mortgages on real property; other rights to land			1598
CLASS F: PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS; FRANCHISES—				
25.	Patents, trade-marks, copyrights, and inventions			1617
26.	Franchises, concessions, licenses, and permits			1618
CLASS G: ESTATES AND TRUSTS—				
27.	Interests in estates and trusts			1629
CLASS H: PARTNERSHIP AND PROFIT-SHARING AGREEMENTS—				
28.	Interests under partnership and profit-sharing agreements			1685
CLASS I: INSURANCE POLICIES; ANNUITIES—				
29.	Surrender value of insurance policies; present value of annuities			1690
CLASS J: OTHER PROPERTY—				
30.	Other property, not classifiable under types 1 to 29			1700
TOTAL GROSS VALUE OF PROPERTY (sum of 1 to 30)				1000

(The sum of the values entered for each property type must equal total gross value of property.)

After completing the above schedule, again read carefully Section II of Public Circular No. 4A, relating to property classes. Have you reported the value of all property you are called upon to report herein, including property held in the name of another in which you had any interest whatever? Answer YES or NO _____ If not, explain fully _____

PART D: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING NATIONAL WHOSE PROPERTY IS REPORTED (Instruction 9).

1. State any name other than that given in Part A by which you have been known or under which you have held property since January 1, 1939.
2. State any principal address which you have had since January 1, 1939, if different from the address given in Part A
3. State the name of any country of which you have been a citizen since January 1, 1939, if different from the country reported in Part A.
4. If you are an individual, state the date of your latest entry into the United States _____, the type of visa (immigrant, visitor, etc.) under which you were admitted _____, and your alien registration number _____
5. If you are a national of a foreign country by reason of any fact other than that you have been a subject or citizen of a foreign country, state the facts determining your nationality, as defined in Section 5E of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended.

6. State the name and address of any person who on June 1, 1940, or January 1, 1942, leased or granted the use of any safe deposit box, safe, or other receptacle for the safekeeping of property, (a) which was maintained in your own name or jointly with others, or in which property belonging to you was kept, whether or not you had access thereto, and (b) to which you had access as deputy, attorney, or otherwise. Give the number or other designation of such box, safe, or other receptacle.

Name of lessor or grantor	Address	Exact title in which box held	Box number or designation	Indicate whether held on June 1, 1940, or January 1, 1942, or both
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7. State the name, address, and nationality of any person other than yourself having any interest in any box, safe, or other receptacle, or the contents thereof, reported under question 6 above, and describe the nature of the interest.
8. If the contents of any box, safe, or other receptacle reported in question 6 above are not entered in Part B of this report, state why the contents are not reported.

9. If you are an individual, state the name, address, nationality, and business of any person or firm by whom you have been employed, or for whom you have been agent, under a power of attorney or otherwise, at any time since January 1, 1939.

Name	Address	Nationality	Business
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10. If you are an individual, list directorships and executive offices in any business enterprise held by you at any time since January 1, 1939, giving the office, and the name, address, nationality, and business of the enterprise.

Office	Name	Address	Nationality	Business
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NOTE.—In addition to answering the questions in this Part, every business enterprise reporting property of a total gross value in excess of \$5,000 must file with the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank, on or before the date for filing this report, an affidavit setting forth the information required by Form TFBE-1.

AFFIDAVIT OF PERSON MAKING REPORT (Instruction 10).

STATE OF _____ }
 COUNTY OF _____ } **ss:**

I, _____, swear (affirm) that I am the person, or that I am the _____ of the _____, making this report, that I am authorized to make this affidavit, and to the best of my knowledge and belief that the statements set forth in this report are true and accurate and all material facts in connection with said report have been set forth therein.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1942.

(Signature of affiant)

(Address of affiant)

[NOTARIAL SEAL]

(Officer administering oath) My commission expires _____

NOTE.—This report will not be accepted unless properly signed and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths, whose seal should be affixed.

YOU SHOULD RETAIN A COPY OF THIS REPORT FOR YOUR FILES

L E A S E

THIS LEASE, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, between hereinafter called lessor, and FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, hereinafter called lessee,

WITNESSETH: That lessor does hereby lease unto lessee and lessee does hereby hire and take from lessor those certain premises described as follows:

to be used as a warehouse and for no other purpose for the term of _____ commencing on the _____ day of _____, and ending on the _____ day of _____, at the total rental of _____ payable in lawful money of the United States of America as follows: _____ on and in consideration of the execution hereof, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and _____ on the _____ day of _____ and _____ on the _____ day of each and every month thereafter until said total rental shall be paid.

This lease is made upon, and subject to, the following agreements, terms, and conditions, to which the parties hereto do hereby agree:

Lessee will pay the rent as herein stipulated promptly at the times and in the manner herein specified.

Any holding over of the term herein created shall be a tenancy from month to month only, and be on the same terms and conditions as herein stated.

Lessee will not underlet the whole or any part of said premises, or assign this lease or any rights thereunder, or allow any sale of property by auction on said premises, or make any alterations to said premises, or directly or indirectly use or allow to be used the said premises for any other purpose than that of a warehouse without the written consent of the lessor, except that the lessee shall have the right, without the prior consent of the lessor to assign this lease to any other governmental agency or instrumentality.

If any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if a default shall be made in any of the covenants herein contained, then it shall be lawful for the lessor to reenter said premises and remove all persons and property therefrom.

The lessee has the right to cancel the within lease during the term hereof on any of the three following dates, to-wit:

_____, by serving at least thirty days' prior written notice upon the lessor, setting forth lessee's intention to cancel. Such written notice shall be served on lessor by depositing same in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the lessor at _____ and any notice, demand, or communication under or in connection with this lease may be served upon lessee by lessor by depositing the same in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the lessee at _____

Lessee shall have the option to renew this lease from year to year for a period not to exceed _____ years, upon the same terms and conditions as those herein stated upon written notice to lessor given as prescribed in the case of cancellation, at least sixty (60) days before the expiration of the term then in effect. In the event of any such renewal, this lease may be canceled during any such renewal term by written notice to lessor of intention so to do given at least thirty days prior to the effective date of cancellation.

In the event of any cancellation herein provided, the rental of _____ per month shall be due only to the effective date of the cancellation, and the lessee shall not be liable for the payment of any rent after such cancellation date.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of:

(SEAL)

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

By _____ (SEAL)

Cashier.

