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*Released July 11, 1963*

# *Annual Report*

OFFICE OF

**ALIEN PROPERTY**

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1962

324805

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Office of the Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

The President,  
The White House, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit to you the Annual Report of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962. This report is made pursuant to section 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended.

Respectfully,

Robert F. Kennedy  
Attorney General

324806

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Office of Alien Property  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

The Honorable  
The Attorney General

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I herewith present the Annual Report of the Office of Alien Property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962. This is the twentieth annual report of proceedings under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, submitted by the Office of Alien Property and its predecessor agency, the Office of Alien Property Custodian, in accordance with section 6 of the Act.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. DOUGLAS  
Director, Office of Alien Property

324807

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Letter of Transmittal to the President.....	1
Letter of Transmittal to the Attorney General.....	11
Policies and Programs.....	1
Value of Vested Property.....	2
Vested Property Accounts.....	3
Administration and Liquidation of Vested Property.....	4
General Aniline & Film Corporation.....	5
Estates, Trusts and Insurance Contracts.....	9
Intercustodial Disputes with Foreign Countries.....	9
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks.....	10
Disposition of Vested Properties.....	11
Suits and Other Judicial Proceedings.....	11
Administrative Claims.....	14
Satellite Assets Program under Public Law 285.....	17
Foreign Funds Control.....	17
Philippine Vested Property.....	18
Legislation.....	20
Organization.....	20
Finances and Accounting.....	20
Accountants' Report.....	21

APPENDIX

Exhibit A - Administrative Expenses and Means of Financing for the Period April 21, 1942 to June 30, 1962.....	23
Exhibit B - Information Required by Public Law 859, Claims Filed and Allowed as of June 30, 1962 (dual nationals).....	24

LIST OF TABLES

Table

1. Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements as of June 30, 1962.....	2
2. Cash and Estimated Value of Assets on Hand as of June 30, 1962.....	3
3. Disposition of Vested Property.....	16

324808

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1962

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The Office of Alien Property, since <sup>September</sup> ~~November~~ 1961 a section of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice, is charged with the responsibility of completing the administration, liquidation and disposition of the remaining interests in vested property of the United States.

Vested property to the extent possible is reduced to cash by sale or liquidation at the earliest practicable date. Pending its sale or disposition, the property is administered in the national interest in a manner designed to conserve and increase its value.

The disposition of the proceeds of the sale or liquidation of vested property has been determined by the Congress through the enactment of various amendments to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. Section 32 permits return to certain non-hostile persons; Section 34 provides for the payment of debt claims to American creditors of enemy nationals; and Section 39 directs the transfer of the net proceeds of all German and Japanese property to the War Claims Fund.

The processing and adjudication of title and debt claims and the prosecution and defense of lawsuits in the Federal and state courts continued to be the major duties of the Office during the year. Other important programs included the sale and liquidation of vested assets, the licensing of patents, copyrights and trademarks and the collection of royalties thereon, the supervision of vested interests in estates and trusts, the resolution of intercustodial conflicts pursuant to the Brussels Intercustodial Agreement, and the transfer of the unclaimed balances in German and Japanese accounts into the War Claims Fund.

In addition to the administration and disposition of property vested under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, the Office administers the "Satellite Assets" and "Philippine Property" programs and maintains jurisdiction over certain assets in the United States of "iron curtain" countries and their nationals which remain subject to the blocking and licensing controls of World War II.

324809

VALUE OF VESTED PROPERTY

As of June 30, 1962, the total cash receipts from vested property amounted to approximately \$526,500,000. After deductions for administrative expenses, taxes, payment of title and debt claims and advances of \$228,750,000 to the War Claims Fund, there remained in the United States Treasury at the end of the fiscal year a balance of approximately \$131,000,000, as shown in Table 1 which follows:

TABLE 1

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1962

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<u>CASH RECEIPTS</u>		
Cash receipts from vested property:		
Principal	\$443,513,469.65	
Income	<u>80,746,364.28</u>	\$524,259,833.93
Cash receipts from non-vested property		2,015,639.77
Expenses recovered from Satellite Assets Fund		<u>236,969.69</u>
Total Receipts		<u>\$526,512,443.39</u>
<u>CASH DISBURSEMENTS</u>		
Transfers to War Claims Commission		\$228,750,000.00
Payment of title and debt claims, Sec. 9(a) suits and compromise settlements		58,286,597.61
Administrative expenses		58,849,098.23
Direct expenses, taxes, repairs, intercustodial payments, war production royalties, travel, etc.		47,646,849.61
Cash transferred to U.S. Treasury under Sec. 202(b) of International Claims Settlement Act		<u>1,576,373.26</u>
Total Disbursements		<u>\$395,108,918.71</u>
Balance June 30, 1962		<u>\$131,403,524.68</u>

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In addition to the cash in the U. S. Treasury, the Office was administering unliquidated property, consisting of the vested stock of General Aniline & Film Corporation with a book value of \$136,000,000 and miscellaneous property interests estimated to be worth about \$10,000,000. Thus the value of all property vested, including increment thereon, reached a grand total of about \$705,000,000.

At June 30, 1962, there still remained under the control of the Office property estimated to be worth \$277,000,000, as shown in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2

CASH AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF ASSETS ON HAND  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1962

---

Cash.....	\$131,000,000
General Aniline & Film Corporation (stock).....	136,000,000
Miscellaneous properties and interest in properties.....	<u>10,000,000</u>
TOTAL	\$277,000,000

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VESTED PROPERTY ACCOUNTS

Individual accounts are set up on the books of the Office in the name of the pre-vesting owner. These accounts reflect the property vested, together with the cash realized therefrom.

As cash is received, it is deposited in the U. S. Treasury in an account established for the Office and is credited on the books of the Office to the individual accounts of the pre-vesting owners.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 39 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, the Office is required to cover into the War Claims Fund in the Treasury the cash balances in all vested German and Japanese accounts as they become free from claims and litigation.

At the time Section 39 was added to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, the War Claims Commission, now the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, was established by the War Claims Act of 1948 and authorized to make adjudications and awards on certain classes of World War II claims, primarily those of American prisoners of war and civilian internees mistreated by the enemy during their imprisonment. The administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission and the awards which the Act authorized were to be paid out of the War Claims Fund.

324811

At the request of the War Claims Commission, the Office advanced to the War Claims Fund sums aggregating \$228,750,000. These advances were made before the administration of the German and Japanese property had been completed and were based on estimates that this amount would be recoverable from the net proceeds of German and Japanese accounts as they became free.

At the end of the fiscal year, 28,700 such accounts had been closed out and balances totalling some \$228,000,000, less administrative expenses, had been applied against these advances.

The remaining German and Japanese vested property is recorded in 5,000 accounts, containing cash and unliquidated property estimated to be worth about \$262,000,000. When the entire \$228,750,000 in advances has been recovered, the net balances available in the remaining accounts will then be covered directly into the War Claims Fund in the Treasury.

In addition to the German and Japanese accounts, there are some 1,900 accounts of other nationals with cash and unliquidated property valued at about \$15,000,000 which will be disposed of either through returns of property to eligible claimants, by transfer to the Treasury Department pursuant to Public Law 285, or otherwise.

#### ADMINISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OF VESTED PROPERTY

Vested property is liquidated or sold as soon as practicable after vesting. The general policy of the Office, however, has been not to sell patents, copyrights, trademarks and property of nationals of countries other than Germany and Japan. Furthermore, under the injunctive provisions of Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, the Office may not sell or liquidate vested property against which a suit for return is pending.

In fiscal 1962 the Office collected through liquidations of vested property, together with income in the form of rents, dividends, interest on bonds, royalty payments and distributions from estates and trusts a total of \$1,600,000. About \$700,000 of this amount came from distributions and income from vested interests in estates, trusts and insurance contracts, almost \$400,000 from the liquidation of business enterprises and banks, and about \$500,000 from the sale of miscellaneous securities and other items.

At the end of the fiscal year, in addition to the stock of General Aniline & Film Corporation, some \$10,000,000 worth of miscellaneous property had not been reduced to cash. Patents, copyrights and trademarks carried at a nominal value of \$1.00 each are not included in the miscellaneous property valuations.

324812

Administration of General Aniline & Film Corporation

The sole remaining company in active operation under the supervision of the Office of Alien Property is General Aniline & Film Corporation, a diversified and growing industry which in the last twenty years has more than quadrupled its net worth.

The Office of Alien Property holds in the name of the Attorney General 540,894 (91.2%) of the 592,742 outstanding shares of Common "A" capital stock and all of the 2,050,000 outstanding shares of Common "B" capital stock of the Corporation.

Ninety-three percent of the vested stock is involved in a suit brought under Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of pending the termination of that suit.

As the principal stockholder, the Attorney General votes his stock to elect a Board of Directors, who in turn select management to operate the Company.

At June 30, 1962, the Board of Directors was composed of the following members: Harold E. Clancy, Albert Conway, Frank DeLuca, Francis A. Gibbons, Bailey K. Howard, Joseph N. Lyons, Wm. Peyton Marin, Frank Markoe, Jr., Thomas A. Morgan, Paul V. Myron, Andrew F. Oehmann, Charles F. Preusse, Peter J. Reidy, Ross D. Siragusa, Thomas H. Shanahan, John J. Smith, John I. Snyder, Jr. and Jesse Werner.

These men served throughout the fiscal year with the exception of Jesse Werner, elected in December 1961 to succeed Philip M. Dinkins, who retired at that time.

In December 1961, Ross D. Siragusa was elected Chairman of the Board and Wm. Peyton Marin Vice Chairman.

Mr. Dinkins retired as President at the end of 1961 and was succeeded by Jesse Werner, who was also elected Chief Executive Officer. At June 30, 1962, in addition to Dr. Werner, the principal officers included Francis A. Gibbons, Executive Vice President, Leopold F. Eckler, Harold E. Shelton, Chris C. Schulze and Sumner H. Williams, Vice Presidents, Arthur J. Young, Treasurer, and C. Joseph Hyland, Secretary.

The Operation of General Aniline & Film Corporation

The executive offices of the Company are located in New York City and operations are conducted through two divisions.

324813

### Dyestuff & Chemical Division

Products include: dyestuffs and pigments for textiles, paper, leather, paint and plastics; intermediates for the dye, pharmaceutical and chemical consuming industries; surface active agents, including detergents, wetting agents and emulsifiers for household use, industrial cleaning, insecticides, etc.; chlorine, caustic soda and related products; acetylene based chemicals for plastics, synthetic fibres, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, beverage clarifiers, solvents, adhesives, etc.; chemicals for textile, paper, leather, and rubber industries; specialty chemicals, such as optical bleaches, ultra-violet absorbers, corrosion inhibitors, carbonyl iron powders; chemicals used in oil drilling, ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol, and diethylene glycol.

### Photo & Repro Division

Products offered in the amateur photographic market include black and white roll film, Anscochrome and Super Anscochrome color roll and 35mm film. Moviechrome motion picture color film, cameras and projectors and accessories, darkroom equipment, chemicals and supplies.

Professional products include black and white photographic films, paper, chemicals and color film. A Graphic Arts line offers photo reproduction films and papers, microfilm and special products and chemicals. X-ray products include medical and industrial films, chemicals and intensifying screens.

Whiteprint duplicating machines and accessories; sensitized diazo materials, including papers, cloths, foils, polyester-filled glass cloth and polyester film; photocopy machines and materials; ozalith paper and aluminum plates for offset duplicating; master materials; printmaking supplies and auxiliary machines; audio-visual products, including equipment, supplies, sensitized materials and chemicals; micro-line products, including equipment, accessories, chemicals and sensitized materials.

### Research, Development and New Products

Research and development expenditures for fiscal 1962 amounted to \$7,437,000 or 4.3% of sales.

New products added to the line included the following:

Five dyes for synthetic fibres; eight azoic dyes; three paper dyes; five pigments; four brighteners; a wash and wear chemical; six surfactants and two ultra-violet light absorbers.

324814

A 35mm camera - the Autoset; an ultra speed Anscochrome film for missile tracing and related space technology uses; for lithography and other graphic arts processes, a high speed film - Reprolith-Hy Ortho; a high definition industrial X-ray film; a fast dental radiographic film and a line of rapid processing chemicals for Anscochrome film.

At June 30, 1962, the Company held 1,453 U.S. patents and 2,133 foreign patents.

#### New Construction and Expansion

Expenditures for increased capacity, equipment modifications and replacement aggregated \$7,760,000 for the year. Major activities during the year included the following:

At the Calvert City, Kentucky, plant capacity to produce acetylene derived chemicals was increased with the completion of additional units to manufacture butyrolactone, pyrrolidone and vinyl pyrrolidone. Construction of a further unit to produce butynediol was well under way at the end of the fiscal year.

Construction continued on the expansion of the Linden, New Jersey, chlor-alkali plant from 50 tons to 235 tons per day. This major expansion involving an expenditure of over \$10,000,000 is expected to be completed in the spring of 1963.

Facilities were authorized to produce Amiben, a new herbicide for soybean weed control.

The construction of facilities to house manufacturing, warehousing and sales operations in Canada was authorized. The facility will be erected in Cooksville, Ontario, Canada.

A major increase was authorized in steam generation capacity at Binghamton, New York, to meet the requirements of increased production.

#### Financial Information

Net sales for the year ended June 30, 1962, amounted to \$171,819,000 compared with \$159,093,000 for the previous fiscal year, indicating an increase of \$12,726,000 or 8.0%.

Net earnings, after providing for \$6,522,000 in Federal income taxes, amounted to \$6,693,000. This compares to \$6,531,000 in the previous fiscal year. No dividends were declared or paid on the outstanding shares of capital stock during the fiscal year 1962.

The book value of the Attorney General's interest in net worth of the Corporation rose to \$135,650,000 at June 30, 1962, representing a gain of \$6,233,000 over the book value of \$129,417,000 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

GENERAL ANILINE & FILM CORPORATION  
AND DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES  
Consolidated Comparative Balance Sheets (1)  
March 31, 1942, June 30, 1961 and June 30, 1962

<u>Balance Sheet Items</u>			
<u>Assets (3)</u>	<u>March 31, 1942 (2)</u>	<u>June 30, 1961</u>	<u>June 30, 1962</u>
Located in the United States:			
Cash	\$ 9,292,036	\$ 5,466,738	\$ 3,431,048
Receivables	4,647,030	17,712,822	21,656,802
Inventory	16,393,039	52,675,467	50,467,706
Investments	8,251,488	30,084,416	39,979,179
Fixed Assets	20,561,635	71,680,914	72,008,620
Intangibles	1	1	1
Deferred Charges	1,031,612	1,800,539	1,034,886
Claims and Deposits	542,639	869,493	680,430
Total Assets in the United States	<u>\$60,719,480</u>	<u>\$180,290,390</u>	<u>\$189,258,672</u>
Located in former allied and neutral countries	433,846	2,629,570	2,745,499
Located in former enemy and enemy-occupied countries (4)	<u>7,597,289</u>	<u>890,808</u>	<u>784,877</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$68,750,615</u>	<u>\$183,810,768</u>	<u>\$192,789,048</u>
 <u>Liabilities and Net Worth</u>			
Liabilities:			
Owing to residents of United States	\$28,040,882	45,033,826	47,295,942
Owing to residents of former allied, neutral and enemy occupied countries	460,400	161,312	200,358
Owing to residents of former enemy countries	57,600	202,412	214,284
Owing to Attorney General (vested)	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>\$28,558,882</u>	<u>\$ 45,397,550</u>	<u>\$ 47,710,584</u>
Net Worth	<u>\$40,191,733</u>	<u>\$138,413,218</u>	<u>\$145,078,464</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Worth	<u>\$68,750,615</u>	<u>\$183,810,768</u>	<u>\$192,789,048</u>
Book value of shares vested in Attorney General (5)	\$37,351,927	\$129,417,255	\$135,649,503
Book value of shares owned by others	\$ 2,839,806	\$ 8,995,963	\$ 9,428,961

- (1) These balance sheets were prepared from financial data supplied by the Corporation. They are not the official balance sheets of the Corporation.
- (2) 24 days before vesting.
- (3) Receivables and claims are classified according to location of debtors; deposits according to location of depositories; and securities according to location of issuers.
- (4) An investment in common stock of I. G. Chemie is included in this item and is carried at a value of \$7,595,289, as of March 31, 1942. The stated value of this investment was later reduced substantially as a result of a distribution of these shares in lieu of cash dividends. Investment in this Swiss company is listed among assets located in former enemy and enemy-occupied countries because the Alien Property Custodian vested the I. G. Chemie holdings of GAF, having found that I. G. Chemie was a cloak for I. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G.
- (5) The participation of the common "A" and "B" shares in the book value of the equity may be calculated on either of two proportions. The alternative proportions to be used are stipulated in the Corporation's certificate of incorporation, as amended. The part of the book value of the equity that is here ascribed to the vested "A" and "B" shares is proportionate to their participation in dividend rights. If the part of the book value of the equity ascribed to the vested shares is made proportional to their participation in liquidation rights, the book value of the vested shares becomes \$139,215,736 and the book value of the unvested shares becomes \$5,862,728.

324816

### Estates, Trusts and Insurance Contracts

When interests in estates and trusts are vested, the Attorney General succeeds to the rights of the former owners. It is the responsibility of the Office, therefore, to make certain that distribution of the assets by the administrator, executor, trustee or other fiduciary is correct and in conformity with the terms of the will, agreement, trust instrument or court decree.

During the fiscal year 1962, the Office completed its administration of the vested interests in 48 cases involving estates and trusts. There were pending at June 30, 1962, 96 cases representing interests in estates which had not been fully administered or with respect to which the Office had not yet received the distributive shares of the vested interests. In addition, there were pending 339 cases representing trusts in which the Office was administering life or remainder interests. The vested interests in 177 of these cases were life interests or annuities from which the Office collected income periodically. The interests vested in the remaining 162 cases were remainder interests from which the Office receives nothing until the right to possession of the corpus is acquired by the death of the life tenant or other condition of the trust. Pending maturity of these interests, the Office protected and preserved such interests by periodic review of the trustees' accounts, etc. The Office was also collecting remittances from 40 insurance contract cases.

Close to \$700,000 was received during the year from distributions and income from estates, trusts and insurance contracts, bringing the total receipts of the Office from this category to over \$58,000,000.

### Intercustodial Disputes with Foreign Countries

During World War II the principal allied governments established programs seizing enemy assets within their jurisdictions. As a result of such seizures many jurisdictional problems involving conflicting claims to the same asset have arisen among Enemy Property Custodians of the allied governments. In order to settle such intercustodial conflicts amicably and without litigation, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State have been jointly authorized to conclude and implement agreements between the United States and foreign governments.

Under agreements made with Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway, pursuant to Public Law 81-857 and Executive Order No. 10244 (May 17, 1951), provision was made for the division of external German assets claimed by two or more allies. The conflicts involved millions of dollars worth of property, consisting of securities issued in one allied country but physically located in another, business enterprises (about 25) international in character, and bank accounts (about 50) involving deposits in

324817

one allied country against which the bank of deposit has set up an account in a bank in another allied country to cover its liability in the currency of the latter country.

During fiscal 1962, 19 conflicts with foreign countries were settled, leaving at the end of the fiscal year 183 still to be resolved. In one such conflict which we have with the Netherlands, we are claiming approximately \$600,000. Another involves about \$6,000,000 which we vested and of which the Netherlands claims half.

#### Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks

The Office of Alien Property had under its control and administration a large number of industrial and intellectual properties, consisting of patents, copyrights and trademarks, together with contracts and license agreements relating thereto.

#### Patents

More than 50,000 patents were vested during World War II. Patents granted by the United States Patent Office expire seventeen years from date of issue. As a result, a number of patents controlled by the Office expire each year. Approximately 230 patents expired during the fiscal year 1962, leaving a total of 435 unexpired patents still held by the Attorney General.

As of June 30, 1962, the Office had collected royalties from patents amounting to over \$27,000,000, of which \$36,680.32 was collected during the fiscal year.

#### Copyrights

The copyright program includes the administration of several hundred thousand copyrighted scientific, literary and artistic works, such as scientific periodicals, technical treatises, motion pictures and musical compositions.

As a result of the licensing program for the exploitation of vested copyright works, there were licenses outstanding at the end of the fiscal year covering approximately 346 scientific books and periodicals. There were also 138 licenses covering the exploitation of vested motion pictures and a number of other licenses covering musical compositions.

During the fiscal year 1962, 21 new licenses were issued and many outstanding licenses were amended to include additional vested works or to extend the life of the licenses. An additional 108 individual works were licensed during the fiscal year.

324818

At June 30, 1962, the Office had collected royalties totalling \$5,347,931.59. Of this amount \$95,495.37 was received during the fiscal year.

#### Trademarks

The trademark interests held by the Office include trademarks and trade names and the goodwill of businesses in the United States with which the marks and names have been used, registrations of trademarks in the United States Patent Office, pre-war contracts relating to trademarks, commercial prints and labels and residual and reversionary rights acquired by enemy nationals through contracts or otherwise in trademarks and trade names of American enterprises.

At the close of fiscal year 1962, the Office still held interests in 265 trademarks and in 6 trademark contracts. Royalties from trademark agreements outstanding at the time of vesting totalled \$2,126,515.69. About \$13,043.73 was collected during the fiscal year.

#### DISPOSITION OF VESTED PROPERTIES

A very substantial part of the remaining German and Japanese property is involved in suits and proceedings in various Federal and state courts in the United States, or in administrative claims under procedures for processing and disposition which comply fully with the Administrative Procedure Act. To the extent that the Government is successful in this litigation, these funds will become available for transfer to the War Claims Fund.

#### Suits and Other Judicial Proceedings

The Office of Alien Property represented the Attorney General in 92 judicial proceedings in various Federal courts throughout the United States during the fiscal year. These proceedings included 84 cases which were carried over from fiscal 1961 and 8 new cases which were filed in the courts during fiscal 1962. Of the total of 92 cases, 16 have been closed, leaving 76 cases pending at the end of the year.

The Office also represented the Attorney General in 112 estates and trusts cases in various state courts throughout the United States. Ninety-four of these cases were carried over from the previous fiscal year and 18 new cases became active. In 16 cases distribution was made and the case terminated. At June 30, 1962, there were 96 cases pending in the state courts.

The case of Societe Internationale, etc. (I. G. Chemie) [also known as Interhandel] v. Kennedy, et al., brought under Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act to recover approximately 93% of the stock of General Aniline & Film Corporation, is the largest case in the Office.

324819

Since reversal of the dismissal of the case by the Supreme Court in 1958 and its remand to the United States District Court for further proceedings <sup>1/</sup>, the major efforts of the Office have been toward obtaining the production of the records of the plaintiff's private Swiss banking affiliate, H. Sturzenegger & Cie., ordered by the District Court in 1949. Nearly 250,000 Sturzenegger documents have been produced by the plaintiff, the inspection of which is currently being carried on.

After some modification of the Swiss Federal Council's authorization in January 1960, members on the trial staff went to Europe for the purpose of interviewing potential witnesses in various countries and in order to supervise the microfilming of those books of the Sturzenegger Bank in Basel which had been made available for discovery.

As a result of this partial Sturzenegger discovery, the trial staff subsequently filed additional motions for production of other related records and documents. These motions are scheduled to be acted upon by the Special Master in charge of the case.

A proposed trial schedule has been agreed to by the parties and has been filed with the court. The schedule provides for intermediate proceedings culminating in a trial on the merits beginning October 1, 1963.

The suits of some 1,700 alleged stockholders in I. G. Chemie, who were permitted to intervene in the case, remain dormant for the present.

In addition to the Interhandel case, some of the most important decisions rendered by the Federal and state courts with respect to alien property cases during the year were:

N. V. Handelsbureau La Mola v. Kennedy (U.S.D.C.D.C.). This proceeding under Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act sought to recover bank deposits in the United States in the amount of \$1,500,000. The plaintiff was a Netherlands corporation which maintained that it had lost its enemy status after the German occupation of the Netherlands ceased in 1945, and that with respect to property vested in 1950, it was an eligible claimant under Section 9(a). The Attorney General moved for summary judgment contending that plaintiff was an enemy because it was a corporation incorporated in the Netherlands at a time when Germany occupied that nation and Germany was at war with the United States, and that such status continued with respect to the vested property despite the termination of the occupation prior to the vesting of the property. The Attorney General also moved for summary judgment on two other grounds, namely, that the plaintiff was a corporation incorporated outside the United States and doing business within enemy-occupied Holland and Germany itself and also that plaintiff was enemy "tainted" because of ownership and control by

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<sup>1/</sup> 357 U. S. 197.

persons within Germany during World War II. The District Court granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit remanded to the District Court for a dismissal for lack of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of the United States denied certiorari on June 26, 1962.

This case is a significant one because the majority of the vestings by the Office of Alien Property occurred after the actual termination of hostilities in 1945 and the cessation of the occupation by Germany of various countries in Europe. The Court of Appeals in a unanimous decision squarely held that the enemy status which had been acquired by plaintiff during the German military occupation of the Netherlands did not terminate when the German occupation ended. The issue was fundamentally the same as that decided by the same Court in Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N. V. v. Kennedy, during the previous term except that in the voor Handel case the vesting had taken place during the enemy occupation of the Netherlands, whereas, in the present case the vesting had occurred some five years after the occupation ceased.

Horst von Hennig, Ancillary Executor of the Estate of Carlo von Wedekind, deceased v. Kennedy (U.S.D.C.D.C.). This was an action brought under Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act to secure the return of approximately \$1,100,000 of securities. The original plaintiff, Carlo von Wedekind, died and Horst von Hennig, the ancillary executor of his estate, was substituted as plaintiff. The Attorney General alleged that Carlo was an enemy and not eligible to bring suit and on this issue the Court ordered a separate trial. The Court found that Carlo, born in Italy of German parents, had been a German national who had lived in Switzerland throughout World War II. The Court further found that he had been half-owner and sole supervisor of Carlo Wedekind & Co. in Palermo, Sicily, which was a societa in nome collettivo. The Court further found that Carlo had given a power of attorney to one Mueller to manage his business which Mueller did until 1943, reporting to Carlo from time to time. The Court, therefore, concluded that Carlo had been carrying on business in Italy and, accordingly, was an enemy by reason of the fact that he had resided outside the United States and had been doing business within the territory of a nation with which the United States was at war. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirmed and certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court on April 23, 1962.

Eduard von der Heydt, et al. v. Kennedy (U.S.D.C.D.C.). This was an action under Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act to recover from the Attorney General in excess of \$1,000,000 in cash, securities and art objects vested by the Attorney General. In the District Court the Attorney General, after extensive discovery proceedings, obtained an order dismissing the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had not in good faith complied with the various discovery orders of the District Judge. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirmed and the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari on June 11, 1962.

324821

Selina Rommel, et al. v. Kennedy (U.S.D.C.D.C.), Laura DeCourten v. Kennedy (U.S.D.C.D.C.) Erna Christiani-Onken v. Kennedy (U.S.D.C.D.C.). The Rommel and DeCourten cases were consolidated actions involving four suits brought under Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, seeking the return of \$1,600,000. All of the plaintiffs were German citizens who resided in Germany from December 7, 1941 until the close of the war with Germany. The plaintiffs had physically left Germany after the close of the war and before the vesting orders were issued which vested their property. The Attorney General contended that since they were residents of Germany during the war, they were enemies within the meaning of Section 2 and were not qualified to bring suit under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The District Court found for the plaintiffs on this issue but the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reversed and remanded the cases for dismissal holding that the enemy status of the plaintiffs for purposes of the Trading with the Enemy Act continued after the cessation of hostilities and until the time of the vesting orders despite their entry into Switzerland in the interim. The plaintiffs have petitioned for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.

In the Christiani-Onken case, the plaintiff similarly was a German citizen who resided in Germany from 1931 until April 1946, when she went to Switzerland on a visitor's visa and, having obtained extensions of the same, was living in Switzerland in 1951 when the property in question was vested by the Attorney General. The trial court ruled that the plaintiff on leaving Germany in 1946 had terminated her enemy status and was eligible as the plaintiff under the Trading with the Enemy Act; the Court of Appeals reversed and remanded for dismissal on the ground that her enemy status acquired during the war continued to the time of the vesting orders in 1951. This case is pending in the United States Supreme Court on plaintiff's petition for certiorari.

#### Administrative Claims

The administrative return of vested property is authorized by Section 32 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. Generally speaking, vested property can be returned to non-enemy governments, citizens of allied and neutral countries not voluntarily resident in enemy countries during the war period, corporations of non-hostile countries that are not enemy controlled, certain American citizens regardless of their residence during the war, enemy citizens who continuously resided outside enemy or enemy-occupied territory since December 7, 1941 and who were not engaged in business in such territory, victims of enemy persecution who would otherwise be ineligible because of enemy citizenship or residence in enemy country, and the government, nationals and residents of Italy who were previously ineligible because of their earlier enemy status.

Section 34 permits the payment of certain debt claims to creditors of the former enemy owners of vested property. Such creditors must be citizens of the United States or the Philippine Islands or residents of this country since December 7, 1941. Debt claims against property subject to a title claim or Section 9 suit are not generally paid until such title claim or suit has been terminated. Upon the allowance of a title claim under Section 32 to a non-resident or to a foreign corporation, notice of intention to return must be published in the Federal Register at least 30 days prior to making the return. During this period, creditors of title claimants may attach the property.

As of June 30, 1962, there had been filed with the Office of Alien Property a total of 67,547 claims, of which 19,863 were title claims and 47,684 were debt claims. At the start of the 1962 fiscal year, there still remained to be processed 2,551 title claims and 295 debt claims. During the year an inventory of pending claims disclosed a number of debt and title claims which had only been partially allowed. As a result, 68 title claims and 35 debt claims were reopened. In addition, 6 title claims and one debt claim were reinstated and remanded to the Claims Unit for further consideration. The total amount of cash and appraisable property returned or paid under the title claims program and under Section 9(a) of the Trading with the Enemy Act has now reached the sum of approximately \$84,000,000.

The Office processed 229 title claims during the 1962 fiscal year, which resulted in a return to former owners of \$1,733,000 in cash, plus various interests in property of unappraisable nature, such as tangible personal property, interests in real property, copyrights and interests in copyright contracts.

During the same period, 47 debt claims were disposed of administratively. Of these claims 8 were allowed in the total sum of \$94,524.12. One such claim, in the sum of \$55,777.86, was allowed under Section 208 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. The allowed debt claims involved such diverse debts as bank deposits, dividends, interest on legal fees, salary and royalty payments under an employment contract, promotional assessments, sales of foreign exchange and bank drafts. The remaining 39 debt claims, totalling approximately \$1,132,500, were disallowed or withdrawn.

During the fiscal year, 2 final schedules of debt claims were allowed and pro rata payments were issued in insolvent estates pursuant to Section 34(f) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. These schedules involved 3 allowed claims, totalling \$943.04, in respect of which 100% payments were made. In addition, a payment order was filed on January 25, 1962, covering 1,108 allowed claims on the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., final schedule, but excluding 1,810 yen deposit claims, which are the subject of litigation. The 1,108 claims on the payment order totalled \$1,260,647.88, plus interest.

324829

Debt Claim Litigation under Section 34 of the Trading with the Enemy Act and Sections 207 and 208 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended

On July 1, 1961, 8 complaints for review under Section 34 of the Trading with the Enemy Act and one complaint under Section 208 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, were pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Four new Section 34 complaints for review were filed during the 1962 fiscal year. During the year, one of the Section 34 complaints for review was terminated. As of June 30, 1962, there were pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia 9 Section 34 complaints for review and 3 of the cases were on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Table 3, which follows, shows the value of all property vested on which a valuation has been placed and the disposition of property no longer under the control of the Office.

Table 3 - DISPOSITION OF VESTED PROPERTY

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Total vested property including value at date of vesting plus appreciation.....	\$705,000,000
LESS:	
Property returned to non-hostile persons.....	\$ 83,950,000
Debt claims paid.....	6,203,000
Funds transferred to War Claims Fund.....	228,750,000
Funds transferred to the Treasury	
Department pursuant to Lombardo and Reverse Lend-Lease Agreements.....	1,410,000
Funds transferred into Treasury under Section 202(b) of Public Law 285.....	732,000
Funds divested and covered into Treasury or paid direct to individuals under Section 202(b) of Public Law 285.....	971,000
Cash and other property transferred to foreign governments per intercustodial agreements.....	12,425,000
Direct expenses not allocated to specific types of property.....	34,654,000
Conservatory and administrative expenses.....	58,905,000
Total Deductions.....	\$428,000,000
Property remaining June 30, 1962.....	\$277,000,000

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324824

SATELLITE ASSETS PROGRAM UNDER PUBLIC LAW 285

Section 202(b) of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, provided for the divesting of property which was vested after December 17, 1941, pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and which at the date of vesting was owned directly by natural persons who were nationals of Bulgaria, Hungary or Rumania. Since the beginning of the program, the Office has issued 808 divesting orders whereby a total of almost \$1,000,000 has been divested into blocked accounts in the Treasury or paid directly to former owners.

Pursuant to Section 202(a) of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act, the Office had issued as of June 30, 1962, 292 vesting orders with a value of \$26,946,386, as follows:

	<u>Number of Vesting Orders</u>	<u>Value of Assets Vested</u>
Bulgaria	39	\$ 2,639,740
Hungary	140	3,066,791
Rumania	104	21,189,144
Unknown nationals of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania	9	50,711
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	292	\$ 26,946,386

Pursuant to Section 202(a) and (b) of the Act, the following funds have been covered into the Treasury representing the net proceeds of vested Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian assets to be used to pay eligible American claimants as provided for under Title III:

Bulgarian Claims Fund	\$ 2,816,146
Hungarian Claims Fund	1,740,680
Rumanian Claims Fund	<u>21,026,116</u>
Total	\$ 25,582,942

Additional funds will be covered into the Treasury as they become available.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

The operation of the foreign funds control program was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Office of Alien Property in 1948. The purpose of the program, which is a part of the foreign policy of the United States, is to deny money or property to persons in countries behind the Iron Curtain which have refused to make financial settlements with Americans who suffered damage because of the war or because of the nationalization of property in these countries.

324825

On this basis, the World War II blocking controls under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, are continued over the wartime assets of Iron Curtain countries and their nationals. These controls are maintained over the World War II blocked property of (1) Bulgaria and Hungary and persons in any of those countries on January 1, 1945; (2) Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and persons in any of those countries on December 7, 1945; and (3) Eastern Germany and the Eastern Sector of Berlin and persons in those areas on December 31, 1946. In general, property acquired by these countries and their nationals after these dates is not blocked.

Since this program relates to property that was owned by persons in blocked territory during World War II, many of the original owners have died and the property has become payable to their heirs, distributees or legatees. This, therefore, has become in a sense a claims program, that is, the persons claiming the funds when they are unblocked must submit proof of their eligibility which is based on their permanent residence at the time of making of claim and upon their ownership of the funds, which latter question may involve an interpretation of the law of descent and distribution of the country in which the decedent was domiciled.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were approximately 600 blocked accounts in the Treasury Department belonging to nationals of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, containing a total of over \$800,000. Although Rumania was unblocked on April 21, 1960 in accordance with an agreement between that country and the United States, which resulted in the release to owners in Rumania or other unblocked territory of over 100 accounts, there are still 130 Rumanian accounts in the Department of the Treasury. In addition to the blocked accounts held in the Department of the Treasury, there are many other blocked accounts deposited in banking institutions and public depositories, such as county treasuries, and with corporations in cases in which stock and accrued dividends are owned by persons in blocked territory.

It is estimated that almost \$1,000,000 is held in blocked accounts for persons in Czechoslovakia. Until the presently blocked countries are unblocked, the Office will continue to license the payment of limited amounts to persons in blocked territory for the purchase of necessities and the payment of certain expenses. In addition, the Office licenses to the governments in exile of each of the Baltic countries, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the diplomatic missions of each government in exile throughout the world. These amounts average over \$100,000 per year for each country.

#### PHILIPPINE VESTED PROPERTY

Executive Order 10254 of June 15, 1951, effecting the transfer of the administration of vested property located in the Philippine Islands from the Philippine Alien Property Administration to the Office of Alien Property, stipulated that all necessary expenses incurred in the administration of this property be paid from funds or property or interests so

324826

### LEGISLATION

As the Office enters upon the final stages in its operations, the need for enabling legislation, which will permit the early and orderly closing of the Office and insure the transfer of the maximum amount of the remaining German and Japanese assets to the War Claims Fund, becomes more pressing. To this end the Administration has sponsored or favored a legislative program in the 87th Congress to authorize the sale of the vested stock of General Aniline & Film Corporation and to divest copyrights, trademarks and interests in estates and trusts which have not become payable or deliverable to or vested in possession in the Attorney General. Such legislation will eliminate the administrative burden of collecting relatively small amounts over a long period of time with steadily diminishing returns. 2/

### ORGANIZATION

Paul V. Myron, who had been designated Acting Director on January 19, 1961 when former Director Dallas S. Townsend retired, continued to serve in that capacity until September 1, 1961 when the Office of Alien Property was transferred to the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. At that time the Attorney General delegated to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division as Director, Office of Alien Property, all of the authorities, rights, privileges, powers, duties and functions previously conducted, handled or supervised by the Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property. Mr. Myron continued as Deputy Director.

A new section, known as the Office of Alien Property, was established in the Civil Division. As of June 30, 1962, the Office of Alien Property employed 20 attorneys and 27 clerical and other personnel.

The Office of Alien Property is located at 101 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

### FINANCES AND ACCOUNTING

The administrative expenses incurred in carrying out the functions of the Office of Alien Property are paid out of vested assets and not from appropriated funds. The amount that may be expended each year, however, is fixed by Congress by annual authorization. Direct expenses arising from the administration of specific vested properties are not included in this general limitation.

The Comptroller's Unit maintains all accounting records and performs all auditing functions pertaining to properties vested, properties turned over to this Office for custody and safekeeping, handles all tax

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2/ Cf. Public Laws 87-846 and 87-861, 76 Stat. 1107 and 76 Stat. 1139.

matters relating to vested property, deposits for collection with the Treasurer of the United States currency, checks or drafts paid to or received by the Office and transfers the proceeds to the Treasury of the United States and arranges for the payment by check of all expenses of and claims against the Office.

The regular authorization by the Congress for general administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1962 was in the amount of \$690,000 (Public Law 87-624, 87th Congress, approved September 21, 1961).

Administrative expenses for the 1962 fiscal year totalled \$572,756.34.

The report of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, certified public accountants, on the audit of the books of the Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962, follows:

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.  
The American Security Building  
Washington 5, D. C.

Mr. John W. Douglas  
Acting Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division  
Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

We have examined the accounts maintained by the Comptroller's Unit of the Office of Alien Property for the purpose of controlling vested assets and recording accountability therefor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962, but we did not review the financial and statistical information and statements which will be contained in the detailed annual report of the Office of Alien Property for such year. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. Such examination included test-comparison of assets, recorded at principal balances or nominal amounts, with the vesting orders issued therefor; count of securities and personal property on hand in the Washington, D. C., office of the Office of Alien Property; test-confirmation of vested assets in the custody of others at June 30, 1962; test-check and confirmation of recorded cash receipts; test-examination of vouchers covering administrative expenses and other disbursements; confirmation of balances with the United States Treasury Department and other depositories; and review of procedures followed in the sale, return or other disposition of vested assets during the fiscal year as to compliance with the policies set forth in regulations governing such disposals.

324828

The accounting records of substantially all of the vested enterprises in process of liquidation were maintained by the Office of Alien Property. We reviewed the available accounting records of enterprises so maintained. Our review included check of the reconciliations and confirmation of bank balances in the United States, count or confirmation of securities held in the United States, and review of disposals of assets (other than sales made in the regular course of business) during the fiscal year; but we did not audit the accounts of such enterprises. The accounts of the one remaining operating enterprise have been examined by an independent public accountant during the fiscal year. Reports of this independent public accountant have been submitted for our inspection.

In October 1962 legislation was enacted that will require the return of certain assets held by the Office of Alien Property. The amount of the assets that will be returned is not presently determinable.

In our opinion, the individual exceptions disclosed as a result of our examination for the year ended June 30, 1962 are not regarded as relatively significant.

/s/ Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Washington, D. C.  
February 28, 1963

324829

EXHIBIT "A"

Office of Alien Property  
Department of Justice

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND MEANS OF FINANCING  
FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 21, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1962

Based on administrative expenses and revenues as  
recorded on the books at June 30, 1962

	April 21, 1942 to June 30, 1958	July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959	July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960	July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961	July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962	TOTAL
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</u>						
Personal services	\$47,257,709.56	\$2,092,965.36	\$1,150,164.18	\$ 563,329.21	\$ 422,680.63	\$51,486,848.9
Travel	1,124,785.67	18,721.73	22,048.07	7,673.59	14,071.40	1,187,300.4
Transportation of things	134,870.58	29.06	2,254.66	65.90	- 0 -	137,220.2
Communication services	690,123.90	15,909.64	9,824.90	7,237.27	3,081.69	726,177.4
Rents and utilities	3,509,403.08	127,068.93	79,634.46	30,538.12	23,683.00	3,770,327.5
Printing and binding	646,355.42	9,226.46	6,737.40	6,458.45	9,715.34	678,493.0
Other contractual services	2,984,484.31	154,746.50	91,226.65	71,322.01	68,579.39	3,370,358.8
Supplies and materials	599,362.31	8,391.53	4,162.17	425.10	261.12	612,602.2
Equipment	567,274.27	297.10	- 0 -	- 0 -	2,518.77	570,090.1
Refunds, awards and indemnities	3,640.00	500.00	500.00	- 0 -	- 0 -	4,640.0
F.I.C.A. contributions	15,660.38	441.38	456.78	- 0 -	- 0 -	16,558.5
Grants, subsidies and contributions	141,827.99	129,382.94	69,915.57	40,204.53	28,165.00	409,496.0
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$57,675,497.47</b>	<b>\$2,557,680.63</b>	<b>\$1,436,924.84</b>	<b>\$ 727,254.18</b>	<b>\$ 572,756.34</b>	<b>\$62,970,113.46</b>
<u>MEANS OF FINANCING</u>						
<u>Administrative Revenues and Recoveries</u>						
Recoveries of expenses from vested enterprises and other properties	\$ 455,684.20	\$ 6,691.70	\$ 14,213.91	\$ 4,952.46	\$ 12,861.09	\$ 494,403.36
Received under periodical republication program	239,229.81	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	239,229.81
Reimbursement of expenses incurred for representing persons residing behind enemy lines in court or administrative proceedings, vested under Section 5 of Executive Order 9193	345,644.20	(1,409.00)	(63.00)	(75.00)	- 0 -	344,097.20
World War I administrative deductions and expenses recovered	216,800.79	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	216,800.79
License fees and sales of patent catalogs and abstracts	377,886.48	347.45	181.95	72.26	405.00	378,893.14
Philippine vested property expenses to October 13, 1946 recovered from Philippine Alien Property Administration	124,214.14	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	124,214.14
Administrative expense subsequent to June 29, 1951 recovered from Philippine Vested Property Fund	61,601.98	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	61,601.98
Conservatory and administrative expenses recovered from vested accounts upon payment of claims and transfers of free account balances to War Claims Fund and to the Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian Claims Funds	44,812,288.10	4,450,321.13	5,173,616.95	5,007,182.72	(2,118,515.40)	57,324,893.50
Expenses charged to Vested Satellite Assets Fund	208,587.26	25,730.09	1,649.10	1,003.24	- 0 -	236,969.69
Miscellaneous receipts	131,520.73	7,613.36	8,666.41	4,107.19	6,017.09	157,924.78
<b>Total Revenues and Recoveries</b>	<b>\$46,973,457.69</b>	<b>\$4,489,294.73</b>	<b>\$5,198,265.32</b>	<b>\$5,017,242.87</b>	<b>(\$2,099,232.22)</b>	<b>\$59,579,028.39</b>
World War I Administrative Expense Fund made available by Executive Order 9142	4,063,088.71	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	4,063,088.71
World War II Vested Property Fund	6,638,951.07	(1,931,614.10)	(3,761,340.48)	(4,289,988.69)	2,671,988.56	(672,003.64)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$57,675,497.47</b>	<b>\$2,557,680.63</b>	<b>\$1,436,924.84</b>	<b>\$ 727,254.18</b>	<b>\$ 572,756.34</b>	<b>\$62,970,113.46</b>

( ) Denotes Red Figure

324830

EXHIBIT B

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY PUBLIC LAW 859 <sup>1/</sup>

Claims Filed as of June 30, 1962 <sup>2/</sup>

Claim No.	Date of Filing	Claimant's Name	Enemy Nationality	Book Valuation
62975	9- 9-54	Mutsuo Asahara	Japanese	\$ 5,383.00
63930	2- 7-55	Yoichi Fujii	Japanese	29,000.00
64043	2- 7-55	Katsue Fujii	"	
66652	4-11-55	Nobutaka Imamura	Japanese	786.95
			Subtotal	35,169.95
			Total as of June 30, 1961	8,462,002.99
			Total as of June 30, 1962	\$8,497,172.94

1/ 81st Cong., 2d Sess., approved September 29, 1950; 64 Stat. 1080, 50 U.S.C. App. Sec. 32 Public Law 378, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., approved June 6, 1952 (66 Stat. 129, 50 U.S.C. App. Sec. 32), amended Public Law 859 by raising the value of returnable property in total under Public Law 859 from \$5,000,000 to \$9,000,000 and by defining the term "value" as the value, at the time of vesting, of the property entered on the books of the Office of Alien Property.

2/ Claims filed as of June 30, 1962, as listed above, are in addition to those listed in the Annual Reports, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, Appendix, Exhibit G, pp. 164-166, fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, Appendix, Exhibit G, p. 119, fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, Appendix, Exhibit F, p. 148, fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, Appendix, Exhibit F, p. 107, fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, Appendix, Exhibit F, p. 118, fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, Appendix, Exhibit F, p. 113, fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, Appendix, Exhibit G, p. 125, fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, Appendix, Exhibit G, p. 102, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, Appendix, Exhibit B, p. 21, fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, Appendix, Exhibit B, p. 26, and fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, Appendix, Exhibit B, p. 24.

EXHIBIT B - CONCLUDED

Claims Allowed as of June 30, 1962 <sup>3/</sup>

Claim No.	Return Order	Date Executed	Claimant's Name	Enemy Nationality	Book Valuation
21488*	4285	4- 24-62	Mitsuo Hosaka	Japanese	\$ 5,328.31
27194**	4233	12-22-61	Kazuo Morihiro	Japanese	3,358.32
			Yasue Hironaka	"	
			Hideyo Sakaniwa	"	
33588	"	"	Tsugiyo Sakai	"	
33890	4294	5- 17-62	Shoso Nii	Japanese	3,110.00
35024***	4307	6- 28-62	Kazuo Joji	Japanese	5,969.55
62975	4248	2- 13-62	Mutsuo Asahara	Japanese	5,383.00
63910***	4221	10-23-61	Junso Fujii	Japanese	4,676.00
63930	4218	1- 25-62	Yoichi Fujii	Japanese	29,000.00
64043	"	"	Katsue Fujii	"	
66652	4226	11- 9-61	Nobutaka Imamura	Japanese	<u>786.95</u>
				Subtotal	\$ 57,612.13
				Total as of June 30, 1961	<u>4,997,366.40</u>
				Total as of June 30, 1962	\$5,054,978.53

\* Supplemental allowance.

\*\* Partial allowance.

\*\*\* Remainder of claim.

3/ The claims allowed listed above are those in which return orders were executed on or prior to June 30, 1962, although in some instances the property was not actually returned to the claimant until after that date. They are in addition to those listed in the Annual Reports, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, Appendix, Exhibit G, p. 107, fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, Appendix, Exhibit G, pp. 119-120, fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, Appendix, Exhibit F, pp. 149-150, fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, Appendix, Exhibit F, pp. 107-108, fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, Appendix, Exhibit F, p. 119, fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, Appendix, Exhibit F, pp. 114-115, fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, Appendix, Exhibit G, p. 126, fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, Appendix, Exhibit G, p. 103, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, Appendix, Exhibit B, p. 22, fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, Appendix, Exhibit B, p. 27, and fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, Appendix, Exhibit B, p. 25.

324832