

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ON
REGULATIONS CONCERNING ALIENS
OF ENEMY NATIONALITIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**FRANCIS BIDDLE
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**JAMES ROWE, Jr.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**EDWARD J. ENNIS
DIRECTOR OF THE ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL UNIT**

INTRODUCTION

By authority of Presidential Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and January 14, 1942, a series of regulations have been issued by the Department of Justice affecting the conduct of aliens of enemy nationalities living in the United States.

In general, these regulations place restrictions on the travel and possessions of such aliens, and control their presence and conduct in areas which are designated as prohibited or restricted areas. The regulations also require aliens of enemy nationalities to notify the proper authorities of changes in their place of employment and place of residence and to carry Certificates of Identification with them at all times.

It should be noted that, aside from the specific restrictions prescribed by the regulations, aliens of enemy nationalities are permitted to pursue their normal, everyday activities. The Department of Justice is apprehending only those who are considered dangerous to the national safety. Aliens who comply with the regulations and against whom there is no suspicion of disloyalty need not fear apprehension.

The regulations have given rise to numerous questions as to what aliens of enemy nationalities may and may not do. This pamphlet, arranged in question and answer form, attempts to answer the questions about the regulations which have been asked most frequently. It is solely intended as a guide and makes no pretense of being a complete interpretation of the regulations.

Persons who wish additional or more detailed information should inquire at the nearest United States Attorney's office or write Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General.

MAY 15, 1942.

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NOTE

The laws and regulations discussed in this pamphlet are applicable to any group of aliens within the United States who are citizens or subjects of any foreign nation or government against which the existence of a state of war has been declared. As this pamphlet goes to press, the Government of the United States has recognized the existence of a state of war with Germany, Italy, and Japan. Should the Government of the United States declare war against any other foreign nation or government, these regulations will be applicable to aliens within the United States who are citizens or subjects of such foreign nation or government.

DEFINITIONS OF "ALIEN ENEMIES"

1. *What aliens in the United States are required to comply with the regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?*

A. The following classes of aliens living in the United States are required to comply with such regulations:

(a) All aliens 14 years of age or older who were on December 7, 1941, or are citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan, and

(b) All aliens 14 years of age or older who at present are stateless but who at the time they became stateless were citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan.

(See questions 2, 10, 11, and prefatory Note.)

2. *Must aliens of enemy nationalities living in Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico comply with the regulations?*

A. Aliens of enemy nationalities living in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are subject to the regulations prescribed by the Department of Justice which are discussed in this pamphlet. Aliens of enemy nationalities living in Alaska and Hawaii are under the jurisdiction of the United States War Department and must comply with its regulations.

3. *Does the fact that an alien of enemy nationality has his "first" or "second" naturalization papers exclude him from the category of alien enemies?*

A. No. Until he is sworn in as a citizen of the United States he is still an "alien enemy" and must comply with the regulations prescribed for such aliens. (See question 1.)

4. Does long residence in the United States exempt an alien of enemy nationality from the category of alien enemies?

A. No. Regardless of how long an alien of enemy nationality has lived here, he is technically an "alien enemy" if he has not been granted final United States citizenship. (See questions 1, 3, 10.)

5. If a citizen or subject of Germany, Italy, or Japan came to this country to escape persecution or because he did not like the political system there, is he considered an "alien enemy"?

A. Yes. If he is a citizen or subject of Italy, Germany, or Japan, he is technically an "alien enemy" and must comply with the prescribed regulations. (See questions 1, 9, 10.)

6. If an alien of enemy nationality has a son in the armed forces, is such an alien considered an "alien enemy"?

A. Yes. (See questions 1, 10.)

7. Is an alien of enemy nationality who marries or is married to an American citizen considered an "alien enemy"?

A. Yes, unless the person is a woman who acquired United States citizenship by marriage before September 22, 1922. (See questions 1, 10.)

8. Is an alien of enemy nationality whose children are American-born citizens considered an "alien enemy"?

A. Yes. (See questions 1, 10.)

9. If a person is of enemy nationality but is not a citizen of any country, is he considered an "alien enemy"?

A. A person who is stateless but who was a citizen or subject of Germany, Italy, or Japan at the time he lost all citizenship is considered an "alien enemy" and is subject to the regulations prescribed for alien enemies. (See questions 1, 10.)

10. What classes of aliens are specifically exempted from the "alien enemy" regulations?

- A. (1) Aliens who are not citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan.
- (2) Former Japanese subjects who, before December 7, 1941, and former German or Italian citizens who, before December 8, 1941, became citizens of any nation or country other than Germany, Italy, or Japan—provided that they have not, by a special license or otherwise, retained their status as German, Italian, or Japanese citizens or subjects.
- (3) Subjects or citizens of Italy who were, prior to August 6, 1924,
- (a) Turkish subjects or persons of Greek extraction, and
 - (b) Habitual residents of the Aegean or Dodecanese Islands, or islets dependent thereon, provided that such aliens have not at any time voluntarily become German, Italian, or Japanese citizens or subjects, and
 - (c) Aliens who became subjects or citizens of Italy by virtue of marriage or relationship to the person described in above paragraphs (a) and (b), provided that such aliens have not at any time voluntarily become German, Italian, or Japanese citizens or subjects.
- (4) Aliens of enemy nationalities during their term of military service in the armed forces of the United States.
- (5) Austrians, Austro-Hungarians, and Koreans who registered as such under the Alien Registration Act of 1940—provided that they have at no time since registration voluntarily become German, Italian, or Japanese citizens or subjects. (See questions 1, 11, 12.)

11. Are Austrians, Austro-Hungarians, or Koreans who mistakenly or involuntarily registered under the Alien registration Act of 1940 as citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan subject to the regulations?

- A. Yes, until their citizenship status has been corrected on the registration records, they must comply with the "alien enemy" regulations. (See question 10.)

12. *Are Austrians, Austro-Hungarians, or Koreans who are registered as such under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 exempted from all regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?*

A. Although such aliens are not required to observe any of the regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities, they are subject to arrest and detention as "alien enemies" if, at any time, the apprehension of any of them is deemed necessary to maintain the national security.

13. *Are citizens or subjects of countries conquered by Germany, Italy, or Japan considered "alien enemies"?*

A. No, not unless they have voluntarily become or acted as citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan, or registered as citizens or subjects of any of those countries under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. (See questions 1, 10, 11.)

14. *What is the status of aliens with double nationalities; that is, persons who became German, Italian, or Japanese citizens or subjects but retained their original citizenship?*

A. Generally, their present status depends on citizenship stated under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. If they registered as German, Italian, or Japanese citizens or subjects, they are in the "alien enemy" category and must comply with the prescribed regulations. (See question 11.)

15. *If an American citizen is living with a parent or relative who is an alien of enemy nationality, does he retain his rights as an American citizen?*

A. Yes.

16. *Does the fact that an alien who is not a citizen or subject of Germany, Italy, or Japan is married to an alien of enemy nationality change his status?*

- A. Unless an alien has become an "alien enemy" by virtue of marriage that person is not obliged to comply with the regulations. The spouse who comes within the definition of "alien enemy," however, must comply with the regulations. (See questions 1, 10.)

17. Is the wife or husband of an alien of enemy nationality required to comply with the regulations for "alien enemies"?

- A. If he or she is not a citizen or subject of Germany, Italy, or Japan, there is no necessity for compliance with the regulations prescribed for alien enemies. However, joint custody or control of articles such as firearms is not permitted. (See questions 15, 16, 112.)

18. Is an alien of enemy nationality who is adopted by an American citizen exempted from the category of "alien enemies"?

- A. No. If such an alien is 14 years of age or older at the time of adoption he is still considered an "alien enemy" and is required to comply with the regulations. (See question 1.)

19. Are former residents of Danzig, the Sudetenland, and Slovakia considered "alien enemies"?

- A. Such aliens are not considered "alien enemies" unless they voluntarily became or acted as citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan, or registered as citizens or subjects of any of those countries under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. (See question 13.)

20. Are persons of Bulgarian, Rumanian, Hungarian, or Finnish nationality considered "alien enemies"?

- A. No, not unless they have voluntarily become or acted as citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan. The President's Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941 involve only Germany, Italy, and Japan. (See prefatory Note.)

REGULATIONS CONCERNING ALIENS OF ENEMY NATIONALITIES

21. *Do the same regulations apply to all aliens of enemy nationalities?*
- A. Yes. All aliens of enemy nationalities living in the United States are required to comply with them. (See questions 1, 10, 11.)
22. *What is the general nature of the regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?*
- A. In general, regulations for aliens of enemy nationalities place restrictions on their travel and their possessions and control their presence and conduct in areas designated as prohibited or restricted areas. The regulations also require aliens of enemy nationalities to notify the proper authorities of changes in their place of employment and place of residence, and to carry a Certificate of Identification with them at all times.
23. *What is the penalty for failure to comply with any of the regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?*
- A. Interment for the duration of the war.
24. *Where does an alien of enemy nationality write for advice or information about the regulations or other matters concerning "alien enemies"?*
- A. Information on matters pertaining to "alien enemies" may be obtained from any United States Attorney or by writing the Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
25. *Where can an alien determine the name and address of the United States Attorney in his judicial district?*
- A. From his local Postmaster or by writing The Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

26. *How can an alien of enemy nationality learn about the regulations and instructions regarding his conduct during the war period?*

A. A summary of the regulations and instructions governing the conduct of aliens of enemy nationalities may be obtained at any post office or at the office of any United States Attorney, or from the Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

27. *Who prescribed the regulations for aliens of enemy nationality?*

A. The Attorney General, by authority of Presidential Proclamations dated December 7 and 8, 1941, and January 14, 1942.

28. *Do the regulations apply to naturalized American citizens who were formerly citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy, or Japan?*

A. No. (See questions 1, 10.)

29. *Are there any restrictions on aliens who are citizens or subjects of countries other than Germany, Italy, and Japan?*

A. No. (See question 14.)

30. *Are all persons who are aliens of enemy nationalities subject to arrest?*

A. Technically, all aliens of enemy nationalities are subject to apprehension without recourse to court procedure. However, the Department of Justice is apprehending only those aliens of enemy nationalities who are considered dangerous to the national safety. Aliens who comply with the regulations and against whom there is no suspicion of disloyalty need not fear apprehension.

31. *What Government agency has the power to arrest aliens of enemy nationalities who do not comply with the regulations or who are considered dangerous to the national safety?*

A. The Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is authorized to apprehend aliens of enemy nationalities. Sometimes the Federal Bureau of Investigation obtains the cooperation of local police or other officials in making apprehensions. (See question 30.)

32. *By what authority can the Federal Bureau of Investigation or its authorized agents apprehend an alien of enemy nationality who has not complied with the regulations or who is considered dangerous to the national safety?*

A. By the written authority of a United States Attorney or of the Attorney General of the United States. (See question 30.)

33. *Does an alien of enemy nationality who has been apprehended have the right to be tried by regular court procedure?*

A. No. An apprehended alien of enemy nationality has no recourse to regular court procedure. (See questions 30, 34, 36.)

34. *What happens to an alien when he is apprehended as an "alien enemy"?*

A. He is turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for temporary custody. He is then given a hearing before an Alien Enemy Hearing Board consisting of prominent citizens from his own community. On the basis of the hearing, he is either interned for the duration of the war, paroled, or released unconditionally.

35. *Who makes the final decision as to the disposition of an "alien enemy's" case?*

A. All final decisions regarding disposition of "alien enemy" cases are made by the Attorney General. The Alien Enemy Hearing Boards make their recommendations to him, and he decides what final disposition should be made of each case.

HEARING BOARDS

36. *Does the law entitle aliens of enemy nationalities who have been apprehended to hearings?*

A. All aliens of enemy nationalities may be detained and interned for the duration of the war without hearings. However, hearings have been provided, not as a matter of right, but in order to permit aliens to present facts in their own behalf. (See questions 33, 34, 35.)

37. *How can relatives or friends of an alien of enemy nationality who has been apprehended determine his whereabouts?*

A. By making inquiry of the United States Attorney of his district or at the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (See question 25.)

38. *May friends or relatives of aliens who are being held in custody visit them?*

A. Yes, but only by obtaining the permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

39. *May an alien of enemy nationality who is being held in custody conduct telephone conversations with friends and relatives?*

A. Yes, but only under close supervision of officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

40. *May an alien of enemy nationality who is being held in custody send or receive letters?*

A. Yes, but such letters are subject to censorship by supervisory officials.

41. *Are the names of aliens of enemy nationalities who have been apprehended made public?*

A. No. The policy of the Department of Justice is to treat all information concerning apprehended "alien enemies" as confidential.

42. *Are the hearings conducted by Alien Enemy Hearing Boards open to the public?*

A. No. (See question 41.)

43. *How are Alien Enemy Hearing Boards selected?*

A. The Attorney General appoints three persons who are prominent citizens in their community to serve on each Board. Members of the Boards become part of the Department of Justice personnel and serve without pay.

44. *Is there an Alien Enemy Hearing Board in each of the Nation's 85 judicial districts?*

A. Yes. There are several Boards in judicial districts which are heavily populated by aliens.

45. *Who supervises the hearings conducted by the Alien Enemy Hearing Boards?*

A. The United States Attorney of the judicial district in which the apprehended alien resides, or his representative.

46. *May an apprehended alien be represented by a lawyer when his case comes up before the Alien Enemy Hearing Board?*

A. The alien may be accompanied at his hearing by an adviser, who may be a friend or relative, but the adviser will not be permitted to object to questions or otherwise act as an attorney. While there is no objection to the alien's having an attorney act as his adviser, it should be understood that an attorney does not render legal service when he is acting as an adviser before a Board. (See questions 33, 47.)

47. *May an alien submit evidence in his own behalf when his case comes up before an Alien Enemy Hearing Board?*

A. Yes, either in the form of affidavits or through witnesses. (See question 46.)

48. How many witnesses may an alien present in his own behalf?

A. The Board determines the number of witnesses that should be heard for each case. (See question 47.)

49. Will all aliens who are apprehended have their cases heard before Alien Enemy Hearing Boards?

A. Yes, unless they are released after preliminary examination by the United States Attorney. (See question 50.)

50. Is there any particular order in which cases of apprehended aliens of enemy nationalities are heard?

A. They are usually heard in the order in which aliens were apprehended in their particular district. However, the order of the hearings may depend on the nature of individual cases and circumstances of hardship.

51. What happens to an alien of enemy nationality who is ordered to be interned?

A. He is turned over to the Army for internment for the duration of the war.

52. What happens to an alien who is placed on parole?

A. He is required to report at set intervals to a citizen-sponsor and also to the nearest parole officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Any infraction of the parole requirements may result in immediate internment for the duration of the war. (See questions 55, 56.)

53. How is a citizen-sponsor selected?

- A. By the Alien Enemy Hearing Board on the basis of his reputation as a loyal citizen. He may or may not know the paroled alien personally. (See question 52.)

54. Is a paroled alien permitted to suggest the name of some citizen who would be qualified to act as his citizen-sponsor?

- A. Yes. However, all final selections are made by the Alien Enemy Hearing Board, with the assistance of a District Parole Officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

55. How often is a paroled alien required to report to his citizen-sponsor?

- A. Usually twice a week. (See question 52.)

56. Is a paroled alien also required to report to the District Parole Officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service?

- A. Yes, usually once a week. (See question 52.)

57. May the parole of an alien of enemy nationality be terminated during the war period?

- A. Yes, on the order of the Attorney General the alien may be given an unconditional release. If he does not comply with the conditions of his parole, he may be interned for the duration of the war.

58. Is an alien who has been unconditionally released by the Department of Justice still considered an "alien enemy"?

- A. Yes, he is still classified as an "alien enemy" and must comply with the regulations.

TRAVEL

59. *What restrictions have been placed on the travel of aliens of enemy nationalities?*

A. An alien of enemy nationality who plans to make trips outside of his home community is required to file a statement with the United States Attorney in his district at least 7 days prior to his departure. The alien may not travel unless he has a copy of the statement in his possession bearing the endorsement of the United States Attorney. (See questions 63, 66.)

60. *Is an alien of enemy nationality permitted to travel anywhere within the boundaries of his home community without having to notify the United States Attorney?*

A. Yes. He may also commute from his home to his place of business. He may travel between his home and place of religious worship, schools, and other institutions of learning, or to any federal, state, or local government agency with which he is required to transact business. In none of these instances is it necessary for the alien to notify the authorities. (See question 61.)

61. *What is meant by the term "home community" in this connection?*

A. In general, "home community" means the whole area of any city, town, or village, or any section of open country in which the alien lives and works and about which the inhabitants customarily move in pursuing their normal activities.

62. *Does the alien of enemy nationality require permission to visit the offices of the United States Attorney if those offices are not in the same city where the alien resides?*

A. No. (See question 60.)

63. *What information is the alien required to furnish the United States Attorney when he files a statement of his intention to travel?*

- A. His name; his nationality; Certificate of Identification number; alien registration number; the purpose of his trip; destination; date of departure and return; route to be followed, and carrier (railroad, bus, automobile, etc.).

64. *How far in advance should an alien apply to the United States Attorney for permission to travel?*

- A. At least 7 days before his intended departure. (See questions 59, 63, 66.)

65. *In the event the alien of enemy nationality cannot file his travel application with the United States Attorney a week in advance, is it possible for him to obtain permission to travel on shorter notice?*

- A. In exceptional cases the United States Attorney may, at his discretion, waive all or any part of the 7 days' notice ordinarily required.

66. *May an alien write to the United States Attorney for travel application statements?*

- A. If there is a United States Attorney in the community where the alien resides, the alien is expected to obtain and fill out his travel statements in the office of the United States Attorney. If there is considerable distance between the alien's residence and the office of the United States Attorney or if the alien has some other good reason, the United States Attorney may permit copies of travel statements to be mailed to him. All travel statements, however, must be in the hands of the United States Attorney at least 7 days prior to the beginning of the trip. (See question 65.)

67. *How will the United States Attorney indicate his endorsement of the alien's intended trip?*

A. If the United States Attorney, on investigation, knows of no reason why a particular trip would endanger the national safety, he will write his endorsement on a copy of the alien's statement and mail that copy to the alien. (See question 69.)

68. *Must the alien carry the endorsed statement on his person while he is traveling?*

A. Yes, at all times during the period specified for his trip.

69. *When a United States Attorney endorses the travel of an alien of enemy nationality, should that endorsement appear in the alien's Certificate of Identification?*

A. If the endorsement covers frequent travel or regular business travel, it should be noted in the alien's Certificate of Identification by the United States Attorney. In cases where the endorsement is for a single trip, no record of the endorsement is made on the alien's Certificate of Identification. (See questions 73, 74.)

70. *How many copies of the travel statement is the alien required to fill out?*

A. The alien is required to file in writing an original and at least 2 copies (additional copies may be required by the United States Attorney) of his travel statement. (See questions 63, 66.)

71. *May the United States Attorney prohibit an alien from making a trip?*

A. Yes, the United States Attorney has the authority to prohibit any particular trip or to cancel any permission to travel granted by him, if he deems it detrimental to the national safety.

72. *If an alien does not know whether he is required to obtain permission for a particular trip, where can he find out?*

A. From the United States Attorney in his district. (See question 25.)

73. *Must an alien of enemy nationality who is engaged in an occupation or business which requires frequent or regular travel obtain permission for each trip he makes?*

- A. The regulations make it possible for such aliens to apply for a blanket endorsement of frequent or regular travel. However, this permission will not be granted unless the United States Attorney is satisfied that such travel is necessary and does not endanger the public safety.

74. *What is the procedure for obtaining the United States Attorney's permission for frequent or regular travel?*

- A. The alien is required to present himself in person before the nearest United States Attorney in his district and file in writing an original and at least 2 copies of a statement containing full details of all facts concerning himself, his business, and his proposed travel. The statement must also contain details of the travel intended, including places and persons to be visited, dates of the proposed trips, and routes to be followed. The United States Attorney may require any other information which may help to establish the advisability of granting such permission. (See questions 69, 73.)

75. *If an alien of enemy nationality has a son in the United States armed forces, is he permitted to visit his son at an army camp or other military place?*

- A. Yes, provided he obtains permission from the United States Attorney to travel there. (See question 59.)

76. *If an alien of enemy nationality arrives in the United States from another country and is on his way to visit relatives or business associates in an inland community, is it necessary for him to secure a travel endorsement from the United States Attorney at the port of entry before proceeding?*

- A. No. An alien of enemy nationality making a continuous trip from a point outside the United States to a point in the United States is not required to secure the endorsement of the United States Attorney for such travel.

77. *If an alien of enemy nationality who is living in a community near the Mexican border has friends or relatives in Mexico whom he visits occasionally with the permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, is he required to obtain the permission of the United States Attorney for such trips?*

A. Yes. (See questions 59, 63, 66.)

78. *May an alien of enemy nationality travel outside the United States?*

A. An "alien enemy" may complete a trip to or from a place out of the United States, provided, however, that he complies with all regulations governing such foreign travel. Information regarding such travel regulations may be obtained from the State Department, Washington, D. C. He must also obtain the permission of the United States Attorney to make a trip to a place outside of the United States.

79. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to travel by plane?*

A. No alien of enemy nationality is permitted to make any flight of any nature in an airplane or other aircraft.

80. *If an alien of enemy nationality is a migratory or itinerant worker, must he apply to the United States Attorney for travel endorsement in going from one place of work to another?*

A. Yes. (See questions 63, 64.)

81. *May an unemployed alien of enemy nationality travel to another city in search of work?*

A. Yes, provided he obtains the endorsement or permission of the United States Attorney in his district for such travel. (See questions 63, 64.)

82. In the event an "alien enemy" is offered a job in another city and is asked to fill it without delay, can he obtain the necessary travel endorsement from the United States Attorney without giving 7 days' notice?

A. Yes. (See question 65.)

83. In the event an alien of enemy nationality wishes to live in another city, must he secure permission from the United States Attorney to travel there?

A. Yes. (See questions 63, 64.)

EMPLOYMENT

84. May an alien of enemy nationality continue working at the same job he had before the United States entered the war?

A. Yes.

85. Are there any federal laws prohibiting the employment of aliens of enemy nationalities in defense industries or other private industries?

A. It is the stated policy of the Federal Government that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense and other industries because of race, creed, color, or national origin. As to the law, there is only one restriction: In the case of secret, confidential, or restricted government contracts and in the case of contracts for aircraft parts or accessories, the employer must secure permission from the head of the federal department concerned for the employment of aliens. (See question 86.)

86. If an alien of enemy nationality is discharged from his job on the grounds that he is an "alien enemy", is there anything he can do about it?

A. He is advised to send the particulars of his case to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

87. What is an alien of enemy nationality required to do when he changes his place of employment?

A. First, he must give notice to the United States Attorney in the district of his residence of his intention to change his place of employment at least 7 days before the change takes place. In filing such notice he is required to submit a statement in writing giving full particulars. As soon as he has changed his place of employment, he must also give notice of the change to:

(1) The Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(2) The Federal Bureau of Investigation at the office shown in the holder's Certificate of Identification.

(See question 153.)

88. Must an alien of enemy nationality obtain permission from the United States Attorney before changing his place of employment?

A. No. The alien is not required to obtain permission for changing his employment. However, he is required to submit a statement in writing giving full particulars of his change of employment place at least 7 days before such a change takes place. (See question 87.)

89. If an alien of enemy nationality is offered a job which he is required to fill in less than a week's time, may he accept the job?

A. The alien may accept the employment, provided he immediately notifies the United States Attorney of his change of employment and explains the circumstances. (See question 87.)

90. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities who are migratory or itinerant workers required to submit statements of each change of employment?*

A. Yes, to the United States Attorney in the district of each residence. (See questions 87, 88, 89.)

91. *Must an alien of enemy nationality notify the United States Attorney in his district when he leaves a job if he has no immediate prospect of obtaining other employment?*

A. No. However, he must notify the United States Attorney when he finds a new place of employment. (See questions 88, 89.)

92. *Must the alien's change of place of employment be recorded in his Certificate of Identification?*

A. Yes, by the United States Attorney, to whom the change is reported.

93. *May an alien of enemy nationality live in one town and work in another?*

A. Yes. (See question 60.)

94. *In the event an alien of enemy nationality changes his job without changing his employer, is he required to submit a statement of the change to the United States Attorney?*

A. No, only when he changes his place of employment is he required to submit a statement of the change to the United States Attorney.

95. *May an alien of enemy nationality work in a factory which manufactures short wave transmitters, cameras, firearms, or other articles designated by the regulations as prohibited articles?*

A. Yes.

96. *May an alien of enemy nationality be employed in a store which sells articles prohibited to aliens of enemy nationalities?*

A. Yes, provided the store is under the supervision of a person who is not an alien enemy.

97. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to hold office in labor unions?*

A. There is no government regulation forbidding aliens of enemy nationalities from holding office in labor unions.

98. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to retain membership in labor unions?*

A. Yes.

99. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to participate in strikes called by the unions to which they belong?*

A. There is no government regulation forbidding aliens of enemy nationalities from participating in strikes.

100. *May an alien of enemy nationality who is at present unemployed accept employment?*

A. Yes. (See question 85.)

101. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities entitled to unemployment insurance?*

A. Yes.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

102. *What is an alien of enemy nationality required to do when he changes his place of residence?*

A. First, he must submit a statement concerning his change of residence to the United States Attorney in his district. Such statements must be filed at least 7 days before the change of address takes place. Following the change of address, the alien is required to give written notice of the change to:

- (1) The Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- (2) The Federal Bureau of Investigation at the office shown in the holder's Certificate of Identification.

(See questions 105, 153.)

103. *What information is the alien required to submit to the United States Attorney before he changes his place of residence?*

A. His name, Certificate of Identification number, alien registration number, old address, new address, and telephone number. The United States Attorney may request further information in connection with the change. (See question 102.)

104. *Must a change of address be recorded in the alien's Certificate of Identification?*

A. Yes.

105. *What is the easiest way of notifying the Alien Registration Division of a change of address?*

A. Notice may be given on a printed postcard (Form AR-11) which is available at all post offices. If the alien is here on a temporary visa, he is required to report his address every three months to the Alien Registration Division, regardless of whether or not he has changed it. (See question 102.)

106. *If an alien changes his residence by moving from one part of a building to another, is he required to notify the United States Attorney of such a change?*

A. No.

107. *If an alien of enemy nationality moves from one part of a city to another, does that constitute a change of residence?*

A. Yes. (See question 102.)

108. *If an alien of enemy nationality does not change his permanent place of residence but moves to the country or to another city to live temporarily, is he required to submit a statement of the change to the United States Attorney?*

A. Yes. (See questions 59, 102.)

109. *If an alien of enemy nationality wishes to live in another city but does not know what his new address will be, how can he comply with the regulations?*

A. By obtaining endorsement for such travel from the United States Attorney. On establishing his new residence, he will also be required to submit a statement of his new place of residence to the United States Attorney. (See questions 59, 102.)

110. *Is an alien of enemy nationality required to notify the authorities of any change in business address?*

A. Yes; a change of business address constitutes a change in place of employment and must be reported to the United States Attorney. (See questions 87, 88.)

111. *Are "alien enemy" migratory workers obliged to file statements for each new change of address?*

A. Yes, with the United States Attorney. (See questions 90, 102.)

PROHIBITED ARTICLES

112. *What equipment and articles are prohibited to aliens of enemy nationalities by the regulations?*

- A. Aliens of enemy nationalities are forbidden to have any or all of the following articles and equipment in their possession: radio transmitters, short wave radio receiving sets; hand cameras; weapons or implements of war or their component parts; ammunition of all kinds; bombs; explosives or materials used in the manufacture of explosives; signal devices; codes or ciphers; papers, documents or books in which there may be invisible writing; drawings, maps or graphical representation of any military or naval installations or war equipment. (See questions 113, 114.)

113. *Have aliens of enemy nationalities been ordered to surrender prohibited articles in their possession?*

- A. Yes. The Department of Justice ordered aliens of enemy nationalities to surrender all prohibited articles to local police stations within certain specified periods of time. (See question 114.)

114. *If an alien failed to surrender any prohibited articles in his possession during the periods set by the Department of Justice, what should he do?*

- A. He should surrender them to the police authorities in his community at once. (See questions 112, 119.)

115. *Will the alien be penalized if he surrenders prohibited articles in his possession now?*

- A. Only if, at the discretion of the Attorney General, the alien's failure to surrender such articles during the periods set by law is considered wilful and dangerous to the national security. In such cases, the alien may be interned for the duration of the war.

116. *What is the penalty for wilful failure to surrender prohibited articles?*

- A. Forfeiture of the articles and possible internment for the duration of the war. (See questions 112, 115.)

117. *Will aliens of enemy nationalities who surrender articles to local police get them back?*

- A. Yes. Aliens who surrendered articles to local police authorities were given receipts for the articles. After the war they can regain possession of the articles by presenting their receipts to the proper authorities.

118. *Do local police authorities store surrendered articles, or are they turned over to the federal authorities for safekeeping?*

- A. Surrendered articles of aliens of enemy nationalities are turned over to the federal authorities for safekeeping during the war. (See question 117.)

119. *May an alien surrender prohibited articles to any police station in his community?*

- A. Prohibited articles should be surrendered to the police station in the community which has been designated to receive such articles.

120. *If an alien of enemy nationality wishes to surrender equipment which cannot be readily transported to the local police station, what should he do?*

- A. The regulations make it possible for aliens of enemy nationalities to keep so-called "studio cameras" or other fixed cameras or equipment which are not readily transportable. However, aliens having such equipment are required to submit a written report to the local police authorities on the type of equipment owned. (See question 112.)

121. *If an alien of enemy nationality owns prohibited articles which are not in his immediate possession but are being used by a friend or relative who is not an "alien enemy," must he surrender such articles?*

A. Yes. (See questions 112, 114.)

122. *May an alien of enemy nationality loan prohibited articles in his possession to friends or relatives who are not aliens of enemy nationalities?*

A. No. (See question 121.)

123. *Is an alien of enemy nationality who makes his livelihood by the use of photographic equipment required to surrender such equipment?*

A. Yes. However, he may apply for a special permit which, if granted, would enable him to retain the use of the photographic equipment. Application for such permission must be filed with the United States Attorney in his district. (See question 120.)

124. *If an alien of enemy nationality makes his livelihood by the use of photographic equipment which he does not own, may he continue to use the equipment?*

A. Only with the consent of the United States Attorney. If the United States Attorney is satisfied that the granting of such permission is needful to the applicant's customary mode of earning a livelihood and does not endanger the national safety, written permission may be granted for using such equipment.

125. *Does an ordinary hand camera come within the category of prohibited articles?*

A. Yes. All cameras in the possession of aliens of enemy nationalities must be surrendered. (See question 112.)

126. How do the regulations concerning prohibited articles define "radio transmitter"?

A. Any apparatus capable of sending or transmitting radio signals or communications or messages of any kind whatsoever is defined as a radio transmitter and must be surrendered to the authorities. (See question 114.)

127. What is the definition of "short wave radio receiving set" under the regulations concerning prohibited articles?

A. A short wave radio receiving set is defined as any apparatus capable of receiving signals, messages, or communications of any nature whatsoever which are transmitted by means of amplitude modulation radio waves of a frequency of 750 kilocycles or greater, or of a frequency of 540 kilocycles or less. Short wave radio receiving sets coming within this definition must be surrendered. (See question 114.)

128. Do the regulations prohibit aliens of enemy nationalities from possessing radio receiving sets containing short wave "bands"?

A. Yes. Unless such sets have been so modified or altered so as to prevent reception of short wave radio communications, they come within the category of prohibited articles and must be surrendered. (See question 114.)

129. May an alien of enemy nationality keep the short wave equipment he removed from his radio?

A. No; he should dispose of it.

130. Will aliens who claim ignorance about the short wave "bands" on their receiving sets be excused?

- A. No. The Department of Justice has specifically stated that "No alien of enemy nationality who is found in possession of any short wave radio receiving set will be excused in any manner on the ground that he did not know that the set was a short wave receiving set." The responsibility for determining whether or not the radio set falls within the prohibited class of articles rests, under the regulations, with the alien only.

131. May an alien of enemy nationality continue to board with a family possessing a short wave radio to which he would ordinarily have access?

- A. An alien of enemy nationality is not permitted to use or own a short wave radio. If he is living in a place where he has access to one and the short wave "band" is not removed, he may be considered as having the radio in his control in violation of the regulations.

132. May the citizen spouse of an alien of enemy nationality continue to keep a short wave radio receiving set to which the "alien enemy" would ordinarily have access?

- A. The regulations only restrict the possessions of aliens of enemy nationalities. However, if an alien of enemy nationality has access to a short wave radio, he may be considered as having the radio in his control in violation of the regulations. (See question 131.)

133. May a dentist or physician who is an alien of enemy nationality continue to use X-ray photographic equipment?

- A. Yes. (See questions 123, 124.)

134. May an alien of enemy nationality retain possession of field or opera glasses?

- A. Yes, provided he does not use them in a manner considered detrimental to the national safety.

135. *If a local agency stored prohibited articles for aliens of enemy nationalities when the regulations were first announced, must this agency turn such articles over to the police authorities?*

A. It is the duty of aliens of enemy nationalities who have prohibited articles stored with any agency to surrender such articles to the local police authorities. (See questions 114, 119.)

136. *May an alien of enemy nationality own or work in a store or factory which deals with articles which are in the prohibited class?*

A. Yes. (See questions 95 and 96.)

137. *May Austrians, Austro-Hungarians, and Koreans regain the prohibited articles which they surrendered at police stations before they were exempted from the category of alien enemies?*

A. Yes, by applying to the United States Attorney in their district.

138. *By what authority can the Federal Bureau of Investigation or its authorized agents search the home of an alien of enemy nationality for prohibited articles?*

A. By the written authority of a United States Attorney or of the Attorney General of the United States.

CERTIFICATES OF IDENTIFICATION

139. *Who are required to carry Certificates of Identification?*

A. All aliens of enemy nationalities. (See question 1.)

140. Is the alien of enemy nationality required to carry his Certificate of Identification with him at all times?

A. Yes, at all times.

141. Under what circumstances must an alien of enemy nationality show his Certificate of Identification?

A. At the request of a police officer or other authorized government officer.

142. Does the receipt of a Certificate of Identification relieve the alien from complying with regulations prescribed for aliens of enemy nationalities?

A. No. The obligations which rest on him as an alien of enemy nationality are stated on the inside of the book cover of his Certificate of Identification.

143. When an alien of enemy nationality reaches his 14th birthday, where can he apply for a Certificate of Identification?

A. Immediately upon reaching his 14th birthday, he should apply in person for his Certificate of Identification at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or such other place that may be designated for the receipt of such applications. (See question 147.)

144. Must aliens of enemy nationalities who are so aged or infirm as to be confined permanently to their place of residence or to institutions apply for Certificates of Identification?

A. Not so long as they are physically incapable of making such applications in person.

145. Are aliens of enemy nationalities who are inmates of asylums, jails, prisons, or penitentiaries required to have Certificates of Identification?

A. No, not as long as they remain inmates of these institutions. However, immediately upon their discharge from these institutions they must file applications for Certificates of Identification at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or such other place that may be designated for the receipt of such applications. (See question 147.)

146. Are aliens of enemy nationalities who were temporarily bedridden during the prescribed period for filing applications required to apply for Certificates of Identification?

A. Within five days of their recovery such aliens must apply for their Certificates of Identification at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or other designated place. (See questions 147, 150.)

147. When an alien of enemy nationality applies for a Certificate of Identification, what must he have with him?

A. (1) His Alien Registration Receipt Card.
(2) Three clear, unmounted copies of a photograph of himself, with light background, size 2'' by 2'', on thin paper, showing the front of face, without a hat. These photographs must have been taken within 30 days previous to the alien's application.

148. Is the alien of enemy nationality required to file application for his Certificate of Identification in person?

A. Yes.

149. What is the penalty for wilful failure to apply for a Certificate of Identification?

A. Possible internment for the duration of the war.

150. If an alien of enemy nationality applied for a Certificate of Identification but never received one, what should he do?

A. He should report that fact to the nearest United States Attorney.

151. If an alien of enemy nationality failed to apply for a Certificate of Identification within the prescribed application period, what should he do?

A. He should report the fact to the nearest United States Attorney.

152. If an alien of enemy nationality loses his Certificate of Identification, what should he do?

A. He should report the circumstances of the loss to the nearest United States Attorney, giving his name, address, telephone number, registration receipt card number, and, if possible, his Certificate of Identification number.

153. What must the holder of a Certificate of Identification do when he changes his place of residence, his employment, or his name?

A. Whenever the holder of a Certificate of Identification changes his name under legal authority, his residence address, or his place of employment, he must give written notices of the changes immediately to (1) the Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and (2) the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the office shown in the holder's Certificate of Identification.

Statements of change of address or change in place of employment must also be submitted to the nearest United States Attorney at least 7 days before such changes take place. (See questions 87, 102.)

PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED AREAS

154. What are the regulations concerning prohibited and restricted areas?

A. The presence and conduct of aliens of enemy nationalities are controlled in certain areas as follows:

- (a) No alien of enemy nationality may reside in or enter in any areas designated as "prohibited" areas.
- (b) No alien of enemy nationality may reside in or enter any areas designated as "restricted" areas, except under conditions prescribed by the authorities.

Prohibited and restricted areas in military zones are supervised and controlled by the United States Army. Information regarding regulations for areas in military zones or information concerning evacuations of persons from such areas may be obtained from the United States War Department.

NATURALIZATION

155. Can an alien of German or Italian nationality become a citizen of the United States during wartime?

A. A German or Italian alien may be naturalized if, on December 8, 1941, he:

- (1) had made a declaration of intention ("first" papers) at least 2 years before that date, or
- (2) was entitled to apply for citizenship without making a declaration of intention (for example: the husband or wife of an American citizen), or
- (3) had his petition for naturalization pending in court.

The regulations provide, however, that all applications of German and Italian aliens be thoroughly investigated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in view of war conditions. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is given 90 days in which to conduct an investigation (this period may be waived in the discretion of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service) and to submit an objection to the court if it feels that the individual case warrants it. If objection is entered by the Service, naturalization cannot take place until the objection is withdrawn. (See questions 158, 161.)

156. Can an alien of German or Italian nationality whose case does not conform to any of the 3 conditions listed above (see question 155) become naturalized as a citizen of the United States during wartime?

- A. Yes, provided that, for purposes of naturalization, the alien applies for and is granted exception from the classification of "alien enemy". An Executive Order of the President, dated March 21, 1942, excepts from the classification of "alien enemy" applicants for American citizenship whom the Attorney General, after investigation, certifies as loyal to the United States. Such investigation, however, will only be conducted when the applicant's final petition for naturalization is pending in court.

157. May an alien of German or Italian nationality who filed his declaration of intention ("first" papers) less than 2 years before December 8, 1941, apply for a petition for naturalization ("second" papers)?

- A. If the alien's declaration of intention is at least 2 years old and not more than 7 and if he meets the other naturalization requirements, he may apply for a petition for naturalization. Final naturalization, however, will not be granted to aliens of German or Italian nationality unless they obtain an exception from the classification of "alien enemy". (See questions 155, 156.)

158. May an alien of German or Italian nationality who filed his declaration of intention ("first" papers) at least 2 years before December 8, 1941, apply for a petition for naturalization ("second" papers)?

- A. Yes, at any time. Provided an alien's declaration of intention is at least 2 years old and not older than 7 years and provided that the alien meets the residence requirement and other naturalization requirements, he is eligible to apply for a petition for naturalization. In the cases of aliens of German or Italian nationality, final naturalization will be postponed 90 days to permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to investigate and determine the alien's loyalty to the United States. (See question 155.)

159. *May aliens of German or Italian nationality apply for "first" or "second" papers at any time during the war?*

- A. Yes. There is nothing to prevent any alien of German or Italian nationality who is eligible for naturalization from filing his "first" or "second" papers at any time during the war. The naturalization procedure is the same as it was before the United States entered the war, except for the fact that aliens of German or Italian nationality whose final petitions for naturalization are pending in court must now allow a period of time for investigation before final naturalization can be granted. (See questions 155, 156, 157, 158.)

160. *May aliens of German or Italian nationality who are married to American citizens become naturalized during wartime?*

- A. Yes. An alien of German or Italian nationality who married a citizen of the United States after September 21, 1922, and before December 9, 1941, or whose spouse became a naturalized citizen of the United States during that period, is eligible for naturalization during wartime following a 90-day period of investigation of his case by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (See question 155.)

An alien of German or Italian nationality who married an American citizen after December 8, 1941, or whose spouse became a naturalized citizen of the United States after that date must, in order to be naturalized, obtain exception from the classification of "alien enemy" when his final petition for naturalization is pending in court. (See question 156.)

Any alien who married a citizen of the United States after September 21, 1922, or whose spouse became a naturalized American citizen after that date need not file a declaration of intention and is eligible to apply for a petition of naturalization after a brief period of continuous residence in the United States. For more detailed information on this point consult the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

161. *For purposes of naturalization are Austrians classified as aliens of German nationality?*

- A. Yes. Aliens of Austrian nationality who wish to become citizen of the United States are subject to the same conditions as aliens of German nationality. (See questions 155, 156.)

162. Can an alien of Japanese nationality become a naturalized citizen of the United States?

- A. An alien of the Japanese race is not eligible for naturalization unless such alien is serving or has served honorably in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War.

163. Can aliens of enemy nationalities who are here as students or visitors change their status to that of permanent residents?

- A. Generally, such aliens can change their status to that of permanent residents by departing to a foreign country and securing a suitable immigration visa from the American Consular office there. Further information regarding this point may be obtained from the State Department, Washington, D. C.

164. Can a citizen or subject of Germany, Italy, or Japan who is outside the borders of the United States be admitted into the country?

- A. Such persons may apply for admission in the United States in the usual manner. Further information concerning this point may be obtained from the State Department, Washington, D. C.

165. Can aliens of enemy nationalities who are now serving in the armed forces of the United States become naturalized citizens of this country?

- A. Yes. The naturalization procedure for aliens now serving in the armed forces of the United States has been simplified by the Second War Powers Act. Any such alien who is of good moral character, is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and meets other general requirements is immediately eligible to apply for a petition for naturalization.

166. Are aliens of German or Italian nationality permitted to attend Americanization or citizenship classes?

- A. Yes.

167. *Where can an alien of enemy nationality obtain information about naturalization matters?*

- A. From the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. There is an office of this Service located in nearly every large city.

PROPERTY

168. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities living in the United States subject to any restrictions on their property or on the conduct of their business?*

- A. Generally, no. While all aliens of enemy nationalities are prohibited from having certain articles in their possession, only a relatively few are subject to restrictions on their property and business. (See question 112.)

169. *What aliens of enemy nationalities are subject to restrictions on their property and the conduct of their business?*

- A. Relatively few aliens of enemy nationalities are subject to such restrictions. They include (1) those subject to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act and (2) those subject to the Freezing Order. (See question 168.)

170. *What is the Trading with the Enemy Act?*

- A. It is an act which prohibits trade with an "enemy," provides for seizure of property owned by an "enemy," and contains certain other provisions.

171. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities residing in the United States considered "enemies" within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Act?*

- A. As a rule, no. However, the President by proclamation may include certain classes of aliens of enemy nationalities within the term "enemy." To date the President has not issued such a proclamation.

172. What persons are "enemies" under the Trading with the Enemy Act?

- A. In general, an "enemy" under the Trading with the Enemy Act is an individual of any nationality who is within enemy territory or is trading within such territory.

173. Where can information be obtained regarding the Trading with the Enemy Act?

- A. From the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C.

174. What is the Freezing Order?

- A. The Freezing Order is the popular name for Executive Order (No. 8389) of April 10, 1940, as amended, which prohibits, except under license, certain transactions on behalf of nationals of certain foreign countries and also transactions involving property in which such nationals have an interest.

175. Are resident aliens of enemy nationalities subject to the provisions of the Freezing Order?

- A. Nearly all resident aliens of enemy nationalities have been exempted from the provisions of the Freezing Order by virtue of General Licenses No. 42 and No. 68A, which apply to nearly all aliens of enemy nationalities residing continuously in the United States from June 17, 1940 to the present, and also to most of those residing in the United States on February 23, 1942, provided the latter have complied with certain requirements. (See question 176.) The licenses permit such aliens to trade in the same manner as American citizens, unless some restrictions have been retained by the Government. (General license 68A applies to eligible aliens of Japanese nationality; General license 42 applies to eligible aliens of all other nationalities.)

176. If an alien came to the United States after June 17, 1940, what must he do in order to be exempted from the Freezing Order?

- A. Aliens of all nationalities who arrived in the United States after June 17, 1940 are required to file general license form TFR-42 with their local Federal Reserve Bank. This indicates their name, address, current bank deposits, if any, and other financial data. If their property has a valuation in excess of \$1,000, they must also file Form TFR-300.

177. May an alien of enemy nationality who is subject to the Freezing Order draw money from his bank account?

- A. Aliens subject to the Freezing Order may draw up to \$500 per month from their bank account or similar sources for living, traveling, and similar living expenses incurred in the United States. (See question 175.)

178. Is an alien of enemy nationality who does not come within the provisions of General licenses No. 42 or 68A subject to the Freezing Order?

- A. Yes; such an alien can only transact business by obtaining a special license to do so from his local Federal Reserve Bank. However, he is permitted to draw up to \$500 per month from his bank account or similar sources without any special license. (See question 177.)

179. How can further information be obtained regarding the Freezing Order?

- A. By writing to the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest Federal Reserve Bank or any of its branches.

180. Is an alien of enemy nationality who has been interned considered an "enemy" under the Trading with the Enemy Act?

- A. Not unless the President includes such a person within the term "enemy" under that Act by means of a special proclamation. However, no such proclamation has been issued to date.

181. *Is an alien of enemy nationality who has been interned subject to the Freezing Order?*

- A. Not necessarily; his case is considered in the same light as that of an alien who has not been interned. Further information regarding this matter can be obtained from the Treasury Department or from the nearest Federal Reserve Bank or any of its branches. (See question 175.)

182. *If an alien of enemy nationality who is interned is not affected by the Trading with the Enemy Act or by the Freezing Order, may he dispose of his property?*

- A. Yes; subject, of course, to any restrictions regarding his personal activities which may be imposed by military authorities at the internment camp.

183. *May an alien of enemy nationality who has been interned conduct a business?*

- A. Only insofar as that may be possible through an agent or under the restrictions imposed upon his personal activities by military authorities of the internment camp.

184. *If the business or shop of an internee has been closed, how may he return property belonging to other persons left in his shop or place of business?*

- A. He may employ an agent for this purpose. He should communicate with the military authorities of the internment camp regarding this point.

185. *Should aliens of enemy nationalities dispose of their homes and automobiles or other property?*

- A. No. If they observe the regulations relating to aliens of enemy nationalities, their ownership and use of property will continue undisturbed.

186. *May an alien of enemy nationality pay and collect rents?*

A. In general, yes.

187. *May an alien of enemy nationality employ others to collect rents for him?*

A. In general, yes.

188. *May an alien of enemy nationality inherit property in the United States during the war?*

A. In general, yes, in accordance with the laws of the State where the estate is being administered.

189. *May an alien of enemy nationality execute a deed of conveyance of real property or lease real property to or from other persons?*

A. In general, yes.

190. *May an alien of enemy nationality execute a power of attorney or other legal papers?*

A. In general, yes.

191. *May an alien of enemy nationality accept payment of an insurance policy?*

A. In general, yes.

192. *May an alien of enemy nationality pay premiums due on insurance policies?*

A. In general, yes.

193. Should an alien of enemy nationality withdraw bank balances or draw against cash surrender value of insurance policies?

A. No. There is no need to do this.

194. May an alien of enemy nationality engage in business?

A. In general, yes. He can engage in any kind of business which he would ordinarily transact, subject only to the restrictions applying to all alien enemies. (See question 22.)

195. If an alien of enemy nationality is employed by another person, can salary or wages be paid to him?

A. In general, yes.

MISCELLANEOUS

196. May an alien of enemy nationality use an assumed name?

A. No alien of enemy nationality is permitted to use any other name than that given as his legal name in his Certificate of Identification, without the permission of the United States Attorney. Permission to use an assumed name may be granted when it appears that the granting of the permission is needful or useful to the applicant's customary mode of earning a livelihood and will not in any way be detrimental to the national security. (See question 197.)

197. How can an alien of enemy nationality obtain permission to use an assumed name?

A. By making written application to the United States Attorney in his district, stating his name, his Certificate of Identification number, his residence, business address, the specific assumed name for which he desires to obtain permission, the reason for which such permission is desired, and any prior use by the alien of the assumed name he wishes to use, or any other assumed name. (See question 196.)

198. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to sue or defend any suit brought against them?*

A. Generally, yes.

199. *May an alien of enemy nationality who has been interned or paroled bring suit against anyone or defend a suit brought against him?*

A. Generally, yes.

200. *May an alien of enemy nationality bring charges of criminal action against anyone?*

A. Generally, yes.

201. *May an alien of enemy nationality testify in court as a witness?*

A. Generally, yes.

202. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to hold office, attend meetings, or have membership in lodges, clubs, fraternal orders, or other organizations which consist largely of persons of German, Italian, or Japanese extraction?*

A. Yes. However, the alien's participation in such organizations will be judged in the light of the organizations' activities.

203. *Is it permissible for aliens of enemy nationalities to subscribe to foreign-language newspapers?*

A. Yes.

204. *May aliens of enemy nationalities speak in foreign languages or write letters in foreign languages?*

A. Yes.

205. *Is it permissible for aliens of enemy nationalities to write letters to persons in enemy countries?*

A. All regular mail service between the United States and enemy countries has been suspended.

206. *Is it permissible for an alien enemy of nationality to have a telephone in his home and make local and long-distance calls?*

A. Yes.

207. *May an alien of enemy nationality possess or use a typewriter?*

A. Yes.

208. *Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to hold positions on the editorial staffs of newspapers and other publications?*

A. Yes. (See question 202.)

209. *May an alien of enemy nationality write for publication?*

A. Yes.

210. *May aliens of enemy nationalities be drafted into the armed forces of the United States?*

A. All aliens registered under the Selective Service system are subject to be drafted into the armed forces of the United States. However, aliens may be disqualified for service if they are not considered acceptable.

211. Are aliens of enemy nationalities permitted to buy or own war savings defense bonds and stamps?

A. Yes.

212. Are defense training courses open to aliens of enemy nationalities?

A. There is no regulation barring aliens from enrollment in the national defense training program. Persons wishing to enroll in such courses should obtain information from the nearest office of the United States Employment Service.

213. May aliens of enemy nationalities participate in the civilian defense program?

A. Generally, aliens are not permitted to become air-raid wardens, auxiliary firemen or participate in other similar activities of the United States Civilian Defense Corps. However, there are opportunities for voluntary work open in the civilian defense program which are not barred to aliens.