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NOVEMBER 15, 1941

On November 14, the President issued the
following proclamation (no. 2583) entitled
"Control of Persons Entering and Leaving the
United States":

"WHEREAS the act of Congress approved on
May 22, 1918 (40 Stat. 559), as amended by
the act of Congress approved on June 21, 1941;
Public Law 114, 77th Cong., chap. 210, 1st
sess. 55 Stat. 262) vests authority in me to
impose restrictions and prohibitions in addi-
tion to those otherwise provided by law upon
the departure of persons from and their entry
into the United States when the United States
is at war, or during the existence of the na-
tional emergency proclaimed by the President
at May 27, 1941, or, as to aliens, whenever
there exists a state of war between or among
two or more states, and when I find that the
interests of the United States so require; and
WHEREAS the national emergency pro-
claimed by me on May 27, 1941 is still existing;

WHEREAS there unhappily exists a state of
war between or among two or more states and
open hostilities engage a large part of the
Eastern Hemisphere; and

WHEREAS the exigencies of the present
international situation and of the national
defense require that restrictions and prohibi-
tions, in addition to those otherwise provided

by law, be imposed upon the departure of
persons from and their entry into the United States,
including the Panama Canal Zone, the
Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all terri-
tory and waters, continental or insular, subject
to the jurisdiction of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States of America,
acting under and by virtue of the authority
vested in me as set forth above, do hereby find
and publicly proclaim and declare that the
interests of the United States require that restric-
tions and prohibitions, in addition to those
otherwise provided by law, shall be imposed
upon the departure of persons from and
their entry into the United States, including
the Panama Canal Zone, the Commonwealth
of the Philippines, and all territory and waters,
continental or insular, subject to the jurisdic-
tion of the United States; and I make the
following rules, regulations, and orders which
shall remain in force and effect until other-
wise ordered by me:

"(1) After the effective date of the rules
and regulations hereinafter authorized, no citi-
zen of the United States or person who owes
allegiance to the United States shall depart
from or enter, or attempt to depart from or
enter, the United States, including the Panama
Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Phil-
ippines, and all territory and waters, continental
or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the

Sincerely yours,

Cordell Hull."
United States, unless he bears a valid passport issued by the Secretary of State or, under his authority, by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, or the chief executive of Hawaii, of Puerto Rico, of the Virgin Islands, of American Samoa, or of Guam, or unless he comes within the provisions of such exceptions or fulfills such conditions as may be prescribed in rules and regulations which the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to prescribe in execution of the rules, regulations, and orders herein prescribed. Seamen are included in the classes of persons to whom this paragraph applies.

(2) No alien shall depart from or attempt to depart from the United States unless he is in possession of a valid permit to depart issued by the Secretary of State or by an officer designated by the Secretary of State for such purpose, or unless he is exempted from obtaining a permit, in accordance with rules and regulations which the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to prescribe in execution of the rules, regulations, and orders herein prescribed; nor shall any alien depart from or attempt to depart from the United States at any place other than a port of departure designated by the Attorney General or by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization or by an appropriate permit-issuing authority designated by the Secretary of State.

No alien shall be permitted to depart from the United States if it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that such departure would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States as provided in the rules and regulations hereinbefore authorized to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

(3) After the effective date of the rules and regulations hereinbefore authorized, no alien shall enter or attempt to enter the United States unless he is in possession of a valid unexpired permit to enter issued by the Secretary of State, or by an appropriate officer designated by the Secretary of State, or is exempted from obtaining a permit to enter in accordance with the rules and regulations which the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to prescribe in execution of these rules, regulations, and orders.

(4) No person shall depart from or enter, or attempt to depart from or enter, the United States without submitting for inspection, if required to do so, all documents, papers, and other things which are being removed from or brought into the United States upon or in connection with such person's departure or entry, which are hereby made subject to official inspection under rules and regulations which the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to prescribe.

(5) A permit to enter issued to an alien seaman employed on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States from a foreign port shall be conditional and shall entitle him to enter only in a case of reasonable necessity in which the immigration authorities are satisfied that such entry would not be contrary to the interests of the United States; but this shall not be deemed to supersede the provisions of Executive Order 8429, dated June 5, 1940 concerning the documentation of seamen.

(6) The period of validity of a permit to enter or a permit to depart, issued to an alien, may be terminated by the permit-issuing authority or by the Secretary of State at any time prior to the entry or departure of the alien, provided the permit-issuing authority or the Secretary of State is satisfied that the entry or departure of the alien would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States which it was the purpose of the above-mentioned acts to safeguard.
NOVEMBER 15, 1941

"(7) Except as provided herein or by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, the provisions of this proclamation and the rules and regulations issued in pursuance hereof shall be in addition to, and shall not be held to repeal, modify, suspend, or supersede any proclamation, rule, regulation, or order heretofore issued and now in effect under the general statutes relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States; and compliance with the provisions of this proclamation or of any rule or regulation which may hereafter be issued in pursuance of the act of May 22, 1917, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941, shall not be considered as exempting any individual from the duty of complying with the provisions of any statute, proclamation, rule, regulation, or order heretofore issued and now in effect.

"(8) I direct all departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate with the Secretary of State in the execution of his authority under this proclamation and any subsequent proclamation, rule, regulation, or order promulgated in pursuance hereof. They shall upon request make available to the Secretary of State for that purpose the services of their respective officials and agents. I enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of the laws thereof the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the act of May 22, 1917, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941, and in bringing to trial and punishment any persons who shall have violated any provisions of such acts.

"(9) Paragraph 6, part I, of Executive Order 8766, issued June 3, 1941, is hereby superseded by the provisions of this proclamation and such regulations as may be prescribed hereunder.

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

"Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.”

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF ALIENS

[Released to the press November 14]

The Secretary of State has prescribed, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, regulations governing the entry and departure of aliens in accordance with the proclamation issued by the President on November 14, 1941, under the authority conferred upon the President by the act of Congress of May 22, 1917, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941 (Public Law 114, 77th Cong.)

The regulations will be published in the Federal Register, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for a nominal fee.

Under the proclamation and the regulations aliens desirous of departing from the United States are required to obtain exit permits from the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., unless they fall within one or more of the classes which are exempt from the exit-permit requirements as specified in regulations now in course of being issued. No fee has been prescribed for the issuance of such permits. Blank application forms may be obtained from the Visa Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be filed not less than 30 days before the contemplated date of departure. Permits to depart, when issued by the Secretary of State, will be sent to departure-control officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the ports of departure designated in the applications. Such permits will be issued subject to the condition that the applicant shall have complied with all other laws and regulations of the United States, particularly to laws relating to public safety, prior to the date of contemplated departure.
Permits to depart will not be subject to transfer from one applicant to another nor from one port of departure to another. Aliens attempting to depart without the necessary permits will be subject to the penalties of the law, unless they fall within a class which is exempt by regulation from the departure-permit requirements.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY OF ALIENS

[Revised to the press November 14]

The regulations governing the entry of aliens under the act and the proclamation issued thereunder construe and adopt visas and other present documentation as permits to enter within the meaning of the act, subject to certain additional restrictions which have been placed upon the issuance of such documents for the purpose of protecting the interests of the United States.

The new procedure for the issuance of visas, which became effective on July 1, 1941, has been laid down in formal regulations, which, with certain specified exceptions, provide for the issuance of advisory opinions by the Secretary of State to American diplomatic and consular officers before visas are issued. Advisory opinions are to be formulated through the various Interdepartmental Committees which are now functioning and sifting the great mass of information in possession of Government agencies concerning visa applicants.

Sponsors of visa applicants, attorneys, agents, and other intermediaries will be permitted to appear before an Interdepartmental Committee of Review in the Department of State and make appropriate statements concerning their knowledge of, and interest in, visa applicants. The written record of cases not finally disposed of by the Committees may be reviewed by a Board of Appeals composed of two members appointed by the President from persons outside of the Government. This Board will confine its consideration of cases to the record received from the Interdepartmental Committees there will be no hearings by the Board. Cases requiring further hearing of interested persons may be returned by the Board to the Committee of Review.

In case the opinion of the Board of Appeals is not acceptable to the Secretary of State or if the members of the Appeals Board are unable to agree, the Secretary of State will substitute his own opinion, which decision shall be transmitted to the appropriate consular or diplomatic officials as the advisory opinion of the Department of State.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE AND ENTRY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Revised to the press November 14]

Under the regulations which it is contemplated will in the immediate future be prescribed by the Secretary of State pursuant to the proclamation issued by the President under authority of the act of May 23, 1918, as amended by the act of June 21, 1941, all citizens of the United States or persons who owe allegiance to the United States shall after 11 o'clock in the forenoon of January 15, 1942, be required to bear valid passports in order to depart from or enter the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and all territories, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except that, effective immedi
November 15, 1941

ALLEGED PROMOTION OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS TO DISADVANTAGE OF AMERICAN INTERESTS

The following statement has been sent by the Department of State to Representative Malcolm C. Tarver in response to his request.

"Charges are frequently made that some of the governments opposing aggression, and particularly Great Britain, are taking advantage of our American aid in order to promote their own commercial interests. The repetition of these charges is naturally very helpful to the aggressor countries. Since the charges are without foundation the facts should be known.

Consequently at this critical time the following statements are made in connection with (1) the use of the Lend-Lease Act to push British exports; (2) the use of British shipping to further their own private commercial interests at the expense of the United States and other friendly countries; and (3) the use of wartime censorship of the mails to the detriment of American commercial and other interests.

One of the most insistent charges against the British has been that they have taken advantage of our generosity, particularly in connection with the Lend-Lease Act, to push their export business into all corners of the globe at our expense. They have been accused both of reexporting lend-lease goods on a large scale and feathering their own nests with the proceeds therefrom, and of using lend-lease goods at home to displace domestic products which they have in turn been enabled to export.

From the very beginning of these charges, running back to last spring, there was the most gross exaggeration with respect to this whole matter. So far as concerns the reexportation of lend-lease goods, any such reexportation would have been in clear violation of section 4 of the Lend-Lease Act, which provides that 'all contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or