

Manhattan Coin Club Minutes

September 13, 2016

President Doyle called the meeting to order at the American Legion.

There was no Treasurer's report but Dave reminded members that annual dues are up for renewal.

A new attendee was present; Collyn, and the club welcomed him.

Old Business:

No old business

Auctions:

Doyle announced a number of auctions which may be found on our Club [webpage](#) or on <http://kansasauctions.net/>.

Members did say that the up-coming D&L [auction](#) on Saturday, September 17, 2016 10:00 am American Legion Post 14, 3408 W. 6th Street in will be one of the best ones they have seen.

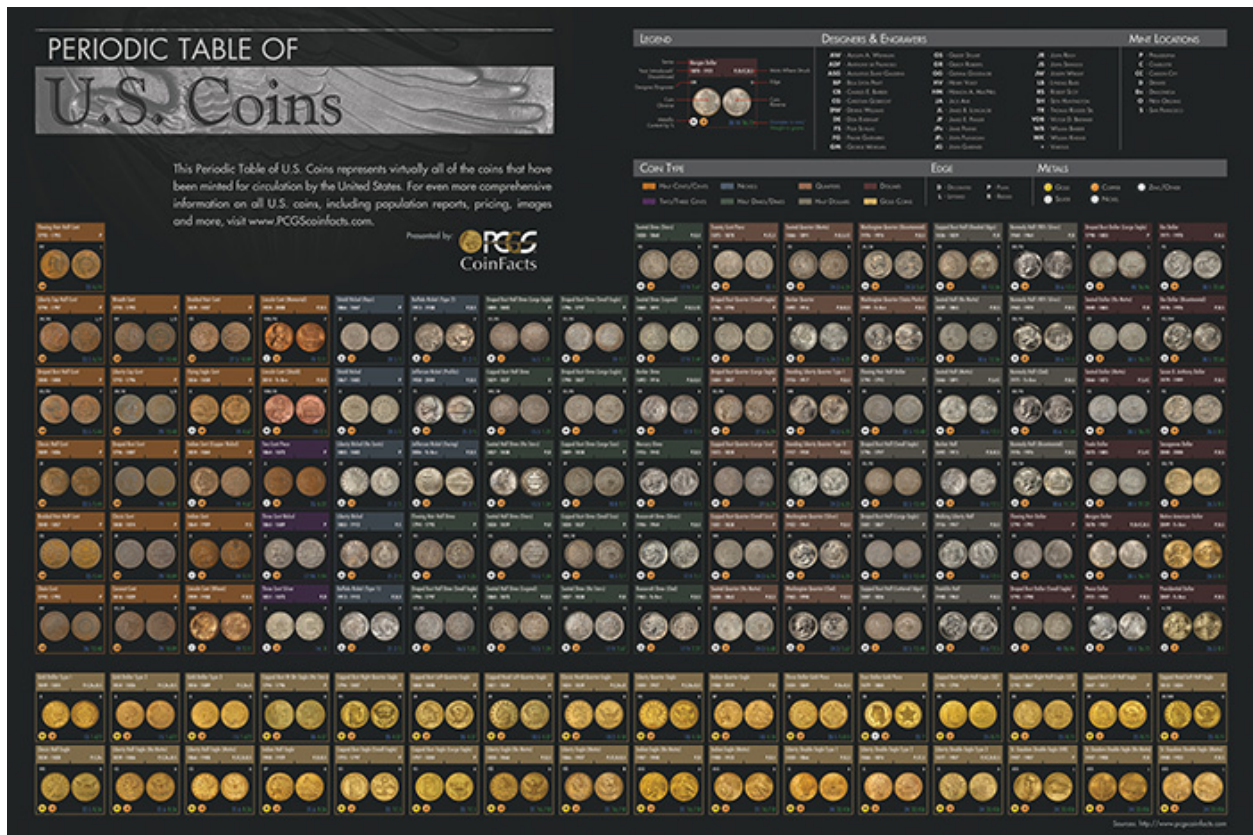
Richard Folks Estate – 375 Lots – 95 Gold Coins and Over 220 Silver Dollars, Most Coins are MS-Quality w/ Over 110 Graded. 95 Gold Coins, incl. 6 \$20 St. Gaudens MS-64, 9 \$10 Gold Coins, Rare 1858 and 1878 \$3 Princess Head Gold Coins, \$50 American Buffalo, plus \$5, \$2 ½, and \$1 Slabbed and MS-Quality Gold Coins; Over 220 Morgan and Peace Dollars, Most are MS-Quality and 80+ are Graded. 8 CC's-; Lafayette Dollar PCGS-UNC; Rare 1798 and 1799 Draped Bust \$1; 3 Rolls of Silver Eagles; 1867 Half Dime PCGS PR-64CAM; 1888 Seated Liberty Dime PCGS PR-64; 1891 Seated Liberty Half Dollar PCGS PR-62CAM; Walking Liberty Half Dollars MS-65; Proof and UNC Franklin Half Dollars; Proof Washington Quarters; Jackie Robinson Silver Rounds and Numerous Other Silver, Mint Sets and Much More.

New Business:

Elections were held and following individuals were elected:

President – Allan
Vice President – Doyle
Treasurer – Dave
Newsletter – Chuck

The club received a poster from PCGS, "[The Periodic Table of US Coins](#)". The poster is a large chart depicting virtually all US coins that have been minted for circulation by the United States Mint.



The poster was placed in the silent auction and the winning bidder was Tom.

Program:

Jess presented the program on Japanese Occupation money,

In January 3, 1942, a few weeks after successfully invading Philippines, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief announced that occupying forces would henceforth use military-issued currency as legal tender. Notes were to circulate at par with existing Philippines "Commonwealth" Pesos. Since this military scrip was not directly convertible into existing pesos, the trick to get it to circulate at par can probably be found in the tersely titled proclamation Acts punishable by death which, among seventeen acts that could result in loss of life, listed the thirteenth as:

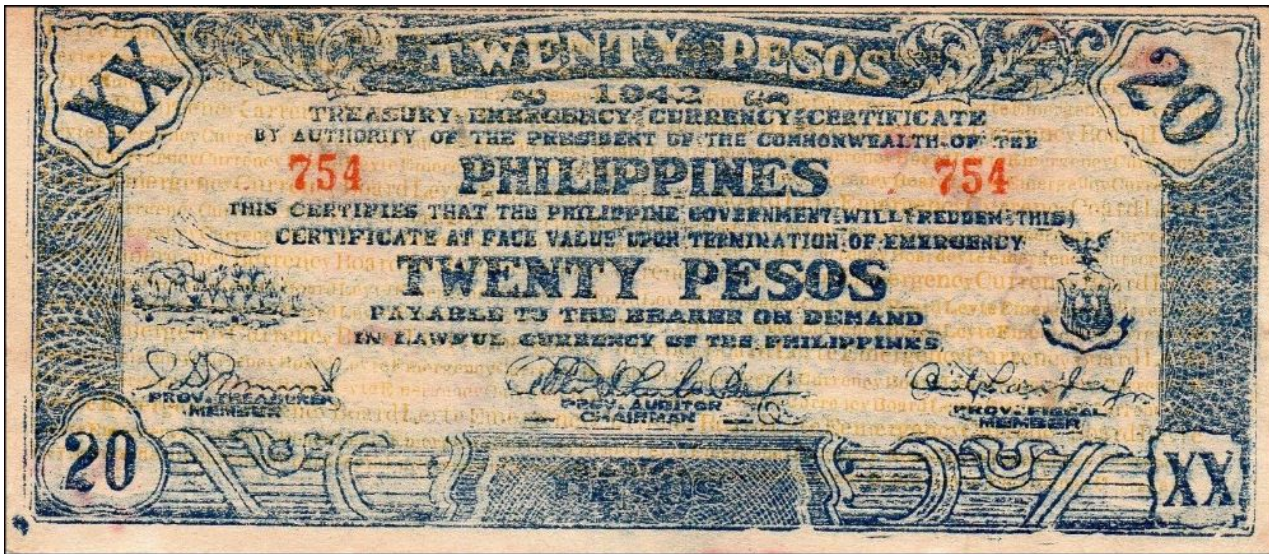
- (13) Any person who counterfeits military notes; refuses to accept them or in any way hinders the free circulation of military notes by slanderous or seditious utterances.

During the occupation, the Japanese government issued fiat currency (currency only backed by national law). The first issues in 1942, were of denominations of 1, 5, 10 and 50 centavos and 1, 5, and 10 Pesos. The next year brought "replacement notes" of 1, 5 and 10 Pesos while 1944 a 100 Peso note and soon after an inflationary 500 Pesos note. Near the end of the war in 1945 the Japanese issued a 1,000 Pesos note. Plates for this note were completed in Manila shortly before U.S. troops entered the city on 3 February 1945, and the Japanese printed the 1,000 Pesos note while they were retreating from Manila to Baguio.



As the Japanese Empire spread out in the early days of World War II, the Japanese government issued special currency for the various nations and colonies they conquered. We are offering this collection of 8 different notes issued by the Imperial Japanese Government for the Philippines, Malaya (now Malaysia), and Burma (now Myanmar). The notes were issued in the currency and official language that was in use at the time of the invasion. Thus notes issued for the Philippines were denominated in Pesos and Centavos and were in English (as it was a United States commonwealth), the Malay notes were denominated in Dollars and Cents and were in English, (as it was a British Colony), and the Burmese notes were denominated in Rupees and Cents and were in English (as it was a British Colony). The first letter in the block of letters on the front of the note indicates where the note was to be used: B = Burma, M = Malaya, P = Philippines.

The military money for Burma produced by the Japanese was denoted in rupees and the principal feature was pagodas, although cent notes also circulated. Notes were issued commencing at 1 cent (pyat), and progressively upwards, 5 cents, 10 cents, ¼ rupee, ½ rupee, 1 rupee, 5 rupees and 10 rupees. Later, a 100 rupee note was issued. “The words, ‘THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT’ were written boldly in English in the centre of the notes. The amount was also written in English. The letter “M” appeared on the cent notes, which it was assumed stood for Malaya, while the rupee notes carried a ‘B’ or ‘BD’. On some Burmese notes that Marilyn Longmuir has, the letters “BB” appear twice on the front of the 5 rupee notes, and on both a 10 rupee note and a 100 rupee note. The letters “BA” also appear twice on the front of the notes.



The notes serve as a reminder for the failed exploits of the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces during World War II. Nowadays you can buy the notes on eBay for a few bucks. Their value is no longer dictated by gunpoint, nor by their liability nature, but their existence as a unique commodity, much like gold, bitcoin, or some rare antique.

The meeting then concluded with the silent auction and the drawing of door prizes. John won the door prize that was a collection of occupation money and John's daughter (different John) won the child's door prize of a silver dime and quarter.