

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20579

IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF

CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER, Individually,
and CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER,
Executrix of Estate of
HAROLD V. SNYDER, Deceased,
and HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER

Claim No. CU-0702

Decision No. CU- 5941

**Under the International Claims Settlement
Act of 1949, as amended**

Counsel for claimants:

Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz,
Masters & Rowe
By Perry S. Patterson, Esq.

PROPOSED DECISION

This claim against the Government of Cuba, filed under Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, in the amount of \$280,101.46, was presented by CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER, Individually, and CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER, Executrix of Estate of HAROLD V. SNYDER, Deceased, and HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER based on the asserted loss of certain real and personal property in Cuba. CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER, the deceased and all beneficiaries of his estate, including HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER, have been nationals of the United States since birth.

Under Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 [78 Stat. 1110 (1964), 22 U.S.C. §§1643-1643k (1964), as amended, 79 Stat. 988 (1965)], the Commission is given jurisdiction over claims of nationals of the United States against the Government of Cuba. Section 503(a) of the Act provides that the Commission shall receive and determine in accordance with applicable substantive law, including international law, the amount and validity of claims by nationals of the United States against the Government of Cuba arising since January 1, 1959 for

losses resulting from the nationalization, expropriation, intervention or other taking of, or special measures directed against, property including any rights or interests therein owned wholly or partially, directly or indirectly at the time by nationals of the United States.

Section 502(3) of the Act provides:

The term 'property' means any property, right, or interest including any leasehold interest, and debts owed by the Government of Cuba or by enterprises which have been nationalized, expropriated, intervened, or taken by the Government of Cuba and debts which are a charge on property which has been nationalized, expropriated, intervened, or taken by the Government of Cuba.

The record shows that HAROLD V. SNYDER died on March 17, 1960 (Exhibit 14). His will (Exhibit 15) was duly admitted to probate and his widow, CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER, was appointed Executrix of his estate (Exhibit 16). Inasmuch as the estate of the deceased is still open, no Decree of Distribution having been issued, the Commission deems this claim to have been filed on behalf of the widow individually and on behalf of the estate of the deceased, except with respect to 4 of the 5 bank accounts claimed herein. As noted below, HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER, son of the deceased and the Executrix, (and also one of the said beneficiaries) owned interests in those 4 bank accounts. Therefore, he has been added as party claimant.

The following losses are asserted by the Executrix in her own and her son's behalf, and in her fiduciary capacity:

Land	\$ 55,700.00
Buildings	150,200.00
Furniture, fixtures and farm equipment	43,496.35
Bank Accounts	2,846.30
Opel Automobile	2,100.00
Personal effects	10,000.00
Expenses in boarding up the residence	1,326.00
Custodian's fees	3,719.31
Real estate taxes	67.03
Cuban attorney's fees	646.47
American attorney's fees	<u>10,000.00</u>
Total	<u>\$280,101.46</u>

The record includes a substantial amount of supporting evidence, discussed in detail below, which establishes that the deceased acquired in 1958 and 1959 certain real and personal property on the Isle of Pines, Cuba. Pursuant to the community property laws of Cuba, all property acquired by either spouse during coverture is owned in equal shares by both spouses, except property acquired by gift or inheritance. (See Claim of Robert L. Cheaney and Marjorie L. Cheaney, Claim No. CU-0915.) On the basis of the evidence of record the Commission finds that the deceased and his wife, the Executrix, each owned a 1/2 interest in the properties herein as indicated hereafter.

Land

Based upon copies of original deeds (Exhibits 18, 19, 20 and 21) and taking into consideration the community property laws of Cuba, the Commission finds that the deceased and the Executrix herein each owned a 1/2 interest in certain land on the Isle of Pines, Cuba, extending over an area of approximately 92-1/2 acres. The property is located in a rural area approximately 12 miles from Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, and was developed by the deceased for agricultural use, citrus groves and ranching. The property was known as Hacienda Tropical.

The Commission finds that the land was within the purview of the Cuban Agrarian Reform Law (Exhibits 28A, 28B and 28C). The Commission further finds that pursuant to Resolution No. 38, the land was taken by the Government of Cuba on September 23, 1960 (Exhibits 28D).

The Executrix asserts a loss of \$55,700.00 for the land based upon an appraisal of the property made as of March 2, 1960 (Exhibit 37). An examination of that appraisal indicates that it was prepared by a qualified appraiser who had been educated in appraising real property and had been engaged in that occupation since 1925. It further appears that the appraisal was based upon a physical inspection of the property during the period from February 21, 1960 to March 2, 1960.

The Commission finds that the valuation most appropriate to the

property and equitable to the claimants is that set forth in the said appraisal. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the value of the land on September 23, 1960, the date of loss, was \$55,700.00. Therefore, the values of the 1/2 interest therein owned by the Executrix on the one hand, and the 1/2 interest collectively owned by the beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased on the other, were each \$27,850.00.

Buildings

The record shows that in 1959 the deceased caused to be constructed on the said land a 16-room house, swimming pool, servants' house and other improvements. These improvements were part of Hacienda Tropical. On the basis of the entire record and taking into consideration the community property laws of Cuba, the Commission finds that the deceased and the Executrix herein each owned a 1/2 interest in all of the foregoing buildings and improvements.

The evidence establishes that the Executrix lived in the main house until September 1960 when she was notified by Cuban authorities that the land was about to be taken (joint affidavit of the Executrix and her son, dated October 16, 1963 and February 27, 1964, respectively). As noted above, the land was taken on September 23, 1960 pursuant to Resolution No. 38 (Exhibit 28D). That Resolution provided for the taking of all the land "with its appurtenances, with the exception of the family residence constructed thereon, including the agricultural implements, tractors, plows, trucks, light trucks (station wagons), fumigating apparatus, machinery, etc."

Included in the record is an affidavit, dated April 2, 1964, from one Elizabeth Lockwood (Exhibit 32) who was a friend of the deceased and the Executrix and who owned a small motel a short distance away from Hacienda Tropical. Affiant states on the basis of personal knowledge of the facts that on March 3, 1961 a group of Cuban militiamen came to the property and sealed the house. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the main house (residence) was taken by the Government of Cuba on March 3, 1961. On the basis of the express provisions of Resolution No. 38, the Commission

further finds that the other structures and improvements, including the swimming pool, were taken by the Government of Cuba on September 23, 1960.

It is asserted that the buildings, swimming pool and other improvements had an aggregate value of \$105,200.00 based upon the appraisal as of March 2, 1960 (Exhibit 37). The evidence also includes a copy of the floor plan for the main residence of Hacienda Tropical (Exhibit 23); photographs of the residence and swimming pool; and a general blueprint and elevation drawing of the residence (Exhibit 27), and an affidavit of September 11, 1963 from counsel indicating the cost of building the residence and all the other improvements on the basis of pertinent invoices, receipts, contracts, correspondence and other related documents in affiant's possession (Exhibit 34).

Counsel's affidavit of September 11, 1963 recites that the aggregate cost to the deceased of the main residence, the servants' house, the swimming pool and other related improvements to Hacienda Tropical was in excess of \$120,358.11. The appraisal indicates that the main residence was a "one and two story brick, tile roofed mansion of Spanish design." The pool was equipped with pumps and filters, constructed in 1959 along with the gardener's cottage, sheds and shelters. The Commission has also taken into consideration the fact that \$1,326.00 was expended in boarding up the main residence to protect it, which the Commission finds enhanced the value of the main residence pro tanto. The property had two private wells and a sewage disposal system. The other improvements included a terrace, walkways, roadways and "magnificent landscaping."

The Commission finds that the valuations most appropriate to the property and equitable to the claimants are those set forth in the appraisal. Accordingly, the Commission makes the following findings with respect to the improvements of Hacienda Tropical:

1. The main residence had a value of \$124,526.00 on March 3, 1961, the date of loss.
2. The swimming pool, wells, filters, pumps, roadways and walks had an aggregate value of \$18,500.00 on September 23, 1960, the date of loss.
3. The landscaping, gardener's cottage, sheds and shelters had an aggregate value of \$8,500.00 on September 23, 1960, the date of loss.

The Commission, therefore, finds that the values of the 1/2 interest therein owned by the Executrix on the one hand, and the 1/2 interest collectively owned by the beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased on the other, were each: \$62,263.00 (item 1 above); \$9,250.00 (item 2 above); and \$4,250.00 (item 3 above).

Furniture, Fixtures and Farm Equipment

The record shows that the deceased and the Executrix furnished the main residence with "exceptionally costly custom-made furniture, furnishings, fixtures and appointments, and also expended substantial amounts for farm equipment" (Joint affidavit of the Executrix and her son.) It was intended as the home for the deceased and the Executrix during their retirement. They resided there from February through June and from November through December of 1959; from January 1, 1960 to March 17, 1960, when the deceased died in an airplane crash; and the Executrix lived there during the month of September 1960.

Based upon the affidavit of April 2, 1964 from Elizabeth Lockwood (Exhibit 32) setting forth facts within her personal knowledge, the Commission finds that the furniture and furnishings of the main residence were taken by the Government of Cuba on March 3, 1961. Although, as noted above, Resolution No. 38 of September 23, 1960 (Exhibit 28D) provided for the taking of the farm equipment, the said affidavit of Elizabeth Lockwood indicates that the farm equipment was not taken on September 23, 1960 because it was situated on the property belonging to Elizabeth Lockwood and that of another neighbor. It further appears from that affidavit that on or about June 11, 1961 Cuban military officials visited Hacienda Tropical and compelled affiant and the neighbor to surrender the farm equipment which they thereupon promptly took away. On the basis of the foregoing evidence, the Commission finds that the farm equipment was taken by the Government of Cuba on June 11, 1961.

Attached to Exhibit 32 and made a part thereof are 2 detailed lists (Exhibits C-1 and C-2) inventorying the various items of furniture,

furnishings and other items of personal property that were situated in each room and part of the main residence. Counsel's affidavit of September 11, 1963 (Exhibit 34) indicates on the basis of invoices, receipts, etc., that the deceased expended in excess of \$39,804.15 for the furniture, fixtures and furnishings of the residence.

The Executrix asserts the loss of \$39,804.15 on account of the furniture, fixtures and furnishings of the residence. The joint affidavit of the Executrix and her son indicates that these items of property had been acquired in 1959 primarily since it is stated therein that the Executrix and the deceased resided in their home from February through June and from November through December of 1959. This is corroborated in Exhibit B attached to counsel's affidavit of September 11, 1963 (Exhibit 34), which sets forth on the basis of invoices, receipts and other documentary proof, a detailed listing of each item of property, including the dates of acquisition and costs.

An examination of that list shows that with few exceptions the items thereon consisted of furniture, subject to depreciation at the rate of 5% per year, and that said items had been acquired at various times during 1959, the costliest having been purchased about the middle of 1959. The Commission finds for the purpose of this decision that the items of property were 2 years old on March 3, 1961, the date of loss.

It is noted in this respect that in a covering letter to the Executrix, dated October 16, 1963, to which the detailed appraisal of the real property was attached (Exhibit 37), the appraiser states: "For the record, my considered estimate of the value of the household furnishings as of March 2, 1960, was \$35,000.00."

Upon consideration of the entire record and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Commission finds that the aggregate cost of the furniture, fixtures and furnishings, \$39,804.15, should be depreciated by 10% to arrive at the fair and reasonable aggregate value thereof on the date of loss. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the aggregate value of the furniture, fixtures and furnishings on March 3, 1961 was

\$35,823.74. Therefore, the values of the 1/2 interest therein owned by the Executrix on the one hand, and the 1/2 interest collectively owned by the beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased on the other, were each \$17,911.87.

The Executrix asserts the loss of \$3,692.00 on account of the farm equipment, relying upon another affidavit of counsel dated September 11, 1963 (Exhibit 24). The said covering letter of October 16, 1963 from the appraiser recites that the appraiser's valuation of the farm equipment as of March 2, 1960 is \$3,350.00. Counsel's affidavit sets forth on the basis of documentary evidence in affiant's possession that the farm equipment consisted of the following:

<u>Item of Property</u>	<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Lawn Mower	February 1, 1959	\$ 67.00
1955 pickup truck	March 31, 1959	650.00
Tractor	March 31, 1959	1,321.04
Trailer	March 31, 1959	200.00
Rotary Cutter	March 31, 1959	250.29
Pump	April 3, 1959	273.00
"La Bowl Assembly with Impeller"	April 3, 1959	721.00
Shovels, insecticides, scythes, etc.	July to September 1959	<u>209.87</u>
	Total	<u>\$3,692.20</u>

All of the foregoing items, with the exception of the last group costing \$209.87, had been acquired a little over 2 years before June 11, 1961, the date of loss, and were subject to depreciation at the rate of 15% per year. The Commission concludes that said items should be depreciated for a 2-year period. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the aggregate value of said items on June 11, 1961, the date of loss, was \$2,437.63.

The last group of items includes insecticides which would normally be used up in farming operations, but presumably replaced from time to time. The shovels and scythes were subject to a 10% per year depreciation

rate. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Commission concludes that the shovels and scythes cost \$139.91 (2/3 of \$209.87), and that these 2 items should be depreciated for 2 years. The Commission, therefore, finds that the aggregate value of the last group of items on June 11, 1961 was \$181.89 (\$111.93 for the shovels and scythes, plus \$69.96 for the insecticides).

Accordingly, the aggregate value of all of the items of farm equipment on June 11, 1961 was \$2,619.52. Therefore, the values of the 1/2 interest therein owned by the Executrix on the one hand, and the 1/2 interest collectively owned by the beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased on the other, were each \$1,309.76.

Bank Accounts

The evidence establishes that the deceased, the Executrix and their son owned interests in 5 bank accounts maintained in local banks in Havana and in the Isle of Pines (Exhibits 25 and 25A).

On December 6, 1961, the Cuban Government published Law 989, which confiscated all real property, personal property, rights, shares, stocks, bonds, securities and bank accounts of persons who had left the country. The Commission finds that this law applied to claimants, who had left Cuba prior to that date, and that their interests in the bank accounts were taken by the Government of Cuba on December 6, 1961 pursuant to Law 989. (See Claim of Floyd W. Auld, Claim No. CU-0020, 25 FCSC Semiann. Rep. 55 [July-Dec. 1966].)

On the basis of bank statements (attached to Exhibit 25A), the Commission finds that the claimants owned interests in the 5 bank accounts as follows, the Cuban peso being on a par with the United States dollar:

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Ownership Interests</u>	<u>Date of Bank Statement</u>	<u>Amount</u>
8756	CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER and HAROLD M. SNYDER, 1/2 interests each	February 28, 1961	\$ 302.60
8748	CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER and HAROLD M. SNYDER, 1/2 interests each	February 28, 1961	400.00
241	CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER and HAROLD M. SNYDER, 1/2 interests each	December 30, 1960	516.77
350	CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER and HAROLD M. SNYDER, 1/2 interests each	October 31, 1960	570.44
C-982	Hacienda Tropical	August 31, 1959	<u>1,056.49</u>
	Total		<u>\$2,846.30</u>

Accordingly, the Commission finds that claimants sustained the following losses on December 6, 1961 with respect to their Cuban bank accounts:

CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER (includes 1/2 of the Hacienda Tropical bank account)	\$1,423.15
HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER	894.90
Estate of HAROLD V. SNYDER, Deceased	<u>528.25</u>
Total	<u>\$2,846.30</u>

Automobile

On the basis of the evidence of record, the Commission finds that the deceased and the Executrix each owned a 1/2 interest in an Opel automobile, maintained on the premises of their residence. It appears from the affidavits of April 2, 1964 executed by Elizabeth Lockwood (Exhibit 32), that affiant had removed the automobile from Hacienda Tropical in an effort to prevent its confiscation, but that on June 11, 1961 Cuban officials compelled her to surrender the keys and they promptly took away the automobile. Based upon the foregoing evidence, the Commission finds that the automobile was taken by the Government of Cuba on June 11, 1961.

On the basis of the entire record and considering the fact that the automobile had been driven only about 2,000 miles, the Commission finds that the automobile had a value of \$2,100.00 on June 11, 1961, the date of loss. Therefore, the values of the 1/2 interest therein owned by the Executrix on the one hand, and the 1/2 interest collectively owned by the beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased on the other, were each \$1,050.00.

Personal Effects

Based upon the evidence of record, the Commission finds that the deceased and the Executrix each owned a 1/2 interest in certain personal property maintained at their residence at Hacienda Tropical, including 16 packing cases and 2 guns that arrived at Hacienda Tropical in 1959 (Exhibit 22), and a substantial stock of liquor (Exhibit 35). The Commission further finds that said personal property was taken by the Government of Cuba on March 3, 1961 when the main residence was taken.

The Executrix asserts the loss of \$10,000.00 on account of said personal effects. In addition to 2 guns, the list appearing as Exhibit 22 shows that the property included blankets, towels, linens, various items of electrical and other kitchen appliances, a portable radio, pots and pans, servants' clothing, golf clubs and suitcases, as well as cutlery and an oriental rug. The joint affidavit of the Executrix and her son attests that the personal effects also included clothing, furs and jewelry. Counsel's affidavit of September 11, 1963 (Exhibit 35) recites that affiant has in his possession some but not all of the invoices and documentary evidence to support this portion of the claim. He cites, as examples, invoices for perfumes costing \$65.00 in 1960, and the purchase of dishes, glassware, etc., on November 25, 1959 by the Executrix at a cost of \$1,077.40. Attached to said affidavit

is an inventory of the various liquors on hand at Hacienda Tropical as of April 3, 1960, prepared by the Executrix.

On the basis of the entire record, the Commission finds that the asserted valuation for personal effects is fair and reasonable. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the value of the personal effects on March 3, 1961, the date of loss, was \$10,000.00. Therefore, the values of the 1/2 interest therein owned by the Executrix on the one hand, and the 1/2 interest collectively owned by the beneficiaries of the estate of the deceased on the other, were each \$5,000.00.

Balance of the Claim

The remaining portion of the claim in the aggregate amount of \$15,758.81 is based upon certain expenditures assertedly incurred as a result of the taking of the real and personal properties herein by the Government of Cuba.

It is asserted in the joint affidavit of the Executrix and her son that the estate of the deceased paid out fees to the custodian of the residence, including severance pay, in the aggregate amount of \$3,719.31; and that real estate taxes in the amount of \$67.03 were paid at or about the time the residence was taken. In addition, claim is being made for counsel fees of \$646.47 paid to Cuban attorneys, and \$10,000.00 paid to counsel of record "for the sole purpose, futile to date, of preserving claimants' rights in the above-described properties, including preparation of the instant claim."

The Commission has had occasion to consider a number of claims for certain losses also asserted to have resulted from the nationalization or other taking of property by the Government of Cuba. The Commission has held that the following losses do not constitute losses within the meaning of Title V of the Act:

1. Taxes and payments to employees pursuant to Cuban laws. (See Claim of PPG Industries, Inc., Claim No. CU-1530.)

2. Attorneys' fees and expenses involved in contesting Cuba's taking of American-owned properties. (See Claim of E. R. Squibb & Sons Inter-American Corporation, Claim No. CU-2469, and Claim of Mathieson Pan-American Chemical Corporation, Claim No. CU-2470.)

Moreover, the Commission has previously found that expenses incurred in the preparation of claims do not constitute "property" losses resulting from nationalization or other taking of property by the Government of Cuba. (See Claim of Mary Pauline Seal, Claim No. CU-0059, 1967 FCSC Ann. Rep. 57.) This of course includes the expense of attorney fees. (See Squibb, supra.)

The Commission accordingly finds that the portions of the claim for \$15,758.81 based upon the asserted losses indicated above are not within the purview of Title V of the Act. Accordingly, these portions of the claim are denied.

Recapitulation

Claimants' losses within the scope of Title V of the Act are summarized as follows:

<u>Item of Property</u>	<u>Date of Loss</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER</u>		
Land	September 23, 1960	\$ 27,850.00
Main Residence	March 3, 1961	62,263.00
Other Improvements	September 23, 1960	13,500.00
Furniture and Furnishings	March 3, 1961	17,911.87
Farm Equipment	June 11, 1961	1,309.76
Bank Accounts	December 6, 1961	1,423.15
Automobile	June 11, 1961	1,050.00
Personal Effects	March 3, 1961	<u>5,000.00</u>
	Total	<u>\$130,307.78</u>

<u>Item of Property</u>	<u>Date of Loss</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>ESTATE OF HAROLD V. SNYDER, DECEASED</u>		
Land	September 23, 1960	\$ 27,850.00
Main Residence	March 3, 1961	62,263.00
Other Improvements	September 23, 1960	13,500.00
Furniture and Furnishings	March 3, 1961	17,911.87
Farm Equipment	June 11, 1961	1,309.76
Bank Accounts	December 6, 1961	528.25
Automobile	June 11, 1961	1,050.00
Personal Effects	March 3, 1961	<u>5,000.00</u>
	Total	<u>\$129,412.88</u>

HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER

Bank Accounts	December 6, 1961	\$ <u>894.90</u>
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The Commission has decided that in certifications of loss on claims determined pursuant to Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, interest should be included at the rate of 6% per annum from the date of loss to the date of settlement (see Claim of Lisle Corporation, Claim No. CU-0644), and in the instant case it is so ordered as follows:

<u>CLAIMANT</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>ON</u>
CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER	September 23, 1960	\$ 41,350.00
	March 3, 1961	85,174.87
	June 11, 1961	2,359.76
	December 6, 1961	<u>1,423.15</u>
	Total	<u>\$130,307.78</u>
Estate of HAROLD V. SNYDER, Deceased	September 23, 1960	\$ 41,350.00
	March 3, 1961	85,174.87
	June 11, 1961	2,359.76
	December 6, 1961	528.25
	Total	<u>\$129,412.88</u>
HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER	December 6, 1961	\$ <u>894.90</u>

CERTIFICATIONS OF LOSS

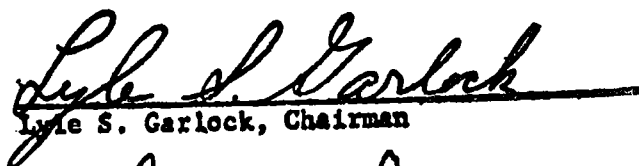
The Commission certifies that CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER suffered a loss, as a result of actions of the Government of Cuba, within the scope of Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, in the amount of One Hundred Thirty Thousand Three Hundred Seven Dollars and Seventy-eight Cents (\$130,307.78) with interest at 6% per annum from the respective dates of loss to the date of settlement;

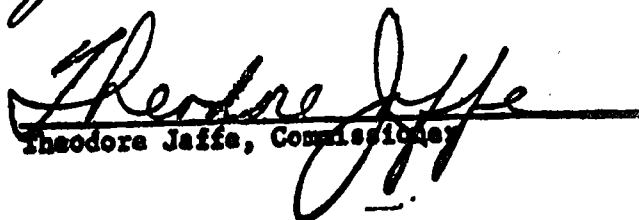
The Commission certifies that CHARLOTTE M. SNYDER, Executrix of the Estate of HAROLD V. SNYDER, Deceased, suffered a loss, as a result of actions of the Government of Cuba, within the scope of Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, in the amount of One Hundred Twenty-nine Thousand Four Hundred Twelve Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents (\$129,412.88) with interest at 6% per annum from the respective dates of loss to the date of settlement; and

The Commission certifies that HAROLD MONTGOMERY SNYDER suffered a loss, as a result of actions of the Government of Cuba, within the scope of Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, in the amount of Eight Hundred Ninety-Four Dollars and Ninety Cents (\$894.90) with interest at 6% per annum from December 6, 1961 to the date of settlement.

Dated at Washington, D. C.,
and entered as the Proposed
Decision of the Commission

4 NOV 1970


Lyle S. Garlock, Chairman


Theodore Jaffe, Commissioner

The statute does not provide for the payment of claims against the Government of Cuba. Provision is only made for the determination by the Commission of the validity and amounts of such claims. Section 501 of the statute specifically precludes any authorization for appropriations for payment of these claims. The Commission is required to certify its findings to the Secretary of State for possible use in future negotiations with the Government of Cuba.

NOTICE: Pursuant to the Regulations of the Commission, if no objections are filed within 15 days after service or receipt of notice of this Proposed Decision, the decision will be entered as the Final Decision of the Commission upon the expiration of 30 days after such service or receipt of notice, unless the Commission otherwise orders. (FCSC Reg., 45 C.F.R. 531.5(e) and (g), as amended, 32 Fed. Reg. 412-13 (1967).)

CU-0702