

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF

ROX AUTOMOTIVE

Under the International Claims Settlement  
Act of 1949, as amended

Counsel for claimant:

Claim No. CU-1825

Decision No. CU 552

Julien R. Bauer, Esq.

PROPOSED DECISION

This claim against the Government of Cuba, under Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, was presented by ROX AUTOMOTIVE in the amount of \$2,164.55 based upon the asserted loss of payment for merchandise shipped to Cuba.

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 interest 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.

Section 502(1) of the Act defines the term "national of the United States" as "(B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, if natural persons who are citizens of the United States own, directly or indirectly, 50 per centum or more of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest of such corporation or entity."

An officer of the claimant corporation has certified that the claimant was organized in California and that at all times between January 11, 1957 and presentation of this claim on April 21, 1967, 100% of the outstanding capital stock of the claimant has been owned by United States nationals. The Commission holds that claimant is a national of the United States within the meaning of Section 502(1)(B) of the Act.

The record contains copy of claimant's invoice No. 59/1387 of December 14, 1959 reflecting the sale to Godoy Y Cia, S.A. of Santiago De Cuba, of goods totalling \$1,744.52, as to which freight, shipping and other attendant fees increased the total to \$1,907.69; and copy of his invoice No. 60/21 of January 13, 1960, reflecting the sale to Distribuidora Y Finanzas Oriente, S.A. of Cuba, of goods totalling \$213.73 and as to which freight, shipping and other fees increased the total to \$256.86.

Additionally, the record includes a letter of April 10, 1961, from the Trust Company of Cuba, to Crooker-Anglo National Bank, in which it is stated that the collection of \$1,907.69 was paid by the consignee Godoy Y Cia S.A. and that the Trust Company of Cuba was still awaiting a dollar reimbursement release from the Exchange Board,

a Cuban Government agency; and another letter dated October 24, 1960 from said Crooker-Anglo National Bank, to claimant, stating that the collection of \$256.86 was paid by the consignee Distribuidora Y Finanzas Oriente, S. A., as of October 19, 1960, and that the bank was awaiting similar authorization from the Exchange Board. Claimant states that it has not received the funds.

The Government of Cuba, on September 29, 1959, published its Law 568, concerning foreign exchange. Thereafter the Cuban Government effectively precluded transfers of funds, in this and similar cases, by numerous, unreasonable and costly demands upon the consignees, who were thus deterred from complying with the demands of the Cuban Government. The Commission holds that Cuban Law 568 and the Cuban Government's implementation thereof, with respect to the rights of the claimant herein, was not in reality a legitimate exercise of sovereign authority to regulate foreign exchange, but constituted an intervention by the Government of Cuba into the contractual rights of the claimant, which resulted in the taking of American-owned property within the meaning of Section 503(a) of the Act. (See the Claim of The Schwarzenbach Huber Company, FCSC Claim No. CU-0019.)

Accordingly, in the instant claim the Commission finds that claimant's property was lost as a result of intervention by the Government of Cuba and that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the loss occurred on October 20, 1960 as to \$256.86, and on April 11, 1961 as to \$1,907.69, the days after the collections were acknowledged by the collecting banks.

The Commission has decided that in certification of losses 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 the Claim of Lisle Corporation, FCSC Claim No. CU-0644).

Accordingly, the Commission concludes that the amount of the loss sustained by claimant shall be increased by interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from the dates on which the loss occurred, to the date on which provisions are made for the settlement thereof.

CERTIFICATION OF LOSS

The Commission certifies that ROX AUTOMOTIVE 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 Two Thousand One Hundred Sixty-Four Dollars and Fifty-Five Cents (\$2,164.55) with interest thereon at 6% per annum from the respective dates of loss to the date of settlement.

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

NOV 1 1967

*Edward D. Re*

Edward D. Re, Chairman

*Theodore Jaffe*

Theodore Jaffe, Commissioner

*LaVern R. Dilweg*  
LaVern R. Dilweg, Commissioner

LaVern R. Dilweg, 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).)

is a true  
copy of the Commission  
decision on

Correct copy of the decision  
which was entered as the final  
A DEC 1967