

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF

RAMSEY CORPORATION

Under the International Claims Settlement  
Act of 1949, as amended

Claim No. CU-0033

Decision No. CU

1313

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 RAMSEY CORPORATION, in the amount of \$15,685.46 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 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.

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 Ohio, that it is a subsidiary of TRW, Inc., formerly known as Thompson Ramo Woolridge, Inc., and that at all times between the date of loss and presentation of this claim on June 14, 1966, more than 50% of the outstanding capital stock 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.

Claimant states that 1 percent of the stock of TRW, Inc., is held by non-United States nationals.

The record contains copies of account statements covering unpaid balances on the sale by claimant to Cuban enterprises of automotive replacement piston rings. These reflect the following:

<u>Invoice</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Compania Par-Mo, S.A.</u>		
94490	October 12, 1959	\$ 38.95
94595	November 3, 1959	600.88
<u>Alvaro Fernandez</u>		
79358	July 20, 1959	34.81
88508	August 10, 1959	2,809.65
94423	October 13, 1959	1,532.41
96324	November 9, 1959	299.30
20938	December 31, 1959	5.28
<u>Antonio Garcia y Cia, S.L.</u>		
50613	June 18, 1959	45.84
89537	October 13, 1959	10,188.60
89867	October 13, 1959	83.40
93813	October 14, 1959	46.34
		<hr/>
		\$15,685.46

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 not only transfers of funds to creditors abroad, but also payment to creditors within Cuba, 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 Claim of The Schwarzenbach Huber Company, Claim No. CU-0019, 25 FCSC Semiann. Rep. 58 /\_July-Dec. 1966\_/; and Claim of Etna Pozzolana Corporation, Claim No. CU-0049).

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 the following due dates:

October 13, 1959 as to \$38.95

November 13, 1959 as to \$11,804.41

November 14, 1959 as to \$46.34

December 3, 1959 as to \$600.88

December 9, 1959 as to \$299.30

January 31, 1960 as to \$5.28 and on

September 29, 1959 (the date of Cuban Law 568) as to \$2,890.30.

The Commission has decided that in payment of losses on claims determined pursuant to Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, interest should be allowed 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).

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 aforesaid dates on which the losses occurred, to the date on which provisions are made for the settlement thereof.

CERTIFICATION OF LOSS

The Commission certifies that RAMSEY CORPORATION 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 Fifteen Thousand Six Hundred Eighty-Five Dollars and Forty-Six Cents (\$15,685.46) 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

**MAY 1 1968**

*Leonard v. B. Sutton*

Leonard v. B. Sutton, Chairman

*Theodore Jaffe*

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).)