

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF

CLAY-ADAMS, INC.

Claim No. CU -0479

Decision No. CU -737

Under the International Claims Settlement
Act of 1949, as amended

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 CLAY-ADAMS, INC. in the amount of \$1,998.11 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 New York and that at all times between October 1960 and the presentation of this claim on September 24, 1965, more than 50% of the outstanding capital stock of the claimant has been owned by United States nationals. The officer further certified that as of October 31, 1966, all of the stock of the claimant was owned by Becton, Dickinson and Company, a publicly-held corporation, incorporated in New Jersey. The Commission holds that claimant is a national of the United States within the meaning of Section 502(1)(B) of the Act.

Becton, Dickinson and Company states that at least ninety-four percent (94%) of the Company's outstanding capital stock is held by nationals of the United States and not more than six percent (6%) of such stock is held by persons other than nationals of the United States.

The record contains a copy of claimant's invoice No. EX-9993/94 of October 5, 1960, reflecting the sale to Manuel Amor Ruiz of Havana, Cuba, of goods totalling \$1,234.27, as to which freight, shipping and other attendant fees increased the total to \$1,255.24; and a copy of his invoice No. EX-9987/88 of October 6, 1960, reflecting the sale to Saul Diaz e Hijos of Cuba, of goods totalling \$731.72 and as to which freight, shipping and other fees increased the total to \$742.87.

Additionally, the record includes a letter of January 26, 1961, from the Chemical Bank of New York Trust Company, to a local Cuban bank, referring to the collection on November 28, 1960, of the account owing claimant from Manuel Amor Ruiz and asking when a dollar release could be expected. Claimant states 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 the Claim of The Schwarzenbach Huber Company, FCSC Claim No. CU-0019; and the Claim of Etna Pozzolana Corporation, FCSC 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 December 3, 1960, 30 days after the date a sight draft was forwarded to the local Cuban bank for collection as to \$742.87 and on November 29, 1960, the date after payment was made in local currency to a Cuban bank by the consignee as to \$1,255.24.

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, as follows:

Loss of \$742.87 on December 3, 1960
Loss of \$1,255.24 on November 29, 1960

CERTIFICATION OF LOSS

The Commission certifies that CLAY-ADAMS, INC. suffered a loss, as a result of actions of the Government of Cuba, within the scope of Title V Title V of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, in the amount of One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-Eight Dollars and Eleven Cents (\$1,998.11) 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

30 NOV 1967

Edward D. Re

Edward D. Re, Chairman

Theodore Jaffe

Theodore Jaffe, Commissioner

LaVern R. Dilweg

LaVern R. Dilweg, Commissioner

Francis Anderson

Clerk of the Commission

This is a true and correct copy of the decision of the Commission as entered as the Final Decision on 9 1967

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).)