

Mr. REITER. I didn't intend that it should take the form of an amendment to the bill, because it is strictly a procedural matter which probably, as you say, is within the realm of the Commission's discretion.

I only hoped to indicate possibly for incorporation in the report of the committee the problems which will be faced in that matter.

Mr. FULTON. Could you submit language embodying that particular provision?

Mr. REITER. I would be delighted to, if I may.

(The following has been submitted for the record:)

"SPAULDING, REITER & ROSE,
"Washington 5, D.C., April 27, 1955.

"Hon. JAMES P. RICHARDS,
"Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
"House of Representatives,
"Washington, D.C.

"DEAR CONGRESSMAN RICHARDS: In accordance with the suggestion made during the course of my testimony before your committee on April 22, 1955, on the proposed legislation to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, below is submitted suggested language for inclusion in the committee's report. The particular problem to which it is addressed is the virtual impossibility of obtaining documentary evidence regarding description, title, value, and damage to property located in Soviet-dominated countries, in conjunction with claims for war damage and taking in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania under title II.

"The purpose of such language would be to indicate the committee's recognition of the particular seriousness of this problem with respect to these classes of claims. The language might be somewhat as follows:

"It is recognized that the obtaining of documentary evidence from areas under Soviet domination is almost completely impossible, and that consequently the Commission will find it necessary to rely in many instances on secondary evidence to establish the details of the claims filed under this title."

"The other suggested reference in the committee report which I proposed was with respect to the claims of American civilians in Italy who were forced into hiding to avoid arrest and incarceration by the Italians and Germans, some of whom even joined the underground and guerrilla forces fighting the enemy, and were wounded or became diseased. Particularly since the \$5 million deposited by Italy to cover American claims is expected to exceed the total value of claims to be filed, I feel that the committee might in its report indicate its recognition of the existence of the claims of these Americans for their injuries and suffering, in addition to property damage claims. Suggested language covering this point, for incorporation in the committee's report on title III, might be as follows:

"Claims to be considered under this title are those of American nationals against the Government of Italy and with respect to which provision for compensation was not made in the Treaty of Peace with Italy. These include such claims as those for property losses outside Italy, and for personal injury and suffering, not covered by the Treaty.

"In the event I can be of further assistance, I shall be pleased to do so.

"Sincerely,

"ROBERT H. REITER."

EXHIBIT B

[From the Dayton Daily News, Mar. 15, 1964]

Why? Mother Asks

NO PAY FOR YANK CAPTURED IN WAR

(By Walter Bybeck)

WASHINGTON, February 29.—A 90-year-old Cincinnati woman can't understand why her son, captured by Italian Fascists, cannot get paid for injuries suffered during his imprisonment.

A \$5 million fund to pay American citizens for personal injuries and property losses caused by the Italians still has over \$1 million of unused money—but Carl L. Hauss has not been able to get a penny.

Hauss' mother lives in Cincinnati while he tries to support her from Italy, where he has resided since the end of World War I.

During World War II, Hauss fled to the hills and joined the underground. He was captured by Italians, put in solitary confinement for nearly 6 months and sent to other prison camps.