

Mr. MONAGAN. Of course you wouldn't hamper them, because to the extent that they were able—suppose they had new evidence or something like that. They could, if the affairs were to be reopened, probably go ahead.

Mr. JACOBS. This is one of the conditions. Some of them have new evidence and others feel they can get it now because there is more conduciveness on the part of Poland and Germany to assist them.

Mr. MONAGAN. And also, of course, the amount of the fund is set, subject to the annual payments of the Polish Government, so then to the extent that these new claims were accepted, they would reduce the per capita share of the claimants whose claims have already been approved. Is that not so?

Mr. JACOBS. As I mentioned in my report as we gather the figures, it would not exceed \$10 million and would bring it down to 35 percent of the total amount that would be returnable instead of the 40.

Mr. MONAGAN. It would be about \$40 million, \$2 million a year for 20 years, and these new claims would be estimated to be how much?

Mr. JACOBS. Close to \$10 million.

Mr. MONAGAN. It would be 25 percent.

Thank you very much, sir. We will be glad to consider this.

Mr. JACOBS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MONAGAN. The next witness is Mr. D. J. Casarella, vice chairman, Bulgarian Claims Committee.

**STATEMENT OF D. J. CASARELLA, VICE CHAIRMAN, BULGARIAN
CLAIMS COMMITTEE, NEW YORK**

Mr. CASARELLA. Mr. Chairman, I am Donny J. Casarella, and I am the vice chairman of the Bulgarian Claims Committee, a committee properly registered in accordance with the Lobbying Act in both Houses of Congress and which committee was organized in order to protect the interests of American claimants who lost their property through nationalization and confiscation measures of the Bulgarian Government.

The Bulgarian Claims Committee has authorized me to present its views before this committee in connection with H.R. 9063, 90th Congress, 1st session. This bill is an omnibus bill which contains, among other things, provisions with regard to the additional sum of \$400,000 which has been accepted, pursuant to a claim settlement agreement, by the U.S. Government in full payment and settlement of claims of American citizens for losses suffered in Bulgaria.

I respectfully submit that this executive agreement between the United States and Bulgaria represents a classic example of how the interests of American citizens are sacrificed for political expediency and in order to achieve friendly relations with countries behind the Iron Curtain.

By this agreement the United States accepted a lump sum of \$3,543,398 as full and final settlement of its claim against Bulgaria, in which lump sum were included vested Bulgarian assets in the United States in the value of \$3,143,398, so that the Bulgarian Government paid only an additional sum of \$400,000, payable in installments of \$200,000 each on July 1, 1964, and July 1, 1965. The same procedure was followed earlier by the agreement of the United States concluded on March 30, 1960, with Rumania.