

But it should be taken into consideration that these new claims against Bulgaria, which according to our information amount approximately to \$700,000 to \$800,000; if they have to be paid at the same percentage as the earlier awardees, who received their award in accordance with Public Law 285, 84th Congress, the whole available Bulgarian fund of \$400,000 would be completely exhausted in favor of the new prospective claimants.

The same will occur with the earlier Rumanian awardees, who got their award on the basis of the same Public Law 285, 84th Congress, as the Bulgarian, and by paying to the new prospective claimants against Rumania the same percentage as the earlier awardees, the available fund of \$2,500,000 will be completely exhausted.

In both cases, there will be nothing left over for the old awardees.

On the other hand, the executive agreements between the United States and Bulgaria of July 2, 1963, and the United States and Rumania of March 30, 1960, waives the rights of the awardees to pursue their claims for the unpaid balance against Rumania and Bulgaria, although these rights were expressly given to them in Public Law 285, 84th Congress, passed by Congress and Senate, and was also expressly stated in each and every decision of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Therefore, if these vested rights were waived without any compensation to the awardees, this act would definitively represent a confiscatory measure, like those measures against which the U.S. Government itself is fighting in foreign countries.

If, for reasons of political expediency such forfeiting of rights was deemed necessary, the executive branch should have asked Congress for necessary appropriation to compensate awardees for unpaid balance of the awards adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission under Public Law 285, 84th Congress.

Therefore, I respectfully submit that a provision should be enacted for the full compensation of the unpaid balance of our awards. Those Americans whose property was taken between 1955 and the effective dates of the above cited executive agreements also have the right to compensation and should receive payment in the same manner as other claimants.

I respectfully submit a proposed amendment in the present bill to correct the inequities caused by the executive agreements implemented by the provisions of the present bill. If Congress for any reason does not enact these amendments and provide the necessary appropriations, we are submitting a bill by which jurisdiction would be conferred on the Court of Claims to determine and adjudicate the claims.

I wish to express my thanks for the opportunity to present the views of the claimants for whom I appear.

(Additional information is as follows:)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO H.R. 9063, 90TH CONGRESS, AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

I. Paragraph 12, on page 9 now reading:

"(12) Section 310, title III, is amended by adding at the end of subsection (a) thereof the following paragraph:

"(6) Whenever the Commission is authorized to settle claims by the enactment of paragraph (4) of section 303 of this title with respect to Rumania and Bulgaria, no further payments can be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of awards certified by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), or