

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM OF

EUGENIA D. STUPNIKOV

Claim No. Y2-0071

Decision No. Y2-3

Under the Yugoslav Claims Agreement of 1964 and Title I of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended.

PROPOSED DECISION

This claim, for an amount of \$6,607.00, is based upon the asserted ownership and loss of improved real property and personal property located in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Claimant, EUGENIA D. STUPNIKOV, has been a national of the United States since her naturalization at New York on January 3, 1955.

Under Section 4(a) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (64 Stat. 13 (1950), 22 U.S.C. §1623(a) (1958)), the Commission is given jurisdiction over claims of nationals of the United States included within the terms of the Yugoslav Claims Agreement of November 5, 1964 and the Commission is directed to apply the following in the following order:

(1) The provisions of the applicable claims agreement as provided in this subsection; and (2) the applicable principles of international law, justice and equity.

Among other things, the Agreement provides as follows:

Article I. (a) The Government of Yugoslavia agrees to pay, and the Government of the United States agrees to accept, the sum of \$3,500,000 United States currency in full settlement and discharge of all pecuniary claims of nationals of the United States, whether natural or juridical persons, against the Government of Yugoslavia, on account of the nationalization and other taking of property and of rights and interests in and with respect to property which occurred between July 19, 1948 and the date of this Agreement.

Article II. The claims of nationals of the United States to which reference is made in Article I of this Agreement refer to claims which were owned by nationals of the United States on the date on which the property and rights and interests in and with respect to property on which they are based was nationalized or taken by the Government of Yugoslavia and on the date of this Agreement. (Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Regarding Claims of United States Nationals, November 5, 1964, which entered into force on January 20, 1965, 16 U.S.T. & O.I.A. 1965, T.I.A.S. No. 5750 (1964).)

Thus, where property was owned by a natural person at the time of its nationalization or other taking, a claim based upon such loss of property is not compensable under the Agreement unless such person was a national of the United States at the time of nationalization or other taking which must also have occurred between July 19, 1948 and the date of the Agreement.

In support of her claim, claimant has submitted a copy of a Decision of the District Court for the Seventh Division in Belgrade dated May 18, 1946, a copy of an extract from the Municipal Property Register: Belgrade 7, Liber No. 1306 and a copy of a letter of the Chief of the Section of the Ministry for Internal Affairs dated March 26, 1946. On the basis of this evidence, the Commission finds that claimant owned the improved real property registered under real estate Liber No. 1306, Belgrade 7 and located at Nova Street, Belgrade and certain personal property located therein. Further, the Commission finds that claimant's improved real and personal property which is the subject of this claim was nationalized by the Government of Yugoslavia on May 18, 1946, when claimant was not a national of the United States.

For a definition of the term "nationals of the United States," reference is made to Section 2(c), Title I, of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (supra), which provides that:

The term "nationals of the United States" includes
(1) persons who are citizens of the United States, and
(2) persons who, though not citizens of the United States, owe permanent allegiance to the United States. It does not include aliens.

As to item (1), the term citizen of the United States includes all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction

thereof (U.S. Const. Amend. XIV, § 1). Also, a person does not become a citizen of the United States by way of naturalization until the procedure of naturalization is fully completed and the order divesting the person of his former nationality and making him a citizen is signed by the judge of the court having jurisdiction (Petition of Sproule, D.C. Cal. 1937, 19 F. Supp. 995).

As to item (2), the Commission has held that persons who, though not citizens of the United States, owe permanent allegiance to the United States are those who were born in certain outlying insular possessions of the United States or born elsewhere of parents already possessing that status and does not include an alien who resides in the United States, who is an employee of the United States Government and has sworn allegiance thereto. (See the Claim of Edward Krukowski, Claim No. PO-9532, Dec. No. PO-927, 21 FCSC Semiann. Rep. 27 [July-Dec. 31, 1964].) Neither does it include a person who, in the course of applying for his United States citizenship, filed a declaration of intention and a petition of naturalization and took certain oaths. (See the Final Decision in the Claim of Walter Ludwig Koerber, Claim No. W-3917, Decision No. W-1322.)

It is clear from the facts in this matter that the claim arose in 1946 and that claimant did not become a national of the United States until January 3, 1951.

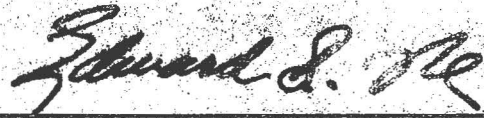
In the matter of the Claim of Jacob Meisler, Claim No. PO-4436, Dec. No. PO-286, 16 FCSC Semiann. Rep. 30 [Jan.-June 1962], and the Claim of Vlad Metchik, Claim No. PO-1907, Dec. No. PO-314, 17 FCSC Semiann. Rep. 45 [July-Dec. 31, 1962], the Commission held that the principle of international law regarding the nationality of a claimant seeking espousal by one state of his claim against another state, which has also been expressed as requiring that the aggrieved person be a national of the espousing state at the time the claim or loss accrued or arose, applies to claims authorized under Section 4(a) of Title I of the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (supra).

At the time this claim arose in 1946, it was not one of a national of the United States and therefore it could not be espoused by the Government of the United States nor settled and discharged by the Yugoslav Claims Agreement of November 5, 1964.

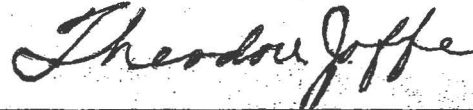
Accordingly, the Commission finds that claimant's rights and interests in and with respect to the property which is the subject of this claim were not owned by a national of the United States at the time of nationalization or other taking and that the claim arose prior to the dates specified in the 1964 Agreement. Therefore, this claim is not a claim of a national of the United States as defined by Articles I and II of the Yugoslav Claims Agreement of November 5, 1964 and it is, accordingly, denied.

Dated at Washington, D. C.,
and entered as the Proposed
Decision of the Commission

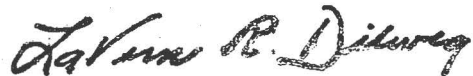
AUG 23 1967



Edward D. Re, Chairman



Theodore Jaffe, Commissioner



LaVern R. Dilweg, Commissioner

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).)

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