

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

ACC

10000/109/1229  
(VOL. 2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785017

09/1229  
2)

YUGOSLAV CLAIMS TO PROPERTY IN ITALIAN HANDS  
NOV. 1945 - AUG. 1946

Ex Comm.

148.

x 147 for info. H.S. 11/7

C80

Could we not inform Dr. Swastika of 3?

11/8/1947

197.

Ex Comm.

Drafts opposite in reply to x 179 submitted for approval.

These drafts have the approval of V.P. C.A.S. C.I.A. + P.C.I.A. and acting Polaris A (the postie.) and Harry S/C. H.S. 13/8

Chief Commissioner.

5145

199.

1. Opposite is draft reply to AFM and also from SACRED to the Advisory Council on the Swedish letter demanding restitution of boats, ships and property.
2. As explained in para 3 of our letter to 3-5, the Commission has not in the past acted other than as a post office, which is not to say that we have failed to press the Italian Government for replies, but pressure under the Armistice Terms has not been applied. I have deleted from the Appendixes the words "no reply received" for this tends to emphasise lack of pressure. In the G-5 letter we are told to take up any new claims with the Italian Government with a view to restitution. There are no new claims but whether that implies that AFM intend us to go further than we have done is uncertain.

X

0499

submitted for approval.  
These drafts have the approval of V.P. C.A.S.  
C.I.A. + P.C.I.A. and acting Polaris A (L. Goshie.)  
and Navy S/C. H.S. 13/8

Chief Commissioner.

199.

5145

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2. As explained in para 3 of our letter to G-5, the Commission has not in the past noted other than as a post office, which is not to say that we have failed to press the Italian Government for replies, but pressure under the Amistice Treaty has not been applied. I have deleted from the Appendix the words "no reply received" for this tends to emphasize lack of pressure. In the G-5 letter we are told to take up any new claims with the Italian Government with a view to restitution. There are no new claims but whether that implies that ANM intend us to go further than we have done is uncertain.
3. I am bound to say that if I were unmodale I should be inclined to complain that sufficient pressure had not been brought, particularly on the matters in Appendix "B", but it must be appreciated that those claims do take a long time to consider and that they may not always be genuine.
4. In SACRED's letter we have gone into the legal position at some length. Polaris felt that this should be done.
5. The drafts have the approval of VP C.A. Sec., CIA and DLA, and the Polaris.

14. Aug. 45.

200 AUG 14 1945

EL. 15/VMI

Approved with changes  
C.S.O. Action accepted  
H.S. 13/8

W.S.L.  
Executive Council to ANM

0500

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

201

Ex Comm.

31.5

Letter to G-5 in reply to # 179  
submitted for signature of C.C.

H.S. 1618

0501

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

201602-~~END~~

FX 68001

ACTION

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

C O P Y

BY SURFACE MAIL

Admiralty S.W.I.

Any further communication  
should be addressed to:-

12th March, 1946.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,  
London, S.W.I.  
quoting S.213/46SECRETCommander-in-Chief,  
MEDITERRANEAN.

With reference to your communication of 19th January, No. 255 Med.46/1352/25/1 regarding the salvage of Allied shipping in Italian waters, I am to inform you that the French Government have been informed in reply to their diplomatic demarche that in the view of the British Government they are perfectly entitled in point of form to claim under Article 15 of the Armistice Terms in respect of the cost of salvage and repair of liberated ships which have been found stranded or sunk in Italian waters. It was added, however, that since the conclusion of the Armistice a distinction has been drawn between current occupation expenses, which can properly be charged to the Italian Government under the Armistice, and restitution, which is regarded as a matter belonging peculiarly to the Peace Treaty. The cost of salvage of liberated ships falls into the category of restitution and the French Government have been advised to obtain lire from the Italian Government to meet their expenses in Italy by the establishment of a blocked franc account, the disposal of which would be determined under the Peace Treaty. I am to add that it is the intention of the British Government that under the Peace Treaty the Italian Government shall bear the cost of salvage of any British ships seized by Italy before the Armistice. The French have been informed accordingly.

2. It is confirmed that, as indicated in paragraph 8 of your letter under reply, it is the responsibility of the owners of the vessels or of the Government concerned to make the necessary arrangements for salvage.

BY COMMAND OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

*Copy received from  
Harry S/C 13 Aug 46*

5743

C O P Y



JUGOSLAVENSKA DELEGACIJA  
U SAVETODAVNOM VEĆU ZA ITALIJU

Br. 1121/46

3 August 1946

AUG 6 1946

Dear Admiral Stone,

1. On 7 March 1946, The Yugoslav Delegation requested through the Liaison Division of the Allied Commission that a full list of Yugoslav property sequestered in Italy be forwarded to this Delegation whose duty it is to protect the Yugoslav interests.

The Liaison Division replied to us with the letter R 9009/83/EC of 30 March 1946, informing us that all Yugoslav goods "are to be desequestered at an early date".

We thanked to the Liaison Division for getting that information for us (see our letter Br. 533/46 of 23 April 1946). We however had to point out at the same occasion that our original request was to get the list of the goods sequestered and we consequently repeated that our request. But no reply was received to that our request as yet.

2. Since the Yugoslav Delegation has the duty to protect Yugoslav interests here, the requested list of Yugoslav sequestered property is obviously important for us and the Italian authorities should forward it to us through the Liaison Division without delay. I therefore have the honour to repeat the request of the Delegation, applying that getting of the requested list be kindly solicited through the Allied Commission.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness,  
I remain, dear Admiral,

Very truly yours

*Dr. Jovan J. Smolaka*

DR. JOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy.

Delegation whose duty it is to protect the Yugoslav interests.

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Thanking you in advance for your kindness,  
I remain, dear Admiral,

Very truly yours

*Dr. J. Smodlaka*

DR. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy.

Dear-Admiral  
ELLERY W. STONE,  
Chief Commissioner  
Allied Commission.

4 224

See

26/4/46  
P.R.

(cso)

83

(Vol I)

9

(Vol I)

5112

9009  
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

EX COMMAND  
9885

195

G-5: 912.23-1

30 July 1946.

SUBJECT: Restitution by Italians.

AUG 1 1946

TO : Chief Commissioner,  
Allied Commission,  
APO 794.

1. Reference your letter above subject file 9009/  
EC (G-5 912.23-1) dated 27 July 1946. It is agreed that  
permission for Yugoslav Naval experts to visit Italian  
ports (except those under AMG control) should be one of  
direct arrangement between Italian and Yugoslav authori-  
ties concerned.

2. The question of this permission should not be  
referred to in SACs reply to Dr. Smolaka's letter of 9  
July 1946.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

  
A. L. HAMBLIN  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

ACTION  
INFO

NAVY SIC

EC

Y.P. 11 Legal

Poland A

B

see 113

1A 19/8/46

0505

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194

RT/600

Ref: 9009/193/23

2 August 1946

SUBJECT: Return of Yugoslav goods taken by Italians.

TO : Yugoslav Delegation to A.G.I.

17 122

Reference your letter of 5th of November 45 and Nr 781/46 of 5th June 46.

The Italian Government state that, Brigadiere of Carabinieri Albanesi Lorenzo has denied all charges brought against him in the a/s letters.

FOR THE ARMY COMMANDER:

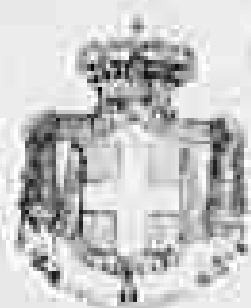
P. H. TUNNARD

Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

5700

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Ro/Di

*Ministero degli Affari Esteri*9009 AD 193  
6/2782/1092

JUL 31 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSIONSUBJECT: Return of Yugoslav goods taken by  
Italians.

1. Reference is made to Allied Commission's note 9009/134/EC dated June 14th 1946 and to Yugoslav Delegation to ACI letter 2518 of November 5th 1945.

2. Brigadier of Carabinieri ALBANESE Lorenzo with the memorandum herewith enclosed has denied all charges brought against him.

3. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be grateful to the Allied Commission if they could kindly forward the above memorandum to the Yugoslav Delegation to ACI.

A

Rome, July 27th, 1946.

ENCL.

5730

Translation

COMANDO MILITARE DELL'AREA DEL CAPO DI LAVORO  
Ufficio Personale addizionale di guerra

Roma, 23 June 1945  
No. 4397/5

SUBJECT: Maresciallo d'Artiglieria ANASTASIO BORASCO  
TO : Ministero della Guerra - Gabinetto

The Maresciallo ANASTASIO BORASCO, at present on sick leave in Rome, Via Pictrolana 407, has categorically denied the accusation made against him by the Yugoslav Delegation, according to which the 300 of that time containing the 300 of the Division (Infantry) with the rank of Brigadiere, had carried off three large boxes full of silver and other valuable objects taken from the house of the carpenter MARILLI, owner in the village of Isvara.

He stated that:

- 1) - While stationed at Saravice he had three trunks with him which on being transferred to Italy, he brought into personal effects, equipment and various necessities for his family, which were in part brought from the dealer BAZZANI, owner at Saravice.
- 2) - The radio belonging to the said MARILLI was taken away by the Military Command of Saravice.
- 3) - In the middle of August 1942, upon the daughter-in-law of the owner arranged to give the staff of unknown Italian military, two platinum gold watches, two silver clocks, a wrist watch of white gold and a small suitcase. Efforts made to identify the soldiers who were presumed to have carried out the theft, have no results. He also recognized the loss of silver objects, of the hostess, of the high priest, of the director of the case of the silver watch. Even the 26th day till the beginning of August the village of Saravice was occupied by Yugoslav partisans who were then driven out of the village in consequence of a violent battle between the 1st Battalion of the Division and certain units of the "Macedonia" Division, which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the village. During that action the house of MARILLI, situated in the central square, was also destroyed with all the household goods.
- 4) - During the first half of August 1942, that is to say immediately after the Italian occupation of the village, the Military Command of Saravice received the order to arrest and shoot Ivan MARILLI, son of Maria, as he was thought to be head of a partisan group. He - ANASTASIO BORASCO - was included in carrying out the order, then moving from Saravice south

5738

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- 2 -

PABLO Ivan, who wrote him a letter of thanks enclosing a 1000 Lira note as a present, which however he refused to accept, returning the money through the intermediary of the returned man.

5. - He also saved from the firing squad the local didactic director, and suggested the separation of a communication unit of many men suspected of collaboration with the Yugoslav partisans.

The families PABLO Ivan, Ivan, CARLOS, and GREGORIO PABLO may be

cited as witnesses of his activity in favour of the inhabitants of Sadrach.

6. - Two or three days after the re-occupation of the said village, he took part in an exploring mission commanded by a C/IA in that area. On that occasion in order to prevent possible pillaging by troops of the demand, and in agreement with the officers, he demanded some cartridges on credit and a gun belonging to PABLO where the latter had collected all that he was able to save from his house which had been destroyed as a result of the battle already referred to.

Marcelino Alcala in addition to denying the accusation made against him, wishes to point out that his work in the village territory was

always characterized by a sense of human justice and defence of persons and their belongings in as much as to avoid the excess and gratification of the population.

There are no persons now detained the accusations of the RIA, born for lack of evidence and because the facts attributed to him took place in territory not under his authority.

The Command of the Interior of the RIA - indicated it advisable to make a thorough examination of the house of Marcelino Alcala, but no trace was found of the objects mentioned in the letter of the Yugoslav Delegation.

Also from a confidential information received, it does not appear that the 100 Liras, or that in the past, a life was confounding to his modest economic means.

EL COMANDO EN JEFE  
ARMADA BOLIVIANA

5737

Copy to: Chief of Office I  
(Lt. Col. C. Balle)

188

COMANDO GENERALE DELL'ARMA DEI CARABINIERI REALI  
Ufficio Personale sottufficiali e truppa

n.4999/5 di prot.

Roma 29 giugno 1946

Oggetto: Maresciallo d'alloggio ALBANESE Lorenzo -

AL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA - GABINETTO -

Il Maresciallo ALBANESE Lorenzo, attualmente in licenza di convalescenza in Roma - Via Pietralata 487, ha respinto in modo categorico gli addebiti mossigli dalla delegazione jugoslava, secondo la quale il sottufficiale allorché comandava col grado di brigadiere la stazione di Sdravica (Lubiana), avrebbe asportato tre grandi casse piene di porcellana ed altri oggetti di valore, sottratti nel villaggio di Izverle dalla casa del falegname FAJDIKA Franz.

Egli ha precisato che:

1) - durante la sua permanenza a Sdravica si fece costruire tre bauli, coi quali, trasferendosi in Italia nel novembre 1942, trasportò oggetti personali di equipaggiamento e vari generi alimentari destinati alla famiglia, che furono, che furono in parte acquistati presso il negoziante GREGORIC Iose, di Sdravica.

2) - L'apparecchio radio del nominato FAJDIKA fu ritirato dal presidio militare di Sdravica;

3) - nella seconda decade del mese di agosto 1942 la suora del Fajdica a nome Rozsa, gli denunciò il furto, ad opera di militari italiani sconosciuti, di due orologi d'oro platinati, due sveglie, un orologio a bracciale di metallo bianco ornato e una piccola valigia.

Le indagini svolte per addivenire alla identificazione dei soldati presunti autori del furto dettero esito negativo.

Nessuno dei denunciò l'annebbio degli oggetti di porcellana, dell'equipaggio, dell'anello di fidanzamento, del portacigarette e delle monete d'argento.

Il villaggio di Sdravica dal 28 maggio ai primi di agosto del 1942 rimase sotto il dominio dei partigiani jugoslavi che furono poi costretti ad abbandonare quella zona in seguito a violenti combattimenti sostenuti con la divisione "Cacciatori delle Alpi" ed alcuni reparti della divisione "Macerata"; con la conseguente distruzione quasi completa del paese. In tale azione anche la casa del Fajdica, ubicata nella piazza centrale, rimase distrutta con tutte le masserizie.

4) - nella prima decade di agosto 1942, e cioè appena dopo la ricoccupazione del villaggio da parte delle forze italiane, giunse al presidio militare di Sdravica l'ordine di arrestare e fucilare Ivan Fajdica figlio del Franz, perché ritenuto capo di una formazione partigiana.

Egli - L'ALBANESI - riuscì ad ottenere la revoca dell'ordine salvando così da sicura morte il Fajdica Ivan, il quale, poi, ad una lettera di ringraziamento a lui indirizzata, acclusa un biglietto da 1000 lire a titolo di regalo, che egli però rifiutò, restituendo il denaro tramite la cognata del graziato;

5) - salvò pure dalla fucilazione il direttore distrettuale locale ed evitò la deportazione in campo di concentramento di molti uomini sospettati di collaborazione in favore dei partigiani jugoslavi.

A testimoniare su tale sua attività in favore degli abitanti di Strascica, possono essere interrogate le famiglie Pashiga Ivan, Ivan Caprol e Gregoriz Josef;

6) - due o tre giorni dopo la rioccupazione del suddetto villeggio prese parte in quel territorio ad un servizio esplorativo capeggiato da un sottotenente. In tale occasione, al fine di evitare eventuali sottrazioni da parte di truppe del presidio, come da accordi presi con l'ufficiale, egli comandò alcuni carabinieri di vigilanza intorno ad un capannone del Fajdica, dove il predetto aveva accantonato quanto aveva potuto salvare dalla sua casa distrutta in seguito ai combattimenti.

Il Maresciallo Albanesi, oltre a respingere la accusa mossagli, ha voluto mettere in evidenza che la sua opera in territorio jugoslavo fu sempre improntata ad un senso di umana giustizia e di difesa delle persone e degli averi, tanto da riscuotere la stima e la riconoscenza della popolazione.

Non vi sono elementi per poter controllare le asserzioni del sottufficiale, sia per mancanza di testimoni, sia perché i fatti a lui addebitati sarebbero avvenuti in territorio non sottoposto alle nostre autorità.

Il comando del gruppo interno di Roma ha ritenuto opportuno far eseguire una accurata ricognizione dell'abitazione del Maresciallo Albanesi, ma nessuna traccia è stata trovata degli oggetti indicati nella comunicazione della delegazione jugoslava.

Anche da riservate informazioni assunte, non è risultato che il sottufficiale conduca od abbia condotto, in passato, tenore di vita non in relazione alle sue modeste risorse economiche.

IL COMANDANTE GENERALE  
F.to Brunetto Brunetti

p.c.c.;  
IL CAPO UFFICIO I  
(Ten.Col.O Silli)

5734

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## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMW ION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

186

Ref. : 9009/31

31 July 1946

SUBJECT: Restitution of Property to Yugoslavs.

TO : Navy Sub-Commission (attention Comd. Bahlmann)  
Legal Sub-Commission (attention Lt. Col. Beaumford)

1. You are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the office of the V.P. Civil Affairs Section at 1000 hrs on Friday 2 August 1946.

2. Purpose of this meeting is to consider the draft of the lists and of the paragraphs of the letter to be sent to AFM in reply to their G-5 912.23-1 dated 20 July 1946. — 179

3. Your attention is drawn to the memorandum referred to at the last meeting in which was set out the suggested form the reply to AFM should take.

EL W. BIND-SMITH

Chief Staff Officer,  
to Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: V.P. C.A.S.

5733

P.A. 31/7/46  
L.

DRAFT

Legal Memo on Dr. SMODLAKA's claim of 5 June 1946.

a) As to the facts themselves;

It is the opinion of the legal Sub-Commission that before any action is taken on the matter, the statements of the Yugoslav Delegation be checked and their accuracy ascertained. The Italian Government should be put in a position to dispute the Yugoslav claims, if they so desire and to produce as well their own evidence and possibly counter claims.

It is understood that some ships were not sunk at all and others were sent to the bottom by the Germans and not by the Italians.

b) As to the legal position.

The disposal of Allied shipping in Italian hands is governed not only by the Armistice Terms, but also by the subsequent and supplementary documents known as the Cunningham - De Courten agreement. Art. 15 of the Long Armistice Terms never mentions sunken ships or their salvage. The obvious intention of the contracting parties at the time was to secure immediately as much merchant shipping as possible in order to foster the war effort. Hostilities having ceased, article 15 does not in our opinion apply to ships to be salvaged in order that the Yugoslav Government may reorganize its merchant navy for trade purposes - on the contrary sub-para C of paragraph 2 of the Cunningham - De Courten agreement specifies:

"The Government of Italy will declare the names and whereabouts of

(i) Warships

(ii) Merchant ships

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- 2 -

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now in their possession which previously belonged to any of the United Nations. These vessels are to be returned forthwith as may be directed by the Allied Commander - in Chief - . This will be without prejudice to negotiations between the Governments which may subsequently be made in connection with replacing ~~losses~~ of ships of the United Nations caused by Italian action."

c) It appears, therefore, obvious that the loss of Allied ships caused by Italian action should be compensated either under the title of reparations in the Peace Treaty or by direct negotiations between the Allied Government concerned and the Italian Government. On the other hand all seaworthy ships identified as Yugoslav should be returned by the Italian Government without delay.

d) It is, therefore, our opinion that there is no means under the Armistice Terms or any other instruments through which the Allied Commission can demand from the Italian Government the salvage and reconditioning of Allied shipping sunk in Italian waters.

~~It is~~ <sup>Further</sup> May it be pointed out that the French authorities have accepted this point of view and have settled similar claims to those of Yugoslavs <sup>by</sup> by direct negotiations with the Italian authorities.

e) As far as restitution of private property is concerned this is a matter which needs no special text to justify itself. Private property under International Law <sup>technically</sup> is ~~is~~ fully protected against plundered by occupying Forces as it is in Common Law against thieves and should be <sup>restored</sup> restituted and compensated for without any further ~~agreement~~ <sup>agreement</sup> 731

0515

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183

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COORDINATION  
Office of the Chief Commissioner  
AIO 794

Ref. : 9075 NS

27 July 1946

SUBJECT: Restitution by Italian Government of  
Jugoslav Property

TO : C-3 Section,  
AMH.

~~179~~

1. Reference your C-3 912.22-1 dated 20 July 1946.

2. Immediate action is being taken in regard to the preparation of a report on the facts of this matter and to the preparation of a suitable draft reply to Mr. Goodwin's letter of the 9th July 1946 - 174-0 for dispatch by the Supreme Allied Commander to the Chairman in Turn of Rotation of the Advisory Council.

It will not be possible for this report and draft to be prepared and considered in time for presentation at the next meeting of the Advisory Council on August 2nd.

I enclose draft of an interim reply, composed by my American and British Political Advisors, which I suggest should be dispatched by the Supreme Allied Commander to the Chairman in Turn of Rotation of the Advisory Council.

LEW. W. STONE

ELDER H. MOSE  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Chief Commissioner

Encls. as above.

Copy to: Polad A.  
Polad B.  
Navy S/C  
V. CAS. (for Legal S/C)

5130

185A

DRAFT

DEFERRED REPLY

With reference to the letter of the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia dated 9th July on the subject of restitution by the Italian Government of Yugoslav ships and property, active consideration is being given to this matter. A report of the facts is being prepared and will be presented at the earliest possible date.

.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185017

182

Ref. : 9009/33.

27 July 1946.

SUBJECT: Restitution by Italian Government  
of Yugoslav Property.TO : C-5 Section,  
A.P.H.Q.

179

1. Reference your C-5: 912.23-1 dated 20th July 1946.
2. With regard to paragraph 9 of the above mentioned letter in which an independent reply is asked for, in respect of action taken in regard to the request for permission for Yugoslav representatives to visit ports in Italy, this matter was raised in Dr. Smolaka's letter of 4th June 1946 to the Navy Sub-Commission of this Headquarters.

Dr. Smolaka, in his letter, referred to a previous letter No. 26/45 of 3th August 1945 written by the Naval Attache of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Ministry of War Transport Representative, MED, Navy House, Naples. This Headquarters has no knowledge or record of this previous letter. The relevant passage contained in Dr. Smolaka's letter of 4th June 1946 is as follows:-

"We consider that it would be very useful if some Yugoslav Naval experts might get permission to visit Italian ports in order to identify Yugoslav ships that should be restituted".

The above was not considered to be a request, but merely an observation and accordingly no action was taken. If Dr. Smolaka's letter of the 4th June 1946, in the light of the above, is to be interpreted as containing a specific request for permission to visit Italian ports, it is recommended that the matter should be one for direct arrangement between the Italian and Yugoslav authorities concerned. I await your further instructions in this matter.

3. Because it is a separate issue, I recommend that this question of permission to visit Italian ports should not be referred to in the report on the facts which will form the basis of the Supreme Allied Commander's reply to be despatched to the Chairman in Turn of Rotation to the Advisory Council in answer to Dr. Smolaka's letter of July 9th.

See 175

Copy to:- Polad 'A'  
Polad 'B'  
Navy Sub-Commission  
Vice President, C.A.S. (For Legal c/o)

HILARY W. STONE  
Rear Admiral, USNR  
Chief Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785617

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

SECRET

Ref. : 9009/33

25 July 1946.

SUBJECT: Conference regarding Constitution of Property  
to Yugoslavia.

TO : Field A,  
Field B,  
Naval Sub-Commission (attention: Genl. Dahlmann,  
Legal Sub-Commission (attention: Lt. Col. Hensford).

1. Following telephone call made by undersigned you are requested to attend a meeting in the Office of the Executive Commissioner on Friday 26 July at 1000 hrs to discuss reply to be made to letter G-5 912.23 - 1 dated 20 July 1946 a copy of which is attached. It is regretted that it is not possible in the short time available to forward copies of the enclosure mentioned in the G-5 letter.

2. Also attached is a memorandum setting out the suggested form in which the reply to G-5 may be ~~presented~~ *framed*.

N. W. HIND-SMITH

Chief Staff Officer,  
to Executive Commissioner.

Encls. as above.

5127

CONFERENCE ON RESTITUTION BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF  
JUGOSLAV PROPERTY.

1. It is suggested that the draft reply for despatch by SAC to the Chairman of the Advisory Council should take the following form and be paragraphed as under:-
- (a) The first main paragraph to be the opening paragraph with references etc.,
  - (b) The second main paragraph should deal with shipping sub-divided as follows:  
  
Sewerthly vessels supported by Appendix A-1 which should contain a list of all vessels affected with a column showing action taken in each case.  
  
Unsewerthly or auction vessels supported by Appendix A-2 containing particulars as above.
  - (c) The third main paragraph should deal with property on land and should be supported by Appendix B containing particulars as above.
  - (d) The fourth main paragraph should deal with the legal aspect.
  - (e) The fifth main paragraph should deal with any question beyond the competence of this Headquarters which has been referred to AFHQ.
  - (f) The sixth main paragraph should be the closing paragraph of the draft reply.
2. After the above letter has been agreed, consideration can then be given to the covering letter to AFHQ giving any material required for a brief for SAC.
3. All drafts prepared should be in double spacing.

0523

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

*Learn to CC.*  
*24/7*

EX-100000

9523 **179**

G-5: 512.23-1

20 July 1946

**JUL 23 1946**

SUBJECT: Restitution by Italian Government of Yugoslav Property.

TO : Chief Commissioner,  
Allied Commission,  
APO 794.

**137**

1. Reference is made to Dr. Smolaka's letter to you, numbered 608/46 of 5 June 1946, which was reproduced in the minutes of the 53rd Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held on 7 June 1946, and to the following documents, copies of which are enclosed herewith:-

**177**

A. Letter from Dr. Smolaka dated 9 July 1946, in his capacity as Chairman in Turn of Rotation of the Advisory Council, addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander and statements attached thereto, (except the Minutes of the 53rd Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy of which you already have a copy).

**170**  
**176**

B. Statement presented by Dr. Smolaka at the meeting of the Advisory Council on 16 May 1946.

**162**

C. Letter and enclosure from Chief of Staff AFHQ to the then Chairman in Turn of Rotation of the Advisory Council dated 22 May 46 on the subject of the statement at "B".

**159**

D. AFHQ letter G-5: 512.23-1 of 21 June 1946 to the Chairman of the Advisory Council giving certain information in amplification of the letter at "C", based on the data supplied to you 180/5112 of 4 June 46.

2. You are directed to prepare a suitable draft reply to the letter at "A" for despatch by the Supreme Allied Commander to the Chairman in Turn of Rotation of the Advisory Council.

3. The draft letter should give details of the action taken in respect of each of the vessels and items of property listed in the annexure to Dr. Smolaka's letter of 5 June [or referred to in his subsequent letter].

**5125**

4. In the cases listed by Dr. Smolaka, which have already been referred to you and in which the Yugoslav claim has been

*See 95, 212*

*P.A. 27/7/46*  
*8*

*all*  
*(LPT)*

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rejected, the reasons for rejection should be clearly stated.

5. Cases which Dr. Smolake raises for the first time in one or other of the enclosed letters, should be taken up without delay with the Italian Government with a view to restitution, provided that such action is considered by you to be justifiable under the terms of the Armistice or the Memorandum Concerning Liberated Ships and in law. Statements of the action taken will be included in the draft letter.

6. In view of the fact that the most highly qualified legal advice now obtainable in the theatre is that which is available to you, the draft reply should be based upon your interpretation of the Armistice Terms and Memorandum Concerning Liberated Ships and of international and maritime law.

In the event of any question arising, the solution of which is in your opinion beyond your competence, it should be referred to this Headquarters for onward transmission to the Combined Chiefs of Staff or to the British Admiralty who act as their agents and a statement to that effect should be included in the draft reply.

7. It should be noted that the statement made in Item 2 of the comments attached to the Chief of Staff's letter at "C" was intended to refer to the particular question of the restitution of sunken shipping involving salvage and not to the restitution of other property.

8. The draft letter should be accompanied by a covering letter to this Headquarters giving the material for a brief for the Supreme Allied Commander explaining any points which require clarification. *AI*

9. In regard to para 3 of Dr. Smolake's letter at "A", you should report to this Headquarters, as early as possible and independently of the draft letter referred to above, what action has been taken in regard to the request for permission for Yugoslav representatives to visit ports in Italy to search for shipping alleged to belong to Yugoslavia. If the matter is still under consideration your recommendations should be forwarded to this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

*R. Morgan*  
for

A. I. HANBLEN  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

*(check or draw)*

Incls:  
as above.

Rome, 9 July 1946

Sir,

The Advisory Council for Italy with the letter addressed to you from Mr. John L. Goehle as Chairman in turn of rotation of the Advisory Council for Italy on June 12, 1946, requested a report on the facts presented in the enclosure to the letter of June 5, 1946 from the Yugoslav Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy addressed to Rear Admiral E. W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission. Brigadier General A. L. Hamblen replied by his letter dated 21 June 1946 but it is regretted that his letter did not contain the requested report on the facts presented in the enclosure to the above mentioned letter from the Yugoslav Representative to Rear Admiralillery E. Stone.

I therefore have the honour to forward to you, enclosed herewith, a copy of that letter and of the enclosure to the same, as contained in the minutes of the 53rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy (page 10-16), as well as two additional statements made by the Yugoslav Representative, one presented at the 53rd meeting of the Council and included in the same minutes (page 7-10) and the other made at the 54th meeting of the Council on July 5th. In order to give a complete and up to date review of all claims contained in the statements of the Yugoslav Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, an adjourned list is added, including the additions and corrections contained in the third statement of the Yugoslav Representative made on July 5, 1946.

Lieutenant General

Sir H. Morgan, K.C.B., D.S.O., etc.,  
Supreme Allied Commander  
Allied Force Headquarters,

See 195.

0523

General A.L. Hambren replied to his letter did not contain the requested report on the facts presented in the enclosure to the above mentioned letter from the Yugoslav Representative to Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone.

I therefore have the honor to forward to you, enclosed herewith, a copy of that letter and of the enclosure to the same, as contained in the minutes of the 53rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy (page 10-16), as well as two additional statements made by the Yugoslav Representative, one presented at the 53rd meeting of the Council and included in the same minutes (page 7-10) and the other made at the 54th meeting of the Council on July 5th. In order to give a complete and up to date review of all claims contained in the statements of the Yugoslav Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, an adjourned list is added, including the additions and corrections contained in the third statement of the Yugoslav Representative made on July 5, 1945.

See 195

Lieutenant General  
Sir W. Morgan, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,  
Supreme Allied Commander  
Allied Force Headquarters,  
Caserta.

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In connection with the foregoing I have the honour to solicit again on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy a report on the facts presented in the enclosure C of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

*Dr. Sloven J. Smolaka*

Dr. Sloven J. Smolaka,  
Chairman in turn of rotation  
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosure:

- A. Minutes of the 53rd meeting  
of A.C.I. containing:
  - a. Statement of the Yugoslav Representative (p.7-10)
  - b. Letter to Rear Admiral Stone of June 5th (p.10-16)
- B. Statement of the Yugoslav Representative  
at the 54th meeting.
- C. Up to date list of claims presented  
by the Yugoslav Representative A.C.I.

Dr. Sloven J. Smolaka,  
Chairman in turn of rotation  
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosure:

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by the Yugoslav Representative A.C.I.

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LIST OF JUGOSLAV VESSELS, TAKEN BY ITALIANS, WHOSE RESTITUTION WAS  
REQUESTED THROUGH ALLIED COMMISSION

A) COMMERCIAL SHIPS

1. S/S JURAJ SMILJIC, Gross Tonnage 105, 37; Nett 52, 37. Registered at the Port of Split. Name was changed by the Italians in 1941. Sunk in Civitavecchia. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 224/45 of 16 Feb. 45, and 756/45 of 4 June 1945.
2. S/S JUGOSLAVIJA, Gross Tonnage 1275, owner "Jadranska Plovidba a.d." Susak; sunk at Leghorn. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 1554 of 13 Nov. 1945; Br. 225/45 of 16 February 1946; Br. 412/45 of 4 April 1946. = Replies of A.C. N.S.C. Ref. N3C/4672 of 9 April 1946; N3C/4901 of 12 April 1946 (both dealing with the delay of measures for blowing up the vessel); N3C/4574 of 9 April 1946 (negative reply regarding the salvage and repair of the ship). = N3C/2189 of 24 June 1946 (where the question of removing the ship is raised again). Our reply Br. 922/45 of 28 June 46
3. Yacht TIHA, Gross Tonnage 466; owner "Jugoslavenski Lloyd", sunk in Leghorn. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 225/45 of 16 Feb. 1946; Br. 1554 of 13 Nov. 1945; Br. 412/45 of 4 April 1946. Reply of A.C. N.S.C. (same as for JUGOSLAVIJA)
4. S/S SOGA, Gross Tonnage 545; owner "Jadranska Plovidba a.d." Susak; sunk in Venice (La Marittima). Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 1554 of 13 Nov. 1945, and 225/45 of 16 February 46 and Br. 755/45 of 4 June 1946. = Reply of A.C. N.S.C. N3C/4674 of 9 April 1946 (negative).
5. S/S SARAJEVO, Gross Tonnage 479; owner "Jadranska Plovidba a.d." Susak; sunk near Messina on 14.8.43. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 1554 of 13 Nov. 1945; Br. 225/45 of 16 Feb. 1946 and Br. 755/45 of 4 June 1946. Reply of A.C. same as No. 4.
6. S/S TOPOLA, Gross Tonnage 474; owner "Jadranska Plovidba a.d." Susak; sunk near Messina on 14.8.43. Requested through A.C. Ref. same as No. 4 and 5. Reply of A.C. same as No. 4 and 5.
7. S/S DUBROVNIK, Gross Tonnage 1035, owner "Dubrovacka Plovidba d.d." Dubrovnik sunk at Chioggia near Venice on 11.9.43. Requested: same as No. 4. Reply of A.C. same as No. 4.
8. S/S DRAVA (GIOVANNI INGRAC), Gross Tonnage 158. Sunk at Piansa (Porto Ferraro) on 10 January 1944. Requested through A.C. N.S.C. Ref. 768/45 of 4 June 1946.
9. S/S UNA, Gross Tonnage 158; sunk on 11th Oct. 1942 south of Capri. Requested: same as No. 8.
10. Schooner ALDA, Gross Tonnage 88; Sunk at Porto C. Sebastiano after 9 Oct. 1942.

regarding the salvage and repair of the ship, 1-4507  
5189 of 24 June 1946 (where the question of removing  
the ship is raised again). Our reply Br. 922/46 of 28 June 6

Gross Tonnage 460; owner "Jugoslavenski Lloyd", sunk in  
Leghorn. Requested through A.C.: Ref. Br. 225/46 of 16 Feb.  
1946; Br. 1524 of 15 Nov. 1945; Br. 412/46 of 4 April 1946.  
Reply of A.C. N.3.C. (same as for JUGOSLAVIJA)

Gross Tonnage 545; owner "Jadranska Plovidba a.d." "Susak;  
sunk in Venice (Le Marittima). Requested through A.C.:  
Ref. Br. 1524 of 15 Nov. 1945 and 225/46 of 16 February 46  
and Br. 705/46 of 4 June 1946. Reply of A.C. N.3.C.:  
Br. 4874 of 9 April 1946 (negative).

Gross Tonnage 479; owner "Jadranska Plovidba a.d." "Susak;  
sunk near Messina on 14.8.43. Requested through A.C.: Ref.  
Br. 1524 of 15 Nov. 1945; Br. 225/46 of 16 Feb. 1946 and  
Br. 705/46 of 4 June 1946. Reply of A.C.: Same as No 4.

Gross Tonnage 254; owner "Jadranska Plovidba a.d." "Susak;  
sunk near Messina on 14.8.43. Requested through A.C.:  
Ref. same as No 4 and 5. Reply of A.C.: Same as No 4 and 5.

Gross Tonnage 1036, owner "Dubrovačka Plovidba d.d." Dubrovnik  
sunk at Chioggia near Venice on 11.1.43. Requested: Same  
as No 4-6. Reply of A.C.: Same as No 4-6.  
Gross Tonnage 198. Sunk at Pianosa (Porto Ferraiolo  
on 30 January 1944. Requested through A.C. N.3.C.: Ref. 768/  
46 of 4 June 1946.

Gross Tonnage 198; sunk on 11th Oct. 1942 South of Capri.  
Requested: Same as No 8.  
3121

Gross Tonnage 88; sunk at Porto S. Sebastiano after 8. Sept.  
1943. Requested: Same as above No 8.

11.4/V USPOJENKA (MIGONDO), DW 100 tons; dimensions: 11x5, 6x21, 60 m., engine: Diesel  
100 HP; owner: Trivice Bratutin. Sunk in the Cendiano  
Canal (Bavenna). Requested through 20. NSC; Br. 733/46 of  
1 June 1946. Reply: NSC/5204 of 27 June 1946 (informing  
that the Italian authorities are requesting its removal)

11 bis 2/3 TITANIA (Tadco), Gross Tonnage 144.88, sunk in the Port of S. Benedetto  
del Tronto. Owner "Jatska Plovidba a.d. Cetinje". Requested  
through 13. NSC.: Ref. Br. 586/46 of 3 May 1946.

3. Yacht TIHA,

4. S/S/ SOCA,

5. S/S SARAJEVO,

6. S/S TOPOLA,

7. S/S DUBROVNIK

8. S/S BRAVA (GIOVANNI INGRAO),

9. S/S UNA

10. Schooner AIDA

11.4/V USPOJENKA (MIGONDO),

11 bis 2/3 TITANIA

B) OTHER VESSELS

12. S/S UCMA (Monte Maggiore), Gross Tonnage 142; owner "Jugoslavenska Plovidba a.d.", Susak; actually located in the Port of Civitavecchia damaged, afloat. Requested through A.C. NSC:Ref. Br. 1551 of 13 Nov. 1945. Reply of A.C.: Ref. NSC/4280 of 18 Dec. 1945 (negative). Requested again on 4 June 1946, Ref. Br. 759/46.

13. M/S LUDILAR, Gross Tonnage 8, DW 20 Tons; owner Razanin Cerko; motor Diesel Deutz 25 HP. The schooner is actually used by the Italian PULZONI Traesto, Rimini, via Sinistra del Porto, who has declared that he was ready to hand it over as soon as he will receive orders to do so. The ship was renamed GALLO. Requested through A.C. NSC:Ref. Br. 226/46 of 15 Feb. 1946 and Br. 773/46 of 5 June 1946. No reply received.

14. S/V VILA (NINFA), Gross Tonnage 40; taken by the Italians on 3 Sept. 1943; owner Franjo Antunovic, Kastel Luskic (Split); actually the schooner is located in Venice (Basis of the Arsenal), whereas the motor MAF 60 HP is used in a private Italian workshop. Requested through A.C. NSC:Ref. Br. 590/46 of 4 May 1946 and Br. 627/46 of 14 May 1946. No definite reply.

15. Trawler Br. 2 (ARBE), constructed in Vienna in 1902 by Schimmelbusch. Engine 100HP indicated; dimensions 25 x 7 x 3 m. Taken by the Italians in April 1941 from Rab. In May 1945 was in Grado and is still used by the Italian Servizio Escavazioni Porti Marittimi, Sezione Autonoma di Venezia, Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. Requested through A.C. NSC:Ref. Br. 227/46 of 16 Feb. 1946 and Br. 442/46 of 8 April 1946. Reply of A.C.: NSC/4954 of 27 April 1946 (negative as regards the cost of repair). Requested again on 5 June 1946, Ref. Br. 789/46.

16. Trawler Br. 4 (JUNO), constructed in 1931 at Treviso. Dimensions: 34 x 7,3 x 2,6 m; steam engine Verrow; 137,5 m<sup>2</sup> heating surface. It is supposed that the Italians made the vessel longer for some meters. Taken by the Italians in June 1943 to Venice. Ing. Roma, Director of the Servizio Autonomo Recupero Porti, Venice, confirmed after the end of the war that the trawler was Yugoslav property. Requested through A.C. NSC:Ref. Br. 228/46 of 16.2.46; Br. 443/46 of 9.4.46. and Br. 789/46 of 5 June 1946. No reply.

17. Tugboat BOJANA (LARA), Gross Tonnage 42 (nett 10); dimensions: 22,7 x 3,5 x 2 m. Steam engine: compound vertical, 10 HP nominal, 2 cylinders. The vessel is built in wood. Taken by the Italians on 28 April 1941 from the Yugoslav Island Rab. At present used by the Italian Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, Servizio Escavazione Porti Marittimi. Requested through A.C. NSC:Ref. Br. 444/46 of 9 April 1946 and Br. 789/46 of 5 June 1946. No reply.

14. **14/7 VILA (NIRPA)**, Gross Tonnage 40, taken by owner "Radic Autun" (3), "Kastel Luksic (Split)"; Actually the schooner is located in Venice (Basis of the Arsenal), whereas the motor "AY 60 HP" is used in a private Italian workshop. Requested through A.C. VSC:Ref.Br. 590/45 of 4 May 1945 and Br. 627/45 of 14 May 1945. No definite reply.
15. **Trawler Br. 2 (ARBE)**, constructed in Vienna in 1902 by Schmelzleusch. Engine output indicated; dimensions 23 x 7 x 3 m. Taken by the Italians in April 1941 from Rag. In May 1945 was in Grac and is still used by the Italian Servizio Esceva-zional Porti Marittimi, Sezione Autonoma di Venezia, Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. Requested through A.C. VSC:Ref.Br. 227/45 of 16 Feb. 1946 and Br. 442/45 of 8 April 1946. Reply of A.C. VSC/4234 of 27 April 1946 (negative as regards the cost of repair). Requested again on 5 June 1946, Ref. Br. 89/45.
16. **Trawler Br. 4 (JUNC)**, constructed in 1871 at Treviso. Dimensions: 24 x 7.7 x 2.8 m.; steam engine Yarrow; 137, 8 HP heating surface. It is supposed that the Italians made the vessel longer for some meters. Taken by the Italians in June 1943 to Venice. Ing. Scuma, Director of the Servizio Autonomo Esceva-zioni Porti, Venice, confirmed after the end of the war that the trawler was Yugoslav property. Requested through A.C. VSC:Ref.Br. 228/45 of 16 Feb. 1946; Br. 443/45 of 9 April 1946 and Br. 789/45 of 5 June 1946. No reply.
17. **Tugboat BOJANA (BARA)**; Gross Tonnage 42 (nett 10); dimensions: 22.7 x 5.5 x 2 m. Steam engine: compound vertical, 10 HP nominal, 2 cylinders. The vessel is built in wood. Taken by the Italian on 28 April 1941 from the Yugoslav island Rab. At present used by the Italian Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, Servizio Esceva-zioni Porti Marittimi. Requested through A.C. VSC:Ref.Br. 444/45 of 9 April 1946 and Br. 789/45 of 5 June 1946. No reply.
18. **Tugboat J.F. 1.**, Gross Tonnage 27, 75; Nett 7.38; owner "Medranska Plovidba d.d. Susak". Taken by the Italian Ministry of Marine during the Italian Occupation in Yugoslavia. Requested through A.C. VSC:Ref.Br. 224/45 of 16 February 1946 and Br. 706/45 of 4 June 1946. No reply.

18. S/S *ARADIA* (1370). Gross Tonnage 100, 11; Regt. Port Sibonik. Taken by the Italians during their occupation. Requested through AC. Ref. Dr. 124/46 of 16 Feb. 1946 and Dr. 765/46 of 4 June 1946.

20. S/V *Istok II*, Gross Tonnage 65, 27 150, Nett 47; dimensions: 1.60 x 5.65 x 2.60 m. Constructed at Telestrini, reconstructed at Progir in 1920; engine: Dinaz 36 HP; owner: Binasic Borislav; Port of registration: Rogac. Taken by the Italian Army in 1943; captured by the Germans on the way to Ancona, it was later used as a patrol boat around Pola. Requested through AC. Ref. Dr. 765/46 of 1 June 1946.

21. S/V *VILA*, Gross Tonnage 100, 27 180, Nett 70; engine Semi Diesel 50 HP; owner Vozulic Dinko; Port of Regt. Ist. The ship was taken by the Italians in 1947 to Venice and according to some information it is actually in Italian service at Ancona. Requested, same as No. 20.

22. S/V *IRAMAR*, Gross Tonnage 16, 5, 27 40, Nett 10; dimensions: 16, 50 x 3, 55 x 1, 65 m. engine Diesel 11 75 HP, constructed in 1919 at Losinj; owner Bonacic Proti Ivan; Port of Regt. Zilina. The ship was taken by the Italian soldiers on 11 Sept. 1943 from Split to Porto Garice where they were near Fano. Requested: Same as No. 20, 21 above.

23. S/V *VARAN*, Gross Tonnage 65, 22; 27 180, Nett 16, 43; dimensions: 27, 25 x 5, 60 x 2, 24 m; constructed in 1930; engine: Diesel 100 HP; owner Vela Ivan; Port of Regt. Podgora. The vessel was taken by the Germans from Split on 20 Oct. 1944 and employed later by them between Ancona and Trieste. Requested: Same as No. 20-22 above.

24. Custom Patrol Boats: Ab 32 and Ab 38, engine 6 cylinders; make Gurtner. Taken by the Italian Occupant Authorities in Yugoslavia. At present the ships are anchored at Bari, Porto Vecchio; the one has got crew on it, the other one is empty. The sailors confirmed that the ships were "navi slave". They are used by the Regia Guardia di Finanza. Requested through AC. Ref. Dr. 767/46 of 4 June 1946.

25. Yugoslav custom ships taken by the Italian Occupant Authorities from Yugoslavia during the war:

(a) S/V *ILIOS ORILIC*, KRALJEVIC MARKO, SERMANIN IVG, JUG 20000, VUK ANDRASIC, BELZANI JUNK.

(b) 10 Motor Boats: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(c) 15 Motor Boats: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(d) 20 Motor Boats: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(e) 11 Patrol Boats: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(f) 15 Coastal Boats: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(g) 2 Diesel-cylinder spare engines and a lot of spare parts and various materials from the Custom House in Split. Requested: Dr. 767/46 of 4 June 1946.

Requested: same as N° 20.

- 23. 1/17 IRANAR,  
Gross Tonnage 1,117,00; nett 10; dimensions: 15,50 x 3,55 x 1,00 m; engine Diesel; 75 HP; constructed in 1919 at Losinj; owner Zvonko Proti Ivan; port of Regt. Milne. The ship was taken by the Italian soldiers on 11 Sept. 1943 from Split to Porto Gebice where near Fano. Requested: same as N° 20, 21 above.
- 23. 1/17 IRANAN,  
Gross Tonnage 65,00; DW 120; nett 16,43; dimensions: 23,33 x 3,60 x 2,34 m; constructed in 1930; engine: Diesel; 100 HP; owner Vela Ivan; port of Regt. Rodgova. The vessel was taken by the Germans from Split on 30 Oct. 1944 and employed later by them between Ancona and Trieste. Requested: same as N° 20-22 above.
- 24. Custom Patrol Boats: Ab 32 and AB 38, engine 6 cylinders; make Gurtner. Taken by the Italian Occupant Authorities in Yugoslavia. At present the ships are anchored at Bari, Porto Vecchio; the one has got crew on it, the other one is empty. The sailors confirmed that the ships were "navi slave". They are used by the Regia Guardia di Finanza. Requested through AG. NSC.: ref. Br. 767/46 of 4 June 1946.
- 25. Yugoslav custom ships taken by the Italian Occupant Authorities from Yugoslavia during the war:
  - (a) M/B MILOŠ GRILIC, KRALJEVIC MARKO, BENJAMIN IVO, JUG BOGDAN, VUK ANDUSIO, NEZNAK JUMAR.
  - (b) 10 Motor Boats: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L.
  - (c) 15 Motor Boats: 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23.
  - (d) Motor Boats: 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
  - (e) 31 Patrol Boats: P.C. 1 - 25; 26 = 51, 32 = 51, 33 = 51, 34 = 51.
  - (f) 16 Coastal Boats: O.C. 1-6, 10-13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
  - (g) 2 Diesel-flinder spare engines and a lot of spare parts and various materials from the Custom Master house in Split. Requested: Br. 757/46 of 4 June 1946.

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JUGOSLAV PROPERTY LOOTED BY ITALIANS, WHOSE RESTITUTION WAS REQUESTED  
THROUGH ALLIED COMMISSION

1. 9 machines taken from the Tobacco Factory in Ljubljana, 6 of which were transferred to Bologna in 1941 and 3 to Perugia in 1943. Restitution requested through AC:Ref. Pov. Br. 1132/45 of 18 August 1945. Reply: Ref. 13/2622/IND of 8 Feb 1946. (negative). Requested again, our ref. Br. 775/46 of 5 June 1946.
2. Machines and tools for the building industry taken from Slovenia by the Italian firm S.A.I.S.T., ing. Trifiletti, Milan, in April 1942 (3 stone mills, 2 compressors "Ingersoll-Rand" for two hammers, 2 Road Rollers, type "WILLIEM" of 5 tons, 2 trucks of 5 tons, various tools). Requested through AC:Ref. Br. 1519 of 5 Nov. 1945. and Br. 778/46 of 5 June 1946. No reply.
3. 13 Mail Wagons of the Yugoslav Railway. Requested through AC:Ref. Pov. Br. 508/45 of 15 May 1945. Reply Ref. 333/5/Tr 4. Negative. Requested again: Ref. Br. 779/46 of 5 June 1945. Reply: AC. 333/Tr. 4 of June 46.
4. Property looted by the Italian Brigadiere del Carabinieri Albonesi Lorenzo (living actually in Rome, via -istralata 487 or at San Martino di Lisciano, prov. Ascoli Piceno) at Izverje (Ljubljana):  
 1 radio set, 1 harmonium, porcelain service, 3 gold watches, 1 ring,  
 1 cigarette box and other silver objects. Owner: R. Rajdiga.  
 Requested through A.D.:Ref. Br. 1578 of 5 Nov. 1945 and Br. 781/46 of 5 June 1946. No reply.
5. The Yugoslav Insurance Co. "Jugoslavija": insurance contracts belonging to the branches of the Co. in Ljubljana and Split, transferred to the Italian "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni". Requested through AC:Ref. 782/46 of 5 June 1946. No reply.
6. Stamps and Postcards in value of 12 millions Yugoslav pre-war Dinars, sequestered from the Direction of the Postal Administration in Ljubljana and transferred to Rome, General Postal Direction. Requested through AC:Ref. Br. 783/46 of 5 June 1946.
7. Material for the construction of the Railway Grmonelj-Vrhovsko in total value of 18 millions Yugoslav pre-war Dinars, transferred in various parts of Italy. Requested through AC:Ref. Br. 784/46.
8. The Yugoslav Bank "Erzavna Hipotekarna Banka": bonds and other valuable papers sequestered from the branches of the Bank in Zagreb, Benjaluka, Catinja and Split in total amount of 135,276,434.10 Yugoslav pre-war Dinars, transferred to the Banca d'Italia. Requested through AC:Ref. Br. 785/46 of 5 June 1946.
9. Machine "Grosswacht", property of the dockyard in Split, transferred to Messine in December 1945. Requested through AC:Ref. Br. 772/46 of 4 June 1946.

3. 13 Mail Wagons of the Yugoslav Railway. Requested through AC:Ref.Fov.Br. 600/45 of 12 May 1945. Reply Ref. 833/5/M 4. Negative. Requested again: Ref. Br. 711/45 of 2 June 1945. Reply: AC. 1333/M 4 of June 46.
4. Property looted by the Italian Brigades dei Carabinieri Albanoesi Loreano (living actually in Rome, via -istralate 407 or at San Martino di Lisciano, prov. Ascoli Piceno) at Izverje (Ljubljana); 1 radio set, 1 harmonium, porcelain service, 1 gold watches, 1 ring, 1 cigarette box and other silver objects. Owner: R. Rejdiga. Requested through A. 1. Ref. Br. 1578 of 5 Nov. 1945 and Br. 781/45 of 5 June 1946. No reply.
5. The Yugoslav Insurance Co. "Jugoslevilja"; insurance contracts belonging to the branches of the Co. in Ljubljana and Split, transferred to the Italian "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni". Requested through AC.: Ref. 782/45 of 5 June 1946. No reply.
6. Stamps and Postcards in value of 12 Millions Yugoslav pre-war Dinars, sequestered from the Direction of the Postal Administration in Ljubljana and transferred to Rome, General Postal Direction. Requested through AC: Ref. Br. 783/45 of 5 June 1946.
7. Material for the construction of the Railway Crnomelj-Vrbovsko in total value of 10 millions Yugoslav pre-war Dinars, transferred in various parts of Italy. Requested through AC: Ref. Br. 784/45.
8. The Yugoslav Bank "Drzavna Hiperbarna Banka": bonds and other valuable papers sequestered from the branches of the Bank in Zagreb, Benjaluka, Cetinje and Split in total amount of 132,376,484.10 Yugoslav pre-war Dinars, transferred to the Banca d'Italia. Requested through AC: Ref. Br. 785/45 of 5 June 1946.
10. Machine "Grosswucht", property of the dockyard in Split, transferred to Messine in December 1942. Requested through AC: Ref. Br. 772/45 of 4 June 1946.
11. Archives of the District Court in Kotor (period 1320-1730). taken by Prof. G. Cencetti, Inspector of the Archives in Rome, transferred to Venice. Requested through AC: Ref. Br. 823/45 of 13 May 1945. Reply Ref. 896/87/AC of 5 July.
12. Archives of Sibenik, Trogir, Zadar, Sv. Jakob convent in Dubrovnik, Benedictine Convent Lokrum, Zadar, Lastovo (included the Statute of Lastovo in parchment) and Rijeka, transferred in Italy during

-5-

the Italian Fascist occupation. Requested through AC:Ref.Br.773/46 of 4 June 1946.

13. Objects plundered from the Gallery of Fine Arts in Split; 7 paintings and 1 plaster, taken in April 1943 by Pulvic Petreino for the exhibition in Rome. 2 paintings taken by the ex-prefect of Split, Paolo Bertino. Requested: same as No. 12.

14. 2 paintings taken from the church at Lastovo, by Gino Claveri, one of Francesco Bissolo and the other of Girolamo di Santa Croce. Requested: same as above.

15. Any collections and objects from the Museum in Zara. Requested: Ref. same as above.

16. Picture of the interior of the Court in Dubrovnik, taken by prof. ing. Luigi Crana for the exhibition in Rome. Restitution requested through AC:Ref.Br.1504 of 2 Nov. 1945 and 773/46 of 4 June 1946. No reply definite reply.

17. Ancient column from the Museum in Split. Taken in 1942 for the tomb monument to T. Gulli, O.C. the Italian man-of-war "Fuglia". Restitution requested: Ref. 773/46 of 4 June 1946, through the A.C.

18. Classical sculpture in marble, representing a head, taken from the Yugoslav State's Museum at Cetinje on 6 June 1943 by Capt. Francesco Pitolli and transferred to Rome: Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Ufficio Collegamento con il Governatore del Montenegro (Colonello Tancredi), Palazzo del Drago, Via Fontana 20. Restitution requested as above (No. 17)

19. Lighthouse equipment: 18 automatic lights with flash light apparatus Pintsch; 21 Crystal glasses; 20 Flash lights Pintsch; paraffin lights with crystals 3; 1 Paraffin gas light apparatus; 300 Steel bottles for dissous gas; 10 Binoculars Zeiss; 30 stop watches; 30 barometers; 14 gun valves; 16 automatic watches. The objects were transferred in Italy to "Zona Fiere Sarnala" menti "Erivittini" at Taranto, Spezia, -aso di Como and Trieste. Restitution requested through AC:Ref.Br.770/46 of 4 June 1946.

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15. Many collections and objects from the Museum in Leningrad requested: Ref. same as above.

16. Picture of the interior of the Court in Dubrovnik, taken by prof. ing. Luigi Orma for the Exhibition in Rome. - Restitution requested through AC: Ref. Br. 1504 of 2 Nov. 1945 and 773/46 of 4 June 1946. No reply definite reply.

17. Ancient column from the Museum in Split, taken in 1942 for the tomb monument to T. Gulli, O.C. the Italian man-of-war "Fuglia". Restitution requested: Ref. 773/46 of 4 June 1946, through the A.C.

18. Classical sculpture in marble, representing a head, taken from the Jugoslav State's Museum at Cetinje on 3 June 1943 by capt. Francesco Pitoli and transferred to Rome: Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Ufficio Collegamento con il Governatore del Montenegro (Colonello Tancredi), Palazzo del Lago, Via + Fontane 20. Restitution requested as above (p. 17)

19. Lighthouse equipment: 15 Automatic lights with flash light apparatus Pintsch; 21 Crystal glasses; 20 Flash lights Pintsch; Pintsch lights with crystals; 1 Pintsch gas light apparatus; 300 Steel bottles for Bisson's gas; 10 Binoculars; 50 Stop watches; 30 Anometers; 14 Gun valves; 15 automatic watches. The objects were transferred in Italy to "Mona fari e Segnali Marittimi" at Taranto, Spezia, Lago di Como and Trieste. Restitution requested through AC: Ref. Br. 773/46 of 4 June 1946.

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1. I am very sorry but I am obliged to state that General A.L. Hamblen did not reply at all to the questions put to S.A.C. by the Advisory Council for Italy. Mr. John L. Goshie, as Chairman in turn of rotation of A.C.I., by his letter dated 12 June 1946, addressed to S.A.C. solicited on behalf of A.C.I. a report on the facts presented in the enclosure to the letter of June 5, 1946 from the Yugoslav Representative addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

General A.L. Hamblen on behalf of S.A.C., by his letter dated 21 June 1946 did not at all communicate to A.C.I. the requested report on the facts presented in the enclosure to the letter of June 5, 1946 from the Yugoslav Representative addressed to the Chief Commissioner, A.C. General Hamblen repeated essentially the general assertions of General MacLeod of 22 May, and mentioned thereafter that the Navy Sub-Commission had informed the Yugoslav Delegation on 31 May, 1946 about the S/S "Jadran", "Kozjak", "Tomaseo" and "Vodice" that they were sunk in Greece or had remained in Greece in German hands, and that S/S "Jurač Subic" was sunk in Civitavecchia.

This reply of AFHQ shows that there was no account taken of the letter sent by the Yugoslav Representative to Admiral Stone on June 5th, where it is stated: "Some ships, requested by us at earlier dates, but whose location at the present time is rather query, are not contained in the submitted list. We nevertheless retain our right to solicit their restitution again later on", and that of those vessels in para 1 S/S Jurač Subic" is quoted as "sunk in Civitavecchia", whereas the restitution of 3/8 "Jadran", "Kozjak", "Tomaseo" and "Vodice" are not at all requested for the time being (as long as their exact location is not determined.)

of 3/8

2. Gen. A.L. Hamblen asserts in general that the location of other ships is not known, notwithstanding that in the enclosure of my letter to the Chief Commissioner of June 5th, under 'B' other vessels', I exactly quoted f.e. under No 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 26 which Italian authorities or Italian persons are up to date in possession of these Yugoslav vessels, which are floating, and most of them used by the Italians even now.

Art. 15 of the Armistice is clear. Italian authorities are bound to reconstitute immediately all Yugoslav ships and all necessary repairs have to be effected by the Italian Government at their expense.

Besides that even Gen. MacLeod stated explicitly (Para 7 of his Comments): "Ships within the terms of the Liberated Ships Agreement should be returned".

We quoted the exact particulars as regards the actual location of each singular ship, stating in whose hands it is and who is using it. Now it is up to the Allied authorities to investigate the facts thoroughly and to inform us what has been done in order to find out the vessels and to enforce their restitution.

We are asserting f.e. that the S/S "Ucka" (No 11, Annex to the letter to Admiral Stone) has already been salvaged a year ago and

5, 1946 from the Yugoslav Representative addressed to the Chief Commissioner, A.C. General Hamblen repeated essentially the general assertions of General Macleod of 22 May, and mentioned thereafter that the Navy Sub-Commission had informed the Yugoslav Delegation on 31 May, 1946 about the S/S "Jadran", "Kozjak", "Tomaseo" and "Vodice" that they were sunk in Greece or had remained in German hands, and that S/S "Jura Subic" was sunk in Civitavecchia.

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We are asserting f.e. that the S/S "Ucka" (No 11, Annex to the letter to Admiral Stone) has already been salvaged a year ago and we would like to know why was it not repaired and restituted in good conditions.

M/S "Budimir" (No 12 of the same list) (renamed "Gallo") is actually located at Rimini and used by the Italian Puzzone Ernesto (Via Sinistra del Porto). The same Puzzone declared that he was ready to hand over the M/S "Budimir" as soon as he will receive orders to do so. Why are no steps being taken for the restitution of that ship?

M/V "Vil" (renamed "Ninfa") (No. 13) is actually in Venice, basis of the Arsenal, whereas its motor MAN 60 H is used in a private Italian workshop. Why is this ship not being returned?

Trawler Br. 2 ("Arbe") (No. 14) is still used by the Italian Servizio Escavazioni Porti Marittimi, Sezione Autonoma di Venezia, Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. This vessel was in May 1945 at Grado. We have been informed that the Italian Royal Navy has already authorized its restitution to Jugoslavia, but the Servizio Escavazioni Porti Marittimi, Sezione Autonoma di Venezia has asked instructions from the Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. The Yugoslav Government demands that the vessel be repaired and tugged up to the Yugoslav port of Susak on expense of the Italian Govt. This trawler Br. 2 was never sunk but is used by the Italians. -Ger. MacLeod stated in his Comments, Para 4: "Art. 15 contains only an undertaking to repair ships so far as may be necessary to enable the earlier part of Art. 15 to be carried out". It is well known that we do not agree with such restricted interpretation of Art. 15 of the Armistice. A But when even AFHQ do interpret the thing in that way, in basis of what can the Allied Authorities refuse our request that the ship be repaired and tugged in the port of Susak on the expense of Italy?

Trawler Br. 4 (Juno) (No. 15) is in service of the Servizio Autonomo Escavazione Porti, Venice and it seems that its length was increased for some meters by the Italians. Ing. Somma, Director of the same Servizio Autonomo, declared after the war that the trawler was Yugoslav property. What has been done in order that the vessel be returned?

The Yugoslav tugboat "Bojana" (renamed "Zara") (No. 16) is still used by the Italian Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, Servizio Escavazioni Porti Marittimi. What has been done for the restitution of that boat? Wherefrom has the Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici got the authority to keep still and even to use the Yugoslav trawlers Br. 2 and Br. 4 and the tugboat "Bojana"?

The Yugoslav Custom Patrol Boats MB 32 and MB 38 were anchored at Bari, Porto Vecchio, on 2 June 1946. The sailors confirmed that the ships were "navi slave". What has been done in order that these ships be returned to us?

3. The a/n are only ships whose exact location has been determined by us. All other ships requested can be found in Italy, only if they will be looked for. Permission should be given to the official representatives of the Yugoslav Government to go around the Italian ports, and we would be able to determine the location of our remaining ships and specially of our complete Custom Ships Fleet (as quoted under No. 27, Supplement to the letter to Admiral Stone). Our merchant marine Attache requested in his letter No. 26/45 of 8 August 1945, addressed to the Ministry of War Transport, Representative of Navy House, Naples, and this Delegation requested again on 4 June 1946, Ref. Br. 767/46 from H. A. C., Navy Sub-Commission, for permission that our specialists may visit the Italian ports in order to find out the Yugoslav ships there, but this our request has not yet got a favorable solution.

4. We are correcting herewith some of our informations as given in the letter to Admiral Stone: (a) S/S "Bistricea" (No. 18); we have been informed on 7 June that she was sunk in the S. Benedetto del Tronto port.

but when even after we interpret the thing in that way, in basis of what can the Allied Authorities refuse our request that the ship be repaired and tugged in the port of Susak on the expense of Italy?

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4. We are correcting herewith some of our informations as given in the letter to Admiral Stone: (a) S/S "Bistrice" (No 18); we have been informed on 7 June that she was sunk in the S. Benedetto del Tronto port, and we want to transfer it herewith into our list of sunken ships, which the Italian Government is due to salvage and repair. (b) S/S "AVALLA" (No 19); we are withdrawing our request, since we have been informed on June 7th, that it had remained in Greece. (c) We also beg to cancel from the restitution list the request concerning the "Machines and materials of the "Romse" factory, since the Yugoslav Government is requesting it under an other title.

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5. I cannot understand how is it possible to say (in the letter of 21 June 1946) that: "Except on matters which appear to be largely irrelevant to the matter under discussion the Armistice Terms do not deal with restitution of National Property". The fact that Art. 13(A) of the Armistice is conveying the power of discretion to S.A.C. to issue to the Italian Government any whatsoever orders deeming appropriate to him, as restitutions are concerned, does not demonstrate at all that the Armistice does not contain any decisions regarding restitutions, but, in the contrary, that the question of restitutions has been resolved fully in interest of all the United Nations. It is also difficult to consider as irrelevant the special regulation contained in Art. 15 dealing with the restitution of ships. Besides all that, Art. 9 of the new draft of the Armistice Terms foresees restitutions explicitly in the Armistice Status.

It is a principle of the International Law that restitutions be settled already by the Armistice Terms and not be left for the Peace Treaty; that property has to be restituted in good conditions and that the expenses of the restitution be always settled simultaneously with the restitutions. The principle that property has to be restituted in good conditions is contained explicitly in the Armistice Terms for Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. The restitution must comprise salvaging and repairing of ships. There is not one instance in the actual international practice that the expense of the restitutions are being included in the reparations. The costs of restitution are decided together with the restitutions everywhere, and this not by the Peace Treaties but already in the Armistice Terms.

In basis of Art. 15, 23 and 30, S.A.C. has the power to enforce Italy's paying all the costs of restitution, among others the costs of salvaging and repairing ships too. Besides that, Art. 9 of the new Armistice draft is foreseeing explicitly that the costs of the restitutions will be charged to Italy.

It therefore results clearly that the Italian Government is obliged to reconstitute all Yugoslav property on its own expense and that salvaging and repairing ships has to be included in the costs of restitution.

Our requests for restitution, made up to date, are contained in the letter sent to Admiral Stone on June 5th, with short informations and reference numbers and dates. Until Italy has not satisfied our requests for restitution, she has not complied with the Armistice Terms in relation to Yugoslavia. Gen MacLeod, in para 2 of his comments, admitted that the Allied authorities in Italy did not issue orders to the Italian Govt. to comply with the Yugoslav requests for restitution. As it is so, this means that the Allied authorities in Italy are responsible for the non-accomplishment of the restitutions due to Yugoslavia, because they have not issued orders to the Italian Government to reconstitute the looted property to Yugoslavia. According to all this, we consider it perfectly correct our proposal that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to S.A.C. to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to reconstitute all the property requested by Yugoslavia.

With reference to all above mentioned I remain by the last decision of A.C.I. and am asking that it be requested again from S.A.C. that a report be given about all items presented in the enclosure to the letter P.O.V. br. 608/46 of 5 June 1946 from the Yugoslav Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the

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In basis of Art. 15, 23 and 35, S.A.C. has the power to enforce Italy's paying all the costs of restitution, among others the costs of salvaging and repairing ships too. Besides that, Art. 9 of the new Armistice draft is foreseeing explicitly that the costs of the restitutions will be charged to Italy.

It therefore results clearly that the Italian Government is obliged to restitute all Jugoslav property on its own expense and that salvaging and repairing ships has to be included in the costs of restitution.

Our requests for restitution, made up to date, are contained in the letter sent to Admiral Stone on June 5th, with short informations and reference numbers and dates. Until Italy has not satisfied our requests for restitution, she has not complied with the Armistice Terms in relation to Jugoslavia. Gen Macleod, in para 2 of his Comments, admitted that the Allied authorities in Italy did not issue orders to the Italian Govt. to comply with the Jugoslav requests for restitution. As it is so, this means that the Allied authorities in Italy are responsible for the non-accomplishment of the restitutions due to Jugoslavia, because they have not issued orders to the Italian Government to restitute the looted property to Jugoslavia. According to all this, we consider as perfectly correct our proposal that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to S.A.C. to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to restitute all the property requested by Jugoslavia.

c. With reference to all above mentioned I remain by the last decision of A.C.I. and am asking that it be requested again from S.A.C., that a report be given about all items presented in the enclosure to the letter Pov.br.608/46 of 5 June 1946 from the Jugoslav Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission. After SACMED will be in possession of the completed investigation of facts presented by us, as regards each singular of our requests for restitution, and particularly as ships listed under 11-16 and 20 are concerned, then it will be clear that we are right in our assertions that the Italian Government and singular Italians are still using Jugoslav property, among which there are many vessels.

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7. Finally I have to inform the Council that the Navy Sub-Commission, with its letter Ref. NSC/5189 of 24 June 1941 requested the views of the Yugoslav Representative as regards the removing of the sunken ship "Jugoslavia" from the harbour of Leghorn, since it was obstructing the entrance to the port. I replied that instead of destroying the Yugoslav Passenger 3/5 "Jugoslavia", the duty of the Italian authorities was to salvage and repair it. It is obvious that the responsibility for further destroying of Yugoslav vessels would fall on those authorities who would issue orders for their blowing up. I cannot believe that the Allied authorities instead of issuing orders to the Italian Government to salvage the ship, might give permission for its being destroyed by the Italian authorities. I am insisting on my standpoint that it is the duty of the Italian Government to salvage and repair on their expense the Yugoslav sunken ships.

8. I propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to reconstitute all property claimed by the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and particularly the Yugoslav sunken ships which should be salvaged and repaired immediately and on expenses of the Italian Government.

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3. I propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to restitute all property claimed by the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and particularly the Yugoslavsunken ships which should be salvaged and repaired immediately and on expenses of the Italian Government.

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RESTITUTION BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF JUGOSLAV PROPERTY  
TAKEN BY ITALIAN FASCIST AUTHORITIES, included the Jugoslav  
sunken ships, which should be salvaged and repaired at the  
expenses of the Italian Government.

1. On basis of the Armistice Terms Italy was obliged to  
restitute without delay all property of the United Nations  
plundered during the war. Art. 23, A states explicitly: "The  
Italian Government will comply with such directions as the United  
Nations may prescribe regarding restitution..."

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As vessels taken away by Italian Fascist Authorities  
are concerned, the Italian Government is not only obliged to  
restitute them, but also to salvage and repair them at its own  
expenses. This results clearly from the Art. 15. of the Armistice  
according to which the "United Nations merchant ships, fishing  
and other craft in Italian hands wherever they may be, whether or  
not the title has been transferred as the result of prize court  
proceedings or otherwise, will be surrendered to the United Nations  
and will be assembled in ports to be designated by the United  
Nations for disposal as directed by them... Any necessary repairs  
to any of the above mentioned vessels will be effected by the  
Italian Government, if required, and at their expense."

2. Restitution of property plundered to citizens and institutions  
of the United Nations, particularly as machines and vessels are  
concerned, as well as the salvage of those vessels at the expense  
of Italy, is an important condition of the Armistice, which Italy  
is obliged to accomplish. The Allied Authorities supervising the  
accomplishment of the Armistice Terms by Italy, have the authority

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to enforce the accomplishment of these as well as of any other terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government. The Allied Authorities are not only entitled but also obliged to use their authority whenever they are requested by any of the United Nations to do so.

3. The Italian Government has not accomplished the Armistice Terms towards Yugoslavia. It did not restitute to Yugoslavia as yet the plundered objects, whose restitution was requested. Neither machines nor vessels, nor other plundered property were restituted by the Italian Government.

The Yugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission the restitution of various objects from the Italian Government. Though, from various replies received from the Allied Commission it may be concluded that the Allied Authorities have never used their authority to enforce the restitution of objects taken away from Yugoslavia by Italy, and that the Allied Authorities have limited their activity in this matter to the liaison work, forwarding the requests of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Italian Government and the replies of the Italian Authorities to the Yugoslav Delegation. Even more, in one case the Allied Commission informed the Yugoslav Delegation (on 29 Jan. 46.) that the Direction of the Italian State's Monopoly has acknowledged to be in possession of a Yugoslav machine requested by us, but refused indirectly to restitute it, and the Allied authorities did not take any action to enforce the restitution.

4. It is worth to be mentioned that the Yugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission, and without success as yet, that the under named Yugoslav Ships be restituted by the Italian Government:

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|                       |               |                   |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| S/S JADRAV            | on 16 Feb. 46 | (Ref. Br. 224/46) |
| KOZJAK                | do            | do                |
| JULIJ SUVIC           | do            | do                |
| TOMASEO               | do            | do                |
| VEDICE                | do            | do                |
| ZIMANJA               | do            | do                |
| Tugboat JP 1          | do            | do                |
| Dredger br.2          | do            | (Ref. Br. 222/46) |
| Dredge br.4           | do            | (Ref. Br. 222/46) |
| M/S BUDIMIR           | do            | (Ref. Br. 226/46) |
| Tugboat BOJANA (ZARA) | on 2 April 46 | (Ref. Br. 444/46) |
| Dredger JUNG          | on 2 April 46 | (Ref. Br. 443/46) |
| Dredger ARBE          | on 8 April 46 | (Ref. Br. 442/46) |

5. Besides that (see Para 1 of this Statement) the Yugoslav Delegation has requested on 13 Nov. 1944 (Ref. Br. 1554) and again on 16 Feb. 1946 (Ref. Br. 225/46), through the Allied Commission, Navy Sub Commission, that the following Yugoslav steamships be salvaged and repaired by the Italian Government and at its expense:

- S/S JUGOSLAVIJA, S/S SOJA, S/S HERCEGOVINI, S/S SARAJEVO, S/S TROJICA,
- S/S DUBROVNIK, Yacht TIRA.

6. The Yugoslav Delegation pointed out at that occasion that the Italian Authorities were responsible for the sinking of these ships, and that the Italian Government had the full possibility to enable these ships for further use, since there are firms in Italy completely equipped to salvage and repair them.

The Italian Government has not only done nothing for the salvage of the a/n ships, but on the contrary, we have been told last April that the Italian Maritime Authorities had the intention to blow up on the 1 May 1946 all the sunken ships that hinder the navigation in and about the Port of Leghorn, among others the Yugoslav S/S JUGOSLAVIJA and Yacht TIRA. In connection with this the Yugoslav Delegation requested the Navy Sub Commission on 4 April 1946 (Ref. br. 412/46) that blowing up of Yugoslav ships be prohibited and that the Italian Authorities should salvage and repair the ships. Navy Subcommission replied that: (a)..."no action will be taken in this matter by Italian authorities without prior authorization by the Navy Sub-Commission" (Ref. NSC/4875 of 6 April 1946); (b) that, later, "no steps are being taken to blow up vessels in and about Leghorn harbor" (NSC/4901 of 12 April 1946); (c) but that "it is the responsibility of the Yugoslav Government to make all necessary arrangements for salvage" (letter NSC/4874 of 2 April 1946).

The Yugoslav Delegation tried in vain in its letter Nov.br. 434/46 of 20 April 1946 to draw the attention of the Allied Commission to the fact that the Italian Government was bound to salvage and repair the a/n ships at its own expenses and to restitute them, requesting that the Italian Government should be ordered to do so. The Allied Commission (see letter NSC/4916 of 24 April 1946) remained on its standpoint quoted above.

0547

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

163

7. It is the duty of the Allied Authorities in Italy to enforce the accomplishing of the terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government in favor of singular United Nations and on their request. Ensuring of the Accomplishment of the Armistice Terms is included in the general policy connected with the work of control and the Advisory Council is therefore entitled to advise the Allied Supreme Commander on this subject. (See Moscow Resolution Para 4: "The Council will have the duty in particular of watching the operation of the machinery of control in Italy which will be enforcing the terms of surrender." Para 5: "The Council will advise the Allied Commander-in-Chief in his capacity as President of the Allied Control Commission on general policy connected with the work of control"...) )

8. On behalf of the Yugoslav Government, I:

(A) protest against the non-accomplishment of the Terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government towards Yugoslavia, since it did not restitute the property plundered from Yugoslavia;

(B) propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to restitute all the property requested by Yugoslavia, among other the sunken ships, which the Italian Government is bound to salvage and repair at its own expense.

9. As the ships and other plundered property are urgently needed for the reconstruction of our Country destroyed by Fascists, I request that the next meeting be held in 14 days.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785617

COPY

From : Major General M.W.M. MACLEOD.

22nd May, 1946

Dear

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th May, 1946 to General Morgan and in his absence send you as requested a report on the statement presented by the Yugoslav Representative on the Advisory Council. I am afraid I am quite unable to agree with the Yugoslav views as to the interpretation to be placed on the Armistice Terms.

You will I hope realise that as the papers did not reach my working staff until the 20th May, 1946 it has not been possible to make as detailed an investigation into the matter as I would have liked. Further it has not been possible to contact C-in-C Med who is vitally interested. However, in order that you may have something on which to base your discussion, the attached notes have been hastily prepared. If, after your meeting, you feel that any useful purpose will be served by further briefing, I will have the matter investigated further and more fully.

Yours

(Genl Macleod)

His Excellency, Sir Noel Charles, Bt., CMG, NO,  
Chairman Advisory Council,  
c/o Allied Commission  
ROME.

5765

Copy 160  
162 to 161 Handed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017COPY

C/161

COMMENTS ON THE STATEMENT PRESENTED BY THE JUGOSLAV DELEGATION.Relevant Para  
of Statement.

1. There seems to be confusion of thought as to the functions of Armistice Terms as compared with those of a Peace Treaty. The Armistice Terms were an interim measure concerned with matters of immediate moment for the furtherance of the war effort. They were not intended to and did not make a settlement of claims between parties. That is a matter for the Peace Treaty.

1.

2. By Art 33 of the Armistice Terms the Italian Government undertook to comply with such directions as the United Nations might prescribe regarding restitution. The United Nations have given no direction relevant to the matter under discussion. There has, therefore, been no failure by the Italian Government to comply with any such direction.

3. From its wording it is obvious that Art 15 is intended to apply to usable ships and not to wrecks. It provided for the immediate collection and handing over of ships in Italian hands at the time of the Armistice.

1 &amp; 2.

4. There is a well known distinction in marine law between salvage and repair. The raising of a sunken vessel and its towage to a dock are not repairs. The Yugoslav memorandum introduces the word "salve" which is not mentioned in Art 15 and quite wrongly refers to that Article as an undertaking "to salve and repair" ships. Art 15 contains only an undertaking to repair ships so far as may be necessary to enable the earlier part of Art 15 to be carried out.

2.

5. It is not agreed that the Supreme Allied Commander "is obliged to use his authority whenever requested by any of the United Nations to do so." The Supreme Allied Commander is not a vehicle for enforcing particular national claims, these should be dealt with through diplomatic channels or in the Peace Treaty.

3.

6. The Armistice Terms do not, in general, deal with questions of restitution. If the Armistice Terms have not been complied with, enquiry will be made if particulars of the alleged default are supplied.

0553

160

COPY

Relevant Para  
of Statement

4.

7. Ships within the terms of the Liberated Ships Agreements should be returned. The Allied Commission will be asked to report upon the position with regard to the ships mentioned.

5.

8. There is no obligation on the Italian Government to salvage ships. The ruling as to these ships which is appended, is based on a direction issued by the Admiralty as agents for the CCS.

6.

9. The right to blow up a vessel obstructing navigation is well known. Yugoslavia cannot expect these ships to be left indefinitely as an obstruction to navigation. If they are readily salvable she should take urgent steps to remove them, if she unreasonably fails to do so she cannot complain if the obstruction is removed.

Meanwhile action has been stayed.

10. The action of the Allied Commission appears to have been perfectly correct.

7.

11. The right of the Advisory Council to advise the Supreme Allied Commander on the enforcing of the terms of surrender is not questioned but there is no evidence that there has been any failure of the Italian Government to carry out its obligations thereunder.

8 a.

12. The Armistice Terms contain no provision for the restoration of plundered property.

8 b.

13. It is not for this Headquarters to advise on the propriety of passing the proposed resolution.

5763

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

C-0-P-Y

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
G-5 Section  
APO 512

G-5: 912.23-1

21 June 1946

SUBJECT: Return of Yugoslav Ships.

TO: The Chairman  
Advisory Council for Italy

1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12 June 1946. The comments enclosed with Major General MacLeod's letter of the 22 May appear to answer categorically the whole of the Yugoslav statement with the exceptions of paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof.

2. As mentioned in Comment No. 6. - Paragraph 3 of the Yugoslav statement is in such general terms that it is impossible to institute any enquiry without specification of the facts alleged. Except on matters which appear to be largely irrelevant to the matter under discussion the Armistice Terms do not deal with restitution of National Property. If any further investigation on this phase of the subject is required may details be supplied of the particular terms of the Armistice alleged to be broken with references to the representations made thereon and the replies made to such representations.

3. With regard to paragraph 4 of the following information has been received as to some of the ships in question and was passed by the Navy S/C of the Allied Commission to the Yugoslav Delegation on 31 May 1946.

|                |                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SS JADRAN      | on 8 September 1943 in Greece and was later sunk at Leros.                                                                                              |
| SS KOZJAK      | on 8 September 1943 was in Leros which was then in German occupation, no information on what happened to this vessel thereafter.                        |
| SS JURAJ SUBIC | on 8 September 1943 was in Civita Vecchia, was there captured by the Germans, found sunk in that port on its liberation.                                |
| SS TOMASKO     | on 8 September 1943 was, in harbour of Chitien, sunk.                                                                                                   |
| SS VODICE      | on 8 September 1943 was at Patrasco and was there captured by the Germans and renamed CECILIE. No information as to the later movements of this vessel. |

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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4. It would appear that in the above five cases the ships were in fact under German control on 8 September 1943 and that even if these ships had in fact been at any time under Italian control (of which there is no evidence) it is not now within the power of the Italian Government to restore them to Yugoslavia. Three of the ships are sunk and there is no obligation on the Italian Government to salvage them. The other two were last heard of in German hands.

5. There is no information as to the remaining ships mentioned in paragraph 4. It is more than possible that they also were under German control on 8 September 1943.

FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A. L. HAMBLEN  
Brigadier General, G.S.C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

5701

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

## HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commission

157

Ref. : 9009  
7001/80.

15 July 1946.

Aide Memoir of Phone Call, Lt. Col. White - Capt. Knisely, 15/7/46.

Yugoslav Ships in Italian Hands.

3 Lists:

- a. Ships sunk.
- b. Ships afloat.
- c. Property looted by Italians.

A.P.H.Q. are taking up this matter very strongly. NO letter to  
SMODIARA without Draft to Col. White - G-5 first.

- List a) Italians have no responsibility for ships sunk.
- " b) Ships in Italian possession over which there is no  
dispute should be handed over in a seaworthy condition -  
NOT as brand-new ships as requested by Slavs, if they  
are refused by the Slavs, so much the better. This  
is Clause 15 of the Armistice Terms.
- " c) List of property looted.

Italy has no obligation to hand over this property  
under the Armistice Terms, it is purely a matter  
for the Peace Treaty and reparations.

An interim report on List b) to go to A.P.H.Q. immediately.

A. W. Knisely.

5700

ACTION E.C.  
NAVY SUBCOM.

PA 16  
7/28  
R.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

156

PRE/aco

Ref: 9009/156/33

15 July 1946

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Claims to Property in Italian Hands.

TO : Yugoslav Delegation to A.C.I.

Reference your 1519 of 5th November 1945.

The following reply has been received from the Italian Government:

" The alleged removal of property by ALBERTO Lorenese and Ing. TRIFILETTI, are being closely investigated by the ITALIAN MINISTRY of WAR, and the MINISTRY of PUBLIC WORKS.

" As soon as a reply is available, the Ministry for FOREIGN AFFAIRS shall not fail to keep informed the Allied Commission as to the results of said investigations."

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

D. H. TUNNARD

5639

Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner.



Se/Di

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

JUL 12 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Claims to Property in Italian Hands.

1. Reference is made to Allied Commission's notes 9009/143/EC dated July the 9th, 1946 and 9009/124/EC of 14th June, 1946.

2. The alleged removal of property by ALEANESI Lorenzo and Ing. TRIFILETTI, are being closely investigated by the Italian Ministry of War and the Ministry of Public Works.

3. As soon as a reply is available, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall not fail to keep informed the Allied Commission as to the results of said investigations.

Rome, July 11th, 1946.

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156

146  
9009/148/EC dated July the 9th, 1945 and 9009/124/EC of 14th June, 1946.

2. The alleged removal of property by ALEANESI Lorenzo and Ing. TRIFILETTI, are being closely investigated by the Italian Ministry of War and the Ministry of Public Works.

3. As soon as a reply is available, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall not fail to keep informed the Allied Commission as to the results of said investigations. ~~72~~

Rome, July 11th, 1946.



see 156

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

154

PCE/ado

Ref: 9009/154/13

15 July 1946

SUBJECT: Restitution of property.

TO : ITALIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

The Yugoslav Delegation to A.C.I. have forwarded the enclosed requests for restitution of property taken from the Yugoslavs.

Please will you inform this office of your action in this case.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

P. H. TUNNARD

Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

149,150,151,152

569

Encls: as above.

See 7-263

153

PFI/sdo

Ref: 9009/153/30

15 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE NAVY SUB-COMMISSIONER:

SUBJECT: Yugoslav ships - Restitution of:

Reference your memorandum 120/5254 for the Executive Commissioner of July 9th, 1946.

Please will you put up a suitable letter for the Brigadier's signature to Mr. Scollins, reference your paragraph three.

Proposing return of ships in present conditions.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

P. H. TUNNARD

Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

being dealt with  
5695

P.H.

P.H. 25

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Er. 999/46

11 July 1946

JUL 11 1946

SUBJECT : Radio set, property of Elio Zitko, Yugoslav national, looted by the Italian officer of Carabinieri, Giulio Reggiani.

TO : H.A.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. During the Italian occupation of Slovenia an Italian officer of the Carabinieri, named REGGIANI Giulio, took away from the Yugoslav national Elio Zitko, at Logatec, Slovenia, Jugoslavia, a radio set, make "Minerva", type 415, N° 88158. Giulio REGGIANI's address is: Milano, Viale Abruzzi 34.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken for the restitution of the a/m radio set and that the Italian authorities may be informed about the illegality of the action of the a/n officer.

FOR THE JUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

*Lidovand V. V. V.*

Cedomil Veljacic, Secretary  
Yugoslav Delegation A.C.I.

*see 154, 157*  
569

Liaison Division

1. During the Italian occupation of Slovenia an Italian officer of the Carabinieri, named REGGIANI Giulio, took away from the Yugoslav national Elca Litko, at Logatec, Slovenia, Jugoslavia, a radio set, make "Minerva", type 415, No 88158.

Giulio REGGIANI's address is: Milano, Viale Abruzzi 34.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken for the restitution of the a/m radio set and that the Italian authorities may be informed about the illegality of the action of the a/m officer.

FOR THE JUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

*Lidovand Vojan*

Cedomil Veljacic, Secretary  
Yugoslav Delegation A.C.I.

b63

*see 154, 171*

*see 7-263, 353, 356*

*(copy 7)*

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Pr. 998/45

11 July 1946

JUL 11 1946

SUBJECT : Oeuvres de Montesquieu, edition 1758; restitution.

TO : H.A.A.C.  
Liaison Division.

1. During the Italian occupation of Dalmatia the Italian Commissar of the Yugoslav State's Bank "Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka" Split, Francesco LAHI took with him 2 volumes of: Oeuvres de Montesquieu, edition 1758.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken for the restitution of the books.

FOR THE JUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

*Redmond Wilson*

Cedomil Veljacic, Secretary  
Jugoslav Delegation A.C.I.

*See 15/5/46*

6692

9009 151

Commissar of the Yugoslav State's Bank "Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka" Split, Francesco MAHI took with him 2 volumes of: Oeuvres de Montesquieu, edition 1758.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken for the restitution of the books.

FOR THE YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

Budimir Veljovic

Cedomil Veljacic, Secretary  
Yugoslav Delegation A.C.I.

See 154 266

5652

(4)

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 997/46

11 July 1946

JUL 11 1946

SUBJECT : LOZIC Gojko, property sequestered by the Italians.

TO : H. J. A. C.  
Liaison Division

1. LOZIC Gojko, serjeant of the Yugoslav Air Force, was captured by the invading Italian Forces in Jugoslavia at Djenovic (Gulf of Kotar) on 20 April 1941. Some weeks later he was transferred as POW to Bergamo in Italy. At the time when he was taken prisoner, the Italians deprived him from the following objects of his property:

- a. A motor car, make "Mercedes".
  - b. A gold pocket watch, make "Scheffhausen", Swiss chrono-meter with a gold chain weighing 31 grams, 18 carats.
  - c. A ring with a 2.5 carats brilliant.
  - d. A gold cigarette-case, 18 carats, weighing 192 grams.
- For all these objects Lozic did not receive any receipt.

After his arrival to the POW Camp at Bergamo he handed over to the camp authorities 12,550 Yugoslav pre-war Dinars and 8,000 Albanian gold Francs and was given a receipt on 3371 Italian Lire and 8,000 Albanian gold Francs.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken in order to obtain the restitution of the a/m money and objects from the Italian authorities.

FOR THE JUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

*L. V. V. V. V.*  
Cedomil Veljacic, Secretary  
Jugoslav Delegation A.C.I.

*15*  
15

1. LOZIC Dofko, sergeant of the Yugoslav Air Force, was captured by the invading Italian Forces in Yugoslavia at Djenovic (Gulf of Kotar) on 20 April 1941. Some weeks later he was transferred as POW to Bergamo in Italy. At the time when he was taken prisoner, the Italians deprived him from the following objects of his property:

- a. A motor car, make "Mercedes".
- b. A gold pocket watch, make "Schaffhausen", Swiss chronometer with a gold chain weighing 11 grams, 18 carats.
- c. A ring with a 2.5 carats brilliant.
- d. A gold cigarette-case, 18 carats, weighing 192 grams.

For all these objects Lozic did not receive any receipt.

After his arrival to the POW camp at Bergamo he handed over to the camp authorities 12,550 Yugoslav pre-war Dinars and 8,000 Albanian gold Francs and was given a receipt on 3371 Italian Lire and 8,000 Albanian gold Francs.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken in order to obtain the restitution of the a/m money and objects from the Italian authorities.

FOR THE YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

*L. Dofko*

Cedomil Valjasevic, Secretary  
Yugoslav Delegation A.C.I.

*345*  
*for*

*for* *345*

*(over 2)*



JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Pr. 996/46

11 July 1946

JUL 11 1946

SUBJECT : Money and valuable objects taken from the Yugoslav POW  
in Italian Camps.

TO : U.S.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. The Yugoslav ex-prisoners of war, who were in the Italian camps during the war had been deprived of all monies and valuable objects that they had with them. The Italian authorities used (some- times and in some places, but not regularly) to issue receipts for money, whereas other valuable objects as watches, rings etc. regularly were taken away without issuing any receipt. The Italian authorities should however have still at their disposition particulars about those monies and objects sequestered to the Yugoslav POW.

2. It is therefore courteously requested that necessary steps be taken in order to obtain through the Italian Government lists of monies and other objects taken from the Yugoslav nationals in the Italian Camps, prisons etc. during the war.

FOR THE JUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

*Edmund Vojnovic*

Cedomil Veljacek, Secretary  
Yugoslav Delegation A.C.I.

*See 151*

5697

1. The Yugoslav ex-Prisoners of War, who were in the Italian camps during the war had been deprived of all monies and valuable objects that they had with them. The Italian authorities used (some- times and in some places, but not regularly) to issue receipts for money, whereas other valuable objects as watches, rings etc. regularly were taken away without issuing any receipt. The Italian authorities should however have still at their disposition particulars about those monies and objects sequestered to the Yugoslav POW.

2. It is therefore courteously requested that necessary steps be taken in order to obtain through the Italian Government lists of monies and other objects taken from the Yugoslav nationals in the Italian Camps, prisons etc. during the war.

FOR THE YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE:

*Edmond Vojin*

Edmond Veljacic, Secretary  
Yugoslav Legation A.S.I.

for 154 5692

(L)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
NAVY SUB-COMMISSION APO 794

NSC/5251  
9 July 1946

JUL 10 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER:

Subject: Yugoslav ships - restitution of.

1. Confirming our conversation last evening, the writer again checked subject correspondence. All efforts to expedite matters have been taken.
2. The Ministry of Marine was again contacted on inquiries still outstanding, particularly in the case of the 2 IB's and the long list of approximately 100 small craft.
3. Some additional craft could be returned to the Yugoslavian Government if their constant stand (viz: return of, in good condition and repair, and at Italian expense) could or would be relaxed.

*W. F. Bahmann*  
W. F. BAHMANN,  
Commander, U.S.N.R.

*147-9-153*

*153 5663*

900. 91

# INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: C 50060

Date/Time of Origin: JUNE 22 1206B

Message Centre No: H/4108

Date Time Rec'd: JUNE 23 0930B

Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: AFHQ G -5

TO: MAIN 13 CORPS, INFO: ALCOM ROME

JUN 23 1946

## UNCLASSIFIED:

1. Original complaint by Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs received under

Alcom reference 9009/LC 11 March 46 stated quantities of copper removed

12,10 349 kilos and named owners as Ufficio Impianti Elettrici e di Segna-

lamenti of Trieste. Date of removal stated to be 23 August 45. (neur 055917

June 46).

2. If these facts are established Jugoslavs should be asked to replace the copper with a like quantity.

3. Alternatively and only if method recommended in para 2 above fails Jugoslavs should be asked to set aside and equivalent amount of copper if such is available from their agreed War Booty.

4. It is presumed that the War Booty Committee did not agree to the removal of the  
5600  
12100 kilos of copper.

AC LIST

INFO ACTION - RA COMMR 2

1. Original complaint by Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs received under Alcom reference 9009/LC 11 March 46 stated quantities of copper removed 12,10 349 kilos and named owners as Ufficio Impianti Elettrici e di Segnalamenti of Trieste. Date of removal stated to be 23 August 45. (Rear 055917 June 46).
2. If these facts are established Jugoslavs should be asked to replace the copper with a like quantity.
3. Alternatively and only if method recommended in para 2 above fails Jugoslavs should be asked to set aside and equivalent amount of copper if such is available from their agreed War Booty.
4. It is presumed that the War Booty Committee did not agree to the removal of the 12100 kilos of copper.

AC DIST

INFO ACTION - EX COMMR 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FILE

FLOAT 2

INFO - ACTION



566

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

144

PHS/eb

Ref: 9089/144/22

24 June 1946

SUBJECT: Two paintings by Vittorio Carpacci, property of Academy of Zagreb.

TO : Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

*Rome*

A copy of a letter from the Yugoslav Delegation to A.C.I. is forwarded for your information and necessary action.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

P. H. TUNNARD

Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

*143*

Encl: ltr Br. 386/46 fr Jugos. Dele. to ACI of 21 June'46.

5687

*9/*

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 886/43

21 June 1946 JUN 22 1946

SUBJECT : Two paintings by Vittorio Carpaccio, property of the Academy of Legation.

TO : U.S.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. In 1942 the Italian Government made an agreement with the Government of the Quisling-Independent State of Croatia according to which two paintings by the Italian painter Vittorio Carpaccio (one representing St. Sebastian and the other St. Peter), property of the Yugoslav Academy in Zagreb, and located at that time in the Strassmaier's picture-gallery in Legation (Reg. No. 24 and 25), were exchanged for the Baptistery of the Grande Duke Vseslav, then located in the Civico Correr Museum in Venice. Both paintings were handed over to the representative of the Museum in Venice Conte Volpi di Visurata on 24 May 1942 and they should still be there.

2. Since the Yugoslav Government does not consider as valid the agreement made between the Governments of Mussolini and Pavelic, this Delegation has received instructions to request the restitution of the two paintings. As Vseslav's Baptistery is concerned, it is a Yugoslav national monument that was taken away from him (Dalmatia) in the 13th century and its restitution was requested by Yugoslavia already after the war 1914-18, and it also was decided by a Yugoslav-Italian commission at that time that the Baptistery will be restituted in exchange for some other monuments taken by the Italians at the time of their occupation of Dalmatia after the war 1914-1918, but the decision was never complied with for political reasons.

3. Application is made herewith that steps be taken for the restitution of the two paintings by the Italian authorities

b663

*Dr. SLOVEN J. SMOLJAKA*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMOLJAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*see 144*

143

9009

Liaison Division

1. In 1942 the Italian Government made an agreement with the Government of the Axis-Independent State of Croatia according to which two paintings by the Italian painter Vittorio Corbelli (one representing St. Sebastian and the other St. Peter), property of the Yugoslav Academy in Zagreb, and located at that time in the Strosmajer's picture-gallery in Zagreb (Reg. No. 24 and 25), were exchanged for the Baptistry of the Great Duke Vseslav, then located in the Civic Correr Museum in Venice. Both paintings were handed over to the representative of the Museum in Venice Conte Volpi di Misurata on 24 May 1942 and they should still be there.

2. Since the Yugoslav Government does not consider as valid the agreement made between the Governments of Mussolini and Pavelic, this Delegation has received instructions to request the restitution of the a/n paintings. His Viseslav's baptistry is concerned, it is a Yugoslav national monument that was taken away from Vin (Dalmatia) in the 18th century and its restitution was requested by Jugoslavia already after the war 1944-45, and it also was decided by a Yugoslav-Italian commission at that time that the baptistry will be restituted in exchange for some other monuments taken by the Italians at the time of their occupation of Dalmatia after the war 1941-1945, but the decision was never complied with for political reasons.

3. Application is made herewith that steps be taken for the restitution of the a/n paintings by the Italian authorities

see 1414

b663

*Dr. SLOVEN J. ZHODLAKA*

Dr. SLOVEN J. ZHODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Jugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

see 1414

*admitted*

*(1)*

0573

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

142

HR/cb

Ref: 9009/1

21 June 1946

SUBJECT: seizure of MUSA equipment by Yugoslav authorities  
TO : Office of British Political Advisor

72

Reference your letter 50/16/46 of 9 March 1946.

126

After enquiries have been made from the Joint Economic Committee I.C.C.  
AES 13 Corps the following reply has been received as follows:

"The subject was again raised at the Joint Economic Council meeting on 6 June 1946 and the Yugoslavs replied that they had made enquiries and MUSA had stated that no drilling shafts had been removed. They added that MUSA had denied any knowledge of the existence in place of any machinery belonging to MUSA."

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

D. B. [Signature]

Deputy  
Executive Commissioner

5685

PA  
21/6/46

A/

*Memorandum in London in to Advisory Council  
Meeting by Yugoslav Delegate on 7 June. H.V.*

I have the honour to state on behalf of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia that my Government did not include in their claim for reparations the objects whose restitution is being requested. This is one more reason that the salvage and repair of the ships should be included in the Italian restitutions. The Yugoslav Government insist on their request that orders be issued to the Italian Government by the allied military authorities to restitute all objects taken away from Yugoslavia as well as to solve and repair on their expense all ships. Only in exceptional cases, if the Italian Government would not have the material possibility to comply with certain claims for restitutions, the Yugoslav Government retain their right to claim that each singular object be paid for, apart from the general amount of the reparations.

This point of view of the Yugoslav Government has already been communicated to the Governments of the United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and France through diplomatic channels.

I am afraid I am quite unable to agree with M.J. Gen. . . . .  
No Lead's interpretation of the Armistice Terms. Furthermore, I have to point out that Sir Noel Charles as Chairman in turn of rotation had requested in name of the Advisory Council for Italy from 1948 a report on the facts of the case, whereas M.J. Gen. Aschod, who replied to it, did not present a report on the facts, but merely a report on my statement of 16 May. It is therefore considered necessary that a report from me be requested again by A.C.I. (as stated below, para 5 of this statement).

The assertion of M.J. Gen. Aschod that "the Armistice Terms contain no provisions for the restoration of plundered property" is without foundation. Beside, the special disposition of the Art. 15, according to which Italy is bound to restitute the ships, a general measure is explicitly foreseen in the Art. 33A for all objects, without discrimination, that "the Italian Government will comply with such directions as the United Nations may prescriptive regarding restitution . . . .". Consequently, it is clear that the United Nations are entitled to obtain the restitution of the plundered property just on basis of the Armistice.

According to the Protocol of 9 November 1943 ("Additional Conditions of the Armistice") the armistice was concluded by the United States and the United Kingdom Governments acting in the interest of all the United Nations" and "on behalf of the United Nations". The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is a member of the United Nations, and she also had given her previous written agreement that the Armistice may be concluded in her name too. So the Armistice was concluded also in the name and interest of Yugoslavia who is fully entitled to demand in basis of Art. 15 and . . . . of the Armistice

comply with certain claims for restitutions, the Yugoslav Government retain their right to claim that each singular object be paid for, apart from the general amount of the reparations.

This point of view of the Yugoslav Government has already been communicated to the Governments of the United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and France through diplomatic channels.

I am afraid I am quite unable to agree with Ad. Gen. as Lead's interpretation of the Armistice Terms. Furthermore, I have to point out that Mr Noel Charles as Chairman in turn of rotation had requested in name of the Advisory Council for Italy from Ad. Gen. a report on the facts of the case, whereas Ad. Gen. answered, who replied to it, did not present a report on the facts, but merely a report on my statement of 10 May. It is therefore considered necessary that a report from Ad. Gen. be requested again by A.C.I. (as stated below, para 5 of this statement).

The assertion of Ad. Gen. stated that "the Armistice Terms contain no provisions for the restoration of plundered property" is without foundation. Beside, the special disposition of the Art. 17, according to which Italy is bound to reconstitute the ships, a general measure is explicitly foreseen in the Art. 18 for all objects, without discrimination, that "the Italian Government will comply with such directions as the United Nations may prescribe regarding restitution ....". Consequently, it is clear that the United Nations are entitled to obtain the restitution of the plundered property just on basis of the Armistice.

According to the Protocol of 6 November 1947 ("Additional Conditions of the Armistice") the Armistice was concluded by the United States and the United Kingdom Governments acting in the interest of all the United Nations" and "on behalf of the United Nations". The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is a member of the United Nations, and she also had given her previous written agreement that the Armistice may be concluded in her name too. So the Armistice was concluded also in the name and interest of Yugoslavia who is fully entitled to demand in basis of Art 17 and Art 18 of the Armistice that the Allied authorities, who are supervising the accomplishment of the Armistice, enforce the restitution of the Yugoslav plundered property by the Italian Government.

The non-accomplishment of this claim would "in contradiction to the Armistice" mean the same as giving permission to Italy, who was an Axis state and enemy until yesterday, to continue her using the property plundered from Yugoslavia by the Italian Fascist invaders. This would be the greatest injustice toward Yugoslavia, who is an Allied Nation and the main victim of the Italian aggression and whose sacrifices for the victory of the United Nations in the war against Nazi-Fascism were so great.

As ships are returned, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has the full right to claim from the Italian Government not only their restitution but also their salvage and repair of the sunken ships, because the Italian authorities who had taken Yugoslav ships and used them for their purposes during the war time are responsible for the sinking of these ships. Besides that, the restitution of sunken ships, to which we are entitled anyhow, cannot be performed without previous salvage and repair. The Italian Government is also obliged by Art. 15 of the Armistice to repair on their expense all ships claimed whether they be floating or sunk, because Art. 15 of the Armistice states explicitly that "United Nations merchant ships, fishing and other craft in Italian hands wherever they may be..."

I enclose to this statement, as a part of the same, a copy of my letter of 5 June 1945 written to the Chief Commissioner of the Rear Admiral E. Stone, where all objects, whose restitution we requested up to day, are quoted with the most important details and reference numbers. In this letter is clearly shown too which ships of ours are still used by Italy at present, in spite of the fact that Italy was bound to reconstitute them according to Art. 15 of the Armistice.

I suggest that the Council ask the Government for a report on the facts of every case presented therein.

Since the Yugoslav Delegation has clearly requested the restitutions from the Italian Government through the Allied Commission and the Italian Government did not reconstitute the objects taken away, it is obvious that the Italian Government did not comply with the Armistice terms toward Yugoslavia.

In order to clarify the points of view of the Allied authorities in connection with the question of restitutions, I take the liberty to quote here the Communiqué of the Italian Minister of Industry of May 1940, as it was published by the News Agency ANSA:

"Il Ministero dell'Industria comunica: Da tempo il Governo Italiano si è vivamente interessato presso le autorità alleate per ottenere il recupero degli impianti e macchinari industriali esportati dal tedesco e trasferiti oltre frontiera del settembre 1941. L'interessamento del Governo ha già ottenuto notevoli risultati data comprensione dimostrata dal Governo degli Stati Uniti che, in attesa di accordi con le altre potenze, occupanti la Germania e l'Austria, ha già dato istruzioni per disporre un programma di restituzione dei beni industriali ed ha invitato il nostro Governo a sottoporli le liste relative al fine di individuare il materiale stesso. Vi è motivo di sperare che analoghe disposizioni potranno essere adottate dal Governo inglese. Tenuto presente quanto sopra, il Ministero dell'Industria ha deciso di raccogliere tutti i dati opportuni. Le ditte interessate sono pregate quindi di ritirare con la massima urgenza presso le Unioni Industriali, i moduli predisposti e ritenerli compilati e al crederlo, inviare al Ministero dell'Industria".

near Admiral K... are quoted with the most important details and... up to day, are quoted with the most important details and... numbers. In this letter is clearly shown too which ships of ours are still used by Italy at present, in spite of the fact that Italy was bound to reconstitute them according to Art. 15 of the Armistice.

I suggest that the Council ask... for a report on the facts of every case presented therein. Since the Yugoslav Delegation has already requested the reconstitutions from the Italian Government through the Allied Commission and the Italian Government did not reconstitute the objects taken away, it is obvious that the Italian Government did not comply with the Armistice terms toward Yugoslavia.

5. In order to clarify the points of view of the Allied authorities in connection with the question of reconstitutions, I take the liberty to quote here the Communiqué of the Italian Ministry of Industry of May 1946, as it was published by the News Agency ANSA:

IL MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA COMUNICA: "In tempo il Governo Italiano si è vivamente interessato presso le autorità alleate per ottenere il ricupero degli impianti e macchinari industriali esportati dal tedesco e trasferiti oltre frontiera dal settembre 1945. L'interessamento del Governo ha già ottenuto notevoli risultati data comprensione dimostrata dal Governo degli Stati Uniti che, in attesa di accordi con le altre potenze occupanti la Germania e l'Austria, ha già dato istruzioni per disporre un programma di sostituzione dei beni industriali ed ha invitato il nostro Governo a sottoporgli le liste relative al fine di individuare il materiale stesso. Vi è motivo di sperare che analoghe disposizioni potranno essere adottate dal Governo inglese. Tenuto presente quanto sopra, il Ministero delle ditte ha deciso di raccogliere tutti i dati opportuni. Le ditte interessate sono pregate quindi di ritirare con la massima urgenza presso le Unioni industriali, i moduli predisposti e ritornarli compilati e al predetto ministero e all'Ufficio recupero impianti esportati in Germania (U.E.I.G.) a posita".

...constituito in Roma via Basia.... If the assertions of this Communiqué are correct and if the Allies are taking steps to reconstitute to Italy the property taken away by the Germans, notwithstanding that Italy has not the right to demand it in basis of any agreement, then the statement of Maj. Gen. Arnold that "the United Nations have given no direction" to the Italian Government "relevant to the matter under discussion", i.e. reconstitution by the Italian Government of property expropriated by Yugoslavia, appears to me to be a bit of a surprise. I cannot believe that the Allies might refuse their assistance as regards reconstitutions to their ally Yugoslavia, who is entitled by the Armistice to her claims, if at the same time and in the identical question they are ready to support Italy, their enemy up to yesterday, and who has no juridical basis for her claims.

Therefore, if the Allied Military Authorities did not take any steps as yet in order to enforce the restitution by Italy of the Yugoslav plundered property, I must presume that the reason for it was the mistake and lack of information of the suballied organs. The correctness of this my conclusion appears to be confirmed also in the statement of Maj. Gen. Macleod that "ships within the terms of the liberated ships agreements should be returned. The Allied Commission will be asked to report upon the position with regard to the ships mentioned".

7. Since the Italian Government has no right to use any longer the property plundered in Yugoslavia by the Italian Fascist invaders and since Yugoslavia is entitled to obtain the restitution of her property in basis of the Armistice - I, on behalf of the Yugoslav Government and most energetically

(A) protest again against the non-accomplishment of the Terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government toward Yugoslavia since they did not restitute the property plundered from Yugoslavia;

(B) propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to restitute all property claimed by the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and specially the Yugoslav sunken ships, which should be salvaged and repaired immediately and on expenses of the Italian Government.

8. As the ships and other plundered property are urgently needed for the reconstruction of our country destroyed by fascists, I request that the next meeting be held in 14 days, in case that a favorable solution of the subject cannot be obtained during the present meeting.

(A) protest again against the non-accomplishment of the Terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government toward Yugoslavia since they did not restitute the property plundered from Yugoslavia;

(B) propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to restitute all property claimed by the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and specially the Yugoslav sunken ships, which should be salvaged and repaired immediately and on expenses of the Italian Government.

3. As the ships and other plundered property are urgently needed for the reconstruction of our country destroyed by Fascists, I request that the next meeting be held in 15 days, in case that a favorable solution of the subject cannot be obtained during the present meeting.

5583

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
NAVY SUB-COMMISSION APO 294

NSC/5124  
7 June 1946.

JUN 18 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER LUSH:

Subject: List of Yugoslav vessels whose restitution was requested through Allied Commission. 137

1. This list was received at 1830 on June 6th, the list includes 14 requests which the Yugoslav's submitted to the Allied Commission on June 4th. These letters for the restitution of these vessels were received in the Navy Sub-Commission yesterday - June 6th. In each of these cases information must be obtained from the Italian Ministry of Marine as to the present location, condition, etc. This was done yesterday but it will be some time before the desired information is received.

2. The Yugoslav list contain's 10 vessels (the first 10) which are sunk in various harbors and for which the Yugoslav's demand salvage and restitution at the expense of the Italian government.

3. In all such cases of sunken vessels, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean letter of 19 January and Admiralty secret letter to Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean of 12 March applies.

4. In each case regarding sunken vessels the Yugoslav representative has been fully informed as to the procedure laid down in the directives mentioned in the previous paragraph.

5. Instructions are being obtained from Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean for returning the ships under items 11, 12, 13 and 14. NK

6. Items 15, 16 and 17 are covered in a list forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegation as an enclosure to Navy Sub-Commission ltr. NSC/5098 of 31 May 1946. Items 18, 19 and 20 were forwarded to the Yugoslav Delegation under NSC ltrs. NSC/5120/21/22. Info from H. Galt.

7. Information requested in items 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and the balance were requested to the Ministry of Marine yesterday June 6th, based on the Yugoslav request of June 4th.

5681

Gov. br. 608/46

5 June 1946

JUN 18 1946

Dear Admiral,

Enclosed find please the lists of vessels and other property plundered in Yugoslavia by the Italian Fascist Occupants, the restitution of which had already been requested through the Allied Commission. The enclosed lists contain short descriptions of objects and the most important details as well as the references of our requests and the replies of the Allied Commission where available.

Some ships, requested by us at earlier dates, but whose location at the present time is rather query, are not contained in the submitted list. We nevertheless retain our right to solicit their restitution again later on.

Furthermore I would like to emphasize that only a part of vessels and a very restricted number of other plundered property has been requested by us as yet, and we shall continue to submit our further applications as soon as we shall receive them from the Yugoslav Government.

I am applying to you on behalf of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia that instructions may be issued to the officials of the Allied Commission in order that necessary steps be taken for enforcing the compliance of the requests for restitutions contained in our lists, considering that Yugoslavia is entitled to it according to the Armistice terms.

Believe me, dear Admiral,

Very truly yours

Encl.

(Signed) DR. SLOVEN J. ANODIARA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

5582

See 151 137

133 to 136

Occupants, the restitution of which had already been requested through the Allied Commission. The enclosed lists contain short descriptions of objects and the most important details as well as the references of our requests and the replies of the Allied Commission where available.

Some ships, requested by us at earlier dates, but whose location at the present time is rather queer, are not contained in the submitted list. We nevertheless retain our right to solicit their restitution again later on.

Furthermore I would like to emphasize that only a part of vessels and a very restricted number of other plundered property has been requested by us as yet, and we shall continue to submit our further applications as soon as we shall receive them from the Yugoslav Government.

I am applying to you on behalf of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia that instructions may be issued to the officials of the Allied Commission in order that necessary steps be taken for enforcing the compliance of the requests for restitutions contained in our lists, considering that Yugoslavia is entitled to it according to the Armistice Terms.

Believe me, dear Admiral,

Very truly yours

BB20

Encl.

(Signed) Dr. SLOVEN J. SMOLJAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

Rear-Admiral  
Ellery A. Stone,  
Chief Commissioner  
Allied Commission

EC DIST-18 Jan  
ACTION-NAVY S/C  
WFO-EC

LIST OF JUGOSLAV VESSELS, TAKEN BY ITALIANS, WHOSE RESTITUTION WAS REQUESTED THROUGH ALLIED COMMISSION

A) SUNKEN SHIPS

1. S/S TURAT SUBIC, Gross Tonnage 185, 7 Mett. 31, 16, Registered at the Port of Split. Name was changed by the Italians in 1945. Sunk in Civitavecchia. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 224/46 of 16 Feb 46, and 766/46 of 4 June 1946.
2. S/S JUGOSLAVIJA, Gross Tonnage 1275, owner "Jadranska Plovidba d.d." Susak; sunk at Leghorn. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 1594 of 13 Nov. 1945; Br. 225/46 of 16 February 1946; Br. 412/46 of 4 April 1946. Replies of A.C. M.C.C.: Ref. 226/46 of 9 April 1946; M.C.C./4901 of 12 April 1946 (both dealing with the delay of measures for blowing up the vessel) and M.C.C./4874 of 9 April 1946 (negative reply regarding the salvage and repair of the ship).
3. Yacht TIHA, Gross Tonnage 46; owner "Jugoslavenski Lloyd", sunk in Leghorn. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 229/46 of 16 Feb. 1946, Br. 1594 of 13 Nov. 1945; Br. 412/46 of 4 April 1946. Replies of A.C. M.C.C.: (same as for JUGOSLAVIJA)
4. S/S SLOJA, Gross Tonnage 245; owner "Jadranska Plovidba d.d." Susak, sunk in Venice (La Marittima) Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 1594 of 13 Nov. 1945 and 225/46 of 16 February 1946 and Br. 765/46 of 4 June 1946. M.C.C. Reply of A.C. M.C.C.: M.C.C./4874 of 9 April 1946 (negative).
5. S/S SLAVATEVO, Gross Tonnage 475; owner "Jadranska Plovidba d.d." Susak; sunk near Leghorn, on 14.8.45. Requested through A.C. Ref. Br. 1594 of 13 Nov. 1945, Br. 225/46 of 16 February 1946 and 765/46 of 4 June 1946. Reply of A.C. M.C.C.: (same as 3rd.)

Gusak, sunk at Leghorn.  
Requested through A.C.: Ref. Br. 1224 of 13 Nov.  
1945; Br. 225/46 of 16 February 1946; Br. 412/46  
of 4 April 1946.  
Replies of A.C. A. 3.3.: Ref. 480/4872 of 9 April  
1946; 486/4901 of 12 April 1946 (both dealing  
with the delay of measures for blowing up the  
vessel) and 486/4874 of 9 April 1946 (negative  
reply regarding the salvage and repair of the  
ship).

Gross Tonnage 406; owner "Juscalavenaki Lloyd",  
sunk in Leghorn.  
Requested through A.C.: Ref. Br. 225/46 of 16 Feb.  
1946; Br. 1224 of 13 Nov. 1945; Br. 412/46 of 4  
April 1946.  
Replies of A.C. 1.3.3. (same as for JUSCALAVENAKI)

Gross Tonnage 245; owner "Jadranska Plovidba d.d."  
Gusak, sunk in Venice (Le Peritima)  
Requested through A.C.: Ref. Br. 1224 of 13 Nov.  
1945 and 225/46 of 16 February 1946 and Br.  
765/46 of 4 June 1946. MAXIMIR  
Reply of A.C. 1.3.3.: 480/4874 of 9 April 1946  
(negative).  
Gross Tonnage 479; owner "Jadranska Plovidba d.d."  
Gusak; sunk near Cassino, on 14.8.43.  
Requested through A.C.: Ref. Br. 1224 of 13 Nov  
1945; Br. 225/46 of 16 February 1946 and 765/46  
of 4 June 1946.  
Reply of A.C.: Same as N° 4.)

Gross Tonnage 254; owner "Jadranska Plovidba d.d."  
Gusak; sunk near Cassino, on 14.8.43.  
Requested through A.C.: Ref. same as N° 4 and 5.  
Reply of A.C.: Same as N° 4 and 5.

Gross Tonnage 105, owner "Dubrovacka Plovidba  
d.d. Dubrovnik"; sunk at Cattolica near Venice  
on 11.2.43.  
Requested: Same as N° 4-6.  
Reply of A.C.: Same as N° 4-6.

1. Yacht TIHA

4. 4/3 EGGA

5. 8/3 SARADJEVO

6. 4/3 TOVELA

7. 8/3 DUBROVNIK

135  
8. S/S BRAVA (GICV MI INHAG), Gross Tonnage 1,300, sunk at Pianosa (Porto Gerreale) on 16 January 1944.  
Requested through A.C. W.S.O.: Ref. 768/45 of 4 June 1946.

9. S/S/UMA  
Gross Tonnage 1,300; sunk ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ on 11th Oct. 1942 south of Capri.  
Requested: Same as #8.

10. Schooner ALBA  
Gross Tonnage 18; sunk at Porto S. Sebastiano after  
8th Sept. 1943.  
Requested: Same as above (#8-9).

#### B. OTHER VESSELS

11. S/S UOKA (Goate Maggiore), Gross Tonnage 142; owner "Jadranska Plovidba d.d. suak"; actually located in the Port of Civitevecchia, damaged, floating.  
Requested through A.C. W.S.O.: Ref. Br. 1951 of 15 Nov. 1945.  
Reply of A.C.: Ref. WSC/4286 of 18 Dec. 1945 (negative).  
Requested again on 4 June 1946, ref. Br. 769/46.

12. S/S BUNIELIS  
Gross Tonnage 8,000 tons; owner Jazmin Jerko; motor Diesel Deutz 25 HP. The schooner is actually used by the Italian Esercito Armato, Minial, Via sinistra del Porto, who has declared that he was ready to hand it over as soon as he will receive orders to do so. The name was changed in 1940.  
Requested through A.C. W.S.O.: Ref. Br. 26/46 of 15 Feb. 1946 and Br. 775/46 of 3 June 1946.  
No reply received.

13. S/V VILA (HISPA), Gross Tonnage 40; taken by the Italians on 8 Sept 1943; owner Fradico Antun A.C. Westel Luksic (Split); actually the vessel is located in Venier (basis of the Arsenal), whereas its motor was 60 HP 15, 1946 in a private Italian workshop.  
Requested through A.C. W.S.O.: Ref. Br. 298/46 of 4 May 1946 and Br. 827/46 of 14 May 1946.  
No reply.

14. Traveler Br. L. (LUBE), constructed in Vienna in 1902 by Schimmelbusch.

RE. OTHER VESSELS

11. U/V VIKKA (MIR) (Monte Regiore), Gross Tonnage 140; owner "Madraski Flovibus d.d. Sualak"; actually located in the Port of Civitavecchia, damaged, floating. Requested through A.C.: 100/46 of 10 Nov. 1946. Ref. Br. 769/46.

Reply of A.C.: 100/46 of 10 Nov. 1946 (negative). Requested again on 4 June 1946, Ref. Br. 769/46.

12. U/V BOUTER Gross Tonnage 8, net 20 tons; owner "Madraski Flovibus d.d. Sualak"; actually located in the Port of Civitavecchia, damaged, floating. Requested through A.C.: 100/46 of 10 Nov. 1946. Ref. Br. 769/46. No reply received.

13. U/V VIKKA (MIR) (Monte Regiore), Gross Tonnage 140; taken by the Italians on 2 Sept 1943; owner "Madraski Flovibus d.d. Sualak"; actually located in the Port of Civitavecchia, damaged, floating. Requested through A.C.: 100/46 of 10 Nov. 1946. Ref. Br. 769/46. No reply received.

14. Trawler Br. A. (MIR), constructed in Vienna in 1902 by Schindlerbusch. Steam engine 100 HP indicated; dimensions 18 x 7 x 3. Taken by the Italians in April 41 from Lab. In May 1945 was in Grado and is still used by the Italian Servizio Salvavazioni Porti Marittimi, Sezione Autonoma di Venezia, Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. Requested through A.C.: 100/46 of 10 Nov. 1946. Ref. Br. 769/46. No reply received.

13. Trawler Br. 4 (10), constructed in 1911 in Treviso. Dimensions 34 x 7.3 x 5.8; steam engine Varrow; 17.5 m. heating surface. It is supposed that the Italian side the vessel longer for some meters. It was taken by the Italians in June 1941 to Venice. Ing. Scassa, Director of the Servizio Autonomo Risanamento Porti, Venice, confirmed after the end of the war that the trawler was Yugoslav property.

Requested through A.C. M.S.C.: Ref. Br. 245/45 of 15.1.46; Br. 143/46 of 2.4.46 and 3 June 1946, Br. 783/46.

No reply.

16. Tugboat PRJANA (ZARA), Gross Tonnage 42 (Nett 10), dimensions 22.7 x 5.9 x 2 m. Steam engine: compound vertical, 10 HP nominal, 2 cylinders; boiler: normal cylindrical, one stove. The vessel is built in wood. It was taken by the Italians on 26 April 1941 from the Yugoslav island Dub. At present the vessel is used by the Italian Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, Servizio Risanamento Porti Marittimi.

Requested through A.C. M.S.C.: Ref. Br. 444/46 of 3 April 1946, and Br. 789/46 of 3 June 1946.

No reply.

17. Tugboat J. 1. 1., Gross Tonnage 17.75, Nett 3.8, owner: Vardarska Plovidba d.d. "Cusak". Taken by the Italian Ministry of Marine during the Italian occupation in Yugoslavia.

Requested through A.C. M.S.C.: Ref. Br. 224/46 of 16 February 1946 and Br. 766/46 of 4 June 1946.

No reply.

18. S/a Vlastica (ZAGOR), Gross Tonnage 144.00, Nett 78.04, constructed in 1905 by U. Martincic, Losinj, ali. Taken by the Italians on 6 Sept. 1941 at Pivat Yugoslavia. Owner: "Gesta Plovidba d.d. Cetinje".

Requested through the Allied Commission M.S.C.: Ref. Br. 586/46 of 3 May 1946.

No reply.

19. S/S AVALLA (ZAGOR), Gross Tonnage 103.77, Nett 60.41, constructed in 1903 by Lobnitz & Co. Berne. Acquired by the Italian Ministry of Marine on 24 Nov. 1941. Before the capitulation of Italy it was used as a coaster in Orseco by Gastaldi & Co., Genoa.

Requested through A.C. M.S.C.:

5077



21. U/V ~~UNSUB~~ (12000) Gross Tonnage 100, net 100; dimensions: 10 x 3.00 x 1.00 m. constructed in 1944 in Liban; engine: Diesel 100 HP; owner: Travica Bragutin, Port of Regt. Arljene. The ship was taken by the Italians on 10 Sept. 1943 from Rijeka to Ravenna.

Requested through A.C. N. 3.2.: Ref. Br. 733/45 of 1 June 1946.

22. U/V ~~UNSUB~~ II, Gross Tonnage 65, net 100, net 17; dimensions: 10 x 3.00 x 1.00 m. Constructed at Palestini, reconstructed at Trogir in 1940; engine: Linz 16 HP; owner: Blagajic Berislav; Port of Regt. Rogac. The ship was taken by the Italian Army in 1943; captured by the Germans on the way to Ancona, it was used later as a patrol boat around Pola.

Requested through A.C. N. 3.2.: Ref. Br. 733/45 of 1 June 1946.

23. U/V ~~UNSUB~~ VILLA, Gross Tonnage 100, net 100, net 70; engine: Semi Diesel 50 HP; Owner: Kogulic Vinko. Port of Regt. Ist. The ship was taken by the Italians in 1943 to Venice and according to some informations it is actually in Italian service at Ancona.

Requested: same as N° 22.

24. U/V ~~UNSUB~~ VIKARIN, Gross Tonnage 15, net 10, net 10; dimensions: 16.50 x 3.55 x 1.85 m.; engine: Diesel 75 HP; constructed in 1919 at Gosinj Koli; owner: Donatello Protti Ivan; Port of Regt. Milna. The ship was taken by Italian soldiers on 11 Sept. 1943 from Split to Porto Dubice a few days later.

Requested: same as N° 22.

25. U/V ~~UNSUB~~ VIKARIN, Gross Tonnage 65, net 120, net 35; dimensions: 23.25 x 3.60 x 2.4; constructed in 1935; engine: Diesel 100 HP; owner: Vela Ivan; Port of Regt. Podgora. The ship was taken by the Germans from Split on 20 Oct. 1944 and employed later by them between Ancona and Trieste.

Requested: same as N° 22.

26. Custom patrol boats AB 32 and AB 38, engine 6 cylinders, 100 HP; Owner: Du Fortner. Taken by the Italian Occupant authorities in August 1943. At present the ships are anchored at Bari, Porto Vecchio one has got the crew on it, the other one is empty. The sailors confirmed that the ships were "navi slave". They are used by the Regia Guardia di Finanza.

Requested through A.C. N. 3.2.: Ref. Br. 767/46 of 1 June 1946.



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Property.

- Case 1. Ind. letter 8 Feb 46.
- " 2. N.R. of P.C.
- " 3. Trn letter. Being dealt with by <sup>ELITO.</sup>
- " 4. Being dealt with by J.E.C.
- " 5 N.R. of P.C.
- " 6-10 Received 6 June.
- " 11 Referred to I.G. & chased.
- " 12-15 Received 6 June
- 17-19 " " "

All cases just received will be forwarded to I.G. for comment.

5675

*[Handwritten mark]*

JUGOSLAV PROPERTY PLUNDERED BY ITALIANS, WHOSE RESTITUTION

WAS REQUESTED THROUGH ALLIED COMMISSION

1. 9 Machines taken from the Tobacco Factory in Ljubljana, 6 of which were transferred to Bologna in 1941 and 3 to Perugia in 1943.  
Restitution requested through A.C.:Ref. Pov.br. 1132/45 of 16 August 1945.  
Reply: Ref 45/5622/IND of 8 Feb. 1946 (negative)  
Requested again through Ref. Br. 775/45 of 5 June 1946. 110
2. Machines and tools for the building industry taken from Slovenia by the Italian firm S.A.I.S.A., inc. Trifiletti, Milan in April 1942 (5 Stone Mills, 2 Compressors "Ingersoll" Rand for two hemmers, 2 Road Rollers, type "Kaelble" of 9 tons, 2 trucks 5 tons, different tools)  
Requested through A.C.:Ref. Br. 1519 of 5 Nov. 1945. N.R.  
and Br. 778/45 of 5 June 1946.  
No reply. 113
3. 13 Mail Wagons of the Yugoslav Railway.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref. Pov.br. 608/45 of 15 May 1945.  
Reply Ref. 333/6/TM 4 (Economic Section A.C.):=Negative  
Requested again: Ref. Br. 779/45 of 5 June 1946.
4. Engines and materials of the factory ROMSA (Raffinerie Olii Minerali S.A.) from Rijeka (Fiume); Engines type Ecceleanu transferred to Moggio Udinese by orders of the German Authorities. Parts of new Pipesile, sent by Breda, in Venice.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref. Br. 1285 of 4 April 1945, Br. 1414 of 14 Oct. 1945, Br. 1516 of 4 Nov. 1945 and 780/45 of 5 June 1946.  
No reply. 97/45
5. Property plundered by the Italian Brigadiere of the Carabinieri Albanesi Lorenzo (living actually in Rome, via Pietralata 487 ca at San Martino di Lisciano, prov. Ascoli Piceno) at Izverje (Ljubljana): 1 radio set, 1 harmonium, porcelain service, 3 gold watches, 1 ring, 1 cigarette box and other silver objects. Owner: R. Rajdiga.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref. Br. 1578 of 5 Nov. 1945 and Br. 781/45 of 5 June 1946.  
No reply. 112
6. The Yugoslav Insurance Co. "Jugoslavija", insurance contracts, belonging to the branches of the Co.

No.

785017

3. 15 Mail Wagons of the Augustav Railway.

140

Reply Ref. 358/6/TV 4 (Economic Section 4.3.) = Negative  
Requested again: Ref. Br. 772/45 of 5 June 1946.

4. Engines and materials of the factory ROMSA (Haffnerrie Olli Mineralli S.A.) from Rijeka (Trieste); Engines type Edoleanu transferred to Megjic Udinese by orders of the German Authorities. Parts of new Pipesile, sent by Breda, in Venice.

by Erard, in Venice.  
Requested through A.C.: Ref. Er. 1253 of 4 Sept. 1945,  
br. 1414 of 14 Oct. 1945, br. 1516 of 4 Nov. 1945 and  
780/4c of 5 June 1945.  
No reply.

5. Property plundered by the Italian Brigadiere of the Carabinieri Albanesi Lorenzo (living actually in Rome, via Pietralata 187 or at San Martino di Lisciano, prov. Ascoli Piceno) at Izverje (Ljubljana): 1 radio set, 1 harmonium, Porcelain service, 3 gold watches, 1 ring, 1 cigarette box and other silver objects. Owner: A. Tajdiga. Requested through A.C.: Ref. Br. 1578 of 3 Nov. 1945 and Br. 721/45 of 5 June 1946.

No reply. 112

6. The Yugoslav Insurance Co. "Jugoslavija", insurance contracts, belonging to the Branches of the Co. in Ljubljana & Split, transferred to the Italian Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni".

Requested through A.C.: Ref. 782/46 of 5 June 1946. — 10

Requested through A.C.:Ref.782/46 of 5 June 1946.

7. Stamps and Post-Cards in value of 12 millions Yugoslav pre-war Dinars, sequestered from the Direction of the Postal Administration in Ljubljana and transferred to Rome General Postal Direction.  
Requested through the A.G.: Ref. Br. 785/46 of 5 June 1941.

Requested through the A.C.: Ref. Br. 765/46 of 5 June

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

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BEST COPY POSSIBLE

8. Material for the construction of the Railway Crnomelj-Vrbovsko in total value of 18 millions Jugos. pre-war Dinars, transferred in various parts of Italy.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref.Br.764/46. — 110

9. Jugoslav Bank "Drzavna Banka" bonds and other valuable papers sequestered from the branches of the bank in Zagreb, Banja Luka, Cetinje and Split in total amount of 155,376.494.10 Jugoslav pre-war Dinars, transferred to the Banca d'Italia.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref.Br.785/46 of 3 June 1946. — 111

10. Machine "Grosswacht", property of the dockyard in Split, transferred to Messina in December 1942.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref.Br.772/46 of 4 June 1946. — 103

11. Archives of the District Court in Zator (period 1325 = 1798); Taken by Prof.G.Cencetti, inspector of the Archives in Rome; transferred to Venice on 6 Sept. 1943.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref.Br.623/46 of 13 May 1946. — 104

12. Archives of Sibenik, Trogir, Korcula, Sv. Jakob convent in Dubrovnik, Benedictinian Convent on Lokrum, Zadar, Lastovo (included the Statute of Lastovo in parchment) and Rijeka, transferred in Italy during the Fascist Italian Occupation.  
Requested through A.C.:Ref.Br.773/46 of 4 June 1946. — 107

13. Objects plundered from the Gallery of Fine Arts in Split:  
3 paintings and 1 plaster, taken in April 1943 by Fulvio Vetraino for the Exhibition in Rome.  
3 paintings taken by the ex-prefect of Split Paolo Zerbino.  
Requested: Same as No 12.

14. 2 paintings taken from the church at Lastovo by Cino Ciavari, one of Francesco Bissolo and the other of Girolamo di Santa Croce.

Requested: Same as No 12-13.  
15. Lots of collections and objects from the Museum in Zadar.  
Requested: Same as No 12-14.

16. Picture of the interior of the Court in Dubrovnik, taken by prof. ing. Luigi Crema for the Exhibition in Rome.  
Restitution requested through A.C.:Ref.Br.1504 of 2 Nov. 1945 and 773/46 of 4 June 1946.  
No definite reply. — 107

17. Ancient column from the Museum in Split. Taken in 1942 for the tomb

Requested through A.C.: Ref.Br. 773/46 of 4 June 1946.

11. Archives of the District Court in Yotor (period 1326 = 1798); taken by Prof. G. Cencetti, inspector of the Archives in Rome; transferred to Venice on 6 Sept. 1943. Requested through A.C.: Ref.Br. 523/46 of 13 May 1946. 30 ph  
69/0/2
12. Archives of Sibenik, Trogir, Korcula, Sv. Jakob convent in Dubrovnik, Benedictine Convent on Lokrum, Zadar, Lastovo (included the Statute of Lastovo in parchment) and Rijeka, transferred in Italy during the Fascist Italian Occupation. Requested through A.C.: Ref.Br. 773/46 of 4 June 1946. — 107
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No definite reply. 107
17. Ancient column from the Museum in Split. Taken in 1942 for the tomb monument to T. Gulli, O.C. Italian man-of-war "Puglia". Restitution requested: Ref. 773/46 of 4 June 1946.
18. Classical sculpture in marble, representing a head, taken from the Yugoslav State's Museum at Cetinje on 8 June 1943 by capt. Francesco Pitoli and transferred to Rome: Minister degli Affari Esteri, Ufficio Collegamento con il Gover del Montenegro (Colonelo Tancredi), Palazzo del Drago 4 Fontane 20. 104  
Restitution requested: As N° 17.

-3-

19. Light-house equipment : 16 Automatic lights with flash light apparatus Pintsch; 21 Crystal glasses; 20 Flash lights Pintsch; Paraphine lights with crystals 3; 1 Paraphine gas light apparatus; 306 Steel bottles for Dissous gas; 10 Binoculars Zeiss; 50 Stop Watches; 30 Manometers; 14 Gun valves; 16 automatic watches. The object were transferred in Italy to "Zona fari e Segnalamenti Marittimi" at Taranto, Spezia, Lago di Como and Trieste. Restitution requested through A.C.: Ref. Br. 770/46 of 4 June 1946.

102

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128

COPY

SECRET

NSC/4874  
9 April 1946.

From: Navy Sub-Commission, Bq. Allied Commission.  
To : Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy.  
Subject: Salvage of Yugoslav ships sunk in Italian waters.  
Reference: (a) Yugoslav Delegation letter br.1554 of 13 November 1945.

1. It is considered that claims for the costs of salvage of liberated ships sunk in Italian waters are justifiable in point of form under the Armistice terms. However, since the conclusion of the Armistice a distinction has been drawn between current occupation expenses, which can properly be charged to the Italian Government, and restitution, which is considered to be a matter for settlement by the Peace Treaty. The cost of salvage of liberated ships fall into the category of restitution.

2. It is the responsibility of the Yugoslav Government to make all necessary arrangements for salvage. In order to facilitate the salvage of Yugoslav ships, therefore, it is advised that a Lire account be obtained from the Italian Government. It must be emphasized that the final disposal of this account is not considered to come under the terms of the Armistice, but is a matter left to be determined by the Peace Treaty.

REAR ADMIRAL  
CHIEF, NAVY SUB-COMMISSION, AC.

5571

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMBAT COMMAND  
APO 394  
INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

GR/og

Tel. 478509

8 February 1946

Ref. AC/56-2/1RD

SUBJECT : Tobacco Factory in Ljubljana.  
TO : Yugoslav Delegation  
to the Advisory Council for Italy

1. With reference to your Gov. br. 1482/45 dated 18 August 45 we beg to forward to you enclosed copy and translation of letter 02/1130 dated 29 January 45 with list of machinery received in reply to your claim from the Administration of the Italian State Monopoly.

2. Your attention is called to the statement of the Italian State Monopoly that besides the large number of machines, listed in the enclosure, which have been left at the Tobacco Factories in Trieste, Pola, Ravenna and Zara, 18 machines have been supplied by the Italian monopoly to the Tobacco Factory at Ljubljana in exchange of the machinery claimed by you.

Incls.:  
Letter with translation  
and list as per para 1 above.

E. R. BERT  
Chief,  
Industries Division.

5670

8394 9009 126  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

IN AG 13 CORPS  
OF

Ex Comm.

REV : JMC/4-210A

SUBJ : Seizure of ROYSA equipment by Yugoslav Authorities.

15/June/1946

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission.

JUN 17 1946

1. Ref this office letter JEC/4 of 20/May/46 and your 9009/15/SC of 14/May/46.

2. The subject was again raised at the Joint Economic Committee meeting on 6/June/46 and the Yugoslavs replied that they had made enquiries and ROYSA has stated that no drilling shafts had been removed. They added that ROYSA had denied any knowledge of the existence in France of any machinery belonging to AGIP.

W. G. French

H. ST. G. FRENCH  
Major, SECRETARY  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Copy to: AG 13 CORPS  
Industry Division.

See 142 5669

(Capt K)

125

THT/eb

Ref: 9009/125/12

14 June 1946

SUBJECT: Return of Yugoslav goods taken by Italians.

TO : Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The attached copies of letters have been received from the Yugoslav Delegation to A.G.I. and are forwarded to you for your action.

Early replies will be appreciated.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

Encls: 1 ltr Br. 785/46 of 5 June 46, Br. 784/46 of 5 June 1946, Br. 782/46 of 5 June 46, Br. 783/46 of 5 June 46, Br. 773/46 of 4 June 46, 771/46 of 4 June 46, Br. 772/46 of 4 June 46. fr Yugoslav Dele. to A.G.I.

5662

146

See

See # 371

See F-241

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202

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

124

RE/eb

Ref: 9009/124/80

14 June 1946

SUBJECT: Return of Yugoslav goods taken by Italians.

TO : Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

No reply has yet been received to Yugoslav Delegation to A.C.I. letters 1518 of 5 November 1945 and 1519 of 5 November 1945.

Please may this office be informed of what action has been taken in these cases.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

P. H. TUNNARD

Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

gld 146

RA

P.H.T.

5607

See F-155

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

123

PHE/eb

Ref: 9009/123/10

14 June 1946

SUBJECT: Yugoslav subject Stefania ANHALER - Restitution of furniture.

TO : Yugoslav Delegation to A.C.I.

Reference your letter Pr 1517 of 5 November '45.

The following reply has been received from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs have applied to the War Ministry in order to have enquiries made on the matter concerning the a/n Yugoslav subject who has requested to return into possession of her furniture which Major (not Colonel) Antonio Tabain has transported to Italy from Yugoslavia.

The War Ministry have now communicated that Major Tabain has declared to have inhabited, from October 1941, up to August 1943, Mrs ANHALER's flat which only contained the following furniture: the bed-room, the dining-room and the kitchen with two pots. To this is to be added a desk, a divan and few chairs, while all the remainder had been removed by the "ustascia".

On August 1943, Major Tabain, on the occasion of his departure, sent to the Ustascia Command and purchased for the sum of 100,000 some of the above items, transporting them to Italy where he had everything put into a store-room. This he did for the sole purpose of keeping in custody the furniture on behalf of the proprietor and in order to prevent that such property could finally be confiscated by the "ustascia". In proof of his assertions, Major Tabain has given the names of the following witnesses: Mrs Depolo, Mrs Mihic and Juric, Mr Casparovic, all Yugoslav subjects residing at Zagreb.

Major Tabain has moreover made known that he is disposed to relinquish any claim on the sum of one 100,000, inasmuch he considers to have paid said amount for temporary use of the furniture. On the other hand he is claiming all the expenses he met for storage (from September 1943 up to the day the furniture will be withdrawn), transportation, portage and insurance, for a total amount of Lire 25,000.

The War Ministry, on communicating Major Tabain's statement, have declared that, according to their judgement, the officer is held to return the furniture, while Mrs Anhaler should refund transportation and storage expenses borne by Major Tabain".

P. H. TUNNARD

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Brigadier

Executive Commissioner

See 7239

9009

122

Translation

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

PA/Sa

6/23/45

JUN 7 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BUNESKY DE VICTOR

In requesting you to give the enclosed memoranda dated 20 May to the Allied Commission who have not traced the preceding one mentioned in para 1, it is pointed out that the letter from the office of the Executive Council per No. 630/22-2 dated 17 November 1945 stated as follows:

"For further reference on the subject we are sending your Ministry the enclosed three letters".

Attached are the translations of the three a/m letters sent to the Allied Commission by the Yugoslav Delegation to the Consulting Council for Italy.

Rome, 4 June 1945.

see 123

35

(1)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Fe/Sa

*Ministero degli Affari Esteri*

6/23/11 121

APPUNTO PER IL DOTT. BOMBASSEI DE VETTOR

Nel pregare la S.V. di rimettere alla Commissione Alleata l'accluso pro-memoria in data 20 maggio di cui la Commissione stessa non ha rintracciato il precedente indicato al paragrafo 1, si fa presente che la nota dell'Ufficio del Commissario Esecutivo n° 630/EC-2 in data 17 novembre 1945 dichiarava quanto segue:

"Si trasmettono a codesto Ministero, per il seguito del caso, le unite 3 lettere."

Si inviano qui allegate in traduzione le tre lettere di cui sopra indirizzate dalla Delegazione Jugoslava presso il Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia alla Commissione Alleata.

Alleg.

Roma, 4 giugno 1946

*Farace*

see 127 123

565

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Val/Sa

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Yugoslav subject Stefania ANHALZER - Restitution of furniture.

MAY 20 1946

1. Reference is made to Allied Commission's note n° 630/EC, dated November 17, 1945.

2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs have applied to the War Ministry in order to have inquiries made on the matter concerning the a/n Yugoslav subject who has requested to return into possession of her furniture which Major (not Colonel) Antonio Tabain has transported to Italy from Yugoslavia.

3. The War Ministry have now communicated that Major Tabain has declared to have inhabited, from October 1941, up to August 1943, Mrs. ANHALZER's flat which only contained the following furniture: the bed-room, the dining-room and the kitchen with few pots. To this is to be added a desk, a divan and few chairs, while all the remainder had been removed by the "ustascia".

4. On August 1943, Major Tabain, on the occasion of his departure, went to the Ustascia Command and purchased for the sum of 100.000 Kune the above items, transporting them to Italy where he had everything put into a store-room. This he did for the sole purpose of keeping in custody the furniture on behalf of the proprietor and in order to prevent that such property could finally be confiscated by the "ustascia".

In proof of his assertions, Major Tabain has given the names of the following witnesses: Mrs. Depolo, Mrs. Mihic and

1. Reference is made to Allied Commission's note n° 630/EC, dated November 17, 1945.

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In proof of his assertions, Major Tabain has given the names of the following witnesses: Mrs. Depolo, Mrs. Mihic and Juric, Mr. Gasparovic, all Yugoslav subjects residing at Zagreb.

5. Major Tabain has moreover made known that he is disposed to relinquish any claim on the sum of Kune 100.000, inasmuch he considers to have paid said amount for temporary use of the furniture. On the other hand he is claiming all the expenses he met for storage (from September 1943 up to the day the furniture will be withdrawn), transportation, portage and insurance, for a total amount of Lire 28.000.-

p.t.o.

6. The War Ministry, on communicating Major Tabain's statement, have declared that, according to their judgement, the officer is held to return the furniture, while Mrs. Anhalzer should refund transportation and storage expenses borne by Major Tabain. *N*



Rome, May 18th, 1946

0609

119

Translation

MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
to the Consulting Council for Italy

Rome, 5 November 1946

TO : The Allied Commission,  
Rome.

1517

SUBJECT: Return of Yugoslav goods taken by the Italians.

1. In 1943 when the Germans invaded Yugoslavia, many Jews were dis-  
trained from their apartments which were then occupied by other persons.
2. The Italian Colonel TASSI Antonio, on service in Zagabria, was  
authorized at that time by the German authorities, to occupy the furnished  
apartment situated in Martinec 2/III Zagabria, belonging to Stefan  
ARNDT, a Yugoslav Jewish, who had fled for fear of the anti-semitic  
terrorist of the German authorities.
3. The a/c Colonel occupied the said apartment until the 25 May 1944  
when he left for Rome, taking with him all the furniture which a list  
is enclosed.
4. As this is a question of Yugoslav property taken by the Italians  
during the war, the Yugoslav Government requests the intervention of the  
Allied authorities with the competent Italian authorities with a view to  
obtaining the restitution of the a/c furniture to the Yugoslav authorities.

Sgt. RHO JATA  
Secretary to the Yugoslav Delegation  
to the Consulting Council for Italy.

(No list attached)

See 123

5662

*[Handwritten mark]*

118  
COPIA

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

DELEGAZIONE JUGOSLAVA  
presso il Consiglio Consultivo  
per l'Italia

Roma, 5 Novembre 1945

1517

OCCETTO: Restituzione di beni jugoslavi presi dagli italiani.

Alla Commissione Alleata Q.C. - ROMA -

1. Nel 1941, quando i tedeschi invasero la Jugoslavia, molti ebrei furono sfrattati dai loro appartamenti che vennero successivamente occupati da altre persone.
2. Il Colonnello italiano TABAIN Antonio, in servizio a Zagabria, venne autorizzato a quell'epoca dalle autorità Ustasci ad occupare l'appartamento ammobiliato sito in Zagabria Marticeva 2/III appartenente a Stefania ANHALZER, ebrea jugoslava che era fuggita per timore del terrorismo antisemita delle autorità Ustasci/
3. Il predetto Colonnello occupò detto appartamento finc al 28 Agosto 1943, data in cui partì per Roma. In tale occasione egli trasportò a Roma l'intera mobilia, di cui si allega una lista.
4. Poichè trattasi di proprietà jugoslava, presa dagli italiani durante la guerra, si richiede da parte del Governo Jugoslavo l'intervento delle Autorità Alleate presso le competenti Autorità Italiane allo scopo di ottenere la restituzione dei mobili predetti alle Autorità Jugoslave.

F. LO NIKO JAKSA  
Segretario della Delegazione Jugoslava  
presso il Consiglio Consultivo

5661

OGGETTO: Restituzione di beni jugoslavi presi dagli italiani.

Alle Commissione Alleata Q.C. - ROMA -

1. Nel 1941, quando i tedeschi invasero la Jugoslavia, molti ebrei furono sfrattati dai loro appartamenti che vennero successivamente occupati da altre persone.

2. Il Colonnello italiano TABAIN Antonio, in servizio a Zagabria, venne autorizzato a quell'epoca dalle autorità Ustasci ad occupare l'appartamento ammobiliato sito in Zagabria Marticeva 2/III appartenente a Stefania ANHALZER, ebrea jugoslava che era fuggita per timore del terrorismo antisemita delle autorità Ustasci/

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5661  
F. LO NIKO JAKSA  
Segretario della Delegazione Jugoslava  
presso il Consiglio Consultivo  
per l'Italia

(nessuna lista allegata)

117

RECEIVED DEPT. ARMY BUREAU

Translation

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
to the Consulting Council for Italy

Roma, 3 November 1945

178

TO : The Allied Commission,  
R.C.M.C.

SUBJECT: Return of Jug slav goods taken by the Italians.

112

1. During the Italian occupation of Slovenia in 1943, Brigadier of the SS, Mr. ALBERTI Lorenzo, Commandant of the Local Station of SS, R. in Soderica, province of Lubian, at present living in Rome, in Pietralata 407, or at San Martino di Lasciano, province of Anagni, carried off three large cases full of china and other valuable objects, from the village of Isverje, near Soderica, and took them to his house in Italy.

In particular he plundered the house of the carpenter FLORENZ from whom he took away the following items:

1. A "Horneman" radio set,
2. A "Hohner" harmonium with 32 notes,
3. A china service consisting of 120 gold bordered plates, and many other complete services of crystal,
4. Two Antiques gold watches,
5. A lady's gold watch,
6. An engagement ring bearing the monogram "Lorenzo 15.000.1940",
7. A silver cigarette case and a quantity of silver money.

2. As this is a portion of Yugoslav property taken by the Italians during the war, the Yugoslav Government requests the intervention of the Allied authorities with the competent Italian authorities with a view to obtaining the restitution of the goods in question to the Yugoslav authorities.

5669

Rec 12.11

Sgd. Dr. STEVEN SPILLER  
Yugoslav Representative to the  
Consulting Council for Italy.

Q

COPIA

Roma, 3 Novembre 1945

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

DELEGAZIONE JUGOSLAVA  
presso il Consiglio Consultivo  
per l'Italia

1518

OGGETTO: Restituzione di beni jugoslavi presi dagli italiani?

Alla Commissione Alleata Q.C. - ROMA -

1. Durante l'occupazione della Slovenia da parte degli italiani nel 1942, il Brigadiere dei Carabinieri ALBANESE Lorenzo, Comandante della locale Stazione Carabinieri a Soderzica, provincia di Lubria, attualmente a Roma, Via Pietralata 437 oppure a San Martino di Lisciano, provincia di Ascoli Piceno, asportò tre grandi casse piene di porcellane ed altri oggetti di valore dal villaggio Izverje, presso Soderzica e le portò a casa sua in Italia.

Egli saccheggiò specialmente la casa del falegname FADDA cui portò via i seguenti oggetti:

1. Apparecchio radio tipo "Hornophon";
2. Armonium tipo "Hohner" con 32 bassi;
3. Servizio di porcellana di 120 piatti con orlo dorato, e molti altri servizi completi di cristalleria;
4. Due antichi orologi d'oro;
5. Orologio d'oro per signora;
6. Un anello di fidanzamento con monogramma "Rozca 19.000.1940";
7. Portasigarette in argento e molte monete in argento.

2. Trattandosi di proprietà jugoslava, presa dagli

OGGETTO: Restituzione di beni jugoslavi presi dagli italiani?

Alla Commissione Alleata Q.G. - ROMA -

1. Durante l'occupazione della Slovenia da parte degli italiani nel 1942, il Brigadiere dei Carabinieri ALBANESE Lorenzo, Comandante della locale Stazione Carabinieri a Sodrastica, provincia di Lubnia, attualmente a Roma, Via Pietralata 437 oppure a San Martino di Lisciano, provincia di Ascoli Piceno, asportò tre grandi casse piene di porcellane ed altri oggetti di valore dal villaggio Izverje, presso Sodrastica e le portò a casa sua in Italia.

Egli saccheggiò specialmente la casa del falegname FAJDIĆ, cui portò via i seguenti oggetti:

1. Apparecchio radio tipo "Hornophon";
2. Armonium tipo "Hohner" con 32 bassi;
3. Servizio di porcellana di 120 piatti con orlo dorato, e molti altri servizi completi di cristalleria;
4. Due antichi orologi d'oro;
5. Orologio d'oro per signora;
6. Un anello di fidanzamento con monogramma "Rozca 19.000.1940";
7. Portasigarette in argento e molte monete <sup>in</sup> argento.

2. Trattandosi di proprietà jugoslava, presa dagli italiani durante la guerra, si richiede da parte del Governo jugoslavo l'intervento delle Autorità Alleate presso le competenti Autorità Italiane allo scopo di ottenere la restituzione dei beni in questione alle Autorità Jugoslave.

F.to Dr. SLOVEN SMODLAKA  
Rappresentante Delegato della  
Jugoslava presso il Consiglio Consul-  
tivo per l'Italia

Translation

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
to the Consulting Council for Italy

Rome, 5 November 1945

1519

To : The Allied Commission,  
Rome.

SUBJECT: Return of Yugoslav goods taken by the Italians.

1. During April 1942 Ing. TRIFILLETI of the Italian firm S.A.I.S.T. of Milan, charged with the reconstruction of the national road Valce-Hotodernica, took away various trucks and building implements from Slovenia to Italy.

2. The trucks and implements belonged to the District Road Committee. According to the statements of Ing. Trifilletti, owner of the firm, this material was collected on the roads of Slovenia. There is no reliable indication as to the present whereabouts of the machinery in question which are specified as follows:

1. Stone mill, type "Skoda",
2. Stone mill, type "Benta",
3. Stone mill without motor,
4. Two rollers, "Ingersoll-Rand" for two hummers,
5. Two road rollers, type "Kachle", of 9 tons worked by engine,
6. Two 3 ton trucks with various implements, pick-axes, shovels, pick-forks, boring rods, drilling machines etc.

3. Transport was carried out by the firm Stara, Vrhnik (Slovenia) by road via Ljubiana-Koce-Greden "Frontier" in the direction of Corisia.

4. As this is a question of Yugoslav property taken by the Italians during the war, the Yugoslav Government requests the intervention of the Allied Authorities with the competent Italian Authorities with a view to obtaining the restitution of the material in question to the Yugoslav Authorities.

Sgd. DR. BIZEN SPOJAN  
Yugoslav Representative to the Consulting  
Council for Italy.

COPIA

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

DELEGAZIONE JUGOSLAVA  
presso il Consiglio Consultivo  
per l'Italia

1519

Roma, 5 Novembre, 1945.

OGGETTO: Restituzione di beni jugoslavi presi dagli italiani.

Alla Commissione Alleata Q.G.

ROMA

1. Nei mesi di aprile 1942, la ditta italiana S.A.I.S.T. Ing. TRIFILETTI di Milano, incaricata della ricostruzione della strada statale Kalce-Hotedersica, trasferì dalla Slovenia in Italia diverse macchine e utensili da costruzione.

2. Macchine e utensili sono di proprietà della Commissione Distrettuale Strade (District Road Committee). Secondo le dichiarazioni dell'Ing. Trifiletti, proprietario della Ditta, tale materiale venne raccolto sulle strade di Slovenia. Non ci sono informazioni attendibili dove possano trovarsi attualmente le macchine in questione, specificate come segue:

1. Frantoio (stone mill) tipo "Skoda" (senza cilindro di separazione):
2. Frantonio (stone mill) tipo "Deutz" (completo con cilindro di separazione di grande capacità):
3. Frantoio (stone mill) senza macchina;
4. Due compressori "Ingersoll-Rand" per due martelli;
5. Due compressori stradali tipo "Kaerle" da 9 tonnellate azionati a nafta;
6. Due camion da 5 tonnellate, con diverse intensità.

OGGETTO: Restituzione di beni jugoslavi presi dagli italiani.

Alla Commissione Alleata Q.G.

ROMA

1. Nei mesi di aprile 1942, la ditta italiana S.A.I.S.T. Ing. TRIFILETTI di Milano, incaricata della ricostruzione della strada statale Kalce-Hotedersica, trasferì dalla Slovenia in Italia diverse macchine e utensili da costruzione.

2. Macchine e utensili sono di proprietà della Commissione Distrettuale Strade (District Road Committee). Secondo le dichiarazioni dell'Ing. Trifiletti, proprietario della Ditta, tale materiale venne raccolto sulle strade di Slovenia. Non ci sono informazioni attendibili dove possano trovarsi attualmente le macchine in questione, specificate come segue:

1. Frantoio (stone mill) tipo "Skoda" (senza cilindro di separazione);
2. Frantonio (stone mill) tipo "Deutz" (completo con cilindro di separazione di grande capacità);
3. Frantoia (stone mill) senza macchina;
4. Due compressori "Ingersoll-Rand" per due martelli;
5. Due compressori stradali tipo "Kaerbolle" da 9 tonnellate azionati a nafta;
6. Due camion da 5 tonnellate, con diversi utensili, picconi, pale, forche, trivelli, trapani ecc.

3. Il trasporto venne eseguito dalla Ditta Stirn, Vrhnik (Slovenia) per strada via Lubiana, - Logatec-Kalce-Gruden Confine, in direzione di Gorizia.

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./.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Trattandosi di proprietà jugoslava, presa dagli italiani durante la guerra, si richiede da parte del Governo Jugoslavo l'intervento delle Autorità Alleate presso le competenti Autorità Italiane allo scopo di ottenere la restituzione del materiale in questione alle Autorità Jugoslave.

F.to Dr. SLOVEN SMODLAKA  
Rappresentante Delegato della Jugoslava  
presso il Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 778/46

5 June 1946

SUBJECT : Machines and tools for building industry taken from  
Slovenia, the Italian firm S.A.I.S.T., ing. Trifiletti, Milan,  
in April 1942.

TO : H.Q.A.C.  
Liaison Division

With reference to our letter Br. 1519 of 5 November 1945,  
to which we never received any reply, we have the honour to renew  
our application that measures necessary to ensure a prompt  
restitution of the materials quoted in our letter, ref. above, be  
solicited.

*Dr. J. Smoljaka*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMOLJAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy.

0620

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

our application that measures necessary to ensure a prompt  
restitution of the materials quoted in our letter, ref. above, be  
solicited.

*Dr. J. Smolaka*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy.

*no 115*  
*5656*



JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Pr. 781/46

5 June 1946

SUBJECT : Property plundered by the Italians at Izverje (Ljubljana) in Yugoslavia.

TO : H.Q.A.C.  
Liaison Division

With reference to our letter Pr.1578 of 5 November 1945, addressed to the Headquarters Allied Commission, we have the honour to renew the request for the restitution of Yugoslav property plundered by ALBANESI Lorenzo, Brigadiere of Carabinieri, during the Italian occupation at Sodraznica (Izverje, province Ljubljana).

*Z. Slavov*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*see 124*

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honour to renew the request for the restitution of Yugoslav property plundered by ALBANESI Lorenzo, Brigadiere of Carabinieri, during the Italian occupation at Sodraznica (Izverje, province Ljubljana).

*Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*see 124*

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*[Signature]*



JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Ur. 785/46

5 June 1946

1000 1346

SUBJECT : Yugoslav State's Bank "Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka",  
restitution of bonds and other valuable papers  
taken by the Italians.

TO : H.A.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. The Italian Occupant Authorities took away bonds and other valuable papers belonging to the branches of the a/n Bank in Zagreb, Banjaluka, Cetinje and 115,376,484.10 in total nominal amount of pre-war Yugoslav Dinars.

2. Shortly before the outbreak of war in Yugoslavia the Branch of Zagreb of the Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka evacuated all valuable papers in its possession to the Branch of the same Bank at Banjaluka. The nominal amount of these papers was:

56,688,654.10 Yugoslav pre-war Dinars.

3. On 12 April 1941 the Banja Luka Branch of the Bank evacuated its own bonds and shares and other valuable papers, together with those belonging to the Branch of Zagreb, to Niksic. The nominal value of the papers belonging to the Banjaluka Branch was:

48,489,300.- Dinars.

4. All papers quoted in para 2 and 3 in total amount of 103,156,954.10 Dinars, packed in 21 cases were sequestered at Niksic by the Italian Major A. Destro, then O.C. of Niksic, and Lt. Col. Petromali and transferred to Rome, Banca d' Italia.

5. Following orders issued by the Italian Governor of Montenegro Gen. Pirzio Biroli the Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka at Cetinje was also obliged to hand over to the Branch of the Banca d' Italia at Cetinje all valuable papers in total nominal amount of

12,815,900.- Dinars.

6. The Branch of the Bank in Split had to hand over too all bonds and papers in total nominal amount of

17,903,646.- Dinars.

7. Application is made herewith that orders be issued to the Banca d' Italia to resitute all the a/n papers.

1. The Italian Occupant Authorities took away bonds and other valuable papers belonging to the branches of the a/n Bank in Zagreb, Banjeluka, Cetinje and 110,370,494.10 in total nominal amount of 110,370,494.10 pre-war Yugoslav Dinars.

2. Shortly before the outbreak of war in Yugoslavia the branch of Zagreb of the Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka evacuated all valuable papers in its possession to the Branch of the same Bank at Banjeluka. The nominal amount of these papers was:

56,688,554.10 Yugoslav pre-war Dinars.

3. On 12 April 1941 the Banja Luka Branch of the Bank evacuated its own bonds and shares and other valuable papers, together with those belonging to the Branch of Zagreb, to Niksic. The nominal value of the papers belonging to the Banjeluka Branch was:

48,468,300. = Dinars.

4. All papers quoted in para 2 and 3 in total amount of 105,156,954.10 Dinars, packed in 21 cases were sequestered at Niksic by the Italian Major A. Destro, then O.C. of Niksic, and Lt. Col. Petronali and transferred to Rome, Banca d' Italia.

5. Following orders issued by the Italian Governor of Montenegro Gen. Pirzio Biroli the Drzavna Hipotekarna Banka at Cetinje was also obliged to hand over to the Branch of the Banca d' Italia at Cetinje all valuable papers in total nominal amount of

12,315,900. = Dinars.

6. The Branch of the Bank in Split had to hand over too all bonds and papers in total nominal amount of

17,903,640. = Dinars.

7. Application is made herewith that orders be issued to the Banca d' Italia to resituate all the a/n papers.

*Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAK*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAK,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*357-458*

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 784/46

5 June 1946

SUBJECT : Material for the construction of the railway  
Crnomelj - Vrbovsko.

TO : H.A.A.C.  
Liaison Division.

1. Before the Fascist aggression on Yugoslavia the Yugoslav Government had started the work on the construction of the railway Crnomelj - Vrbovsko in Slovenia. All materials and tools necessary for that purpose were gathered in the area. The total value of the material amounted to 18 millions pre-war Dinars.

2. The Italian Occurent Authorities transferred all this material in various parts of Italy.

3. Application is made that necessary steps be taken in order to ensure the restitution by the Italian Government of the material taken away from the railway construction works Crnomelj-Vrbovsko.

*Dr. Jovanovic*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. GIMOLAKA  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*See 146, 242*

0625

and tools necessary for that purpose were gathered in the area. The total value of the material amounted to 18 millions pre-war Dinars.

2. The Italian Occupant Authorities transferred all this material in various parts of Italy.

3. Application is made that necessary steps be taken in order to ensure the restitution by the Italian Government of the material taken away from the railway construction works Crnomelj-Vrbovsko.

*Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*See 146, 242*

*See 146, 242*

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*See 17-244*

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 782/46

5 June 1946

JUN 6 1946

SUBJECT : The Yugoslav Insurance Co. "Jugoslavijska"

TO : H.Q.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. At the time of the Italian Fascist occupation of Yugoslavia the Italian Insurance Co. "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni" sequestered the branches of the Yugoslav Insurance Co. "Jugoslavia" in Ljubljana and Split.
2. The Insurance Co. "Jugoslavia" addressed several letters to the "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni" directly, requesting the restitution of the sequestered insurance contracts, but no reply was received as yet. Due to this state of things the insured persons in Jugoslavia are being damaged in their rights.
3. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken in order to enforce the restitution of the insurance contracts through the Italian Government.

*Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*Br. 782/46*

0623

sequestered the branches of the Yugoslav Insurance Co. "Jugoslavia" in Ljubljana and Split.

2. The Insurance Co. "Jugoslavia" addressed several letters to the "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni" directly, requesting the restitution of the sequestered insurance contracts, but no reply was received as yet. Due to this state of things the insured persons in Yugoslavia are being damaged in their rights.
3. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken in order to enforce the restitution of the insurance contracts through the Italian Government.

*Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*146,000*  
*per 146,000*

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*ad*

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Er. 783/46

5 June 1946

JUN 6 1946

SUBJECT : Yugoslav Postal Administration, Direction in Ljubljana

TO : H.Q.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. At the time of the Italian occupation of Yugoslavia the Italian Occupant Authorities took from the Postal Administration Office in Ljubljana a considerable quantity of stamps and post-cards in total value of more than 12 millions pre-war Dinars.

All the sequestered material was transferred to the General Postal Direction in Rome.

2. Application is made that steps be taken in order to obtain the restitution of the sequestered values from the Italian Government.

*Dr. Stojanovic*

Dr. STOJAN J. STODOLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*1/2*

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Office in Ljubljana a considerable quantity of pre-war Dinars.  
cards in total value of more than 12 millions pre-war Dinars.  
All the sequestered material was transferred to the  
General Postal Direction in Rome.

2. Application is made that steps be taken in order to obtain  
the restitution of the sequestered values from the Italian Govern-  
ment.

*Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*15/2/54*

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 773/46

4 June 1946

SUBJECT : Yugoslav Archives and Museums plundered by Italians

TO : H.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. During the occupation of a part of Yugoslavia by the Fascist Italy a systematic plunder of all Dalmatian archives and of several museums was performed.

The Italian Occupant Authorities plundered thus:

- (a) The Notarial Archives at Sibenik of pre-venetian period (1384-1801), packed in 327 parcels was taken over at Sibenik and transferred in Italy by dott. Giovanni Cebizze, who at that time was the First State's Archivist in Italy.
- (b) The Archives of Trogir, with documents from 1335 up to the beginning of the Austrian rule, were also taken by dott. Cebizze, who in this case did not leave any inventory of the documents plundered in a most barbarian way.
- (c) Archives of Korcula was taken in the same way.
- (d) Archives of the Benedictinian convent Sv. Jakob in Dubrovnik is, according to the informations received, kept at Ancona by an non-identified institution.
- (e) Archives of the Benedictinian convent on Lokrum were first transferred to Padua and later, according to some informations, to Vatican.
- (f) Archives of Zadar were taken over by prof. Cencetti from Bologna, who packed them in 74 cases and loaded them, together with some other archives from Dalmatia, on a schooner ("LAURA") which sailed away from Zadar to Venice.
- (g) Archives of Lastovo were taken by the Italian Occupant Authorities already at the time of their first occupation (1918-1921), packed in 25 parcels with documents from the years 1438-1616 and 3 parcels with documents from the 15th and 16th

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The Italian Occupant Authorities plundered thus:

- (a) The Notarial Archives at Sibenik of pre-venetian period (1584-1801), packed in 327 parcels was taken over at Sibenik and transferred in Italy by dott. Giovanni Catizza, who at that time was the First State's Archivist in Italy.
- (b) The Archives of Trokir, with documents from 1335 up to the beginning of the Austrian rule, were also taken by dott. Catizza, who in this case did not leave any inventory of the documents plundered in a post barkerian way.
- (c) Archives of Korcula was taken in the same way.
- (d) Archives of the Benedictinian convent Sv. Jakob in Dubrovnik is, according to the informations received, kept at Ancona by an non-identified institution.
- (e) Archives of the Benedictinian convent on Lokrum were first transferred to Padua and later, according to some informations, to Vatican.
- (f) Archives of Zadar were taken over by prof. Cencetti from Bologna, who packed them in 74 cases and loaded them, together with some other Archives from Dalmatia, on a schooner ("LAURA" which sailed away from Zadar to Venice.
- (g) Archives of Lestovo were taken by the Italian Occupant Authorities already at the time of their first occupation (1918-1921), packed in 25 parcels with documents from the years 1458-1815 and 3 parcels with documents from the 1819-1825.
- (e) The Statute of Lestovo was in Vienna until 1920. After the Rapallo agreement it was handed over to Italy and is actually in Rome. (This is a manuscript on parchment from XVI and XVII century).

See 146  
for 74: 341 292, 296  
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## Objects taken away by the Italians from Museums and Churches:

(1) Antun Petricic: "The Captivity in Split" (painting), 61x78 cm.  
(2) Andjco Uvodic: "Peristil, Split", 26 X 21 cm.

- (1) Antun Petricic, "The Baptistry in Split" (painting), 61x79 cm.
- (2) Andjeo Uvodic, "Peristil, Split", 26 X 21 cm.
- (3) Andjeo Uvodic, "The Cathedral of Split", 26 X 21 cm.
- (4) Giorgio Orsini, "La Piegellazione di Gesù" (in plaster).

These 4 pictures were taken for the exhibition in Rome, but were never more returned.

the Italian prefect of Split, at the occupation period Paolo Zerbing took on his own behalf 73 pictures and some furniture. He restituted later the furniture and 30 pictures. He did not retribute the following pictures:

- (1) P. Vrećić, "Paysage" (water colours)
- (2) E. Vlachi, "Marina" (water colours)
- (3) P. Bibić, "Farm houses" (Oil painting)

(b) from the church at Bastoro, an Italian official, Gino Cleverì, took the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ paintings:

- (1) Francesco Bissolo, "Madona in trono con quattro santi"  
(2) Giuliano di Santa Croce: "Dedicazione con donatore".

(c) From the Archaeological Museum St. Donato in Lader a great number of object were taken from the glass cases V, XII, XII, XIII, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, several objects that were not in the glass cases, a collection of seals, collection of medals, collection of gems, the Numismatic collection, a collection of Egyptian objects.

(d) from the Archaeological Museum in Split;

- (1) An enlarged photo of the interior of the Court of Dubrovnik, taken by prof. ing. Luigi Grena for the exhibition in Rome. As this picture is concerned we requested for its restitution already with our letter br. 1504 of 2 Nov. 1945 and we were informed with the letter 20910/4/MFA of

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Page 3  
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2. Application is made herewith that necessary measures be taken in order to enforce the restitution of the a/n objects representing a historical value and property of the Yugoslav people as a whole.

*Dr. Jovan B. Smolaka*  
DR SLOVEN J. SMOLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Er. 771/45

4 June 1946

Classical

SUBJECT : / Sculpture representing a head, property of the Yugoslav State's Museum at Cetinje - restitution.

TO : H.Q.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. On 8 June 1943 Italian capt. Francesco Pitoli, by orders of the Italian Governor of Monte Negro under the Italian Occupation, General Pirzio Biroli, took from the State's Museum at Cetinje a sculpture representing a head of the classical period and sent it to Rome to: Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Ufficio Collegamento con il Governatore del Montenegro (Colonello Tancredi), Palazzo del Drago via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary measures be taken in order to obtain the restitution of the a/n object from the Italian Government to the Yugoslav Authorities.

*Dr. J. Smodlaka*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*203146, 396*

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sculpture representing a head of the classical period and sent it to Rome to: Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Ufficio Collezionamento con il Governatore del Montenegro (Colonello Mancredi), Palazzo del Drago Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

2. Application is made herewith that necessary measures be taken in order to obtain the restitution of the a/n object from the Italian Government to the Yugoslav Authorities.

*Dr. Jovanovic Smolaka*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

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*(PART)*



JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 772/46

4 June 1946

SUBJECT : Machine "Grosswucht", property of the dock-yard in Split =  
restitution.

TO : H.2.A.C.  
Liaison Division

1. The Italian Navy, during the Fascist occupation of Dalmatia, transferred in December 1942 from Split to Messina a machine "Grosswucht", system Lawocek F 4, property of the Jugoslav dock yard "Jadransko brodogradiliste a.d. Split".

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken in order to arrange the restitution of the machine by the Italian Government to the Yugoslav Authorities.

*Dr. J. Smodlaka*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*see 125 d'146 v 350*

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1. The Italian Navy, during the Fascist occupation of Dalmatia, transferred in December 1942 from Split to Messina a machine "Grosswucht", system Lawozech F 4, property of the Yugoslav dock yard "Jadransko brodogradiliste a.d. Split".

2. Application is made herewith that necessary steps be taken in order to arrange the restitution of the machine by the Italian Government to the Yugoslav Authorities.

*Dr. Jovanovic*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Yugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*see 125 d 146 350*

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JUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Br. 770/46

4 June 1946

JUN 6 1946

SUBJECT : Return of Light House equipment.

TO : H.Q.A.C.  
Liaison Division.  
COPY : For Navy Sub Commission (enclosed)

1. Enclosed find please the list of Jugoslav Light House Equipment taken by the Italian Occupant authorities. Application is made for the restitution of this material by the Italian Government to the Jugoslav authorities.

2. We would like to refer to the letter of our Delegation's Naval Attaché's Stipanovic letter N° 41/45, written on 22 August 1945 to the Ministry of War Transport, Navy House, Naples, about the same subject and in connection with a meeting held at the same Navy House between the M.W.T.Med. and the Jugoslav Delegates on July 20th, 1945.

Enclosure: List of Light House Equipment.

*Stipanovic*  
Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Jugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

EC DIST. 1. Part

1. Enclosed find please the list of Jugoslav Light House Equipment taken by the Italian Occupant authorities .Application is made for the restitution of this material by the Italian Government to the Jugoslav authorities.

2. We would like to refer to the letter of our Delegation's Naval Attaché Stipanovic letter N° 41/45, written on 22 August 1945 to the Ministry of War Transport, Navy House, Naples, about the same subject and in connection with a meeting held at the same Navy House between the M.W.T.Med. and the Jugoslav Delegates on July 20th, 1945,

Enclosure: List of Light House Equipment.

*Zloven Brodsky*

Dr. SLOVEN J. SMODLAKA,  
Acting Representative of Jugoslavia  
Advisory Council for Italy

*EC DIST. 6 June*

*ACTION - Navy. S/c*

*INFO. EC*

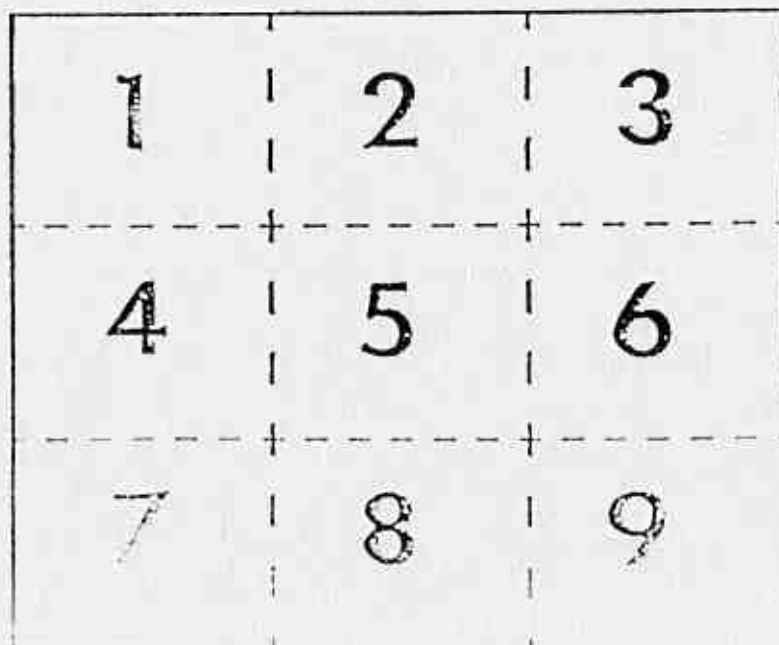
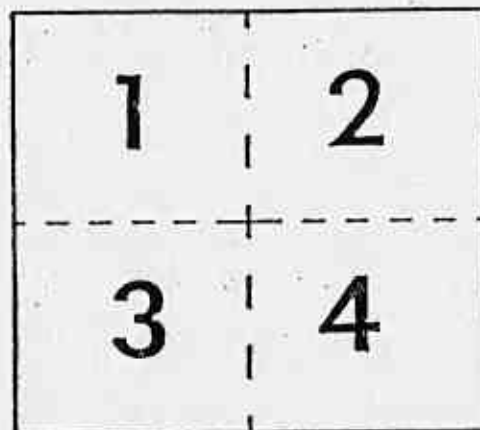
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MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM  
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE  
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,  
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



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**PLUNDER**

| Automatic Light with<br>flash light apparatus<br>PINTSCH<br>F o c u s |            |            |            |            | Crystals<br>glasses |            |                         | Flash<br>Light<br>Pintsch |            | Paraphi<br>ne light<br>with<br>Crystals |   | Complete<br>Paraphine for<br>gas light<br>apparatus<br>with<br>crystals |    | Steel<br>bottles<br>for<br>Disson<br>gas |  | moor Sto<br>ars wat<br>leiss |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| 116<br>m/m                                                            | 200<br>m/m | 275<br>m/m | 300<br>m/m | 375<br>m/m | 500<br>m/m          | 375<br>m/m | Com-<br>bined<br>Cryst. | 300<br>m/m                | 400<br>m/m | 375<br>m/m                              |   |                                                                         |    |                                          |  |                              |  |
| 2                                                                     | 8          | 1          | 6          | 1          | 5                   | 15         | 1                       | 5                         | 15         | 3                                       | 1 | 306                                                                     | 10 | 50                                       |  |                              |  |

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## PLUNDER BY ITALIANS .

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| Blind | Stop  | Mano=  | Sun     | Auto= | Wherefrom the objects                                                                                                                                                                                        | Remarks                                                                                                              |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ers   | watch | meters | valve   | matic | were taken and                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                      |
| Zeiss | up to | 40 atm | watches | when  |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                      |
| 10    | 50    | 30     | 14      | 16    | From the Central Stores, Split; from the Light Houses: Franjevo, Galun, Marantonic, Kocara, Kukuljari Maslinjak, Komorica, Celine Sik-Vranje, Novigrad; during the occupation (15 April 1941 - 8 Sept. 1943) | The taken objects were located at "Zona fari e Segnalamenti Marittimi" at Taranto, Spezia, Lago di Como and Trieste. |

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2

8

1

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306

10

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|    |    |    |    |    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                             |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 06 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 14 | 16 | <p>From the Central<br/>Stores, Split;<br/>from the Light<br/>Houses: Franjevo,<br/>Galun, Karantonic<br/>Kosara, Kukuljari<br/>Maslinjak,<br/>Komorica, Celine<br/>Sik-Vranje,<br/>Novigrad; during<br/>the occupation<br/>(15 April 1941 =<br/>= 8 Sept. 1943)</p> | <p>The taken objects were<br/>located at "Zona fari e<br/>Segnalamenti Marittimi"<br/>at Taranto, Spezia, Lago di<br/>Como and Trieste.</p> |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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## JUGOSLAV NIGHT HOUSE EQUIPMENT PLUNDER

| Automatic Light with<br>flash light apparatus<br>PINTSCH<br>F o c u s |            | Crystals<br>glasses | Flash<br>Light<br>Pintsch | Paraphl<br>ne light<br>with<br>Crystals | Complete<br>Paraphl<br>Gas light<br>Dissoous<br>Sas | Steel<br>bottles<br>for<br>Sas | Binocular<br>Stk<br>-lars watc<br>Zeiss |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 116                                                                   | 200<br>m/m | 275<br>m/m          | 300<br>m/m                | 375<br>m/m                              | 300<br>m/m                                          | 300<br>m/m                     | 300<br>m/m                              |
| 2                                                                     | 3          | 1                   | 5                         | 15                                      | 1                                                   | 306                            | 10 50                                   |

0 6 4 3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

PLUNDERED BY ITALIANS

100

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

| Binocular Stop<br>-lars watch.<br>Teiss | Mano-<br>meter valve<br>up to<br>40 atm | Sun<br>Autho-<br>matic<br>watches | Wherefrom the objects<br>were taken and<br>when                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Remarks                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10                                      | 50                                      | 30                                | 14                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 16                                                                                                                                           |
|                                         |                                         |                                   | <p>From the Central<br/>Stores, Split;<br/>from the Light<br/>Houses: Franjevo,<br/>Galun, Marjanovic<br/>Kosara, Kukuljari<br/>Maslinjak,<br/>Komorica, Celine<br/>Sik-Vranjic,<br/>Novigrad; during<br/>the occupation<br/>(15 April 1941 -<br/>= 6 Sept. 1943)</p> | <p>The taken objects were<br/>located at "Zona fari e<br/>Segnelamenti Marittimi"<br/>at Taranto, Spezia, Lago di<br/>Como and Trieste..</p> |

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Segnalamenti Marittimi"  
at Taranto, Spezia, Lago di  
Como and Trieste.

from the Light  
Houses: Franjevo,  
Galun, Marantunio  
Kosara, Kukuljari  
Maslinjak,  
Komorica, Celine  
Sik-Vranje,  
Novigrad; during  
the occupation  
(15 April 1941 -  
= 6 Sept. 1945)

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