

Appendices

Conference Preparations

Appendix A:

SUMMARY OF THE ORGANIZING SEMINAR FOR THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON HOLOCAUST-ERA ASSETS

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1998
WASHINGTON, DC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 30, 1998, the U.S. Department of State and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum co-hosted an Organizing Seminar in preparation for the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, which took place from November 30, 1998-December 3, 1998 at the Department of State.

This day-long international organizing seminar, presided over by Under Secretary Stuart E. Eizenstat, reviewed progress on gold issues and helped fashion the agenda for the Washington Conference, scheduled to take place later in the year. The Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets will address issues of Nazi-confiscated art, insurance, other assets such as communal property, archives and libraries and Holocaust education, remembrance and research. The goals of the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets are to provide a forum in which the international community can seek a consensus on means of addressing Nazi-era injustices as they related to specific asset categories. The organizing seminar was attended by delegations from 38 countries and from eleven Non-Governmental Organizations.

The seminar opened with a reception at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. Remarks by Miles Lerman, Chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, and by Under Secretary Eizenstat emphasized the need to complete the historical record, to examine what nations have already done to seek to redress injustice, to see what more could and should be done, and to keep the memory of the Holocaust and the victims alive.

GOLD

The Organizing seminar reviewed progress since the December 1997 London Conference on Nazi Gold, and announced the close-down of the Tripartite Gold Commission. The formal close-out ceremony was scheduled for Paris in September 1998.

ART

Speakers on the panel on Nazi-confiscated art discussed the historical background, efforts made to protect cultural treasures, and current issues. Due to the massive theft of artworks by the Nazis, over half of the 220,000 works remain lost to their original owners or their heirs, according to one panelist. Panelists cited examples of efforts and treaties in place during World War II, which were designed to protect and retrieve stolen art objects in Europe. The panelists highlighted the guidelines created by the Association of Art Museum Directors (AAMD) as an example of recent efforts on behalf of museums to provide guidelines and principles to address issues of unclear provenance. Furthermore, open access to museum records and the creation of a central database were cited as means of closing gaps of unclear ownership.

INSURANCE

The complexity of issues surrounding the investigation and restitution of Nazi-era insurance policies was highlighted by seminar participants. Based on growing public and anecdotal evidence, it appears that some insurance companies either never paid claims or paid them to third parties. In addition, insurance policies were nationalized in some instances, thereby allowing nations to avoid payment. Records have been lost or destroyed. However, panelists pointed out that insurance companies are initiating efforts to investigate their internal records and wartime policies. Panelists from leading insurance companies pointed to the need for a commission to address future claims on Nazi-era insurance.

OTHER ASSETS

In the area of other assets, encompassing assets such as archives and libraries, bonds, securities, gems, and communal property, delegates

stressed the need for increased research. However, delegates pointed out that the lack of a systematic exchange of information hinders a comprehensive study of the fate of these areas of assets and called for further research on these subjects.

HOLOCAUST EDUCATION, REMEMBRANCE AND RESEARCH

Delegates agreed that Holocaust education should be emphasized, in order to act as a warning against future injustices. Panelists observed that positive examples of heroism should be highlighted in addition to the destruction and horror of the Holocaust. Panelists from educational institutions around the world discussed their views on current efforts underway, citing as an example the educational projects implemented both in Sweden and in Germany.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ORGANIZING SEMINAR

Under Secretary Eizenstat provided a brief record of the following main points at the conclusion of the Organizing Seminar for the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets.

Gold

- Italy announced the establishment of a new commission to investigate Italian wartime banking activities.
- Greece announced its willingness to open the archives of its Finance Ministry.
- Several delegations called for an opening of Vatican archives.
- A call for attention to the Romani community was made, who had suffered Nazi persecution and genocide.
- Norway announced a decision to designate \$60 million towards a Holocaust victims restitution program.
- A call was made for the synthesis of the Swiss Bergier Commission and the US gold reports, in order to create an accurate account.
- The creation of a central web site on archives was suggested, which would act as a link between the sites of individual countries.

Art

- Less than half of the 220, 000 works of art stolen during World War II were recovered and restituted.
- The Association of Art Museum Directors (AAMD) announced the creation of guidelines for Nazi-confiscated art.
- Lithuania called upon the Council of Europe to create similar guidelines.
- Delegates discussed the London Declaration of 1943, in which the Allies nullified commercial art transactions in occupied Europe.
- Questions of provenance and sovereignty still are of issue to the art world as a result of Nazi looting and postwar restitution policies.

Insurance

- Representatives from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners discussed the complexity of issues surrounding the investigation and restitution of insurance policies purchased before the war.
- German representatives outlined its investigations of wartime and postwar insurance activities.
- Representatives from Allianz insurance company discussed internal records investigations.
- Delegates recognized that a structure is being created in order to achieve results with minimal confrontation.

Other Assets

- Gems are being investigated by Belgium.
- Delegates made a call for the investigation of communal property.
- Research on and restitution of savings of slave laborers brought to Germany was requested.
- An investigation of the theft and sales of victims clothing and other personal belongings was suggested.

Education

- Delegates recognized the importance of Holocaust education, beyond restitution of assets.
- Positive examples of heroism should be taught in addition to the destruction and horror of the Holocaust.
- Education, research and remembrance are key, becoming an enduring legacy for future generations.

Appendix B:

SUMMARY OF THE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON NAZI-LOOTED ART

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1998
WASHINGTON, DC

On June 9, 1998, the U.S. Department of State and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum co-hosted a **Roundtable Discussion on Nazi-Looted Art** at the Museum. This roundtable was one of a series of events in preparation for the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets. This event brought together government officials, scholars, and representatives of interested and affected institutions, in order to provide an educational opportunity for all parties involved as well as to gain a better understanding of the numerous complex issues associated with restitution of Nazi-confiscated art. In order to structure the discussion effectively, the roundtable was divided into three sections that focused on separate elements of the issue.

NAZI LOOTING OF ARTWORKS: HISTORY AND SOURCES

The history session discussed the gaps in our knowledge of the history of Nazi-looted art, needed archival sources, and concerns related to such archival sources. The implications of issues surrounding Holocaust era confiscated art extend beyond individual cases to affect the entire process of art collection, whether by individuals or institutions, such as museum or galleries. The question of restitution of works of art to individual victims of the Holocaust is complex. There is a large body of *unclaimed* and *unidentified* works. In addition, there are works that are unaccounted for, which came to their current owners through a variety of reasons. These works may have been sold under duress, sent to Nazi leaders from occupied countries, lesser known works by minor artists, so-called “degenerate” artworks that were stolen and fed to the art trade, works taken to the Soviet Union, or art considered “war loot”. Many of these unrecovered works are in private collections and therefore

virtually untraceable. *Heirless* works, for which no claimants remain living, compose another difficult category of relevant art works. Art restitution efforts by Allies after WWII were sometimes incomplete and some artworks, handed over to their country of origin, were not returned to their pre-war owners. National efforts during the post-war period were largely completed by the late 1960s.

Large-scale restitution measures could possibly affect the art market in the areas of purchasing, exhibiting and borrowing. Three areas of difficulty were identified that may contribute to the enormity of the problem of art restitution: determining what is missing, determining locations and owners, and devising an equitable method of restitution for past and present owners.

The need to create a comprehensive inventory of international, freely accessible archival holdings of materials related to restitution issues was considered one of the most important steps. Sources are presently dispersed in archives, government repositories, and private collections, as well as among personal papers belonging to organizations and individuals. Archives in many countries continue to hamper and restrict research efforts by being inaccessible, maintaining prohibitive classification systems or by using local privacy laws as the basis for blacking out references to specific individuals. A lack of funding for the support of scholars further limits research efforts in this area.

Many participants called upon archives to extend their identification of relevant source material to include the war and post-war period. Although numerous restitution claims were made during the 1960s, they were unsuccessful in part because the claimants, rather than the current owners, were required to produce documentation of ownership rights. In order to help families to properly identify their missing works of art, relevant documents should be made available to them to allow for a complete research effort. This is important because many families are unable to fully identify their lost assets, since inventories of collections were often taken at the time that the works of art were taken. Proposals included making Nazi documents available for those not aware of specific losses. Similarly, insurance companies should be asked to audit policies with art schedules in order to help individuals and families close gaps in provenance and to provide victims with full appraisals, locations and names to be checked against published sources.

In order to be able to effectively research and resolve claims, the creation of a database of private and state claims, as well as the creation of a framework for research guidelines was suggested. The framework

should address both the practical concerns of claimants as well as the moral implications of research into Holocaust era assets. The creation of a board of experts, tasked with the assessment of historical record regarding individual works of art, was also suggested as a means of contributing to a more structured approach in restitution measures. Underlying the discussion was the need to research both for historical momentum and for the benefit of individual Holocaust victims.

The most often repeated theme was that researchers should have free access to relevant archives worldwide. A lively debate ensued over the possibility of a time limit on the validity on claims in order to encourage active current investigation into Holocaust era assets. All agreed with the need for an ongoing discussion among nations, organizations and individuals.

LEGAL, MORAL, AND POLICY PERSPECTIVES

The London Declaration of 1943 was one of the defining policy and legal tenants regarding art transactions within Nazi-occupied territories. This Declaration gave the signatory countries the right to declare invalid the transfer of goods situated in occupied lands, including sales under duress. It was proposed that a necessary point of discussion during the Washington Conference should be the validity of the London Declaration. A further 1946 accord that signed away all rights to German assets held by Switzerland or Sweden was also sighted as problematic in the establishment of ownership rights. It was suggested that claims to art works which were sold by museums in Germany before the war, including so-called “degenerate” art, should be considered acts of state and therefore to be invalid.

Legal differences from country to country, from state to state, on the issues of property rights, good faith purchases, statutes of limitations, adjudication means, and costs and methods, complicate action that has been and may be taken by claimants. Since many restitution laws do not apply internationally, one suggestion was that US courts be the ones to judge restitution cases in order to avoid incurring vast costs in unsuccessful attempts by Holocaust survivors to reclaim property in numerous countries. Many of these victims are now reaching the end of their lives. Claimants face varying statutes of limitations. It was recognized that the codification of statutes of limitations on the basis of moral issues is extremely problematic. One participant suggested that if Nazi confiscation of art is considered a war crime, no such specific

statute applies. Despite the ethical ramifications, present-day owners have, in some claims cases, used statutes of limitations as a trump card in order to retain Nazi-confiscated art.

In discussing broader implications of this debate on cultural property, all agreed that the Washington Conference define its art issue to deal only with Nazi confiscated art or forced sales of art. Unlike gold, insurance, or bank accounts, art is now primarily owned by good-faith purchasers who have no knowledge of the questionable history of their objects. Many participants, concerned about the dilemma created by such good-faith purchasers, suggested that some form of non-binding mediation be made available to reach agreements. The practicality of reaching international consensus on restitution issues was questioned. Instead, it was felt that international pressure should be applied to those possessing looted art. In cases where claimants had found that museums regarded restitution cases as closed and were not interested in dealing with survivors, some means of resolving disputes morally was needed. Similarly, claimants had found it difficult or impossible to lodge claims in some countries in which art returned at the end of the war had been nationalized.

Concern was raised that many claimants to Nazi-looted art simply cannot afford to fight current owners; legal fees alone can run very high. In many cases, current owners possess greater means and may not be willing to go to arbitration to settle disputes. Alternative methods of resolution, such as mediation, were suggested as a means of creating non-binding agreements aimed to solve individual cases. Specifically, participants proposed the formation of a comprehensive, searchable list of claims (as in the first session), called for an inventory of all national and international laws concerning restitution of art works, suggested alternative, non-binding forms of resolution to individual cases, asked for an exploration of assistance measures for claimants without the means to pursue law suits, and called for tax breaks or other incentives for good faith purchasers of paintings with a tainted provenance.

PRINCIPLES, PROCESSES AND PRACTICAL STEPS

This session examined the possibility of establishing guiding principles for claims processes, as well as practical steps necessary for such procedures. There is strong and urgent public interest in seeing that Holocaust victims recover lost assets. Stabilizing the international art market and cultural exchange are also major concerns. Museums and

galleries are fearful of purchasing any work of art with even the slightest question of provenance. This is hindering the availability of works of art for public knowledge, research, and display. Participants noted that the art world craves certainties, especially when considering a purchase. U.S. museums must play a proactive role, serving as leaders in the restitution and research process. The guidelines recently created by the Association of Art Museum Directors were included, as an example of an effort to clarify and establish needed measures to ensure consistency of action among an affected group.

Participants saw the immediate creation of a complete, user friendly database as the single most important measure for claims research. The Art Loss Registry has announced a new endeavor to locate and identify looted art. Working with museums, galleries, dealers, and collectors, the ALR will attempt to return stability to the art market. The ALR will offer its services free-of-charge to Holocaust survivors.

While participants recognized that some questions of provenance will never be answered, they found it vital to call upon buyers and sellers of works of art to investigate gaps in provenance, alerting affected parties of possible tainted histories. Possible regulatory mechanisms for claims cases could be found in non-binding third-party intervention. Increased availability of archives and documentation, the expanded publication and display of art objects, and international consensus can contribute to an open environment.

Momentum created by the London Conference on Nazi Gold will be expanded to focus on previously excluded categories of assets. Inevitably, participants addressed the inclusion of claims that extend beyond the realm of the Holocaust period. There was a recognition, however, that while principles and processes discussed in relation to the restitution of Holocaust era art relate to art restitution claims in general, this particular forum should focus itself exclusively on addressing the immediate concerns of victims of this period.

Appendix C:

SUMMARY OF THE SEMINAR ON HOLOCAUST-ERA INSURANCE CLAIMS

SEPTEMBER 4, 1998
PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

On September 4, 1998, the Department of State hosted an international Seminar on Holocaust era insurance claims in Prague, Czech Republic. This seminar was one of a series of events in preparation for the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, which took place at the Department of State from November 30 to December 3, 1998.

This event brought together government officials, scholars and representatives of private institutions, in a non-confrontational atmosphere to discuss the complex historical issues associated with Holocaust era insurance claims, as well as to support the international claims resolution and humanitarian process initiated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC).

BACKGROUND

Holocaust era insurance claims are complex and difficult issues. The painful history of Nazi persecution was address, as well as the ensuing totalitarian governments during the Cold War, left unresolved compensation for Holocaust era insurance claims due to nationalization of claims and the liquidation of insurance company assets. Representatives from Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia described how assets belonging to insurance companies were seized first by the Nazis during World War II and, following the War, by the Communists. Foreign insurance company assets, mostly in the form of real estate, were taken by Communists to cover any liabilities companies may have had. German insurance companies, specifically, were said not have had any assets from which claims could have been paid.

The government of Poland signed an agreement with the United Kingdom to transfer 500,000 pounds to Great Britain, in order to allow British to pay claims from policies issues in Poland. Agreement between Poland and Italy for Italian insurance companies, Generali and RAS, was not achieved. Both companies suffered extensive losses of real property assets during the War and were unable to pay claims from their pre-War holdings. Potential claimants were referred to Generali's headquarters in Trieste, in order to collect on unpaid insurance policies, but many remain unresolved.

A compensation program initiated by the German government did not benefit East European victims of the Holocaust because the German Hallstein Doctrine prevented Germany from supplying compensation to states recognizing the Communist East German regime. However, following the collapse of communism, some of the East European governments liquidated assets belonging to Western insurance companies and created national compensation programs. Both the Czech Republic and Hungary argue that the funds received from the liquidation of these assets have begun to assist needy Holocaust victims.

Claimants applying for compensation for insurance policies previously held in Poland were experiencing difficulty settling their claims due to disagreements among the current government of Poland and Italian insurance companies that conducted business in Poland before WWII. The claims adjudication procedures in place, according to some participants, were inadequate and did not allow for resolution of the claims. Further disagreement, according to another seminar participant, arose from the modest amounts allotted to Holocaust victims through compensation programs. Hungary's program was cited as an example. Since the contention over unpaid claims and seized assets still hampers the compensation process, affected countries considered meeting again in October 1998 to attempt to resolve their differences.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS (NAIC) PROCESS

The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners outlined at the seminar their proposal for the resolution of outstanding Holocaust era insurance claims. They reported the task force, designed to create an international commission. The commission would be made up of European and U.S. insurance regulators, insurance company representatives and members of Jewish

organizations representing Holocaust survivors. The U.S. Department of State, as well as the European Commission would be granted an observer seat. The proposed commission would have a balanced membership, six European and six U.S. representatives, and would be head by a Chairman acceptable to all commission members. Decisions would be made by consensus. The commission would establish a claims adjudication process, as well as distribution procedures designed to quickly resolve outstanding individual claims. They would also establish a humanitarian fund designed to provide prompt assistance to needy Holocaust survivors.

Commission membership would be voluntary and all members could withdraw from the process at any time. The procedures are meant to substitute for the class action lawsuit filed against sixteen European insurance companies. Five European insurance companies, AXA, Allianz, Zürich, Winterthur and Basler, had signed the Memorandum of Understanding for the International Commission. Others, such as Generali, were still reviewing it. However, the general reaction from representatives of Italian insurance companies, as well as from government representatives seemed to be in support of the process suggested by the NAIC.

FUTURE EFFORTS

NAIC representatives advocated an international commission process that would seek early result through its empowerment to negotiate settlements of Holocaust era insurance claims with individual insurance companies. They also hoped that the momentum created by support for the MOU and international commission will extend to those insurance companies outside the process.

Appendix D:

SUMMARY OF THE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON NAZI-CONFISCATED LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

SEPTEMBER 11, 1998
WASHINGTON, DC

On September 11, 1998, the US Department of State and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum co-hosted a Roundtable Discussion on Nazi-Confiscated Libraries and Archives at the Museum. This roundtable was one of a series of events in preparation for the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets. The program for this roundtable discussion was modeled after an earlier roundtable discussion on Nazi-confiscated art.

This event brought together government officials, scholars, and representatives of interested and affected institutions, in order to provide an educational opportunity for all parties involved as well as to gain a better understanding of the numerous complex issues associated with the restitution of Nazi-confiscated libraries and archives. In order to structure the discussion effectively, the roundtable was divided into three sections that focused on separate elements of the issue.

NAZI CONFISCATION OF LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES: HISTORY AND SOURCES

Participants discussed the history and found the gaps in our knowledge of the history of Nazi-confiscated libraries and archives. The discussion focused on known archival sources for research on this topic. An historical discussion of wartime looting and plundering provided insight to the Nazi policy of progressive cultural theft, which included the systematic confiscation of the libraries and archives of nations, communities, religious and political organizations.

Unlike artworks, there were no Nazi collectors of archives. No comprehensive list or census of all archives existing at the beginning of World War II exists. The MFA & A did compile catalogues of targeted

libraries and archives, which it used to pinpoint and aid in the post-war restitution process.

Outstanding issues concerning confiscated libraries and archives are primarily intergovernmental and not particularly financial in nature. With the exception of the YIVO and Telshe Yeshiva Collections currently held in the National Library of Lithuania, there do not appear to be major conflicts in the library world concerning restitution of Nazi-confiscated library and archival collections to US institutions.

Library collections held at the Offenbach Archival Depot were generally restituted successfully; monthly reports of post-war activities at Offenbach are available at the National Archives and Records Administration. Records of the materials collected at Offenbach also exist. Materials not initially recovered in 1945 and 1946 remain a problem, as identifying missing archives is difficult. The post-war military government was interested in recording collected materials, not investigating privately held materials. The Allies had a policy of not returning Jewish materials to the Soviet Union. Some of these can now be found in Israel, and others were sold at auction.

Many important Nazi-confiscated archives have been hidden in Central and Eastern Europe for over half a century. Originally appropriated by the National Socialist regime, these libraries and archives were claimed by the Soviet Union at the end of the Second World War. Two major collecting points were identified in the East – one operating under Rosenberg and another operating under RSHA. A total of approximately 11 million books were taken from Germany to the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. These were distributed to libraries throughout the USSR, but only 4.7 million books from Germany had been identified as of 1996. In 1992 approximately 600 books were restituted to the Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana in Amsterdam from the Rudomino Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow. The Russian-German Library Commission on Restitution has agreed on unlimited access to library collections for both sides.

Confiscated materials found in the former Soviet Union are not catalogued, and many collections were not discovered until recently. Many unrestituted archives are being held by the Osobyi Archive in Moscow. These archives are available to scholars on a very limited basis due to lack of funds for resources such as electricity, heat and security. Full-scale finding aids to these collections are not available. These archives and libraries include unique documents, which relate the histories of destroyed communities for which no other records exist. In some cases, administrators of Jewish and Hebrew archives in Eastern

Europe do not possess the means to organize, archive or even read archival materials.

Information on confiscated libraries and archives, including lists of missing materials, can be found in the appendices of the *Jewish Social Studies Journal* and the *Spoils of War* Newsletter. Some individual countries have compiled lists of missing archives; additional lists are needed to identify other lost collections and to develop an international inventory of libraries and archives. Roundtable participants noted a number of web sites dedicated to “trophy” materials, some of which present inaccurate information.

LEGAL, MORAL, AND POLICY PERSPECTIVES

Participants discussed the international legal basis and precedents for restitution of unique official records of state and private agencies and concluded they are even stronger than for works of art. By 1976, reinforcing the Hague Conventions of 1907 and 1954, UNESCO had adopted the position that military occupation does not authorize a right to retain archives acquired through occupation. The Council of Europe has issued a resolution and publication, outlawing the term “trophy” as well as calling on the international community to return archives to their place of origin. Such resolutions, however, do not have legal effect.

Conflicting laws and legal principles of Anglo-American and Continental-European law create tensions regarding issues of restitution claims. For example, European statutes of limitation expired 25 to 30 years after World War II. Unlike the US and the UK, Europe does not recognize a “discovery rule”. The Anglo-American “discovery rule” extends claims a further 2 to 6 years following the “discovery” of a missing or hidden work. A consensus is needed to define the terms “booty” and “confiscation” consistently on an international basis.

In some cases of confiscated libraries and archives, the identification of the rightful heirs has been contested. For example, YIVO archives could be seen as belonging to the present-day Jewish community in Lithuania, or to the YIVO Institute in New York, which considers itself the direct descendent of the pre-War community library. Also, the United States National Archives holds many items from businesses seized as enemy property during the Second World War. Restitution of these materials and corporate archives could be seen as morally obligated.

The Washington Conference aims to encourage good will, not to institute legal procedures. It was suggested by one participant that microfilm copies of collections be considered as a form of restitution, promoting international accessibility for researchers. Other participants resisted this proposal, as such restitution measures do not address basic questions of original theft and rightful ownership.

It was agreed that original materials should be returned to the country of origin and made available in accessible locations. Also agreed was that law courts would likely not effectively resolve issues. Accordingly, professional archivists should work together to resolve standing issues. To this end, resolutions may be more easily reached on a bilateral basis.

PRINCIPLES, PROCESSES, AND PRACTICAL STEPS

In this session participants examined the possibility of establishing guiding principles for claims processes, as well as practical steps necessary for such procedures. The group unanimously agreed that documentation of events of this period is of great importance. Although countries are encouraged to examine the entirety of their archives, such measures are impractical. Alternatively, countries are encouraged to identify missing materials. All existing information needs to be discussed, not only the active heirs of one group. Private archives and the records of Jewish communities which were completely annihilated during the Holocaust should also be investigated in the attempt to gain a clear picture of historical events.

There is no equivalent for archives and libraries to the guidelines set forth earlier this year by the American Association of Museum Directors for artwork. Several models for restitution were suggested, including the Art Loss Registry. Another example was the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, as heirs would appreciate recognition of previous ownership as well be consulted regarding archival losses. It was suggested that heirless archives be sent to Israel, where they could be placed in the Central Jewish Library. Such an action would make records available for research in addition to ensuring their documentation and preservation.

In general, it appears that an open exchange of information concerning library collections and continuing discussions and consultations should help resolve outstanding issues.

Conference Documents

Appendix E:

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1998

19:00-20:00 **Opening Ceremony**
Hall of Witness, United States Holocaust Memorial
Museum
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, S.W.
(15th Street entrance – Raoul Wallenberg Place)
Followed by a Reception, Wall of Remembrance,
Concourse Level

Speakers:

Miles Lerman, Chairman, United States Holocaust
Memorial Council

Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for
Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs

Abner J. Mikva, Conference Chairman

Elie Wiesel, Founding Chairman, United States
Holocaust Memorial Council and Nobel Peace
Laureate

20:00-22:00 Reception guests are invited to visit the Museum
exhibitions

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1998

08:30 Registration at U.S. Department of State
2201 “C” Street, N.W.
 (“C” Street entrance)

The Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, co-hosted by the U.S. Department of State and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, is a government-organized, international meeting of forty-four governments and a limited number of non-governmental organizations seeking to address Nazi-confiscated assets, specifically art and insurance, and to conclude any remaining gold issues, as well as communal property, archives, books, the role of historical commissions, and Holocaust education, remembrance and research.

- 09:15** Delegates proceed to the Loy Henderson Auditorium
- 09:30** **Conference Begins in Plenary Session**
Open to Press via live transmission into Dean Acheson Auditorium
- Miles Lerman, Chairman, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council
Welcome and Introduction of the Conference
Chairman
- Abner J. Mikva, Conference Chairman
Opening Remarks
- 09:50** Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs
Welcome and Introduction of the Secretary of State
- Madeleine K. Albright, Secretary of State of the United States of America
Keynote Address
- 10:15** Anthony Layden, Head of Delegation of the United Kingdom
Greetings from Robin Cook, Foreign Secretary, United Kingdom
- Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs
Opening Remarks on behalf of U.S. Delegation
- Avraham Hirschson, Head of Delegation of Israel
Opening Remarks
- Dr. Rajko Djuric, Head of Delegation, International Romani Union
Opening Remarks

18:00-19:30**Reception**

Hosted by His Excellency Sir Christopher Meyer, British
Ambassador

British Embassy

Ambassador's Residence

3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Delegation members and by invitation only

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2**09:00****Plenary Session***Closed to Press*

**SEPARATE OVERVIEWS OF NAZI-CONFISCATED
COMMUNAL PROPERTY AND
ARCHIVES, BOOKS AND HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS**

COMMUNAL PROPERTY

CHAIRIED BY REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN,
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Presenters:

Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for
Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs

Ignatz Bubis, President, European Jewish Congress

Erzsébet Pék, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs/Hungary

Saul Kagan, Executive Vice President, Conference on
Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

Andrew Baker, Director, European Section, American
Jewish Committee

ARCHIVES, BOOKS AND HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS

CHAIRIED BY AMBASSADOR LOUIS AMIGUES, DIRECTOR
OF ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION, MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS/FRANCE

Presenters:

Gill Bennett, Head Historian, Foreign and
Commonwealth Office/United Kingdom

Michael Kurtz, Assistant Archivist, National Archives
and Records Administration/United States

Siegfried Büttner, Vice President, German Federal
Archives/Germany

Jean-Francois Bergier, Chairman, Bergier
Commission/Switzerland

John Van Oudenaren, Head, European Division, Library
of Congress/United States

10:45 Plenary session on other assets ends

11:00-12:45 **Delegates proceed to concurrent break-out sessions on art, insurance and other assets, as well as education, remembrance and research (off-site)**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2**BREAK-OUT SESSION: NAZI-CONFISCATED ART***Loy Henderson Auditorium**Closed to Press*

CHAired BY REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. LEACH, CHAIRMAN,
 COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF
 REPRESENTATIVES

11:00-12:45 Government Restitution Policies, Postwar to Present

Presenters:

Wojciech Kowalski, Head, Dept. of Intellectual and
 Cultural Property Law, University of Silesia/Poland
 Oliver Rathkolb, Kreisky Archives and Institute for
 Contemporary History, University of Vienna/Austria
 Hector Feliciano, Independent Scholar/United States
 Richard Bevins, Historian, Library and Records
 Department, Foreign and Commonwealth
 Office/United Kingdom
 Nikolai Gubenko, Deputy Chairman of the Committee
 on Culture, State Duma/Russia
 C.E. van Rappard-Boon, Head Inspector, Ministry of
 Education, Culture, and Science/The Netherlands

13:00-14:30 **Lunch at the State Department
 Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor**

Speaker: Representative Charles E. Schumer, U.S.
 House of Representatives

14:45-15:30 Identification of Art, Archives and Databases

Presenters:

Seymour Pomrenze, First Director, Offenbach Archival
 Depot/United States
 Connie Lowenthal, Director, Commission for Art
 Recovery, WJC/WJRO
 Ronald Tauber, Chairman, The Art Loss Register
 Gilbert Edelson, Administrative Vice President and
 Counsel, Art Dealers Association of America

Konstantin Akinsha, Research Director, Project of
Documentation of Wartime Losses
Ori Soltes, former Director, Klutznick National Jewish
Museum

15:30-17:00 Principles to Address Nazi-Confiscated Art

Presenters:

Philippe de Montebello, Director, Metropolitan Museum
of Art, U.S. Association of Art Museum Directors
Task Force/United States

Francoise Cachin, Director, Museums of France and
Ambassador Louis Amigues, Director of Archives and
Documentation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/France

Sharon Page, Tate Gallery and Chair of Working Group
on Nazi Spoliation of Art, National Museums and
Galleries' Directors Conference/United Kingdom

Carla Schulz-Hoffmann, Deputy Director General,
Bavarian State Paintings Collection/Germany

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2**BREAK-OUT SESSION: HOLOCAUST-ERA INSURANCE CLAIMS***Room 1107 (Overflow Room 1207 with Audio)**Closed to Press*

CHAired BY AMBASSADOR LYNDON OLSON, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN AND FORMER TEXAS INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

11:00-11:40 Historical Overview: Nazi Confiscation of Insurance Policy Assets

Presenters:

Gerald Feldman, Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, and Fellow, American Academy in Berlin/U.S.

Tomas Jelinek, Office of the President of the Czech Republic

11:40 – 12:45 Postwar Government Compensation Programs and Nationalizations

Presenters:

Rudolph Gerlach, Department Chief, German Federal Regulatory Agency for Insurance Practices

Gideon Taylor, Vice President Elect, Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

Tamás Földi, Public Policy Institute/Hungary

Vojtech Mastny, Senior Research Scholar, Woodrow Wilson International Center

Elzbieta Turkowska-Tyrluk, Vice President, Powsechny Zaklad Ubezpieczen (PZU)/Poland

13:00-14:30 **Lunch at the State Department
Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor**

Speaker: Representative Charles E. Schumer, U.S. House of Representatives

14:45-15:30 Unpaid Claims

Presenters:

Gerald Feldman, Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, and Fellow, American Academy in Berlin/United States

Alan Hevesi, Comptroller of the City of New York/United States

Catherine Lillie, Director, Holocaust Claims Processing Office, New York State Banking Department/United States

Bobby Brown, Adviser to the Prime Minister for Diaspora Affairs, Prime Minister's Office/Israel

15:30-17:00 Solutions: Addressing Claims and Providing Humanitarian Relief

Presenters from the International Commission on Holocaust-Era Insurance Claims:

Neil Levin, Superintendent, New York State Insurance Department, and Vice Chair, NAIC International Holocaust Commission Task Force

Bill Nelson, Commissioner, Florida Department of Insurance

Israel Singer, Secretary General, World Jewish Congress

Alberto Tiberini, Assistant General Manager, Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Chairman, International Commission

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2**BREAK-OUT SESSION: OTHER NAZI-CONFISCATED ASSETS AND THE
ROLE OF HISTORICAL COMMISSIONS***Room 1105 (Overflow Room 1205 with Audio) Closed to Press***11:00-12:45** Communal Property: Progress and ChallengesCHAIRIED BY REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, CHAIRMAN,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, U.S. HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Presenters:
 Ambassador Naphtali Lavie, Vice Chairman, World
 Jewish Restitution Organization
 Jerzy Kichler, President, Union of Jewish Congregations
 in Poland
 Michael Lewan, Chairman, U.S. Commission for the
 Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad

13:00-14:30 **Lunch at the State Department
Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor**

Speaker: Representative Charles E. Schumer, U.S.
 House of Representatives

14:45-16:00 Archives and BooksCHAIRIED BY AVNER SHALEV, CHAIRMAN OF THE DIRECTORATE, YAD
VASHEM/ISRAEL

Presenters:
 Eric Ketelaar, Legal Counsel, National Archives/The
 Netherlands
 Rev. Fr. Marcel Chappin, Professor, Gregoriana
 Pontifical University/The Holy See
 Yaacov Lozowick, Director of the Archives, Yad
 Vashem Institute/Israel
 Robert Vanni, General Counsel, NY Public
 Library/United States

Abby Smith, Program Officer, Council on Library and
Information Resources/United States
Robert Waite, Historian, Office of Special
Investigations, Department of Justice/United States
Shimon Samuels, Director for International Liaison,
Simon Wiesenthal Center, Paris

16:00-17:30 The Role of Historical Commissions

CHAired BY GILL BENNETT, HEAD HISTORIAN, FOREIGN AND
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE/UNITED KINGDOM

Presenters:

Peter Klein, Professor, and Secretary of the Scholten
Commission/The Netherlands
Pablo Martin-Aceña, Fundacion Empresa Publica/Spain
Ambassador Krister Wahlbäck, Swedish Foreign
Ministry and Member, Swedish Commission on
Jewish Assets
Ambassador Sevinc Dalyanoglu, General Director for
Multilateral Economic Affairs, Turkish Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Ignacio Klich, Academic Coordinator, Commission of
Enquiry into the Activities of Nazism in Argentina
(CEANA)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2**BREAK-OUT SESSION: HOLOCAUST EDUCATION, REMEMBRANCE
AND RESEARCH***Held offsite at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Open to Press***11:15-12:30** Overview of the Importance of Holocaust Education,
Remembrance, and Research
*Joseph and Rebecca Meyerhoff Theater*CHAired BY MILES LERMAN, CHAIRMAN, UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Presenters:

Lord Janner, Chairman, Holocaust Educational
Trust/United KingdomRepresentative Tom Lantos, House of
Representatives/United StatesAvraham Burg, Chairman of the Executive, The Jewish
Agency for IsraelBeate Kosmala, Center for Anti-Semitism Research,
Technical University, Berlin/GermanyT.J. Blankert-van Veen, Head of Department, Ministry
of Health, Welfare and Sport/The NetherlandsAdolphe Steg, Vice President, Mattéoli Commission,
and Professor of Medicine, University of Paris/FranceRev. Dr. Remi Hoeckman, Secretary of the Holy See's
Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews,
O.P.

Yehuda Bauer, Professor, Yad Vashem Institute/Israel

12:30-13:15 Goals of the Task Force for International Cooperation on
Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and ResearchCHAired BY BENNETT FREEMAN, SENIOR ADVISOR TO THE UNDER
SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC, BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Presenters:

Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for
Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs/United
States

Pär Nuder, State Secretary, Prime Minister's
Office/Sweden

Anthony Layden, Head, Western European Department,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office/United Kingdom

Avner Shalev, Chairman of the Directorate, Yad
Vashem/Israel

Albert Spiegel, Deputy Head, Cultural Section of the
Foreign Office/Germany

13:15-14:45 **Lunch at U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
(Museum Café)**

14:45-16:00 Best Practices and Future Projects in Holocaust
Education, Remembrance and Research

A. Concurrent Panel Session
(Meyerhoff Theater, with emphasis on remembrance)

CHAired BY SARA BLOOMFIELD, ACTING DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Presenters:

Teresa Swiebocka, Senior Curator, Auschwitz-Birkenau
State Museum/Poland

Yehuda Bauer, Professor, Yad Vashem Institute/Israel

Stephen Smith, Beth Shalom Holocaust Memorial and
Education Centre/United Kingdom

Regina Wyrwoll, Head of the Media Section, Munich
Head Office, Goethe-Institute/Germany

William Shulman, President, Association of Holocaust
Organizations/United States

Mark Weitzman, Director, National Task Force Against
Hate, Simon Wiesenthal Center/United States

Kenneth Jacobson, Assistant National Director, Anti-
Defamation League/United States

Daisy Miller, Survivors of the Shoah Visual History
Foundation/United States

B. Concurrent Panel Session
(Rubinstein Auditorium, with emphasis on curricular education)

CHAired BY WILLIAM PARSONS, CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES
 HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Presenters:

Vladka Meed, American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust
 Survivors/United States

Shulamit Imber, Pedagogical Director, Yad
 Vashem/Israel

Trudy Gold, Spiro Institute/United Kingdom

Robert Sigel, Josef Effner High School,
 Dachau/Germany

Paul Levine, Prime Minister's Living History
 Project/Sweden

Margot Stern Strom, Director, Facing History and
 Ourselves National Foundation/United States

Marcia Sachs Littell, Director, National Academy for
 Holocaust & Genocide Teacher Training, The Richard
 Stockton College of New Jersey/United States

David Singer, Director of Research, American Jewish
 Committee/United States

C. Exhibits of Holocaust resources and curricula by individual
 governments and NGOs involved in Holocaust education,
 remembrance, and research
(Concourse Area – on view all day)

17:30 Break-out Sessions Close

17:30 *Press briefings on other assets plenary and on art,
 insurance, other assets and education break-out
 sessions*

U.S. Department of State

Dean Acheson Auditorium

19:00-21:00 **Reception at the National Archives Rotunda**
 Host: John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States
Delegates by invitation only

Speakers:

John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States

Nili Arad, Director General, Justice Ministry/Israel

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3

08:45 Delegates arrive at U.S. Department of State and proceed to Loy Henderson Auditorium

09:00 **Conference Sessions Resume**

Open to Press via live transmission into Dean Acheson Auditorium

Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research

Statement by representatives from the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Israel

09:30 **Closing Plenary Session**

Presenters:

Miles Lerman, Chairman, United States Holocaust Memorial Council

Benjamin Meed, President, American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors

10:00 Concluding Statements by Country Delegations

Austria

Hans Winkler, Head of Delegation

Belarus

Vladimir Adamushko, Head of Delegation

Bulgaria

Ambassador Philip Dimitrov, Head of Delegation

Canada

Howard Strauss, Head of Delegation

Czech Republic

Jiri Sitrler, Head of Delegation

France

Ambassador Louis Amigues, Head of Delegation

Germany

Ambassador Antonius Eitel, Head of Delegation

Greece

Ambassador Alexander Philon, Head of Delegation

Israel

Yaakov Levy, Deputy Director General, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Italy

Minister Franco Tempesta, Head of Delegation

Macedonia

Vladimir Naumovski, Head of Delegation

Netherlands

Ambassador Jan d'Ansembourg, Head of Delegation

Poland

Agnieszka Magdziak-Miszewska, Advisor to the Prime
Minister

Switzerland

Ambassador Thomas Bohrer, Head of Delegation

Ukraine

Igor Lushnikov, Head of Delegation

United Kingdom

Anthony Layden, Head of Delegation

Lord Janner of Braunstone

United States

Under Secretary Stuart E. Eizenstat, Head of Delegation

11:15 Delegation Statements Conclude**11:45** Abner J. Mikva
Concluding Remarks by Conference Chairman**12:30-13:30** **Lunch at the State Department**
Benjamin Franklin Room, 8th Floor**13:00** **Press Conference** *Dean Acheson Auditorium***14:00** **Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets**
Concludes

The U.S. Department of State and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum gratefully acknowledge the support of The Blanche and Irving Laurie Foundation, the British Embassy, and the National Archives and Records Administration.

Appendix F:
WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON
HOLOCAUST-ERA ASSETS
PARTICIPANTS

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

The Honorable Abner J. Mikva

HOSTS

Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and
Agricultural Affairs

Miles Lerman, Chairman, United States Holocaust Memorial Council

CONFERENCE DIRECTORATE

J.D. Bindenagel, Conference Director

Stanley Turesky, Conference Working Group Director

Richard A. Smith, Jr., Conference Deputy Director

Wesley A. Fisher, Conference Working Group Deputy Director

CONFERENCE STAFF

United States Department of State

Ambassador Henry Clarke, Communal Property

Judy Osborn, Art

Milton Gwartzman, Art

Basil Scarlis, Insurance

John Becker, Communal Property

Steve Dubrow, Press Officer

Bennett Freeman, Senior Advisor
Ananta Hans, Program Assistant
Jody L. Manning, Program Assistant
Eric Kneedler, Special Assistant
Holly Waeger, Intern

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Sara Bloomfield, Acting Museum Director
William Parsons, Chief of Staff
Ralph Grunewald, Director of External Affairs
Mary Morrison, Director of Communications
Shana Penn, Director of Media Relations
Linda S. Lazar, Director of Special Events
Sylvia Kay, Museum Conference Planning
Susanne Brose, Intern
Nicolas Gauvin, Intern
Sarah Luer, Intern

National Archives and Records Administration

Greg Bradsher, Director, Holocaust-Era Assets Records Project

DELEGATIONS

Albania

Ambassador Petrit Bushati, Ambassador
Mrs. Zhaneta Mansaku, Second Secretary

American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors

Mr. Benjamin Meed, President (*Presenter*)
Mr. Sam Bloch, Senior Vice President
Mr. Roman Kent, Chairman of the Board
Mr. Max Liebmann, Treasurer
Mrs. Vladka Meed, Educational Committee Chairperson (*Presenter*)
Mrs. Lidia Budgor
Mr. Freddy Diamant, Former President of Ernst Strauss, Inc.
Mr. Leon Stabinsky, President, California Association of Holocaust
Child Survivors

Gene Korf, Executive Director, The Blanche and Irving Laurie
Foundation
Mr. Albert Rich
Laura Master
Adelaide Zagoren

American Jewish Committee

Mr. David Harris, Executive Director
Rabbi Andrew Baker, Director of European Affairs (*Presenter*)
Dr. David Singer, Director of Research (*Presenter*)
Ms. Dottie Bennett, President, Washington Chapter
Mr. Nicholas Lane, Chairman, International Relations Commission
Mr. Eric Fusfield, Assistant Director of European Affairs

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

Mr. Eliyahu Shashua, Legal Counsel, International AJJDC
Mrs. Caryn Wechsler
Mrs. Anja Heuss
Mr. Peter Heuss

Anti-Defamation League

Mr. Kenneth Jacobson, Assistant National Director (*Presenter*)
Stacy Burdett, Assistant Director, D.C. Office
Mr. Irving Shapiro, Vice-Chairman
Mr. Irving Geszel
Ms. Susan Heller, Director, Middle East Affairs and International
Analysis
Ms. Margery Russell, Co-Chair, Brown Holocaust Institute
Mr. Herman Ziering

Argentina

Ambassador Diego Guelar
Ambassador Daniel Castruccio
Mr. Jose Gutierrez Maxwell, Minister
Dr. Ignacio Klich, Academic Coordinator, Commission of Enquiry into
the Activities of Nazism in Argentina (CEANA) (*Presenter*)
Manuel Mora y Araujo, President, Commission of Enquiry into the
Activities of Nazism in Argentina (CEANA)
Minister Alberto de Nunez, Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr. Pablo Beltramino, Secretary of Embassy

Mr. Rodolfo Blachowicz, Counselor, Embassy of Argentina
Mr. Marcelo Massoni, Secretary of Embassy

Australia

Mr. Andrew Todd, Counselor
Ms. Elizabeth McKenna, Congressional Liaison Office

Austria

Mr. Hans Winkler, Director for the Americas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Professor Ernst Bacher, Chairman, Austrian Art Commission (*Presenter*)
Mrs. Hannah Lessing, Secretary General, National Fund of the Republic of Austria for Victims of National Socialism
Mr. Ariel Muzikant, President, Federation of Jewish Communities
Mr. Bertrand Perz, Historian, Member of the Austrian Historical Commission
Mr. Martin Weiss, Counselor (Political and Congressional), Embassy of Austria
Dr. Gerlinde Manz-Christ, Consul, Consulate General, New York

Belarus

Dr. Vladimir Adamushko, Deputy Chairman, State Committee on Archives
Mr. Valtantsin Herasimav, Chairman, Mutual Understanding and Recognition Fund
Professor Olga Nekhai, Professor, Minsk State Linguistic University; President, Belarussian Association of Former Nazi Prisoners "Lyos"
Mr. Leonid Sennikov, Counselor
Mr. Leonid Levin, Chief of the Workshop, Project Enterprise; President, Belarussian Association of Jewish Communities
Arkady Cherepansky, Charge d'Affairs, Embassy of Belarus

Belgium

Mr. Walter Lion, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Director General
Mr. Nicolas Vanhove, Conseiller Adjoint, Mission Restitution of Spoiled Goods, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Mr. Philippe Dartois, Minister Plenipotentiary
Professor Georges Schnek, President, Consistoire of Belgium
Mr. Walter Stevens, First Secretary (Economic), Embassy of Belgium

B'nai B'rith International

Mr. Richard D. Heideman, Esq., International President
Dr. Sidney Clearfield, Executive Vice President
Mr. Donald Sussis, International Chairman, B'nai B'rith Center for
Public Policy
Mr. Michael Hausfeld, International Chairman, B'nai B'rith Lawyers
Network
Mr. Daniel Mariaschin, Director, B'nai B'rith Center for Public Policy

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ambassador Sven Alkalaj, Ambassador to the United States
Mr. Sead Tikvina, First Secretary
Ms. Meliha Basic, Political Attache

Brazil

Mr. Marcos Vinicius Pinta Gama, Counselor (Human Rights and Social
Affairs), Embassy of Brazil

Bulgaria

Ambassador Philip Dimitrov, Ambassador to the United States
Professor Nikola Toholakov, Deputy Chief of Mission
Mrs. Nedyalka Chakalova, Second Secretary

Canada

Mr. Howard Strauss, Director, Oceans, Environment and Economic Law
Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Mr. Irving Abella, Professor, York University and Glendon College
Mr. Paul Marsden, Archivist, State, Military and Justice National
Archives of Canada
Ms. Susan Murdock, Manager, Government Action and Institutional
Development, Department of Canadian Heritage
Mr. Charles Black, Senior Advisor, Insurance Operation Canadian Life
and Health Insurance Association
Mr. David Walden, Director, Moveable Cultural Property Program,
Department of Canadian Heritage
Ms. Rochelle Wilner, Senior Vice President B'nai B'rith Canada

Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

Dr. Israel Miller, President
Mr. Saul Kagan, Executive Vice President (*Presenter*)
Mr. Gideon Taylor, Executive Vice President Elect (*Presenter*)

Mr. Karl Brozik, Representative in Germany
Mr. Moshe Jahoda, Associate Executive Vice President

Croatia

Ms. Snjezana Bagic, Deputy Minister of Justice
Mrs. Ljerka Alajbeg, Chief Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs
Ms. Branka Sulc, Assistant Minister of Culture
Mrs. Branka Grabovac, Head of Department for Public Debt

Cyprus

Dr. Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis, Ambassador of Cyprus to the United
States
Mr. Andreas Kakouris, Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr. George Chacallt, Counselor

Czech Republic

Mr. Jirí Sítler, Director, Department of Central European Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Karel Holomek, Chairman of the Association of Friends and Experts
of the Museum of Roma Culture
Mr. Tomáš Kraus, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish
Communities
Mr. Tomáš Jelínek, Counselor of Political Affairs, Office of the
President (*Presenter*)
Mr. Vít Vlnas, Director of Archives, National Gallery
Ambassador Alexandr Vondra, Ambassador to the United States
Mr. Antonin Hradilek, Deputy Chief of Mission

Denmark

Mr. Svend Olling, Secretary of Embassy
Mr. Jeffrey Cohen, Director, Member of the Jewish Community,
Denmark
Professor Therkel Straede, Professor

Estonia

Ambassador Kalev Stoicescu, Ambassador to the United States
Jaan Salulaid, First Secretary

European Council of Jewish Communities

Mr. David J. Lewis, President

Mr. Michael May, Executive Director
 Mrs. Hannah Lewis
 Mr. J. Zissels, Chairman, Association of Jewish Organizations and
 Communities of Ukraine

European Jewish Congress

Mr. Ignatz Bubis, President, European Jewish Congress, and President,
 Zentralrat der Juden in Germany (*Presenter*)
 Mr. Eldred Tabachnik, Q.C., President of the Board of Deputies of
 British Jews, and Honorary President, European Jewish Congress
 Mr. Henri Hajdenberg, Vice President, EJC; President of the Conseil
 Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France
 Rabbi Yaakov Bleich, Chief Rabbi of Kiev and the Ukraine
 Mr. Serge Cwajgenbaum, General Secretary
 Mr. Joop Sanders, Director, Federation of Dutch Jewish Communities
 Mr. David Susskind, Member, Directing Committee of the Comité de
 Coördination des Organisations Juives de Belgique
 Mr. Ben Helfgott, Chairman, Yad Vashem Committee of the Board of
 Deputies

Finland

Ambassador Esko Kiuru, Ambassador
 Mr. Teemu Tanner, Deputy Chief of Mission
 Heikki Hämäläinen, Secretary to the Board, Bank of Finland
 Mr. Jukka Hartikainen, Editor, Otava Publishing Company
 Ms. Kirsti Kauppi, First Secretary

France

Ambassador Louis Amigues, Director, Archives and Documentation,
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Chair, Archives, Books and Historical
 Commissions Plenary session, and Presenter*)

Fact-Finding Mission on the Looting of Jewish Assets (Mattéoli Commission):

Professor Adolphe Steg, Deputy Chairman of the Commission
 (*Presenter*)
 Mr. Serge Klarsfeld, Esq., President of the Association of Sons and
 Daughters of Deportees; Member of the Commission
 Mr. Alain Pierret, Member of the Commission
 Mrs. Annette Wieviorka, Member of the Commission
 Mrs. Claire Andrieu, Member of the Commission
 Mr. André Larquié, Director of the Mission

Mr. Jean Saint-Geours, Inspector General of Finance, Chairman of the Committee, Bank Oversight Committee accredited to the Fact-Finding Mission on the Looting of Jewish Assets

Mr. Jacques-Henri Gougenheim, Representative of the Committee, Insurance Oversight Committee accredited to the Fact-Finding Mission on the Looting of Jewish Assets

Mr. Claude Lanzman, Film Director, Eminent Person

Mr. Pierre Gisserot, Inspector General of Finance, Chief of Mission, Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Industry: Coordinating Mission on Looting and Restitution

Mr. Patrice Dreiski, Special Assistant, Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Industry: Coordinating Mission on Looting and Restitution

Mrs. Myriam Constantin, Special Assistant, Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Industry: Coordinating Mission on Looting and Restitution

Mrs. Françoise Cachin, Director of the Museums of France, Ministry of Culture and Communication, (*Presenter*)

Mr. Norbert Engel, Inspector General, Ministry of Culture and Communication

Mr. Philippe Lefort, Second Counselor, Embassy of France in Washington

Germany

Prof. Dr. Tono Eitel, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Prof. Dr. Rudolf Dolzer, Professor, Legal Consultant, Bonn University

Hagen Graf Lambsdorff, Ministerial Director, Press and Information Office

Dr. Albert Spiegel, Deputy Director, Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Presenter*)

Mr. Michael Geier, Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Otto Loeffler, Director, Ministry of Finance

Mr. Richard Wiemer, Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Enrico Brandt, Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ambassador Juergen Chrobog, Ambassador to the United States

Mr. Harald Braun, Minister (Political) Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Volker Schlegel, Minister (Economic), Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Claus Wunderlich, First Political Counselor, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Thomas Terstegen, Counselor, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Claudius Fischbach, First Secretary, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Jens Hanefeld, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Greece

Ambassador Alexander Philon, Ambassador to the United States
(*Presenter*)

Dr. George Dertilis, Professor of History, Athens University

Mrs. Photini Constantopoulou, Expert Counselor, Director of the Service of Historical Archives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Hagen Fleischer, Professor of History, Athens University

Mr. Albert Hagoul, Secretary General, Jewish Community of Thessoloniki

Dr. Gabrielle Etmektsoglou, Historian - Visiting Fellow, Princeton University

The Holy See (Observer Delegation)

Rev. Dr. Remi Hoeckman, Secretary of the Holy See's Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews, O.P. (*Presenter*)

Rev. Fr. Marcel Chappin, Professor, Gregoriana Pontifical University
(*Presenter*)

Hungary

Dr. Zsolt Visy, Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage

Dr. László Asztalos, President, State Insurance Supervision Agency

Dr. Erzsébet Pék, Senior Legal Advisor, International Law Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Presenter*)

Dr. György Boytha, Ambassador, Associate Professor of Law, ELTE University

Dr. Zoltán Bányász, Counselor, Embassy of Hungary

Dr. Zsuzsanna Bóna, Legal Assistant, State Insurance Supervision Agency

Ms. Zsófia Trombitás, First Secretary, Cultural Attache

International Romani Union

Dr. Rajko Djuric, President, International Romani Union (*Presenter*)

Mr. Marcel Courthiades, Rromani Baxt

Zoran Dimov, TV BTR Nacional
Mr. Victor Famulson, Vice President
Fredri Reinhard-Hoffmann, Representative to the United Nations
Alija Mesic
Josef Muscha Muller
Jovan Nicolic, Vice President
Stefan Pailson
Rita Prigmore
Zivadin Radosavljevic
Dr. Emil Scuka, Secretary General
Milorad Vujicic
Mr. Barry Fisher, Legal Counsel

Israel

Ambassador Zalman Shoval, Ambassador to the United States
Mr. Avraham Hirschson, Member of Knesset (*Presenter*)
Ms. Nili Arad, Director General, Ministry of Justice
Mr. Ya'akov Levy, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Bobby Brown, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Diaspora Affairs
(*Presenter*)
Mr. Levi Ben-David, Minister, Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr. Avi Granot, Minister, Public and Interreligious Affairs
Dr. Avner Shalev, Chairman, Yad Vashem (*Chair, Archives and Books
Break-out session, and Presenter*)
Mr. Mattityahu Drobilas, Chairman, World Jewish Congress
Ms. Talya Lador-Fresher, Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Zvi Barak, Co-Chair, World Jewish Congress
Mr. Aharon Mor, Coordinator, Israel Committee on Restitution of Jewish
Property
Ms. Zigora Samet, Commissioner of Capital Market, Insurance, and
Saving
Ms. Yehodit Ben-Susan
Mr. Itamar Levin, Globes INC
Mr. Gideon Koren, Aid to Delegation Chairman

Italy

Mr. Franco Tempesta, Minister Plenipotentiary - Deputy Director
General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Mario Bondioli-Osio, Chair, Commission on Stolen Italian Art
during WWII

Mr. Vittorio Tedeschi, Minister, Economic & Commercial Affairs,
Embassy of Italy

Mr. Giuseppe Perrone, First Secretary

Latvia

Dr. Armands Gutmanis, Foreign Policy Advisor to the President
Ambassador Ojars Kalnins, Ambassador to the United States and Mexico

Dr. Einars Semanis, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Latvia

Mr. Gregory Krupnikovs, Co-chair, Riga Jewish Community

Lithuania

Mr. Emanuelis Zingeris, Member of Seimas (Parliament); Chairman,
Committee on Human and Civil Rights and Ethnic Affairs; Chairman,
The Genocide Investigation

Ambassador Stasys Sakalauskas, Ambassador to the United States

Mrs. Ausra Semaskiene, Second Secretary

Luxembourg

Ambassador Arlette Conzemius, Ambassador to the United States

Dr. Paul Dostert, Director, Centre National de la Resistance; Historian,
Charge de Direction

Mr. Carlo Krieger, Deputy Chief of Mission

Macedonia

Mr. Vladimir Naumovski, Minister

Ambassador Ljubica Acevska, Ambassador to the United States

Mr. Ivan Dejanov, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Mr. Vangel Panovski, Head of US Department, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

National Association of Insurance Commissioners International Holocaust Commission Task Force

Mr. Glenn Pomeroy, NAIC President and North Dakota Insurance
Commissioner (*Presenter*)

Mr. Neil Levin, Superintendent, New York State Insurance Department
(*Presenter*)

Ms. Diane Koken, Commissioner, Pennsylvania Department of Insurance

Mr. Bill Nelson, Commissioner, Florida Department of Insurance
(*Presenter*)

Ms. Deborah Senn, Commissioner, Washington State Insurance
Department

Mr. James Brown, Jr., Commissioner, Louisiana Department of Insurance

Ms. Charlotte M. Acquaviva, Principle Attorney, Connecticut Insurance Department

Mr. Paul DeAngelo, Assistant Commissioner, New Jersey Insurance Department

Mr. William Palmer, Deputy Commissioner, California Department of Insurance

Mr. Timothy Knapp, Chief of Staff, Pennsylvania Department of Insurance

Ms. Audrey Samers, Deputy General Counsel, New York State Insurance Department

Mr. George Brady, International Policy Analyst, NAIC

Mr. Daniel Kadden, Special Projects Manager, Washington State Insurance Department

Netherlands

Count Jan d'Ansembourg, Ambassador

Drs. C.J. Ruppert, Secretary, Working Party WWII Assets, Ministry of Finance

Mrs. A.C.M. Proost, Project Manager, Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Mr. Bob Lodder, Deputy Director Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

Mr. Ronny Naftaniel, Central Jewish Committee

Drs. Erik de Feijter, Desk Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Thea Blankert-van Veen, Director of Department Resistance Members, Victims of Persecution and Civilian Victims of War, Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (*Presenter*)

Professor Eric Ketelaar, Legal Counsel (*Presenter*)

Professor Dr. Peter Klein, National Archives (*Presenter*)

Mrs. Charlotte van Rappard-Boon, Ch.E., Head Inspector, Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science (*Presenter*)

Norway

Ambassador Wegger Strømmen, Special Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Mrs. Berit Reisel, Representative, Norwegian Jewish Society

Ms. Hilde Svartdal, First Secretary, Royal Norwegian Embassy

Poland

Mrs. Joanna Wnuk-Nazarowa, Minister of Culture and Art
Mr. Marek Siwiec, Secretary of State, National Security Advisor
Mrs. Agnieszka Magdziak-Miszewska, Advisor to the Prime Minister
Mr. Jan Jagielski, Jewish Historical Institute
Prof. Wojciech Kowalski, Professor, University of Silesia, Department of Intellectual and Cultural Property Laws (*Presenter*)
Mr. Jerzy Kranz, Director, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms. Teresa Swiebocka, Senior Curator, Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum (*Presenter*)
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Mr. Tomasz Michalak, Director of the Department for Political Strategy, Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland
Mr. Mariusz Handzlik, Political Counselor, Embassy of Poland

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Professor Joaquim da Costa Leite, Researcher and Historian
Mr. Nuno Mathias, First Secretary

Romani Representative

Mr. John Nickels

Romania

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Mrs. Raduta Matache, First Secretary, Embassy of Romania

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Mr. Victor Petrakov, Deputy Director, Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture

Mr. Valery Kulishov, Chief of Restitution Section, Ministry of Culture
(*Presenter*)

Mrs. Tatiana Zanina, Chief of Research Section, Federal Archive Service

Mr. Anatoliy Oreshin, Counselor, Department of Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Nikolay Makhutov, Vice President of the Board, Fund of Understanding and Reconciliation

Slovak Republic

Dr. Peter Burian, General Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Robert Fico, Member of Parliament, National Council

Dr. Peter Alexander, Executive Chairman, Central Union of Jewish Religious Communities

Dr. Jan Gabor, Charge d'Affairs

Dr. Miroslav Musil, Counselor, Embassy of the Slovak Republic

Slovenia

Ambassador Dimitri Rupel, Ambassador to the United States

Dr. Dusan Biber, Vice President of the International Committee on the History of World War II

Mr. Marjan Smonig, Counselor, Embassy of Slovenia

Spain

Mr. Enrique Múgica-Herzog, Member of the Spanish Parliament and Chairman of the Spanish Historical Commission on Holocaust Assets

Mr. Francisco de Cáceres, Member of the Spanish Parliament and the Spanish Historical Commission

Mr. Fernando de Galainena, Deputy Director General for International Economic Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Secretary to the Spanish Historical Commission

Mr. Pablo Martín-Aceña, Professor of Economic History (University of Alcalá de Henares, Madrid) and Director of the Research Team of the Spanish Historical Commission (*Presenter*)

Mr. Mauricio Hatchwell, Member of the Spanish Historical Commission

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 Dr. Paul Levine, Ph.D - Research Fellow (*Presenter*)
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 Mr. Bertil Ahnborg, Deputy Director
 Mr. Salomo Berlinger, Special Advisor to the Commission
 Mrs. Ingrid Lomfors, Commission Secretary
 Ms. Nina Ersman, Press Counselor
 Mr. Peter Tejler, Minister, Deputy Chief of Mission

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 "Switzerland - Second World War"
 Mr. Lukas Beglinger, Minister, Deputy Head of Task Force "Switzerland
 - Second World War"
 Mr. Andreas Kellerhals, Vice Director of the Swiss Federal Archives
 Mr. Peter Streit, Vice Director of the Federal Office of Private Insurance
 Mr. Andrea Rascher, Head of Service for Cultural Objects Transfer in
 the Federal Office for Cultural Affairs
 Mr. Christoph Bubb, Counselor - Legal Advisor, Embassy of
 Switzerland
 Independent Delegation Members representing only the Independent
 Commission of Experts "Switzerland – Second World War":
 Professor Jean-Francois Bergier, Chairman, Independent Commission of
 Experts, "Switzerland - Second World War" (*Presenter*)
 Ms. Sybil Milton, Deputy Chairperson, Independent Commission of
 Experts, "Switzerland, Second World War"
 Christian Graf-Zumsteg, Expert mandated by the Education Director's
 Conference of the Swiss Cantons
 Thomas Buomberger, Historian

Turkey

Ambassador Sevinc Dalyanoglu, Ambassador, Director General for
Multilateral Economic Affairs (*Presenter*)

Ambassador M. Nuri Yildirim, Special Advisor to the Minister of State

Professor Dr. Ilber Ortayli, Professor of History, University of Ankara

Professor Dr. Hasan Unal, Professor of Political Science, University of
Ankara

Professor Dr. Bahri Yilmaz, Professor, Bilkent University and Senior
Advisor to Minister of State

Mr. Ethem Seckin, Deputy Director General, Turkish Central Bank

Mr. Ahmet Alpman, Head of Department, Multilateral Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Avraam Alkas, Vice President, Jewish Community of Turkey

Mr. Danyal Navaro, Deputy Vice President, Jewish Community of
Turkey

Ukraine

Mr. Igor Lushnikov, Head, Ukrainian National Foundation "Mutual
Understanding and Reconciliation"

Mr. Volodymyr Lytvynov, Director, All-Ukrainian Union of the Nazi's
Minor Prisoners

Mr. Volodymyr Repryntsev, Assistant of the Vice Prime Minister on
Humanitarian Issues

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Analytical Group of the UNF

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Foreign Affairs

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United Kingdom

Mr. Anthony Layden, Head, Western European Department, Foreign and
Commonwealth Office (*Presenter*)

Sir Christopher Meyer, Ambassador to the United States

Ms. Gill Bennett, Chief Historian, FCO (*Chair, Historical Commissions
Break-out session, and Presenter*)

Ms. Julia Painting, Desk Officer, Western European Department, FCO

Mr. Richard Bevins, Senior Historian, FCO (*Presenter*)

Mr. Steven Chandler, Western European Department, FCO

Lord Janner of Braunstone, Chairman, Holocaust Educational Trust
(*Presenter*)

Ms. Janice Lopatkin, Director, Holocaust Educational Trust

Mr. Stephen Ward, Associate Director, Holocaust Educational Trust
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 Museum
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(Presenter)
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Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and
 Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State *(Presenter)*
 Mr. Bennett Freeman, Senior Advisor to the Under Secretary of State for
 Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State
(Chair, Education Break-out section)
 Ambassador Henry Clarke, Senior Advisor for Restitution Issues, U.S.
 Department of State
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 European and Canadian Affairs, U.S. Department of State
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 Council *(Chair, Education Break-out section and Presenter)*
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 Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States
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 Department of Justice
 Mr. Earl A. Powell III, Director, National Gallery of Art *(Presenter)*

Ms. Nancy Weiss, Deputy General Counsel of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities

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Dr. Michael Kurtz, Assistant Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration (*Presenter*)

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Uruguay

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Agudath Israel of America

Yad Vashem

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Mrs. Shulamit Imber, Pedagogical Director (*Presenter*)

Mr. Eli Zborowski, Chairman, American Society for Yad Vashem

Ms. Caroline Arfa

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- Mr. Ronald Tauber, Chairman, The Art Loss Register

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 Mr. Elie Wiesel, Founding Chairman, United States Holocaust Memorial Council, and Nobel Peace Laureate
 Ms. Regina Wyrwoll, Goethe-Institut

OBSERVERS

Dr. Gerard Aalders, Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation
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 Ms. Virginia Canter, National Endowment for the Humanities
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Accounts in Switzerland
Mr. Timothy Reif, Office of Representative Charles B. Rangel, U.S.
House of Representatives
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Mr. Menachem Rosensaft, United States Holocaust Memorial Council
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Mr. David B. Vogt
Ms. Maureen Walsh, Helsinki Commission
Mr. Douglas Weimer, Congressional Research Service
Ms. Alice Whelihan, Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities
Mr. Christopher Worthley, Allianz AG

Appendix G

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE PRINCIPLES ON NAZI-CONFISCATED ART

In developing a consensus on non-binding principles to assist in resolving issues relating to Nazi-confiscated art, the Conference recognizes that among participating nations there are differing legal systems and that countries act within the context of their own laws.

- I.** Art that had been confiscated by the Nazis and not subsequently restituted should be identified.
- II.** Relevant records and archives should be open and accessible to researchers, in accordance with the guidelines of the International Council on Archives.
- III.** Resources and personnel should be made available to facilitate the identification of all art that had been confiscated by the Nazis and not subsequently restituted.
- IV.** In establishing that a work of art had been confiscated by the Nazis and not subsequently restituted, consideration should be given to unavoidable gaps or ambiguities in the provenance in light of the passage of time and the circumstances of the Holocaust era.
- V.** Every effort should be made to publicize art that is found to have been confiscated by the Nazis and not subsequently restituted in order to locate its pre-War owners or their heirs.
- VI.** Efforts should be made to establish a central registry of such information.
- VII.** Pre-War owners and their heirs should be encouraged to come forward and make known their claims to art that was confiscated by the Nazis and not subsequently restituted.

- VIII.** If the pre-War owners of art that is found to have been confiscated by the Nazis and not subsequently restituted, or their heirs, can be identified, steps should be taken expeditiously to achieve a just and fair solution, recognizing this may vary according to the facts and circumstances surrounding a specific case.
- IX.** If the pre-War owners of art that is found to have been confiscated by the Nazis, or their heirs, can not be identified, steps should be taken expeditiously to achieve a just and fair solution.
- X.** Commissions or other bodies established to identify art that was confiscated by the Nazis and to assist in addressing ownership issues should have a balanced membership.
- XI.** Nations are encouraged to develop national processes to implement these principles, particularly as they relate to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for resolving ownership issues.

**Appendix H:
TASK FORCE FOR
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION,
REMEMBRANCE, AND RESEARCH**

REPORT TO THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON HOLOCAUST-ERA
ASSETS
WORK IN PROGRESS, MAY – NOVEMBER 1998

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Anthony Layden, Head, Western European Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom
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I. OVERVIEW OF THE TASK FORCE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION, REMEMBRANCE, AND RESEARCH

a) Introduction

Stuart E. Eizenstat, Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs, United States Department of State; Chairman of the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research

It gives me great pleasure to report on the progress of the recently formed Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research, which I have had the privilege to chair on behalf of the United States from September to December 1998.

No one can question how important and how tragically overdue is the international community's focus on Holocaust-era assets. Equally clear is the importance of a fresh focus on Holocaust education, remembrance, and research. As we come to the close of this century and enter the new millennium, it is memory - memory of the most tragic events of this century - that must endure so that such horrors are not repeated. It is therefore critical for us all to intensify and improve our efforts in the realm of Holocaust education. Swedish Prime Minister Persson recognized this imperative and launched a Holocaust education initiative first at home and then abroad in the spring of 1998 by inviting the cooperation of Prime Minister Blair and President Clinton. Israel and Germany have now joined Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States in the Task Force.

We, of course, recognize and salute the efforts over many years of non-governmental organizations and individuals in the Holocaust education domain. This initiative nonetheless embodies real innovation. There is no precedent for heads of state and government, as they have in this case, to work through diplomatic channels to foster international cooperation in Holocaust education.

Represented here are five governments, each of which brings to the table notable strengths; each has much to contribute. Sweden originated the concept of the Task Force and has offered for consideration its own Holocaust educational effort, which reaches deeply and comprehensively into Swedish homes and schools. In the United Kingdom, we have the example of long-time public and private sector institutions cooperating in Holocaust education as well as the leadership

the British government has provided in meeting head-on Holocaust-assets issues – leadership highlighted by last year's London Nazi Gold Conference. In the United States, we see Holocaust education woven through the nations social fabric in the work of NGOs; in school curricula determined at national, state, and local levels; and in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which has established itself as a solemn treasure for our nation and the world. Israel is, of course, the home to a large number of Holocaust survivors as well as great institutions of learning and remembrance like Yad Vashem. Germany's efforts can also serve as a model in our discussions because of its particularly pertinent lessons from over 50 years of thorough and cathartic Holocaust education practices.

To date, representatives of these five governments have been reviewing efforts under way in these priority areas: a survey of international Holocaust education, remembrance, and research; an adaptation of a Swedish Holocaust education booklet for international use; a draft report on Holocaust education guidelines; and progress on archival access. Further descriptions of our work in progress may be found in the pages that follow.

The work of the Task Force has already provided heartening proof of a new international consensus to put Holocaust education at the forefront of our collective consciousness. Our five governments have begun to develop the substantive and diplomatic frameworks to move forward together and with other countries to advance our common Holocaust education goals in the months and years ahead.

b) Discussion Paper Agreed Upon by the Working Group of the Task Force on International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
September 25, 1998

Since the end of the Second World War, the world has struggled to come to terms with the history and legacy of the Holocaust. Many countries have made great strides in this regard, while others are only now taking steps. The recent focus on the long-neglected assets dimension of the Holocaust is serving as a catalyst for countries that have not concentrated as intensely on the Holocaust in a broad context, including their own roles and responses to its events.

Holocaust education and remembrance will help us recall the importance of *fighting intolerance*, racism, and other challenges to basic human values. As we enter the new millennium, we should encourage and reinforce work in many nations to strengthen Holocaust education efforts, to create new ones, and to finally begin such efforts where they have been overlooked. Through education and remembrance we shall do all we can to ensure that the crimes of the Holocaust are neither forgotten nor repeated.

It is and will remain the shared responsibility of parents and teachers, as well as of political, religious, and civic leaders, to teach our children that moral choices exist. Countless wrong and evil choices accompanied by mass indifference made the Holocaust possible. Holocaust education efforts undertaken by many countries for a number of years have been encouraging.

The unique importance of the Holocaust and its lessons for contemporary society, however, require that the peoples of all our countries engage in teaching about the Holocaust and their countries' relationship to these events. International exchange and cooperation can greatly facilitate this work.

Recognizing its history, Sweden launched its own initiative in 1997 on Holocaust education, and in early 1998, Swedish Prime Minister Goran Persson invited U.S. President Bill Clinton and U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair to join in developing on an international basis an initiative to promote Holocaust education. To this end the Swedish, British, and US. Governments decided on May 7, 1998, in Stockholm to establish a Task Force to spread knowledge about the Holocaust by

promoting international cooperation in a variety of fields related to Holocaust education, remembrance, and research.

The Task Force consists of personal representatives of the heads of state or government and the independent advisor Professor Yehuda Bauer of the Yad Vashem Institute. It will collaborate closely with NGOs and others active in disseminating knowledge about the Holocaust.

The Task Force will work to increase public awareness of the Holocaust. It will focus international cooperation on educational activities, specifically with respect to education in middle and high schools as well as at institutions of higher education. The Task Force will encourage international commemoration of the Holocaust.

It is furthermore making available, among other resources, an international adaptation of the Swedish book *Holocaust in Europe 1933-1945*, as well as further research-related collection and documentation of testimonies by survivors, perpetrators, and bystanders. An international survey will be initiated to identify needs and priorities of Holocaust education and research. A set of guidelines will be developed and distributed internationally that can be used by countries seeking to strengthen or expand efforts in Holocaust education, remembrance, and research. It is furthermore of high priority to find proper ways to reach out to young people, for example, through organized visits to concentration camps and memorial institutions. The use of Internet, CDs, and publications for international projects will be investigated.

To support the broadest possible national educational efforts, the Task Force will provide expertise for educational projects, also drawing on information from all relevant archives. The Task Force will moreover encourage the opening of relevant archives.

The Task Force will seek a commitment from participating governments to promote Holocaust education in accordance with the above stated aims. Some form of financial support may be needed.

The initial priorities agreed to by the Task Force for work through 1998 and extending into 1999 include:

- 1) developing a catalogue of Holocaust education, remembrance, and research efforts currently underway;
- 2) making available existing or new written material for Holocaust education, remembrance, and research (possibly drawing on the Swedish book *Tell Ye Your Children ...*);
- 3) showcasing the initiative and highlighting efforts underway in Holocaust education, remembrance, and research at the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets;

- 4) promoting openness and accessibility of public and private archives bearing on the history of the Holocaust including Holocaust-era asset issues;
- 5) giving further impetus to international efforts in Holocaust education, remembrance, and research.

c) Summary of the Meeting of the Working Group of the Task Force held May 7, 1998, in Stockholm

REGERINGSKANSLIET

Prime Minister's Office

The evil that is the Holocaust constitutes a fundamental challenge to our ability to learn lessons from the past. Remaining indifferent and not trying to understand the "why" of the Holocaust could threaten our common future.

It is thus always the responsibility of parents, teachers, politicians, and all adults to teach our children that the right choice exists equal to the wrong one. To accomplish this task in a complex world, people and countries need to share experiences.

International cooperation should be directed toward highlighting the Holocaust and making an inventory of those aspects that merely have been touched upon and those that have been neglected.

Joint international actions and projects should aim at long-term changes and effects of attitudes. Knowledge about the Holocaust should be woven into existing structures, for example, the educational system, research, and training of teachers and journalists.

Preserving the narratives of Holocaust survivors is a key issue since the time left to document the memories is running out.

Young people are a key group, likewise their parents. In fact, it was an opinion poll revealing young people's lack of historical knowledge that gave rise to the Swedish project. One way to influence young people is to organize and give support to visits to the concentration camps.

Another suitable area for cooperation is the use of the Internet as an instrument for spreading information about the Holocaust. This would include discussions of the most effective ways to utilize this channel, and how to deal with the proliferation of Nazi and racist material on the Internet.

Further training for teachers and expanded research are two suitable areas for international efforts. By giving the key figures in the education of children and young people - that is to say, the teachers - a sound grounding, knowledge about the Holocaust will spread like rings on the water.

Cooperation might also entail support for the compilation and production of information as well as various types of cultural events.

Conclusion

At the Stockholm meeting on the Holocaust, it was decided by participating representatives of the British, Swedish, and US. Governments to establish a task force for international cooperation to spread knowledge about the Holocaust. The group should consist of personal representatives to the heads of state or governments. Professor Yehuda Bauer of the Yad Vashem Institute will work as an independent advisor to the group.

The group has agreed to follow up on issues and projects discussed and proposed at the Stockholm meeting. It will collaborate closely with NGOs and others active in disseminating knowledge about the Holocaust.

It was agreed that the group will have a meeting in Washington in September this year in order to present progress reports on the projects listed below. It was agreed upon to elaborate an action-oriented report to be presented by high representatives of the heads of state or governments to the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets on November 9, 1998.

The Swedish representative is willing to act as coordinator until the first meeting in Washington in September 1998.

It was agreed upon to focus international cooperation on Holocaust educational activities, public activities, testimonies of survivors, proper ways to reach out to young people, a global survey on Holocaust education to be presented in national reports, and cooperation on how to use the Internet in connection with these activities.

d) Summary of the Meeting of the Working Group of the Task Force held September 25, 1998, in Washington, D.C.

Summary

Chairmanship of the Task Force was passed from Sweden to the United States, and the Task Force welcomed Germany and Israel as members. Agreement was reached on a discussion paper outlining the purpose and goals of the overall initiative, and the paper was released to the public at a press conference following the morning session. The Working Group agreed on a set of concrete projects, some of which would be works in progress, to be presented to the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets. They would include:

- 1) a directory of organizations involved in Holocaust education as a preliminary step toward completing a comprehensive survey/catalogue of Holocaust education efforts underway worldwide, to be prepared by Sweden and the United States;
- 2) an insert to the Swedish book *Tell Ye Your Children...*, demonstrating how an international version and individual national versions of the book can be created, to be prepared by Sweden;
- 3) a guide to finding and using archival material, to be prepared by the UK and the U.S.;
- 4) a set of suggested Holocaust education guidelines, to be prepared by the UK;
- 5) a proposal for an International Day of Remembrance, to be prepared by the UK;
- 6) Task Force declaration on archival openness, to be drafted jointly by the U.S. and the UK;
- 7) Task Force declaration on promoting Holocaust education, to be drafted by the U.S.

Each respective lead nation will work with relevant NGOs and other participating governments to prepare material for the Washington Conference. Subject to final agreement among the five governments, those projects and other supporting materials will constitute the report of the Task Force to the Conference.

Opening Remarks

The second meeting of the Working Group was opened by United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) Acting Director

Sara Bloomfield, Swedish MFA Political Director Ulf Hjertonsson highlighted the important progress made by the Task Force since Sweden last proposed the initiative. Senior Advisor to the US Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs Bennett Freeman praised Hjertonsson and the other Swedes for extraordinary work as chair since the project's inception and emphasized that a high standard had been set that the US. would work hard to maintain. The UK's FCO Western European Department Head Anthony Layden told the group that the UK has one of the highest levels of knowledge about the Holocaust and hoped it could apply the lessons it has learned in its work with the Task Force. Israel's Ambassador to Sweden Gideon Ben Ami told the group that Prime Minister Netanyahu warmly welcomed international cooperation on Holocaust education. Germany's Ambassador to the U.S. Jürgen Chrobog said that we can never be finished with the past, but can and must learn from it. Director of Yad Vashem's International Center for Holocaust Studies (and personal advisor to the Task Force) Yehuda Bauer called the Working Group meeting "very unusual," saying never before have governments come together to support such an education initiative.

Concept Paper

A Swedish-initiated "discussion paper" on the work of the Task Force was adopted by the Task Force governments. Progress reports were given by each of the lead nations on projects for which they are responsible.

Washington Conference Plans

After the press conference and luncheon remarks by Chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council Miles Lerman and Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs and incoming Task Force Chairman Stuart Eizenstat, Bennett Freeman briefed the group on plans for the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets. Museum officials described the showcase idea, explaining that Task Force materials and other educational material would be displayed at the Museums tile wall, while sessions on different aspects of Holocaust education would take place in the classrooms. They said the aims were to demonstrate the topic's importance, to persuade attendees that they could implement Holocaust education programs, and to make lasting contacts that lay a foundation for future cooperation.

Declarations on Promoting Holocaust Education and Archival Openness

The Task Force decided to produce working drafts of declarations on promoting Holocaust education and archival openness. While the Conference is not a governmental decision-making event, it would be useful to put before the Conference serious non-binding declarations on these subjects.

Closing/Conclusions

The meeting closed with the U.S. chair thanking the participants and circulating a draft list of Washington Conference deliverables. The Working Group meeting was adjourned.

II. TASK FORCE DECLARATIONS PRESENTED TO THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON HOLOCAUST-ERA ASSETS

a) Task Force Declaration on Promoting Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research

(Germany, Israel, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States)

The international community's recent attention to the long-neglected issues of Holocaust-era assets has prompted a number of countries to look more closely at both their own roles and the broader history of this tragic period. While differing enormously in content and intensity, these developments are encouraging, useful, and necessary. Holocaust education, remembrance, and research strengthen humanity's ability to absorb and learn from the dark lessons of the past, so that we can ensure that similar horrors are never again repeated.

As the international community continues to focus on the Holocaust-era assets issues at the 1998 Washington Conference and beyond, the priority and urgency for international attention must also encompass Holocaust education, remembrance, and research. Efforts and resources in this direction should be expanded to reinforce the historic meaning and enduring lessons of the Holocaust ("Shoah") and to combat its denial.

To address this imperative, we are committing our countries to encourage parents, teachers, and civic, political, and religious leaders to undertake with renewed vigor and attention Holocaust education, remembrance, and research, with a special focus on our own countries' histories. We will strengthen our existing programs or launch new ones to advance this common objective.

We pledge our commitment to this endeavor and have joined together to develop an unprecedented diplomatic cooperation in this field, in a spirit of partnership, humanity, and justice. We call on the other nations participating in the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets to also take steps to strengthen existing Holocaust education, remembrance, and research efforts, and to undertake new ones where necessary. We invite nations to work with the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research to pursue these common goals.

As this century comes to a close, our determination never to forget is a key to realizing progress for mankind. The healing of the world (in Hebrew, *tikun olam*) is a solemn duty of all who cherish free-

dom and human dignity. We hope our efforts to deepen Holocaust education, remembrance, and research will help to fulfill that responsibility as we begin a new millennium.

b) Task Force Declaration on Archival Openness and Access
(Germany, Israel, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States)

The recent opening of archives bearing on the Holocaust ("Shoah"), in particular those related to Nazi-looted gold and other confiscated assets, has made possible important new historical research on these complex issues. As a result, the international community's understanding of this tragic period in the history of the twentieth century is being strengthened substantially as scholars gain access to millions of pages of documents for the first time.

The presentations made to the December 1997 London Nazi Gold Conference and subsequent work on the part of historical commissions in many nations demonstrate that although much progress has been made, there is still more work to be done in bringing the full historical record to light. The governments comprising the International Task Force on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research agree on the importance of encouraging all archives, both public and private, to make their holdings more widely accessible. This will facilitate further research and encourage greater understanding of the Holocaust and its historical context.

The Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets provides an ideal opportunity for all participating governments to join us in endorsing the importance of full archival openness, and in undertaking to work toward the goal of making all documentation bearing on the Holocaust and the fate of Nazi-confiscated assets available to researchers. The adoption of December 31, 1999, as a target date to meet this goal will reinforce the commitment of humanity to learn from the history of this century as we enter a new millennium.

III. TASK FORCE PROJECTS

a) **Introduction to the *International Directory of Organizations in Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research***

Stéphane Bruchfeld, Office of the Prime Minister of Sweden

Wesley A. Fisher, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Nicolas Gauvin, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

At the initiative of the government of Sweden, the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research was established at a meeting in Stockholm in May 1998. Consisting of personal representatives of heads of state or government, the Task Force cooperates closely with both governmental and non-governmental organizations active in disseminating knowledge about the Holocaust as well as in commemoration and research. As of this writing, personal representatives of the heads of state or governments of Germany, Israel, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States are members of the Task Force, as is the independent advisor Professor Yehuda Bauer of the Yad Vashem Institute.

The Task Force has identified as one of its first priorities the development of a catalog or survey of Holocaust education, remembrance, and research efforts currently underway worldwide. This *International Directory* is a first step toward that goal. It provides basic information on the approximately 900 institutions throughout the world concerned with Holocaust education, broadly defined. The listings incorporate and supplement those of the Association of Holocaust Organizations, Yad Vashem, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Goethe-Institut, the Council of Europe, and others. To our knowledge, this *International Directory* is the most comprehensive guide to organizations concerned with the Holocaust ever compiled.

It is far from a perfect directory, however. Given the very limited time in which the listings were assembled, there are omissions and undoubtedly errors, despite our best efforts to ensure that the information is complete and correct. Please send all additions and corrections to Dr. Wesley A. Fisher, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126; telephone (202) 479-9732; fax (202) 488-2693; e-mail <wfisher@ushmm.org>. An electronic searchable version is being made available on the website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum that will be updated on a regular basis. The home page of the Museum's website may be found at <www.ushmm.org>. In the current printed version, organizations are

listed alphabetically within the listings for each country. International organizations can be found both under "International" and under the country of location.

Such an international compilation would be impossible without the generous assistance of many organizations and individuals in many countries. In particular, we are most grateful to Dr. William Shulman, President of the Association of Holocaust Organizations (AHO), for permission to include the current (1999) listings for the organizational members of the AHO. Institutions that are members of the AHO are marked with an asterisk (*). Shulamit Imber, Pedagogical Director, and Richelle Budd-Caplan of Yad Vashem, kindly provided us with Yad Vashem's list of relevant institutions in Israel and abroad. Regina Wyrwoll, Head of Media Division, Goethe-Institut, Munich, and Annette Brinkmann generously provided the address list of German institutions resulting from the project *Learning From History: The Nazi Era and the Holocaust in German Education*. Also useful was information collected by Katherine Klinger for the Council of Europe's publication *The Holocaust in the School Curriculum.- A European Perspective*.

Veronika Bard-Bringéus, Deputy Director International Affairs, and Mia Löwengart of the Office of the Prime Minister of Sweden, and Swedish embassies in Europe and Israel helped collect and verify information. Many staff members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum assisted, in particular Joan Ringelheim, Sara Greenberg, Stephen Feinberg, Jacek Nowakowski, Radu Ioanid, Klaus Mueller, Michael Haley Goldman, Andres Abril, Alberto Rios, Arnold Kramer, Harry Lee, Susanne Brose, Sarah Lueer, Solomon Danzig, Monica Schaeffer, Robert Price, Carmen Marrero, and Jessica Marrero. Support for the dissemination of this *International Directory* was provided to the Museum by The Blanche and Irving Laurie Foundation in connection with the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets. In addition, we thank the numerous organizations worldwide that provided us with information on their activities. We hope this directory will prove useful to the Task Force and to a plethora of future cooperative international projects involving a multitude of countries in Holocaust education, remembrance, and research.

b) Proposal for International Version of the Book***Tell Ye Your Children...***

Stéphane Bruchfeld, Levande Historia, and Paul A. Levine, Research Fellow, Centre for Multiethnic Research, Uppsala University, Sweden

When the original Swedish edition of *Tell Ye Your Children*. . . (Om detta må ni berätta; en bok om Förintelsen I Europa 1933 - 1945) was published in January 1998, no one expected the reaction it received. Not least has the Swedish public, one with little previous exposure to Holocaust history, warmly responded to our mediation of our understanding of the history of the Holocaust. Since the formation of the Task Force on International Cooperation, the response outside of Sweden to the form and content of the book has also been most positive.

The following "insert" is our initial response to both criticisms and suggestions received, and one realization of our ideas about how a book about the Holocaust originally written with a Swedish public in mind can be internationalized. We believe the insert demonstrates the inherent flexibility of the original, showing that the book can be adapted and expanded without losing the qualities that elicited such positive comments. The insert seeks to retain the stylistic and textual integrity of the original, yet address some issues and problems, which the original could not. There remain, of course, many issues to be discussed and individual stories to be told.

A primary point we have made in Task Force discussions is that individual nations interested in their own adaptations could add several pages treating their own specific histories for the existing publication. We reiterate here our conviction that the book remain essentially unchanged if it is to retain its unique character. In conceptualizing what has been described as an international version, we have stressed that the original is a book about the Holocaust at large, albeit with specific pages treating the Swedish and Scandinavian response. While a truly international version is desirable, it appears most likely that individual nations will seek to create their own national versions. These adaptations would expand and deepen the discussion on one or more issues specific to a particular nation, such as Germany, Poland, or Israel (prewar Palestine), or a category of Holocaust history, such as "bystander" (i.e. the U.S. or UK), but such changes would not necessarily internationalize the book by any significant meaning of the word. The Holocaust was, as we know, an international event of the first order.

Interestingly, we received from Task Force colleagues suggestions not to diminish the Swedish element, but rather to maintain

or even enhance it. From the U.S. came this suggestion, "Education about the Holocaust requires... unvarnished truth... in expanded section on Sweden's role (both negative and positive)... could serve as an extremely powerful example to other nations. It would in our view help them to treat their histories...with as much candor as Sweden." An Israeli colleague verbally made a similar comment, adding that the Swedish sections highlighted the issue of choice by a "bystander," showing that small nations and individuals are not powerless, even in extreme circumstances.

Many of the delegates to the Washington Conference will be first time readers of the book. It is therefore important to point out first that the English book in hand is a second, revised edition incorporating many textual suggestions made by Professor Yehuda Bauer. Secondly, it is essential to stress that, in general, the book avoids comment and reflection on present day issues. It is a book on the history of the Holocaust. And reactions to the book and independent pedagogic experience confirm that readers, adults and students alike make an almost inevitable linkage between the history they read and the problems they face in contemporary society. We feel confident this will be the case for all readers, regardless of which society they hail from.

c) Elements of Guidelines for Holocaust Education

Anthony Layden, Head, Western European Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom

1. Rationale: The Need for Holocaust Education

1.1 The episodes of mass murder that took place in the course of the twentieth century were among the most profoundly tragic and evil aspects of that century's history. They were the worst crimes against humanity yet committed. The most striking example of these was the Holocaust. It represented a huge and grievous loss not only to the Jewish people, but to all mankind. No one can properly understand twentieth century history without knowing something of the Holocaust.

1.2 The Holocaust was in many ways a unique event. But unfortunately, other acts of mass murder have occurred since World War II, and continue to occur. Professor Yehuda Bauer of the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem has observed: "The Holocaust will either be a warning or a precedent." All peoples share a vital interest in ensuring that it is seen as a warning for the future, and that everything possible is done to prevent

such tragedies from happening again. Learning about the Holocaust, and trying to understand the behavior involved in it in various ways, is an essential part of this endeavor.

1.3 The message of the Holocaust, and the relevance of its warning, are worldwide. It was carried out by a well-educated and technically advanced country: the Nazi regime utilized all the apparatus of a sophisticated modern state to plan and execute this crime. But mass murder has occurred also in far less developed societies. No country is immune. And education, unless accompanied by a sound structure of morality, provides no protection.

1.4 Study of the Holocaust can help students in considering the moral questions arising from racism and other forms of prejudice in any society. It helps them to develop an awareness of the value of pluralism and of diversity, and increases their maturity as future citizens.

1.5 Sensitive and appropriate education about the Holocaust has proved extremely effective in schools in, for example, the UK in reducing social and racial tensions and bullying. Schools have described the effect in this area of visits by Holocaust survivors as little short of miraculous. Holocaust education can make a significant contribution to the healing of many kinds of divisions in society.

1.6 It is important that everyone should accept that the Holocaust actually happened. There is a tendency in many quarters to avoid recognizing this, partly because of the sheer horror of the event, and partly because of the guilt of those who perpetrated it, or with others who were associated in varying degrees with it. A few people actively try to deny that it happened at all, or to minimize its scale.

1.7 Finally, the world community owes it to the memory of those who died in the Holocaust, to those who suffered in it and survived, and those who lost relatives and friends, to try to turn understanding of that horrific episode into 'a potent force to benefit humankind in the future.

2. The Role of Governments

2.1 The commitment and active support of governments is essential if Holocaust education is to be established worldwide. The specific role of governments in this will vary.

2.2 In countries where the government, central or local, specifies a curriculum to be taught in schools, this subject should be included in the set curriculum. In the UK, for example, the National Curriculum requires all students at age 13 - 14 to be taught about the Holocaust as part of their modern history course, in a section dealing with the Second World War.

2.3 Where no compulsory curriculum is specified, governments can still make it clear that they favor systematic education about the Holocaust. In Germany, for example, this has been done by a series of Resolutions of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder (States).

2.4 In countries where the Government, central or local, provides funds for education, it should ensure that adequate funds are available for teaching about the Holocaust, including teacher training and the development and provision of teaching resources. The "Living History" project undertaken by the Swedish Government is an example of this.

2.5 Governments can also help by providing, or supporting the provision of, museums or departments in existing museums, dealing with the Holocaust. Such institutions can make an enormous impact on public awareness. Yad Vashem in Jerusalem and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington are examples, as is the large permanent Holocaust display now planned at the Imperial War Museum in London. In Germany, the state authorities arrange and finance visits by school students to the sites of concentration camps and to Holocaust memorial sites.

3. The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations

3.1 Partnership between governments and NGOs in this field is essential. It is non-governmental bodies that have hitherto acquired most of the knowledge and experience needed for successful Holocaust education programs. Their advice and assistance to governments and academic authorities on the methods and approaches that will be most successful in particular countries and regions is invaluable.

3.2 The preparation of suitable and effective teaching materials is one area where NGOs have been responsible for most of the work done until now. The "Lessons of the Holocaust" package produced in the UK by the Holocaust Educational Trust and the Spiro Institute is an example of this.

In the US and Sweden also, close cooperation between governments and NGOs have been a striking feature of the progress that has been made.

4. General Principles for Holocaust Education

4.1 Experience in a number of countries over many years of teaching about the Holocaust shows that it is a subject that must be approached with extreme care. Teaching will always be based on a central collection of facts, among them the resource book "Teaching About the Holocaust" produced by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, and the Swedish book *Tell Ye Your Children....* But the way these are presented must be carefully calculated if they are to have the desired effects: realization and acceptance of what happened, a desire to know more, a perception that similar events could happen again, and a determination to try to prevent this. injudicious approaches to the subject can alienate those receiving teaching, and provoke reactions to it.

4.2 Among the factors to be taken into account are:

- The age of the students; teachers tend to favor ages 13 -14 as the best time to introduce the subject, in terms of the students' educational and emotional development,
- The extent of students' previous knowledge of the history of the 1930s and 1940s;
- The history of the country concerned - in particular, its own experiences in World War II, and current perceptions of its role;
- The traditions of each country as regards the freedom of information, the openness with which events past and present are discussed, and the way in which information is usually presented there - how direct and frank, or how guarded and circumlocutory, is the usual level of discourse, especially about sensitive subjects.

4.3 Against this background, it is clear that materials prepared for, and approaches successful in, one country will not necessarily be effective in others. It will be vital to involve existing organizations in each country with an interest in, or experiences of, Holocaust studies in preparing or adapting both materials and methods. The cooperation of governmental authorities in this process will often be crucial, so will that of the

academic communities: historians, educators, and teachers' organizations.

4.4 The precise aim or purpose of Holocaust studies may also differ from country to country: have there been local episodes to which students there can relate that would help engage their commitment to Holocaust studies as a contribution to efforts to avoid the repetition of such episodes? Are there local divisions with the potential to promote violence? Again, the participation of local people in the whole endeavor will be essential in ensuring that not only the methods adopted, but the ends to be served, are as effective and relevant as possible.

5. Some Specific Educational Guidelines

5.1 These guidelines are derived from practical experience gained by teachers in the five countries that currently form the International Task Force on Holocaust Education: Germany, Israel, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. They are not intended to be exhaustive: it is important for those undertaking teaching on this sensitive subject to prepare themselves as thoroughly as possible, ideally with the help of institutions with experience in the field.

5.2 In addressing the history of the Holocaust, it is advantageous to study the period immediately before the events in question, and introduce students to the lives of those who were to become Victims in pre-Nazi Europe. There are two reasons for this. It avoids having students encounter the victims purely as victims – this can lead to the perception that the Holocaust was inevitable. It also helps students in considering the choices made at various points by those who participated in various ways: as perpetrators, bystanders, victims, rescuers and survivors. Concepts such as fairness, justice, individual identity, peer pressure, conformity, indifference, and obedience are ones that adolescents encounter in their daily lives. Considering the actions of Holocaust participants in these terms makes them more comprehensible, and helps students to derive appropriate lessons from them.

5.3 Similarly, addressing these choices helps students to derive the lesson that tragedies similar to the Holocaust could happen again. Those who took the choices were not inhuman, but were reacting to a number of influences in their society and its immediate history. The moral dimensions of these choices, and the lesson that societies must be on their guard against similar events, will emerge from such study.

5.4 It is a mistake to employ trivial activities such as word games in the study of this subject, as well as wasting time, it detracts from the seriousness of approach that is essential if the right lessons are to be derived from the study. Also, simulating Holocaust experiences has been found not to be a useful technique. It can mislead students into believing that they know what it must have been like to be involved.

5.5 Teachers must be extremely careful about exposing students to the horrific images that have been preserved from the Holocaust period. This can constitute an unjustified assault on students' sensitivities, and an abuse of the teacher/student relationship. Faced too suddenly with horrific images, some students will react by feeling that they do not wish to know any more about the subject; some may feel cynicism about human nature in general; a few may derive a perverse enjoyment from the experience. In general, teachers should set themselves clear aims as regards the factual and moral objectives they wish to achieve from each lesson, and include in the materials used only such images as are necessary for these objectives.

5.6 It is difficult for students to come to terms with the numbers of victims involved. It is usually helpful to include stories and images of individual people in lesson material. At the same time, teachers should take care to avoid unwarranted generalizations from individual episodes to categories of participants. It should be made clear, for example, that not all perpetrators had the same degree of guilt for what happened.

5.7 When showing how the panoply of the state – Nazi uniforms, banners, etc., -- were used to rationalize and justify criminal activity by the Nazi regime, teachers should remember that these images can have a seductive appeal to students. At the same time, it is important not to undermine the images that modern democratic states use to interpret their own authority to their peoples. A balance should be struck between the imagery itself and the nature of the power behind it.

5.8 Holocaust studies are often most effective when they are multidisciplinary; they can usefully form part of the curricula for language studies, history, religious education, philosophy, ethics, and human rights.

d) Update on Archival Initiatives

*Gill Bennett, Head of Historians, Library and Records Department,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom*

In view of the importance of access to the full archival record of the Holocaust and its historical context for understanding this tragic period of history, the Task Force wishes to draw attention to the work already underway and planned in this area.

Archives relevant to the study of the Holocaust are scattered in many public and private institutions in a great many countries around the globe. In recent years both the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and Yad Vashem have implemented wide-ranging global programs to microfilm these records and make them available to researchers. In this way, invaluable data banks are being created that provide essential reference material for those researching or teaching Holocaust-related issues.

On the specific issue of Holocaust-era assets, an Internet-based international guide to archival sources is at present being created, following discussions held at the London Conference on Nazi Gold in November 1997 and the subsequent proposal made by the United Kingdom in June 1998 at the planning seminar for the Washington Conference. An encouraging number of countries and institutions have already made details of their archival holdings and access arrangements available on dedicated websites, linked by a central information site managed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (www.ushmm.gov/assets).

In order to maximize the effectiveness of these developments in the field of Holocaust education, remembrance, and research, the Task Force encourages all governments and archival institutions to give further cooperation and support to the microfilming projects run by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and Yad Vashem; and to extend their contributions to the international guide to archives on Holocaust-era assets to include details of all Holocaust-related archival material. The goal must be the widest possible dissemination of information for the benefit of all those who wish to learn more about the Holocaust.

e) Proposal for International Commemoration of the Holocaust

Stephen D. Smith, Director, Beth Shalom Holocaust Memorial and Education Centre, United Kingdom

- It is widely accepted that among the many episodes of mass murder that have disfigured 20th century history, the most profoundly tragic was the Holocaust: the attempt by the Nazi regime in Germany to annihilate the Jews of Europe. The deaths of six million victims who perished in the Holocaust represented a catastrophic loss for the Jewish people, and an atrocity committed against humanity as a whole.
- The countries participating in the International Task Force on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research (currently Germany, Israel, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States) have considered the question of the introduction internationally of the practice of observing a Holocaust Remembrance Day. Such a practice would have the following objectives:

Commemoration: Task Force participants consider that it would be appropriate for countries to set aside a day each year on which the victims of the Holocaust were formally remembered;

Awareness: the lessons of the Holocaust for the way all peoples conduct their affairs in the future must be regularly recalled and recognized, so that future tragedies of the same kind can be avoided;

Solidarity: by observing a Remembrance Day, the peoples of the world, present and future, would express their opposition to anti-Semitism, racism, and other forms of discrimination, and their support for those subjected to them;

Education: a Holocaust Remembrance Day would provide a focal point for activities and projects in the field of Holocaust Education.

Possible Dates for Holocaust Remembrance Day

Task Force participants do not consider it necessary or desirable that all countries that decide to institute a Holocaust Remembrance Day should

hold it on the same date. A number of different dates are already regarded as significant in this area in different countries. Some of these are mentioned below. Countries may wish to consider them, or other dates with more significance for them, should they decide to adopt a Remembrance Day.

27 January

This is the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp complex by the Soviet forces in 1945. It was officially designated in the German Parliament in 1996 by Federal President Roman Herzog as a Day of Commemoration for the Victims of National Socialism. This date was also chosen by the Swedish Government in 1998 for a memorial ceremony in the Riksdag, and for the launch of the Swedish Holocaust Education Initiative by Prime Minister Goran Persson.

12 June

This is the birthday of the Holocaust victim and diarist Anne Frank. It is observed by many people, particularly younger people in her native country, the Netherlands, and other Western European countries.

Yom Ha Sho'ah

This is the Day of Holocaust Remembrance in the Jewish calendar. It is widely and actively observed by Jewish communities internationally as a day of remembrance for victims. It has been observed in the United States as an occasion for public, religious, and servicemen's commemoration. The fact that it occurs on a different date each year in the Christian calendar might, however, be a practical obstacle to its widespread adoption.

Possible Ways of Observing a Holocaust Remembrance Day

The following are some of the ideas and activities that have been employed or suggested for a Remembrance Day:

The observation of a period of silence in parliaments, government offices, and elsewhere;

Ceremonial events with the participation of leading figures in public life;

Special religious services, or the inclusion of references to the Holocaust in services;

The inclusion of the Remembrance Day in educational calendars: reference to the Holocaust in school assemblies and similar ceremonies or activities;

Readings in schools and other educational institutions from the literature of the Holocaust, including poetry;

The dedication of memorials, such as gardens, trees, or art projects;

The wearing of symbolic badges or emblems.

Additional Conference Statements

Appendix I:

APPEAL BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FORMER PRISONERS OF FASCISM FROM BELARUS, RUSSIA, AND UKRAINE TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON HOLOCAUST-ERA ASSETS

*Statement translated from the original Russian by the
U.S. Department of State Office of Language Services, Translating Division*

To: The Honorable Abner J. Mikva,
Chairman of the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets:

We, the representatives of 1.2 million former child and adult prisoners of fascism, 350,000 of whom have joined in the International and National Unions [of Former Prisoners of Fascism] of Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, and other member states of the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States] and the Baltic states, are taking part in the Washington Conference with high hopes that, more than half a century after the end of the Second World War, the international community will be able to produce a complete and objective assessment of the tragedy of the victims of Nazism.

The elements of this tragedy were as follows:

- the death of tens of millions of innocent people in combat zones, in fascist torture chambers, in German industry, and in occupied territories;
- the premature death of millions of victims of Nazism in the post-War years;
- the painful fates of many hundreds of thousands of surviving inmates of concentration camps, ghettos, and prisons;

- the irreparable loss of health incurred by millions of people whom the fascists rounded up and herded to Germany and other countries for slave labor;
- the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dwellings, schools, hospitals, and religious structures;
- the looting of cultural and material assets belonging to the victims of Nazism.

This tragedy was experienced by the victims of nazism in 40 countries of the world. Particularly heavy losses were inflicted on the USSR (up to 40%) and the countries of Eastern Europe.

The plans of fascist Germany called for the displacement and extermination of entire peoples: Belarussians, Jews, Poles, Russians, Slovaks, Ukrainians, and Gypsies.

To us who lived through the horrors of concentration camps, ghettos, prisons, and backbreaking toil it is clear that genuine humanitarianism and fairness in regard to the victims of nazism will prevail only when the international community finds ways to overcome all the above-mentioned consequences of the tragedy.

These ways might be:

- perpetuation of the memory of the victims of nazism who died during the Nazi era and thereafter;
- elimination of the disturbing 5- to 8-fold difference in material support for the victims of Nazism based on national and ethnic affiliation;
- fair compensation to all victims of Nazism, taking into account the severity of their sufferings and loss of health, regardless of their country of residence;
- establishment of an agreed-upon system of international and national funding organizations to assist all the victims of Nazism, making use of "Nazi gold," unclaimed insurance monies, cultural and material assets, and humanitarian contributions by governments and international organizations.

Every year, tens of thousands of victims of Nazism depart this life. But we hope that the Washington Conference, having resolved the very important issues relating only to a fraction of the victims of Nazism, will succeed in mapping out new procedures and new goals to make a reality out of our dream—we want to be the last mass victims, not only in the outgoing twentieth century, but also in the twenty-first century that is

commencing. Inhuman sufferings befell us, but we have faith in human memory and in human kindness toward us.

President of the International Union of Former Child Prisoners of Fascism	[signature]	N. Makhutov (Russia)
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President of the Pan-Ukrainian Union of Prisoners of Fascism	[signature]	V. Litvinov (Ukraine)
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President of the Belarussian Association of Former Prisoners of Nazism	[signature]	O. Nekhay (Belarus)
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President of the of Belarussian Association Jewish Communities	[signature]	L. Levin (Belarus)
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December 03, 1998, Washington

Appendix J:

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION COOPERATION AND CONCILIATION FUND

PROFESSOR NIKOLAY ANDREYEVICH MAKHUTOV
CORRESPONDING MEMBER, THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, THE COOPERATION AND
CONCILIATION FUND

*Statement translated from the original Russian by the
U.S. Department of State Office of Language Services, Translating Division*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends:

We are addressing a problem that is rooted in the most horrible tragedy the human race has known in the century that is now drawing to a close. Whether for its scale, the level of tensions, the combat forces and material involved, the tremendous number of casualties, or its social consequences, the Second World War is without equal in human history.

That terrible war also had a direct affect on the fate of my family. The Bryansk area, where I was born, was occupied by German fascist forces in the early months of the war in 1941. I was forced to endure personally both a fascist concentration camp and the hardships of the occupation right down to the liberation in 1944. So what we are discussing here is especially close and comprehensible to me. I would like to tell you about the activities of the Russian and International Unions of Former Child Prisoners of Fascism¹ and about the activities of the Russian Fund for Cooperation and Conciliation, works hands-on with victims of nazism.

Translator's note(s):

¹ Formal titles of these organizations in English could not be confirmed.

Recall that armed conflict encompassed the greater part of the globe, covering a territory of 22 million square kilometers. There were active hostilities on the European continent, a significant portion of Asia, Eastern and Central Africa, and on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans. **Forty countries became theaters of combat. A total of 61 countries, with a population of 1,700,000,000 people, became involved in hostilities, i.e. about 80% of all the inhabitants of our planet were forced into that bloody war. Troops numbering in the millions fought on the battlefields: about 110 million people were mobilized to wage war.**

In this auditorium, before so many well-read individuals, it would be superfluous to recall that it was the peoples of the Soviet Union who suffered enormous human and material losses in the vast conflict with fascism. After all, the war crossed the Soviet Union twice: once with the Soviet forces in a defensive posture, and again when they expelled the invaders. I'd like to take the liberty of citing a few figures. 1,710 cities and towns lay in ruins. The USSR lost 30% of its national wealth. Material damage is estimated at \$127 billion (in 1945 dollars), which is about half the amount of damage inflicted on all of the other European countries. Adding in military expenditures, the war cost the Soviet Union \$485 billion, far more than it cost the U.S., England, and France combined.

The Soviet Union also suffered the greatest numbers of human losses: more than 27 million people died on battlefields, in the ruins of towns and villages, shot on occupied territory, worked to death in concentration camps and taxed beyond their strength in Hitler's Germany. This is more than 40% of all the deaths in the Second World War.

Hitler did to a considerable extent what he described in his book *Mein Kampf*: "... first and foremost, we should expel and annihilate the Slavic peoples - the Russians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians. There is no reason not to do so."²

And so they did. In the occupied territories of the Soviet Union, the fascists deliberately took steps to weaken biologically the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and other peoples. They premeditatedly created intolerable living conditions for the local inhabitants. Forced labor was

Translator's note(s):

² Neither the original German nor any existing English translation of this quotation could be confirmed.

instituted even for nine-year-old children, and the workday was set at 14 to 16 hours. No wages were paid. Rural inhabitants were taxed on their land, homes, windows, doors, cats, and dogs. A significant portion of the healthy, able-bodied population was deported to Germany by the occupation forces. An absolute majority of those people were held in locked camps and had the right to leave them only to do their jobs.

It is generally known, for example, that 2.3 million Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality suffered a tortured death at the hands of the occupation forces.

The famous Nuremberg judgement against the nazi criminals related that **"in the East, the mass murders and cruelties were not committed solely for the purpose of stamping out opposition or resistance to the German occupying forces. In Poland and the Soviet Union these crimes were part of a plan to get rid of whole native populations by expulsion and annihilation in order that their [thus liberated]³ territory could be used for colonization by Germans."** Various methods were used to destroy civilians: mass shootings, poison gas, hanging, killing of hostages, death by hard labor, and hunger.

There were more than 14,000 concentration camps, Gestapo prisons, and ghettos in Germany and the countries it occupied. By admission of SS officers themselves, one prisoner - whose life expectancy on the whole was less than one year - brought in 1,430 Reichsmarks of pure profit. When prisoners were transferred from concentration camps to German companies, the SS charged a fee of six Reichsmarks per day for a skilled laborer, and four per day for an unskilled laborer. Furthermore, all property (including money and valuables) was confiscated. A prisoner brought in revenue even after death: gold crowns were removed from the corpse, soap was manufactured from the remains, and ashes became fertilizer. For example, surviving members of "death squads" testify that in Lvov, after corpses from civilian mass grave sites were burned, 110 kg of gold was "winnowed" and sent to Germany in the course of only five months. And how many such sites were there in Minsk, Kiev, Novgorod, Simferopol, and elsewhere in the former USSR! In 1944 alone, the Reich's concentration camps transferred more than two tons of gold to the treasury. There were even special companies in Germany that processed

Translator's note(s):

³ The bracketed phrase is missing from the original English-language text of the judgements

precious metals "extracted" at locations where free citizens of Europe were held in captivity.

Such are the historical facts. That is the ocean of human blood with which "nazi gold" is commingled. And would it not be more humane if part of this "nazi gold" were to be devoted to providing supplemental financial assistance to the victims of nazism in various countries, primarily people who were in the western territories of the USSR, including Russia? Then, in our opinion, people who were subjected to nazi persecutions could be embraced by the spirit of justice while they still live. Who can give them a decent life, if not we? Who must, if not we? Why let things go so far that feelings of discontent and injustice endure in the hearts of their children and grandchildren? By ignoring human morality and the lessons of history, are not German companies, German banks, and their subsidiary institutions committing yet another indecency?

I speak on behalf of people whose destinies are shattered. It turns out that, for reasons we all know, neither the victor nor the vanquished cared about their fate. But today there is a chance to help these people. Let us ask ourselves what is preventing us from displaying historical justice toward them? Nothing prevents it now. This is a matter of conscience, a matter of specific actions. Only we must hasten, hasten to help, while these people are still alive. The international community, whose word is so influential, must also speak up about this.

Nor must we separate people by ethnic affiliation. We must not permit our national approach to the former victims of nazism to contain any discrimination. To do so would be unacceptable. All of us were and remain people, inhabitants of our beautiful planet.

On June 22, 1998, the most recent, and the grimmest, anniversary in the lives of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the anniversary of the attack by Hitler's Germany against the USSR, 350 delegates to the conference of the International Union of Former Child Prisoners of Fascism, in Kiev, adopted an appeal. They represented the interests of 1.2 million surviving victims of nazi persecutions, citizens of the new independent states, and addressed themselves to the heads of state, parliamentary leaders, and heads of government of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, and Estonia to call for just compensation payments by Germany to those who suffered from nazi enslavement. A separate statement addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany was also adopted. These documents have

been distributed here in the hall, and you may acquaint yourselves with their texts in full.

What do we really have today? The true victims of nazism have been discriminated against, while nazi accomplices receive compensation, pensions, and other material benefits. And let's be self-critical: this didn't happen without the connivance of public and state organizations within the international community.

In its statement to the participants in the Washington Conference on the disposition of "nazi gold," the International Union of Former Child Prisoners of Fascism rightly notes that a discriminatory approach to the distribution of this wealth can only heighten tensions among countries and peoples on the threshold of the new millennium.

Fifty-three years after the end of the Second World War, justice has not triumphed for the former victims of nazism. Yet they were in practically all countries, and left a trail still raw, not yet scarred over. Attendees at a conference in the Greek city of Delphi have also issued a reminder of this. In their appeal, which was printed in the newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* on November 7, 1998, the conference participants ask the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to enter into negotiations with the Greek government to clarify the issues of compensation payments to victims of nazism and their next of kin. The appeal says, "Admission of guilt also includes a sincere and serious attempt to expiate some small part of that guilt through commensurate material payments. Fifty-three years since the end of the war is rather late to do so, but it is not too late."

The media in most countries have recently carried a lot of information about how industrialists, businessmen, and banks in other countries grew fat off the sufferings of nazism's victims. For example, Switzerland kept, in its banks and their branches (including branches in the U.S.) the nazis' gold ingots melted from plundered gold. Turkey, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain took wealth plundered by the nazis, and supplied Germany with goods and raw materials that were in short supply, including strategic materials such as Portuguese tungsten and Swedish [iron] ore. Argentina and Brazil concealed nazi criminals after the fall of the Third Reich. Switzerland also hoarded diamonds secretly brought in from Germany by submarine along with diplomatic mail, and sold high-quality steel for money obtained from the sale of the gemstones the nazis took from their victims before sending them to the gas chambers. Even the Vatican helped the nazis move to Spain and

Latin America after the fall of the Third Reich, and received gold in exchange for those services.

Russian prisoners feel it would be just if a Fund - in which the aforementioned countries and their capital would participate - were created to assist former victims of nazism.

In our view, even the notion of compensation requires elaboration.

Compensation is complete restitution of damages for physical and moral suffering and for forced labor. The amount of compensation for physical and moral damages is determined based on established international practice. Compensation for forced labor must be made according to contemporary standards applicable to the German population during the war years. Any other payments are humanitarian aid.

If victims of nazism living in Russia received lump-sum material assistance today thanks to the Government of Germany and Russia, they cannot consider it full compensation. More than half a century after the end of the Second World War, the victims of nazism. cannot demand compensation for forced labor, nor for the gold and other wealth appropriated by the nazis and sent to various banks in other countries.

On the international level, the problem of compensation for nazi persecution was raised immediately after the end of a war whose logical conclusion was the Nuremberg trial. The judgment of the International Tribunal became the basis "for the confirmation of new first principles moral norms of intercourse among individuals and peoples"⁴ One of the acts that ratified these first principles was the decision that Germany would pay damages to victims of the national-socialist regime.

A January 16, 1986, Resolution by the European Parliament (Official Bulletin of the European Community, No C 36/129, February 17,1986, document B-2-1475/85/geu⁵) recognizes a "**moral and legal obligation on the part of companies using slave labor to pay compensation.**"⁶ The second paragraph in this Resolution contains a direct demand that companies which have not done so make payments **immediately**. In a separate paragraph (paragraph 4), the European

Translator's note(s):

⁴ Neither the source nor wording of the quotation can be confirmed.

⁵ The text of the Resolution was unavailable; translation given here follows the Russian of the present document.

⁶ The Russian term here connotes damages, not "compensation" in the sense of remuneration or wages.

Parliament **"demands that all German entrepreneurs who used slave labor organize a Fund to Compensate Individuals Formerly Subjected to Forced Labor."** Certain public organizations in Stuttgart, Köln, and Berlin are preparing materials to substantiate and present the claims in a suit by former *Ostarbeiter* [Eastern workers] and former nazi concentration camp prisoners against German corporations and government agencies; the suit asks for damages for the physical and emotional harm inflicted on them and also calls for withholding of certain sums of windfall profits those corporations received from the unpaid labor of those persons.

Many people understand the impoverished condition in which the former republics of the USSR, including Russia, find themselves today. There are no funds in state budgets for decent assistance to the victims of nazism. Every day takes away a little more life from people whose fate it was to bear the brunt of the worst trials of the World War 11 years. It is their slave labor, it is the blood and sweat of their fellow captives from many countries that smelted the "nazi gold."

There is as yet no reliable information on the number of accounts in Western banks that were opened by the nazis or their surrogates during the Second World War. But one thing is without a doubt: the sums of money stored in those accounts may turn out to be very large.

It would be highly undesirable that the glitter of "nazi gold" eclipse any of the real victims of fascism. It would be unjust even to think that this gold belongs only to one people or ethnic organization. I welcome the active efforts of international public and ethnic organizations, including Jewish ones, that have been crowned with success in the case of the Swiss banks. We are anxious that other victims of the Holocaust - citizens of the former Soviet Union - receive material assistance from the monies set aside for the victims of nazism. And this assistance must be adequate, regardless of what country an individual may live in. There must be no distinctions according to ethnic identity. And there are no such differences within our Russian and International Unions of Former Child Prisoners of Fascism; there are no such differences in the activities of the Russian Fund for Cooperation and Conciliation. And we hope that our international forum here today will make it possible to see the tragedy of World War 11 victims as a truly international tragedy.

The victims of nazi persecution in the Soviet Union can be divided into various groups, namely:

- **adult and child prisoners of nazi concentration camps, ghettos, and prisons;**

- **involuntary laborers, i.e., people who were forcibly deported to nazi Germany and its allied countries to work in businesses there;**
- **people who were exploited in temporarily occupied territories, etc.**

As we discuss this problem, we must clearly view all of these groups as having suffered.

My dear colleagues, we know of the attempts by German companies to create a fund to assist people who worked as involuntary labor. We know the position of the current government of the Federal Republic of Germany headed by its new chancellor, Mr. Schröder, which has announced its readiness to resolve this problem without delay. We are very hopeful that a **single, unified German fund for the payment of compensation for involuntary labor under the nazi regime** will be created, a fund into which the companies that used such labor during the war years can pay their monies. This would also apply to certain large banks, insurance companies, etc.

We know that such megacompanies as Volkswagen and Siemens have created humanitarian assistance funds for former involuntary laborers, and that they are in no hurry to split up their activities. Given the current situation in Russia, it is asserted that money, shall we say, disappears irrevocably and with no hope of finding it again. Yes, there are criminal organizations in Russia, just as there are in any other country. But, you see, we have a well-refined⁷ system for distributing such funds among the former prisoners of nazism. It has been operating for five years now. Citizens personally receive such assistance in marks or rubles, as they desire. This work proceeds in close contact with public social service committees. The Russian government, the German Embassy in the Russian Federation, and organizations of former nazi victim organizations are kept apprised of the progress of this work on a regular basis.

To put it bluntly, such assertions lack substance. There is a distribution mechanism, criteria, and controls. All self-contained within a single organization. On November 4, 1993, the Russian Federation Government created a special agency, the Russian Fund for Cooperation and Conciliation. It operates under a Russian-German agreement to assist persons persecuted under nazism during the war years. The Fund

Translator's note(s):

⁷ The Russian term is unclear.

operates in Russia and in other republics of the former USSR (except Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, and Estonia).

For the Fund to operate normally, a number of organizational and legal issues had to be resolved. An organizational plan for the Fund and its regional field offices was devised, and a constitution and by-laws were drafted and approved. These specify the criteria by which individuals persecuted under nazism are defined as individuals who were deported to Germany and its allies. All of these are classified into categories depending on their age (minors, adults) and the place where they were held in captivity (concentration camp, ghetto, etc.).

Thanks to a well-organized data collection system, a database has been created that includes both information on the places - located almost everywhere in Europe - where *Ostarbeiter* were held captive (concentration camps, ghettos, etc.), and on the identities of former Eastern workers living in Russia. Naturally, information on the majority of former *Ostarbeiter* did not appear in the database immediately. As compensation claim applications have been received and are carefully reviewed, appropriate payments are made and the Fund has gathered information on the *Ostarbeiter* who have survived to the present day.

At present, the majority of the individuals persecuted by the nazis have received compensation payments that naturally only to a small degree compensate them for the physical and mental traumas they endured under fascist slavery. And after all, is it really possible at all to measure in money a life lived, the experiences of a lifetime?

Once it received the money allocated to it, the Fund decided to pay compensation first of all to those persons who had become invalids and to individuals aged 80 and older, since they represented the highest-risk group. After that, once the number of victims of nazism was ascertained, the Fund was able to increase the size of the payments and to perform the necessary recalculations on the compensation. The average payment was about 1,200 German marks. It should be noted that some of these people died before they ever received their compensation. In such cases, the Fund assists the relatives by paying for funeral services.

Friends, out of about 7.7 million citizens of various countries who were forcibly deported to fascist Germany, the majority were citizens of the USSR (4,978,000). During the nazi years, these people were subjected to inhuman physical and moral humiliations. But their torture did not end, even after the war did. In fact, down to the present day these people live considerably worse off than the rest of the population. They live on the brink of poverty and on the brink of

extinction. Their lot today is one of loneliness, penury, and lack of medications.

Under these conditions, the 400 million German marks allocated by Germany that we continue to distribute to date have played a positive role. **The victims of nazism view this material assistance as penance by those Germans who were implicated in their sufferings and their shattered destinies. This material assistance consists of a one-time payment. It cannot compensate them for all the slave labor, the torture and the suffering that fell to these innocent victims as their lot. Furthermore, the payments to their fellow unfortunates in Germany itself are ten times greater, and in Western Europe seven times greater, than in Russia. It causes consternation and bitterness that an unjust distinction is drawn along ethnic lines between people who were in the very same camps. For example, Jews who were nazi prisoners and who now live in the West receive higher lump-sum payments and a larger monthly pension. It would be reasonable to make adequate provision for prisoners of other nationalities as well.**

Attempts to evade a fair resolution of this problem frequently cite a 1950's statement by the Soviet Government that it had resolved all the issues, or so it said. If only it were possible in this life to heal the wounds of human memory so simply, just with one statement! But there are people walking this earth who found themselves in a tragic situation, and it was not their fault, but their misfortune, that for a very long time (and for understandable reasons) they were not in a position to appeal directly to those Germans that had exploited their labor, thereby earning enormous incomes. "Only with the fall of the Iron Curtain," observes the popular German magazine *Stern* (August 28, 1998), "did a risk arise for German companies that former 'foreign workers' would demand compensation for the wages withheld from them and for their mental and physical sufferings."

Can it be that these companies bear no moral guilt or responsibility for the fate of involuntary laborers, the innocent victims of nazism? I do not know who is taking care of the image of these internationally known German companies these days, but I know one thing for sure: there is not, and cannot be, any better advertising than a humanitarian, human attitude toward the former involuntary workers, the victims of nazism. This is Christian love for one's neighbor; it is penance; it is a last, definitive act of conciliation. Why push the matter to the point of court proceedings, which the German firms have lost from the moral standpoint even before they really begin? There is more than

enough documentation and evidence. To count on these people to depart this life before their contemporaries would be the antithesis of humanity.

I would like to bring up one other serious question, which is obviously on the minds of many of those present in this room. Is it possible to estimate how much money is needed to pay for the forced labor? Yes, it is possible.

To come up with a total compensation figure, we would have to figure in slave labor plus physical and moral damages. However, a full quantitative assessment of the latter two factors is impossible at the present time. Therefore, we shall merely proceed on the basis that, because of the damage done to health, we shall omit from our calculations that portion of wages that was withheld by the owner of the company for beggarly housing and food. This will compensate in some way for the loss of health.

We can make a quantitative estimate of unpaid labor from comparative data on wages paid for the labor of eastern workers versus that paid to German workers, drawing on an official Reich document - the Bulletin of Imperial Laws of June 30, 1992 (paragraphs 3 and 10) - from which we can see that payment per laborer was set at 7.1% to 25% of what a German worker received.

Based on a six-day work week, unpaid slave labor comes out to DM 150 per month in 1941-1944 prices; over the average period worked by Russian citizens (two years), that comes to DM 3,600. With devaluation of the mark by a factor of three over the ensuing half-century, the minimum compensation in today's prices comes to DM 10,800.

Based on the anticipated number of claimants in Russia at the time of the first disbursements (350,000 people), the total amount of funds needed is:

- in 1941-1945 prices: DM 1.2 billion
- in 1997 prices: about DM 3.5 billion.

So DM 3.5 billion is the minimum sum we can currently estimate for the unpaid labor of prisoners of nazism still alive in Russia, and that is just for one category of victims. This year alone, however, 30,000 victims of nazism departed this life. This figure is terrible in itself. We must not wait to do good.

Friends, in the late 1980's and early 1990's, changes took place in our world that are global in their scale and consequences. First of all, the Cold War ended, which cleared a path for the establishment of civilized relations between states that played different roles both during a bloody

war and during the long years of an arms race, mutual suspicion, and hostility.

The altered political climate in our world-first and foremost in Europe-has paved the way for better mutual understanding among the peoples of the former Soviet Union, on the one hand, and Germany, on the other hand. The leaders of these countries, political and public figures, and broad strata of society have realized that the greater part of the present-day population of Germany-and certainly all the post-war generations-is not guilty of everything that happened to the peoples of the USSR as a result of nazi aggression.

So let us all turn over the last tragic page of the bygone world war, and put into practice our humanitarian, human attitude toward those who were victims of nazism. It is not proper that we should classify them by ethnic labels, and not proper to fan the flames of anti-Semitism on our territory or that of any other country.

We appeal to government officials, commercial and banking executives, businessmen's associations, and civic organizations in Russia, Germany, and other countries to do everything in their power to alleviate the fate of the victims of nazism. If we succeed in doing this, we shall convince these innocent victims - and not them alone - that a spirit of fairness, compassion, and love prevails in our day.

Supplemental Information

Appendix K:

NAZI PERSECUTEE RELIEF FUND

DOCUMENTS

December 1, 1997

- **Account Agreement**
An agreement between the Bank and the Account Holder to establish an Account for the Fund.
- **Annex A -- Terms of Reference Governing the establishment and operation of the Fund**
- **Annex B -- List of NGOs**
- **Annex C -- Form of Contribution Instruction Used by Donor Countries to accompany their Contribution and to accept the Terms of Reference**
- **Annex D -- Form of Allocation Instruction Used by Donor Countries to allocate their Contribution**
- **Annex E -- Form of Amended Allocation Instruction Used by Donor Countries. to reallocate specific Allocations in the event that they determine the initial grant recipient did not comply with Fund Terms**
- **Annex F -- Form of Accelerated Allocation Instruction Used by Donor Countries to accelerate the disbursement of their allocated Contributions**
- **Annex G -- Form of Agreement between Account Holder and NGO Used by NGOs on Annex B to acknowledge their obligations pursuant to the Terms of Reference**

Account Agreement between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. ACCOUNT

a. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("Bank") and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ("Account Holder") agree that the Bank shall establish on its books a special account in the name of the Account Holder, designated as the "Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund Account," which shall consist of cash, securities custody and/or gold custody accounts, and sub-accounts thereto, as necessary (together, the "Account").

b. The Account shall be operated in accordance with the Bank's standard terms and conditions, operating procedures, and applicable Operating Circulars, as amended from time to time, except as provided in this Account Agreement and Annexes thereto (together, the "Fund Documents").

c. Any undefined terms used herein shall have the meaning defined in the Terms of Reference (Annex A).

2. CONTRIBUTIONS

a. Contributions shall be received into the Account in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

b. Contributions shall be subject to the sole control of the Account Holder in accordance with the Fund Documents.

c. Contributions in gold shall be delivered to the Bank for deposit into the gold custody account. Donor Countries wishing to contribute gold located outside of New York City should arrange to engage in a location swap with a party able to make delivery of a like amount of gold in New York City on their behalf. Upon receipt of gold in New York from a Donor Country, the Bank will deposit such gold into the gold custody account established in the name of the Account. Such deposits should be accompanied by a "weight list" specifying, for each of the bars individually (or, if U.S. Assay bars in "melt form", each melt) the refiner and bar number, gross troy ounces, fineness and fine troy

ounces. Upon receipt, the gold will be verified against the weight list, with any discrepancies notified to the Donor Country and the Account Holder. Such verification will be completed as soon as possible after deposit. Acting as agent for the Account Holder, the Bank will endeavor to sell the gold so deposited to a reputable gold dealer in New York City, in the following manner:

i. After the verification of the gold deposit has been completed, the Bank will contact various gold dealers and solicit bids to purchase the gold, disclosing that the Bank is acting as agent for the Account Holder. Dealers will be asked to proffer bids in written form, and such bids will be communicated via authenticated telecommunication to the Account Holder.

ii. The Account Holder will accept the highest bid from among those proffered and notify the Bank via authenticated telecommunication of the accepted bid, and the Bank will arrange for the delivery of gold in New York City to the gold dealer whose bid was accepted, against payment in electronic funds. These funds will be deposited into the cash account.

3. INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

Until drawn down, the funds shall be invested by the Bank in United States Government securities with maturities of one year or less from the date of such investments and in the Bank's repurchase agreement pool, subject to the Bank's standard terms and conditions. Earnings on such investments shall be credited by the Bank to the Contributions on a pari passu basis in proportion to the amounts of such Contributions and shall be deemed a part of such Contributions. The Bank may commingle funds as it deems necessary for investment purposes.

4. DISBURSEMENTS

Contributions shall be disbursed in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

5. TERMINATION

The Account shall automatically close and this Account Agreement terminate upon the first of the following events to happen: (a) the instruction of the Account Holder; (b) the occurrence of a zero balance in the Account for a period of more than 365 days; (c) the resignation of the Bank as depository of the Account pursuant to Paragraph 13 below; or (d) five years after the entry into effect of this Account Agreement. Any funds remaining in the Account upon termination shall be distributed in accordance with the instructions of the Account Holder pursuant to the Terms of Reference.

6. REPORTS

a. The Bank shall provide the Account Holder and Donor Countries with a monthly statement detailing the receipt, investment, earnings thereon, and disbursement of all Contributions.

b. The Bank shall provide a status report on the Account at the annual meeting in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

7. EXPENSES

No fee shall be due from the Account Holder to the Bank for services rendered by the Bank under the Account Agreement; provided, however, that the Bank shall be reimbursed for all out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Bank in connection with the Account. All such expenses shall be deducted from the Account's investment proceeds on a pari passu basis.

8. AMENDMENT OF FUND DOCUMENTS

The Fund Documents shall not be subject to revocation, modification or amendment except by a document signed by the Bank and the Account Holder. Any amendment of the Terms of Reference (Annex A) shall be made in accordance with Paragraph 9 of the Terms of Reference.

9. AMENDMENT OF NGO LIST

The NGO List (Annex B) shall be amended in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

10. NO THIRD PARTY RIGHTS OR OBLIGATIONS

a. The Fund Documents are not intended and shall not be construed to create any rights in favor of any person or any entity other than the Bank or the Account Holder.

b. The responsibilities of the Bank and the Account Holder are strictly limited to those specifically set forth in this Account Agreement, and no unstated functions, responsibilities, duties, obligations or liabilities shall be read into the Fund Documents or otherwise exist against the Bank or the Account Holder. The Bank shall not be deemed to be acting as a trustee or fiduciary for the Account Holder, Donor Countries, or NGOs and shall not be an agent for any of them (other than the United States), except as otherwise expressly provided in the Fund Documents.

c. The Bank or the Account Holder shall in no event be required to initiate any suit, action, or proceeding arising out of or in connection with the Fund Documents, on behalf of each other, any Donor Country, or any NGO.

11. COMMUNICATIONS

a. The Account Holder authorizes the Bank to act on Contribution Instructions (Annex Q), Allocation Instructions (Annex D), Amended Allocation Instructions (Annex E) and Accelerated Allocation Instructions (Annex F) received from Donor Countries in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

b. Any authorization, instruction, notification or other communication made under this Account Agreement shall be made by authenticated telecommunication in a form acceptable to the Bank, or in such other manner as the Bank and the Account Holder may agree.

c. The Bank shall have the authority to interpret and act under the authorizations, instructions, notifications or other communications received by it in such a manner as the Bank in its sole judgment deems reasonable.

d. The Bank shall be authorized to make calculations and rounding adjustments as necessary.

12. STANDARD OF CARE AND LIABILITY

The Bank shall use reasonable care in the performance of its duties under this Account Agreement but shall incur no liability for any acts, arrangements, or agreements entered into or performed in connection with the Account by the Account Holder, except for the Bank's own gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct.

13. RESIGNATION OF BANK

The Bank may at any time resign as the depository of the Account upon 90 days written notice to the Account Holder. Such resignation shall take effect upon transfer by the Bank of any Contributions and any earnings thereon then remaining in the Account to the successor depository.

14. GOVERNING LAW

The Fund Documents and all amendments thereto shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the Federal law of the United States and, in the absence of controlling Federal law, the laws of the State of New York.

15. ENTRY INTO EFFECT

This Account Agreement shall become effective when both the Bank and the Account Holder have executed the Account Agreement by their duly authorized representatives.

16. OTHER FUND DOCUMENTS

The following documents are attached to this Account Agreement and form a part of it:

Annex A. Terms of Reference

Annex B. NGO List

Annex C. Form of Contribution Instruction

Annex D. Form of Allocation Instruction

Annex E. Form of Amended Allocation Instruction

Annex F. Form of Accelerated Allocation Instruction

Annex G. Form of Agreement between Account Holder and NGO

17. SIGNATURES

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Name: William J. McDonough

Title: President

Date: November 26, 1997

Government of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Name: Robin Cook

Title: Secretary of State

Date: 1 December 1997

(for Foreign & Commonwealth
Affairs)

**Annex A:
Terms of Reference**

1. INTRODUCTION

a. These terms of reference (the "Terms") set forth the understandings that will govern the establishment and operation of the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund (the "Fund"). The Fund will consist of an account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under the name of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the "Account Holder") established pursuant to the Account Agreement dated December 1, 1997 (the "Account"). The Fund will be funded by contributions ("Contributions") made by donor countries ("Donor Countries") acting through their authorized institutions. Any undefined terms used herein shall have the meaning defined in the Account Agreement.

b. The primary purpose of the Fund is to provide resources for the relief of needy victims of Nazi persecution who to date have received very little or no compensation for their persecution, and its subsidiary purpose is to provide resources for other related projects, in particular projects aimed at benefiting the communities most severely affected by Nazi persecution or at preventing similar injustices in the future.

c. Fund grants will be channeled through established non-governmental organizations that already have in place the administrative and organizational infrastructures necessary to fulfill Fund purposes. An initial list of eligible non-governmental organizations, developed through consultation among interested potential donor countries and persecutee communities, is provided in Annex B.

2. GUIDELINES FOR USE OF FUND MONEYS

a. All moneys and gold contributed to the Fund, except those amounts required for certain bank expenses as provided in the Account Agreement, shall be disbursed in accordance with Paragraph 4 below to one or more non-governmental organizations listed on Annex B (the "NGOs"). The Account Holder will perform its functions specified in the Fund Documents without charge to the Fund.

b. NGOs will be limited to organizations that (i) provide direct assistance, services or other benefits to victims of Nazi persecution who currently live in difficult financial circumstances; or (ii) engage in related activities, in particular projects aimed at benefiting the communities most severely affected by Nazi persecution or at preventing similar injustices in the future.

c. "Victims of Nazi persecution" means those who suffered damage to health or loss of liberty, property, or income as a result of Nazi persecution directly against them.

d. "Living in difficult financial circumstances" means living with an income level or standard of living at or below the official poverty line in the country in which the individual permanently resides.

e. An NGO may make onward grants to other non-governmental organizations, provided that such onward grantee organizations fit the eligibility criteria set forth in subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph and have been identified in advance on the NGO prospectus described in Paragraph 6(a)(i) below. The NGO shall obtain in writing the agreement of the Donor Country or Donor Countries concerned prior to making such onward grants.

3. CONTRIBUTIONS

a. Each Donor Country shall make its Contribution by transferring its Contribution to the Account in U.S. dollars or gold. Submission of a Contribution and a Contribution Instruction (Annex C) shall constitute a Donor Country's acceptance of these Terms and an acknowledgment that its Contribution will be handled in accordance with the Account Agreement. Any Contribution that is received into the Account without a complete and accurate Contribution Instruction shall be returned to the Donor Country by the Bank.

b. Each Donor Country shall also submit an Allocation Instruction (Annex D), specifying the manner in which it desires its Contribution to be allocated among one or more of the NGOs listed on Annex B (the "Allocations"). Only an NGO listed in Annex B is eligible to receive an Allocation. A Donor Country may specify that its Allocations may only be used by an NGO for a specific project:

i. listed in the prospectus described in Paragraph 6(a)(ii) below; or

ii. determined by mutual consent between the NGO and the Donor Country subsequent to the submission of the Contribution. In this event, the prospectus described in Paragraph 6(a)(ii) shall be revised to list that project.

c. A Donor Country may submit its Allocation Instruction with its Contribution or separately from and subsequent to its Contribution. A Donor Country must submit the Allocation Instruction within 12 months after its Contribution, or the entire Contribution and any earnings thereon shall be returned to the Donor Country. The Account Holder shall notify all other Donor Countries in the event that a Contribution is returned to a Donor Country for failure to specify an Allocation.

d. All Contributions transferred to the Account shall be irrevocable and shall become part of the Account.

e. A Contribution Instruction, Allocation Instruction, Amended Allocation Instruction, and Accelerated Allocation Instruction shall be submitted directly to the Bank, and a copy shall be submitted to the Account Holder.

4. DISBURSEMENTS AND OVERSIGHT

a. In accordance with the Allocations specified in the Allocation Instruction, the Bank shall disburse an amount equal to 25 percent of each Allocation within ten New York business days of the receipt of the Allocation Instruction.

b. An Oversight Period with respect to each Allocation shall commence on the date a Donor Country submits its Allocation Instruction. The Oversight Period shall be 6 months. The Bank will disburse the remaining portion of each Allocation, including any earnings thereon, within 10 New York business days after the conclusion of the Oversight Period.

c. Prior to the conclusion of the Oversight Period, the Donor Country may submit to the Bank (i) an Amended Allocation Instruction pursuant to Paragraph 4(d) below; or (ii) an Accelerated Allocation

Instruction (Annex F). Upon receipt of an Accelerated Allocation Instruction from a Donor Country, the Bank shall disburse the remainder of the relevant Allocations within ten New York business days.

d. Each Donor Country shall ensure that each of its Allocations is used by the selected NGO in accordance with these Terms. If, prior to the conclusion of the Oversight Period provided for in Paragraph 4(b) above, the Donor Country determines that an NGO has failed to comply materially with these Terms, the Donor Country may submit an Amended Allocation Instruction (Annex E). The Bank shall reallocate the undisbursed portion of each affected Allocation accordingly, and disburse it in the same manner as an initial Allocation under this Paragraph, meaning that 25 percent shall be disbursed initially to the NGO specified on the Amended Allocation Instruction, followed by a new Oversight Period and subsequent disbursement. The Account Holder shall also notify all other Donor Countries upon receipt of any Amended Allocation Instruction.

5. ANNUAL MEETING

Until the termination of the Account, the Account Holder shall organize and hold an annual meeting to review the Fund's activities. Each Donor Country may send a representative. Each NGO shall report at the meeting on its use of Fund grants. The Bank shall report on the status of the Account. The first meeting shall be held one year after the first disbursement from the Account. The Account Holder shall circulate among Donor Countries information where this is provided for under these Terms.

6. NGOs AND ANNEX B

a. Obligations of NGOs. Each NGO, as a condition of its eligibility to receive Allocations, shall agree in Annex G to:

i. use Allocations in strict compliance with these Terms;

ii. make available to the Account Holder, to each Donor Country, and to each country that has demonstrated to the Account Holder a serious interest in becoming a Donor Country, a prospectus which identifies the specific projects that would be funded by any Allocation, which states the maximum percentage of each Allocation that

will be used for administrative, auditing, and overhead expenses, which shall be revised in the event that an NGO and a Donor Country agree by mutual consent on a specific project not listed on the NGO's original prospectus to list that project, and which identifies in advance any other non-governmental organization it may utilize -as an onward grantee pursuant to Paragraph 2(e) of the Terms of Reference;

iii. maintain records pertaining to the use of any Allocation in accordance with international accounting standards and make such records available for review by any Donor Country;

iv. make available to each Donor Country the results of an annual audit, conducted by an independent auditor, of its handling of all Allocations. The first audit must occur between 3 and 6 months after the initial disbursement to the NGO as provided in Paragraph 4(a) above;

v. be liable to the Donor Country concerned for the misuse of any allocations; and

vi. report at the Fund's annual meeting on the use of Allocations.

b. Adding NGOs to Annex B. Any Donor Country or country that has demonstrated to the Account Holder a serious interest in becoming a Donor Country may propose the addition of a non-governmental organization to Annex B by notifying the Account Holder of such a proposal. The Account Holder shall circulate the proposed amendment to each Donor Country. If the Account Holder has not received objections to it from more than 50 percent of the Donor Countries within 30 days, the proposed amendment is deemed accepted. The Account Holder shall notify the Bank, each Donor Country, and any prospective Donor Country of each amendment to Annex B.

7. IMMUNITY, STANDARD OF CARE, AND LIABILITY

a. Nothing in these Terms or related documents shall be considered to constitute, in whole or in part, a waiver of any immunity to which the Account Holder, Bank, or Donor Countries may be entitled in any jurisdiction.

b. Nothing in these Terms or related documents shall require the Account Holder to verify that an Allocation has been used by an NGO in accordance with the Allocation Instruction, whether or not the Allocation Instruction has been subsequently varied by the submission of an Amended Allocation Instruction and/or an Accelerated Allocation Instruction.

C. The Account Holder shall use reasonable care in the performance of its duties under the Fund Documents, including these Terms, but shall incur no liability toward Donor Countries or NGOs for any acts, arrangements, or agreements entered into or performed in connection with the Account.

8. NO THIRD PARTY RIGHTS OR OBLIGATIONS

a. The Fund Documents are not intended and shall not be construed to create any rights in favor of any person or any entity other than the Bank or the Account Holder.

b. The responsibilities of the Bank and the Account Holder are strictly limited to those specifically set forth in the Fund Documents, and no unstated functions, responsibilities, duties, obligations or liabilities shall be read into the Fund Documents or otherwise exist against the Bank or the Account Holder. The Bank shall not be deemed to be acting as a trustee or fiduciary for the Donor Countries or NGOs, and shall not be an agent for any of them (other than the United States), except as otherwise expressly provided in the Fund Documents. The Account Holder shall not be deemed to be acting as a trustee or fiduciary for the Donor Countries or NGOs, and shall not be an agent for any of them.

c. The Bank or the Account Holder shall in no event be required to initiate any suit, action, or proceeding arising out of or in connection with the Fund Documents, on behalf of any Donor Country, or any NGO.

9. AMENDMENTS

The Account Holder shall circulate any proposed amendment to the Terms to each Donor Country. If the Account Holder has not received objections to it from more than 50 percent of the Donor Countries within 30 days, the proposed amendment is deemed accepted. The Terms shall be amended in accordance with the Account Agreement.

10. TERMINATION

The Fund shall be terminated when the Account is closed and the Account Agreement is terminated pursuant to the Account Agreement. Any funds remaining in the Account upon termination shall be returned to Donor Countries in proportion to the amount of each Donor's Contribution that remains undisbursed. The Account Holder shall notify each Donor Country in the event of termination.

Annex B
List of NGOs

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee(AJDC)
Association of Former Political Prisoners of Concentration Camps
Board of Deputies of British Jews
Center of Organizations of Holocaust Survivors in Israel
Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany (CJMC)
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
European Council of Jewish Communities
European Jewish Congress (EJC)
International Romani Union (IRU)
Jewish Central Committee of Sweden
National Fund of the Republic of Austria for Victims of National
Socialism
Pink Cross
Swedish Red Cross
World Jewish Congress (WJC)
World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO)

**Annex C:
Form of Contribution Instruction**

[Note: The following instruction should be sent to the Bank via authenticated S.W.I.F.T. message or tested telex, with a copy sent to the Account Holder.]

1 . We refer to the Account Agreement between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated December 1, 1997 ("Account Agreement), the Terms of Reference (Annex A) of the Account Agreement, and the NGO List (Annex B) of the Account Agreement.

2. The (Donor] hereby irrevocably contributes [USD amount] [gold fine troy ounces] ("Contribution") to the Nazi Persecutee Relief Fund Account on your books.

3. The [Donor] hereby accepts the Terms of Reference, as may be amended from time to time, and acknowledges that the Contribution will be handled in accordance with the Account Agreement.

**Annex D:
Form of Allocation Instruction**

[Note: The following instruction should be sent to the Bank via authenticated S.W.I.F.T. message or tested telex, with a copy sent to the Account Holder.]

1. We refer to the Account Agreement between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated December 1, 1997 ("Account Agreement"), the Terms of Reference (Annex A) of the Account Agreement, the NGO List (Annex B) of the Account Agreement, and our Contribution Instruction dated [date] ("Contribution Instruction").

2. The Contribution and any earnings thereon shall be allocated in accordance with the Terms of Reference as follows:

a. Funds:

[NGO on Annex B]	[USD amount]	
[NGO project]		[USD amount]
[NGO project]		[USD amount]
[NGO on Annex B]	[USD amount]	
[NGO project]		[USD amount]
[NGO project]		[USD amount]
Total	[USD amount]	

b. Gold:

[NGO on Annex B]	[fine troy ounces]	
[NGO project]		[fine troy ounces]
[NGO project]		[fine troy ounces]
[NGO on Annex B]	[fine troy ounces]	
[NGO project]		[fine troy ounces]
[NGO project]		[fine troy ounces]
Total	[fine troy ounces]	

**Annex E:
Form of Amended Allocation Instruction**

[Note: The following instruction should be sent to the Bank via authenticated S.W.I.F.T. instruction or tested telex, with a copy sent to the Account Holder.]

1 . We refer to the Account Agreement between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated December 1, 1997 ("Account Agreement), the Terms of Reference (Annex A) of the Account Agreement, the NGO List (Annex B) of the Account Agreement, and our Allocation Instruction dated [date] ("Allocation Instruction").

2. The [Donor] hereby notifies the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that it wishes to amend the Allocation Instruction as follows: [original NGO from Annex B] should be deleted from the Allocation Instruction and replaced with [new NGO from Annex B], and [new NGO from Annex B] should receive the undisbursed portion of [original NGO from Annex B]'s allocation pursuant to Paragraph 4(d) of the Terms of Reference.

Annex F:
Form of Accelerated Allocation Instruction

[Note: The following instruction should be sent to the Bank via authenticated S.W.I.F.T. instruction or tested telex,, with a copy sent to the Account Holder.]

1. We refer to the Account Agreement between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated December 1, 1997 ("Account Agreement), the Terms of Reference (Annex A) of the Account Agreement, the NGO List (Annex B) of the Account Agreement, and our Allocation Instruction dated [date].

2. The [Donor] hereby notifies the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that it wishes to accelerate the disbursement of its Contribution pursuant to Paragraph 4(c) of the Terms of Reference, with respect to the following NGOs:

[NGO or NGO project on Annex B]
[NGO or NGO project on Annex B]

**Annex G:
Form of Agreement between Account Holder and NGO**

[Note: The following agreement should be sent to the Account Holder, with a copy to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.]

1 . We refer to the Account Agreement between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the "Account Holder") dated December 1, 1997 ("Account Agreement), the Terms of Reference (Annex A) of the Account Agreement, and the NGO List (Annex B) of the Account Agreement.

2. In accordance with Paragraph 6 of the Terms, we agree, as a condition of our eligibility to receive Allocations from the Fund referred to in those documents,
to:

i. use Allocations in strict compliance with the Terms of Reference;

ii. make available to the Account Holder, each Donor Country, and each country that has demonstrated to the Account Holder a serious interest in becoming a Donor Country, a prospectus which identifies the specific projects that would be funded by any Allocation, which states the maximum percentage of each Allocation that will be used for administrative, auditing, and overhead expenses, which shall be revised in the event that an NGO and a Donor Country agree by mutual consent on a specific project not listed on the NGO's original prospectus to list that project, and which identifies in advance any other non-governmental organization it may utilize as an onward grantee pursuant to Paragraph 2(e) of the Terms of Reference;

iii. maintain records pertaining to the use of any Allocation in accordance with international accounting standards and make such records available for review by any Donor Country;

iv. make available to each Donor Country the results of an annual audit, conducted by an independent auditor, of its handling of all Allocations. The first audit must occur between 3 and 6 months after the initial disbursement to the NGO as provided in Paragraph 4(a) above;

v. be liable to the Donor Country concerned for the misuse of any allocations; and

vi. report at the Fund's annual meeting on the use of Allocations.

3. We specifically accept the provisions in Paragraph 7 of the Terms of Reference on immunity, standard of care, and liability. We also accept that, pursuant to Paragraph 8 of the Terms of Reference, the Fund Documents do not create any rights in favor of any person or any entity other than the Bank or the Account Holder; the responsibilities of the Bank and the Account Holder are strictly limited to those specifically set forth in the Fund Documents, and no unstated functions, responsibilities, duties, obligations or liabilities shall be read into the Fund Documents or otherwise exist against the Bank or the Account Holder; the Bank or Account Holder shall not be deemed to be acting as a trustee or fiduciary for the NGOs, and shall not be an agent for any of them; and the Bank or the Account Holder shall in no event be required to initiate any suit, action, or proceeding arising out of or in connection with the Fund Documents on behalf of any NGO.

4. All allocations disbursed to us should be sent to [name of U.S. correspondent bank] for credit to [name of NGO's local bank) account number [account number].

Appendix L:
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
REGARDING
HOLOCAUST-ERA INSURANCE CLAIMS

1. It is agreed by the undersigned European insurance companies, United States insurance regulatory authorities, and Jewish and survivor organizations that a just process shall be established that will expeditiously address the issue of unpaid insurance policies issued to victims of the Holocaust.

2. It is agreed by the undersigned that an International Commission (“IC”) will be established. The parties to this Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) agree to actively and voluntarily pursue the goal of resolving insurance claims of Holocaust victims through the IC. The IC will be composed of twelve persons or their alternates: six persons designated by the United States regulators and the World Jewish Restitution Organization, together with the Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, and the State of Israel, and six persons designated by the undersigned European insurance companies and European regulators. Each group above that is a member of the IC will designate two alternates to attend in observer status. In addition, there will be three additional observers designated by the World Jewish Restitution Organization, together with the Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, and the State of Israel, one observer designated by the European Economic Commission and one observer designated by the United States Department of State. The twelve representatives will appoint an additional member who shall serve as the Chairperson. The Chairperson shall be independent and not affiliated with any of the persons or groups represented on the IC. Members of the IC shall serve on a volunteer basis and without remuneration. The

IC shall attempt to resolve all issues within two years from its formation.

3. Following the creation of the IC, insurance companies or their successors that issued policies to persons who were subsequently victims of the Holocaust and were not original signatories to this MOU will be given the opportunity to become signatories to this MOU and participate in the IC process. The IC process, at the discretion of the signatory companies, can be extended to affiliates of the signatories.
4. The IC shall initiate and conduct an investigatory process to determine the current status of those insurance policies issued to Holocaust victims during the period of 1920 to 1945 for which claims are filed with the IC. To assess the remaining unpaid insurance policies of Holocaust victims, a reasonable review will be made of the participating companies' files, in conjunction with information concerning Holocaust victims from Yad Vashem and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and other relevant sources of data. The IC or its participating companies shall retain one or more internationally recognized auditing firms that operate in those countries where the above-referenced insurance companies are based and other experts as needed.
 - a. The IC shall promulgate an audit mandate implementing the goal of this MOU. This mandate shall outline a work program for the audit firm(s). In addition to establishing a framework for an overall work plan, the mandate shall also establish a mechanism whereby any investigatory or audit work already performed by the various insurance companies in this area is reviewed to determine whether it is consistent with the standards and goals of the mandate and if so, shall be incorporated into the work plan of the IC auditors. The insurance companies and insurance regulators that are parties to this MOU shall ensure that the respective auditing firm(s) and other experts have complete and unfettered access to any and all of their relevant books, records and file archives as is necessary to their audit activities. Such

access shall be in cooperation with and in accordance with local insurance authorities and laws. Any documents reviewed or received by the IC will be maintained as strictly confidential.

- b. As part of the audit mandate, the IC will address the issue of a full accounting by the insurance companies and publication of the names of Holocaust victims who held unpaid insurance policies. In addition, the IC shall establish a toll free mechanism to aid survivors, beneficiaries and heirs of Holocaust victims in the submission of claims and inquiries.
5. The IC shall establish a claims and valuation process to settle and pay individual claims that will be of no cost to claimants. The initial responsibility for resolving claims rests with the individual insurance companies, in accordance with guidelines to be promulgated by the IC. The signatory companies shall submit to the IC all claims received directly by the company within 30 days of receipt. The IC shall endeavor to integrate data already collected by the various U.S. states into the overall process. Such process shall include the establishment of relaxed standards of proof that acknowledge the passage of time and the practical difficulties of the survivors, their beneficiaries and heirs in locating relevant documents, while providing protection to the insurance companies against unfounded claims.
 6. Such claims process shall also include the valuation of policies, including, but not limited to, the establishment of standards and formulae to account for currency reforms, currency conversions and interest. In the case of insurance claims that were previously submitted for resolution through a post-war governmental restitution program, the IC shall examine the program, payments and payment calculations to determine if they were equitable and adequate. To the extent an insurance policy was subject to a post-war governmental restitution program, the insurance company will receive credit for the amount paid out for the insurance policy against the value of the policy as determined by the IC. The IC process shall constitute an exclusive remedy. Claim awards shall be compensatory only.

7. Each insurance company that has agreed to voluntarily submit to this process shall establish its own dedicated account, sufficiently funded, to be used exclusively for the immediate payment of Holocaust related insurance claims which have been submitted to the IC and which are determined by the IC to be valid and attributable to each specific insurance company. No signatory insurance company shall be required to pay any claim that the IC determines to be attributable to an existing insurance company that has not signed this MOU.

8. The IC shall establish and administer a Special Fund consisting of two sections. Each signatory company will make an initial contribution to the two Specific Humanitarian Sections.

A. Specific Humanitarian Section:

- (1) This section shall provide relief to claimants who seek relief under policies that cannot be attributed to a particular insurance company as well as to claimants who seek relief under policies issued by companies no longer in existence. These funds shall be separately maintained.
 - (a) If the audit process develops additional claims and if additional claims are received that fall into the category of paragraph (8)(A)(1) of this section and there are insufficient funds remaining in the segregated (8)(A)(1) account, each signatory company shall make additional contributions as the IC deems necessary to be assessed on an equitable basis taking into account both historic and current involvement.

- (2) In addition, each signatory company agrees to make an equitable contribution to this section, to be used to satisfy claims on any of its policies that were nationalized or any of its policies that were paid, as required by local law, to a governmental authority that was not the named

beneficiary of the policy. The monies contributed by each signatory company shall be used to satisfy claims awards only against that company. These funds shall be separately maintained.

- (a) In the event the audit process develops additional claims and if additional claims are received that fall into paragraph (8)(A)(2) and there are insufficient funds remaining in the segregated (8)(A)(2) account, each signatory company shall contribute an additional amount to pay any monies awarded by the IC on that signatory company's paragraph (8)(A)(2) policies.

B. General Humanitarian Section:

This section shall be used for the benefit of needy victims of the Holocaust and for other Holocaust-related humanitarian purposes. It is understood that the contributions made under this section give due consideration to the category of "heirless claims," i.e., unpaid policies issued by the signatory companies to Holocaust victims as to which there is no living beneficiary or other living person entitled to receive the proceeds. Each signatory company shall make an initial contribution to this fund, with subsequent contributions to be determined by the IC to be assessed on an equitable basis taking into account both historic and current involvement.

9. Upon execution of this MOU, the insurance companies will establish a fund to cover the expenses of the IC. Each signatory company shall make an initial contribution of \$250,000.00. Thereafter, as the IC deems necessary, subsequent contributions will be assessed based on an equitable basis. The cost of auditing an individual company's books and records and any expenses relating to the processing or investigation of claims against an individual insurance company shall be borne by that insurance company. There shall be an annual budget for the

operation of the IC administered by the Chairperson and an annual audit of the IC's expenses.

10. The IC signatories will work to achieve exemptions from related pending and future legislation and will work to resolve all pending litigation for those insurers that become signatories to this MOU and which fully cooperate with the processes and funding of the IC.
11. Upon agreement to the terms of this MOU, the respective parties shall announce the members of the IC and the Chairperson.

August __, 1998

Signed and agreed:

Insurer Signatories:

Appendix M:
FEDERAL LAW NO. 64-FZ OF
APRIL 15, 1998 ON CULTURAL TREASURES
TRANSFERRED TO THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AS A RESULT OF
WORLD WAR II AND LOCATED IN THE
TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

Adopted
by the State Duma

on February 5, 1997

Approved
by the Federation Council

on March 5, 1997

This Federal Law regulates relationships connected with cultural treasures transferred to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a result of the World War II and located on the territory of the Russian Federation.

The main purposes of the Federal Law are:

the defense of the said cultural treasures from plunder, preventing their illegal export out of the Russian Federation, as well as the illegal transfer to, whomever it may be;

the creation of necessary legal conditions for the practical return of the said cultural treasures for partial compensation of the damage caused to the cultural property of the Russian Federation as a result of the plunder and destruction of its cultural treasure by Germany and her military allies during World War II;

the protection of the interest of the Russian Federation when settling with foreign states controversial issues concerning the said cultural treasures on the basis of consistent observation of the principle of reciprocity;

the granting of the possibility of the acquaintance with the said cultural treasure by citizens of the Russian Federation and foreign citizens including specialists in the field of education, science and culture;

the creation of favorable conditions for further development of international partnerships in the sphere of education, science and culture.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Legislation of the Russian Federation on Cultural Treasures transferred to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a Result of World War II and Located in the Territory of the Russian Federation

Legislation of the Russian Federation on cultural treasures transferred to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a result of World War II and located in the territory of the Russian Federation consists of this Federal Law and other legislative acts promulgated in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and this Federal Law.

Article 2. International-Legal and Other Acts Upon Which This Federal Law Is Based

This Federal Law is based on international legal and other acts, which were adopted in the period of and after World War II and have remained in effect for property relationships arising by virtue of these acts:

Peace Agreements of 1947, acts adopted on the basis of rights and the command of the occupying forces in Germany in 1945-1949, the State Treaty on the Restoration of Independence and Democracy to Austria of May 15, 1955, the Treaty on the End of the Final Settlement in Respect to Germany of September 12, 1990 as well as regulations of Article 107 of the Charter of the United Nations Organization and the Declaration of the United Nations of January 5, 1943.

Article 3. The Effect of This Federal Law in Regards to Actual Possession of Cultural Treasures Transported to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a Result of World War II and Located in the Territory of the Russian Federation

This Federal Law is effective in regards to all cultural treasures transported to the Union of Soviet socialist Republics as a result of World War II and which are located in the territory of the Russian Federation irrespective of whose actual possession they are in as well as the circumstances of the arising of this actual possession.

Article 4. Fundamental Concepts Used in This Federal Law

For the purpose of this Federal Law the following fundamental concepts are used:

restitution - form of material international legal responsibility of the states having committed acts of aggression or other internationally illegal deed containing the obligation of a given state to eliminate or reduce the material harm caused to another state by means of the restoration of a former condition in part by means of the return of property plundered and illegally taken by it through its forces occupying another state;

compensatory restitution - form of material international legal responsibility of an aggressor state applied in cases if the implementation of responsibility of the given state the form of typical restitution is not possible and consists in the obligation of the given state to compensate another state for resulting material harm or by means of removal by the state suffering harm for its benefit; items of the same type that were stolen and illegally taken by the aggressor-state from the territory of the suffering state;

cultural treasures - valuable property of religious or secular character having historical, artistic, scholarly or other cultural significance, such works of art, books, manuscripts, incunabula, archival materials, component parts and fragments of architectural, historical, artistic statues, as well as statues of monumental art and other categories items defined in Article 7 of the Law of the Russian Federation on Exporting and Importing Cultural Treasures;

transferred cultural treasures - cultural treasures transferred in implementation of compensatory restitution from the territory of Germany and her former Military allies - Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, and Finland to territory of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic in accordance with orders of the military command of the Soviet Army, the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, and orders of other competent organs of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and located at this time in the territory of the Russian Federation;

formerly hostile states - Germany and allied status during the period of World War II - Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Finland;

property of formerly hostile states - property of state, private, municipal, social and other organizations and societies in formerly hostile states,

interested states - states (with the exception of The Russian Federation and states given in Article 7 of the Federal Law) whose territories fully or partially were occupied by armies of former enemy states;

property of interested states - property of state, private, municipal, social and other organizations and societies in interested states;

cultural institutions - Russian state (including departmental) and municipal museums, archives, libraries and other scientific, educational, entertainment and instructional institutions and organizations implementing its work in the sphere of education, science and culture.

Article 5. Composition of Transferred Cultural Treasures

From the point of view of their former state affiliation, transferred state treasures include:

cultural treasures which were property of former enemy states;

cultural treasures, which within the meaning given in Article 4 of this Federal Law, were property interested states that have lost the right of ownership to these cultural treasures as a consequence of failing to call for their restitution within the period that was established by legal acts stated in Article 9 of this Federal Law;

cultural treasures whose state ownership has not been established (ownerless things).

CHAPTER II TRANSFERRED CULTURAL TREASURES AND
PROPERTY RIGHTS TO THEM

Article 6. On the Right of Ownership of the Russian Federation to the Transferred Cultural Treasures

All transferred cultural treasures taken, into the Union, of Soviet Socialist Republics in the implementation of its right to compensatory restitution and located in the territory of the Russian Federation with the exception stipulated by Articles 7 and 8 of this Federal law are property of the Russian Federation and are federal property

Article 7. On the Guarantee of the Rights of Ownership of the Belarus Republic, Latvian Republic, Lithuanian

Republic, Moldavian Republic, Ukraine and the
Estonian Republic to Transported Cultural Treasures

1. The provisions of Article 6 of this Federal Law does not affect the right of ownership of the Belarus Republic, Latvian Republic, Lithuanian Republic, Moldavian Republic, Ukraine and Estonian Republic to cultural objects that can be proven to be a part of transported cultural treasures but were plundered and taken during World War II by Germany and (or) her military allies not from the territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, but from the territories of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic and constituted the national property of the given, but not the other union republics, coming within the borders of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on February 1, 1950.

2. Cultural items given in Item 1 of this Article can be given to the Belarus Republic, Latvian Republic, Lithuanian Republic, Moldavian Republic, Ukraine and Estonian Republic according to their ownership when they observe the conditions stipulated by Item 4 of Article 18 of this Federal law as well as by their agreement to ensure on the basis of the principle of reciprocity the same such approach to for cultural treasures of the Russian Federation transported from former enemy states to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and located on their territories.

Article 8. Transported Cultural Treasures Not Falling Under the
Effect of Articles 6 and 7 of This Federal Law

The following transferred cultural treasures do not fall under the effect of Articles 6 and 7:

1) Cultural treasures in respect to which and interested state shall present proof of the fact that it made the demand for their restitution before the expiration of the periods established by the legal acts given below, namely:

before March 15, 1949 in regards to Bulgaria (Item 7 at Article 22 of the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria). Hungary (Item 7 of Article 24 of the Peace Treaty with Hungary). Italy (Item 6 of Article 75 of the Peace Treaty with Italy). Romania (Item 7 of Article 23 of the Peace Treaty with Romania);

before September 15, 1948; in regards to Finland (Item 2 of Article 23 of the Peace Treaty with Finland):

before February 1, 1950 in regards to Germany in the manner established by the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

2) cultural treasures that are the Property of religious organizations or private charitable institutions used exclusively for religious or charitable purposes and did not serve the interests of militarism, (or) Nazism (fascism);

3) cultural treasures that belong to persons deprived of these treasures in connection with their active fight against the Nazism (fascism), including in connection with their participation in the national resistance to the occupying regimes of former enemy states and collaborationist regimes, and (or) in connection with their racial, religious, or national affiliation.

Article 9. The Conditions of Transfer of Interested States of Cultural Treasures Falling Under the Effect of Article 8 of this Federal Law

1. Cultural treasures, which were given in the subitems 1, 2, and 3 of Article 8 of this Federal Law and in respect to which interested states in the course of 18 months from the day of coming into force of this Federal Law shall make a claim for their return as well as present proof of the fact that these treasures fall under the effect of the corresponding subitem (subitems) of Article 8 of this Federal Law, and in doing so officially confirm that it did not receive for these treasures lumpsum compensation from Germany or another formerly hostile state, are subject to be handed over to an interested state and on conditions stipulated by Article 18 of this Federal Law.

The powers stipulated by the firm paragraph of Item 1 of this Article can be used by any interested state that presents to the Russian Federation on the basis of the principle of reciprocity no less favorable legal conditions for the return of that part of cultural treasures plundered by former enemy states and that are located or turn up in the future in the territory of the stated interested state and in respect to which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have announced a claim for restitution.

2. All transferred cultural treasures which were given in subitem 1, 2 and 3 of Article 8 of this Federal law and in respect to which interested states in the course of 18 months from the day of coming into effect this Federal Law did not declare a claim for their return and did not present the proof required in accordance with the mentioned subitem of Article 8 of this Federal Law, become federal property.

Article 10. Conditions of Transfer to Former Enemy States
Cultural Treasures Given in subitems 2 and 3 of
Article 8 of This Federal Law

1. Cultural treasures, which were given in subitem 2 and 3 of Article 9 of this Federal law and in regards to which a former enemy state announces a claim for their return and presents proof of the fact that treasures fall under the effect of subitem 2 and (or) subitem 3 of Article 8 of this Federal Law, can be handed over to the proper quarter of the government making the claim on the conditions stipulated by Article 18 of this Federal Law.

The powers, established by the first paragraph of Item 1 of this Article, can be used by a state from former enemy states that bring together special legislative measures for ensuring the fulfillment of its obligations for uncompensated return to the Russian Federation of its cultural treasures that were plundered and illegally taken by former enemy states and are located or can be found in the figure in the territory of the said former enemy states.

2. All transferred cultural treasures that have been pointed out in Subitem 2 and 3 of Article 8 of this Federal Law and in respect to which a corresponding former enemy state has not announced a claim in the course of 18 months from the day that this Federal Law comes into force and not presented the required proof in accordance with the mentioned subitem of Article.8 of this Federal law shall become federal property.

Article 11. The Transferred Cultural Treasures Not Subject to
Be Handed Over to Foreign States, International
Organizations and (or) Taken from the Russian
Federation

Transferred cultural treasures (archives and other materials, relics and other valuables), which by their content or character can serve in revive the spirit of militarism and (or) Nazism (fascism) cannot be handed over to foreign states, international organizations and (or) taken from the Russian Federation.

Article 12. The Transfer of Cultural Treasures That Are Family
Relics

1. Transferring cultural treasures that art family relics, family archives, photographs, letters, medals and awards, portraits of family members and their ancestors becoming federal property in accordance with Article 6 of this Federal law, based on humanitarian considerations can be handed over properly authorized to representatives of families that

that earlier owned these treasures (relics) on conditions stipulated by Article 10 of this Federal law.

2. The effect of Item 1 of this article does not extend to family relics of active figures of militaristic and (or) Nazi (fascist) regimes.

Article 13. The Rights of Cultural Institutions in Respect to Transferred Cultural Treasures

1. A cultural institution to which has been assigned the right to manage in accordance with regulations of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation transferred cultural treasures that are Federal property in accordance with Article 6 of this Federal law, shall implement the right of management, use and direction of the said cultural treasures in accordance with the goals of their activities and purposes of their treasures. However, the alienation of the said cultural treasures and (or) their transfer, with the exception stipulated in Item 2 at this Article, can be implemented only on the basis of a federal law and on conditions established by this Federal law.

2. Duplicates of transferred cultural treasures in the operative management of an institution of culture: books, lithographs, and other printed publications can be the object of a cultural exchange with foreign institutions and organizations in cases where these duplicates do not represent interests of other cultural institutions of the Russian Federation

CHAPTER III. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON ISSUES OF EXPOSING AND RETURNING CULTURAL TREASURES TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Article 14. Cultural Treasures Illegally Taken from the Territory of the Russian Federation by Occupying Forces of Germany and Its Military Allies During World War II

The Russian Federation will cooperate with states implement jointly with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supreme power in Germany during its occupation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United State of America and the Republic of France for the purpose of exposing and returning to the ownership of the Russian Federation its cultural treasures which were transferred to these states from corresponding occupation zones of Germany.

The Russian Federation will cooperate in those same goals with other states in which can be found Its cultural treasures and which have signed the Declaration of the United Nations of January 5, 1943 or joined it in supporting the concluded International treaties stipulated by Article 22 of this Federal Law.

Article 15. The Conditions of Exchange of the Cultural Treasures for Cultural Treasures of the Russian Federation Found Beyond the Borders of the Russian Federation

Exchange of the transferred cultural treasures for cultural treasures of the Russian Federation that are found beyond the borders of the Russian Federation and in regards to which the Russian Federation has not announced a demand for restitution shall be allowed only with the equivalence of the said exchange determined by the justified conclusion of the authorized federal organ for the preservation of cultural treasures. The said exchange shall be formalized by an international agreement of the Russian Federation with account of the regulations of Chapter V of this Federal law.

CHAPTER IV. THE PROCEDURE FOR REALIZING THIS FEDERAL LAW

Article 16. The Authorized Federal Organ for Preserving Cultural Treasures

1. Control for the preservation of transferred cultural treasures and preparation of the decisions on issues concerning rights of ownership of these treasures shall be entrusted to the authorized federal organ for preservation of cultural treasures (hereinafter - federal body).

2. To the federal body is also entrusted the following functions:

consideration of the claims of foreign states and petitions of foreign citizens established respectively by Article 18 and Article 19 of this Federal law, preparation of the decisions on these claims. and deciding them petitions;

distribution of the transferred cultural treasure between the cultural institutions for the purpose of the practicable use of these treasures for compensation of damage undergone by these cultural institutions as a result of plunder and destruction of their property by forces of former enemy states;

the decision of controversial issues between cultural institutions concerning the distribution between them of transferred cultural treasures;

the determination of categories of transferred cultural treasures not subject to being handed over to foreign states, international organizations and (or) taken from the Russian Federation as well as the method of their preservation;

the issuing to cultural institutions permission for implementation of the rights stipulated by Article 13 of this Federal Law for the use of duplicates of transferred cultural treasures for a cultural exchange with foreign institutions and organizations;

the implementation of control over the observation of the rules at foreign economic activities concerning transferred cultural treasures;

the granting together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation or on agreement with it, proposals to the Government of the Russian Federation on conducting negotiation concerning cultural treasures;

implementing control over the observation of this Federal Law.

3. The decisions of the federal organ adopted in accordance with its functions and authorities, as determined by this Article, are mandatory. The decisions of the federal organ can be appealed in a judicial procedure in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. A decision not appealed in the time established by legislation of the Russian Federation shall be considered entered into force and can be changed or rescinded only by a new decision of the federal organ.

4. The Inter-Departmental Council for Issues of Cultural Treasures Transferred as a Result of World War II shall be created as a collegiate, deliberative organ. The head of the federal organ shall be the Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Council for Issues on Cultural Treasures Transferred as a result of World War II.

Article 17. The Petitions and Claims of Cultural Institutions Regarding Transferred Cultural Treasures and Regarding the Return of Their Property

Cultural institutions can turn to the federal body with a petition for the discharge to them of definite cultural treasures from those transferred as compensation of damages undergone by these cultural institutions as the result of plundering and or destruction of its property by forces of former enemy states and in the same manner make a petition disagreeing with the distribution of such property. The procedure for

consideration of the said petitions and claims shall be determined by the regulation confirmed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Cultural institutions can also turn to the federal body with claims for the return of cultural treasures belonging to them and groundlessly handed to other cultural institutions.

Article 18. Claims of Foreign States for Transferred, Cultural Treasures

1 - Claims for transferred cultural treasures given in subitem 1, 2, and 3 of Article 8 of this Federal law can be declared by the government of a state, which has declared a claim to these treasures, only to the Government of the Russian Federation; claims of natural and legal persons, municipal organs, social organizations, and other organizations and societies are not accepted for consideration.

2. The handing over to the state that made a claim for transferred cultural treasures shall be implemented on the basis of a Federal law. The federal law on the handing over of transferred cultural treasures shall be approved on the basis of a draft law introduced by the Government of the Russian Federation with the approval of the organ of state power of the entity of the Russian Federation on the territory of which is located the cultural institution implementing the operative management of the given cultural treasure.

3. Without adopting the corresponding federal law the transferred cultural treasure cannot be the subject of a transfer, gift, exchange or any other alienation for the benefit of any state, organization or separate individual.

4. The handing over of a cultural treasure that is the object of a claim to a state that made the claim shall be implemented with the compensation by the given state of expenditures for its identification, expert examination, storage, restoration as well as expenditures for its handing over (transportation and so forth).

5. On the basis of the federal law on the handing over of transferred cultural treasures, the federal law shall give instructions to the cultural institution in the operative management of which is located the transferred cultural treasure that is an object of a claim to, conclude an agreement with the organization (institution or separate individual) authorized by that government of the state making a claim in accordance with which shall be carried out the compensation of expenditures stipulated by Item 4 of this Article and the actual handing over of the treasure (relic).

The original of the deed of transfer of the transferred cultural treasure shall be registered and kept at the federal organ and a copy kept at the cultural institution and with the interested parties.

Article 19. Petitions Concerning Family Relics

1. Petitions concerning transferred cultural treasures which are family relics as defined in Article 12 of this Federal law can be submitted to the federal organ by properly authorized representatives of the family earlier owned these treasures (relics).

2. In the case of the acknowledgment of a petition as subject to satisfaction the federal organ shall decide whether the family relic that is the object of the petition shall be handed over to the family that formerly owned it under the condition of the payment of its costs as well as compensation for the expenses of its identification, examination by experts storage, restoration and expenditures for its transfer (transportation and so on).

3. The cultural institution in the operative management of which is located the transferred cultural treasury that is the object of the transfer shall conclude an agreement on the basis of an order of the federal organ with a properly authorized representative of the family that previously owned this cultural treasure (relic) in accordance with which shall be carried out the payment of its cost, compensation of expenditures stipulated by Item 2 of this Article and the actual handing over of the treasure (relic).

Originals of the deed of transfer of the transferred cultural treasures (relics) shall be registered and kept at the federal organ, and a copy of the deed shall be kept at the cultural institution and with the interested parties.

Article 20. The Transferred Cultural Treasures at the Cultural Institutions of the Entities of the Russian Federation and Municipal Cultural Institutions

Henceforth, before the expiration of the period for taking into consideration of claims of foreign states for transferred cultural treasures determined by Articles 9 and 10 of this Federal Law, those of the said treasures that are located in cultural institutions of entities of the Russian Federation or municipal cultural institutions in accordance with Article 6 of this Federal Law shall be considered to be federal property. The redistribution of the transferred cultural treasures between federal cultural institutions, cultural institutions of the entities of the Russian

Federation or municipal cultural institutions before the expiration of the said period is not allowed.

Article 21. Responsibility for Violations of This Federal Law

Persons guilty of violating this Federal Law shall bear administrative civil-legal and criminal responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

CHAPTER V. THIS FEDERAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL TREATIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Article 22. International Treaties of the Russian Federation Being Concluded for Achievement of the Goals of This Federal Law

The Russian Federation shall conclude international treaties that promote the achievement of the goals of this Federal Law, including international treaties:

on settling issues connected with compensation of expenditures of the Russian Federation and its cultural institutions for preserving and restoration of transferred cultural treasures that were handed over to foreign states outside the agreed procedure or according to international treaties that did not establish such compensation and were concluded by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the Government of the Russia Federation with governments of other states before the coming into force of this Federal Law;

an equal valued exchanges of transferred cultural treasures for cultural treasures of the Russian Federation located beyond the borders of the Russian Federation;

an assistance to cultural institutions of the Russian Federation in implementation of collaboration with cultural institutions of other states for exchanges of transferred cultural treasures for cultural treasures taken from the territory of the Russian Federation at different times on legal grounds as well as the reacquisition of such treasures;

on state guarantees of assurances by the accepting state of safety and the inviolability of the transferred cultural treasures during their showing in artistic salons, at foreign shows and at other expositions;

on the return tot he Russian Federation of its cultural treasures plundered and illegally taken from the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by occupying forces of formerly enemy states.

Article 23. Ratification of International Treaties of the Russian Federation Concerning Cultural Treasures of the Russian Federation

International treaties of the Russian Federation concerning transferred cultural treasures, as well as any other international treaties of the Russian Federation concerning its cultural treasures, shall subject to be ratified.

CHAPTER VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 24. The Coming into Force of This Federal Law

This Federal Law shall come into force from the day of its official publication.

Article 25. Introduction of Regulatory Legal Acts in Accordance with This Federal Law

It is proposed to the President of the Russian Federation and entrusted to the Government of the Russia Federation to bring regulatory legal acts in accord with this Federal Law.

President of the Russian Federation

B. Yeltsin

Appendix N:

PROJECT FOR THE DOCUMENTATION OF WARTIME CULTURAL LOSSES

The **Project for the Documentation of Wartime Cultural Losses (The Documentation Project)** has been initiated to gather and make available information relating to works of art, archives, and other types of cultural property displaced as a consequence of war. The main focus of our research is the period of World War II, although other conflicts are also considered relevant. The Project is administrated under the auspices of the Cultural Property Research Foundation, Inc., a not-for-profit foundation incorporated in 1998 in New York.

Our primary aim is to publish the results of our research and, where appropriate, to disseminate information in a more abbreviated format on the World Wide Web (<http://docproj.loyola.edu>). Several research projects are now in progress and can be accessed at our website, including "The Jeu de Paume and the Looting of France" and "**Trophy Art and Archives Removed to the USSR.**" Among the documents posted in facsimile is the complete "**Art Looting Investigation Unit Final Report.**" In the future, we hope to sponsor lectures and symposia, provide student internships, and promote scholarly research projects in the United States and abroad.

The Documentation Project is non-sectarian and non-partisan and will operate a manner that is unbiased and impartial regarding special interests, whether of nations, organizations, religious groups, or individuals. In this respect, we differ from the World Jewish Congress's Commission for Art Recovery (CAR) and the Holocaust Art Restitution Project (HARP), two other private research organizations formed recently to conduct research on property displaced as a result of World War II. While these two organizations will focus on claims of Holocaust victims and the provenance of artworks relating to such claims, The Documentation Project aims to widen the discourse and promote the subject as a field of scholarship. At the same time, we welcome collaborative efforts involving our colleagues at CAR, HARP, and other organizations.

The Documentation Project is administrated by three highly respected scholars. Konstantin Akinsha (Research Director) is a Ukrainian art historian and prize-winning journalist who, with his colleague, Grigorii Kozlov, discovered the existence of the Soviet secret repositories. Dr. Akinsha is co-author of *Beautiful Loot - The Soviet Plunder of Europe's Art Treasures* (New York: Random House, 1995). Jonathan Petropoulos (Administrative Director) is a professor at Loyola College in Baltimore and a prominent historian of Nazi Germany, specializing in the art and cultural policies of the Nazi regime. Dr. Petropoulos is the author of *Art as Politics in the Third Reich* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996). Elizabeth Simpson (Chairman) is a professor at The Bard Graduate Center for Studies in the Decorative Arts in New York, specializing in the protection of cultural property and the arts and archaeology of the ancient world. Dr. Simpson was the organizer of the internationally acclaimed symposium *The Spoils of War -- World War II and Its Aftermath: The Loss, Reappearance, and Recovery of Cultural Property* and is the editor of the published proceedings (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1997).

The Documentation Project also includes a group of affiliated scholars who hold the position of Research Associate. These scholars contribute their expertise toward the projects we undertake and in certain cases conduct their own research under the auspices of **The Documentation Project**. Fund raising for the Project is coordinated by Andrea Lowenthal, Treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Cultural Property Research Foundation. Ms. Lowenthal is a prominent New York lawyer with a Fortune 50 corporation who has an interest in cultural property issues and art law. Legal counsel is provided to the Foundation by the law firm of Herrick, Feinstein in New York. Resumes of the officers of the Project and the Foundation are available on request.

More than ten research projects are now in preparation. "**The Jeu de Paume and the Looting of France**," is in progress and can be accessed at <http://docproj.loyola.edu>. The on-line version of this project provides a virtual tour of the Jeu de Paume Museum in Paris during the German occupation. The museum was used by the Einsaustab Roichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR) as a repository and exhibition area for Nazi-confiscated artworks from French Jewish collections. Currently available at our site are eleven views of galleries in the Jeu de Paume, hung with artworks from plundered collections. Most of these views have never been seen before, and many of the individual objects exhibited have now been identified by **The Documentation Project**. High-resolution images of these objects can be accessed, along with their

identifications and the names of the collectors from whom they were stolen. When completed, this reconstruction of the exhibitions at the Jeu de Paume will constitute a valuable resource that will aid in the identification of works that passed through the museum and were then dispersed, never to be returned to their former owners.

"Trophy Art and Archives Removed to the USSR" can also be accessed at our website. This project explores the vast quantity of documentation relating to the removal of cultural property to the countries of the former Soviet Union during and at the end of the Second World War. According to one estimate, the Soviet "trophy brigades" confiscated and transported 2½ million art objects and books seized in the Soviet-occupied countries of Europe. Objects and archives removed from the Soviet zone of occupied Germany included not only German property but also property the Nazis themselves had confiscated from other countries, including France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, and Hungary. Objects were removed to the USSR from museums, religious organizations, and private collections, many of them Jewish. Thousands of these objects are still stored in Russian repositories, their provenance, in some cases, unknown even to their custodians. Research will be directed toward the accumulation and dissemination of documents from Russian and Ukrainian archives relating to the Soviet removals, as well as an assessment of the 1998 Russian law nationalizing the property now in Russia. The collection and publication of this data will be important to an understanding of the methods and scale of the Soviet operations and will help in attempts to trace and claim lost works.

Other projects now in progress include a catalogue of the collection of Hermann Goering, which comprised more than a thousand paintings as well as numerous sculptures and works of applied arts. Goering had planned to house his collection in a museum in his country estate Karinhall, scheduled to open in 1953 in celebration of his 60th birthday. The defeat of Germany put an end to Goering and his collection, the major part of which was recovered at the end of the war in Bavaria by Allied troops. However, hundreds of objects, including paintings and all types of decorative arts, disappeared without a trace. The project will reconstruct the Goering collection, providing an important resource for provenance inquiries, and will detail the taste and activities of Goering as a collector.

Also in preparation is a project that will result in the first systematic catalogue of the objects acquired by the Sonderauftrag Linz for the Führermuseum in Linz, Austria. Over a period of five years,

Hitler acquired approximately 8,000 paintings, according to one estimate, and many other objects including sculpture, furniture, armor, coins, and books. These were acquired by confiscation or purchase, which often took the form of forced sale. Included were works from famous state and private collections, such as 527 drawings from the Franz Koenigs collection in Rotterdam. Many of the works acquired for the Linz museum were recovered at the end of the war, but others remain at large. Of the 527 drawings from the Koenigs collection, for instance, 39 have been returned to the Netherlands, 307 are known to be in the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts, Moscow, but 182 remain unaccounted for. The catalogue of the Linz collection will thus be an invaluable resource for investigations into the provenance of works of art, it will provide insight into the artistic tastes of the Nazi elite, and will reveal much about the mechanism of the systematic Nazi confiscations of art and property during the war.

Further information on the Project for the Documentation of Wartime Cultural Losses can be obtained from the officers of the Project and the Foundation:

Prof. Elizabeth Simpson
The Bard Graduate Center
18 West 86th Street
New York, NY 10024
Tel: 212-501-3081; Fax: 212-501-3045

Dr. Konstantin Akinsha
1526 Corcoran Street
Washington, D.C. 20009, N.W., Apt. 1
Tel: 202-986-1249

Prof. Jonathan Petropoulos
Department of History
Loyola College
4501 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21210-2699
Tel: 410-617-2019; Fax: 410-617-2832

Andrea Lowenthal, Esq.
250 West 94th Street, 5G
New York, NY 10025
Tel: 212-670-0185; Fax: 212-670-4519

Appendix O: THE MYTH IN THE LIGHT OF THE ARCHIVES: THE RECURRING ACCUSATIONS AGAINST POPE PIUS XII

LA CIVILTÀ CATTOLICA, MARCH 21, 1998

PIERRE BLET, S. J.
THE HOLY SEE

When he died on 9 October 1958, Pius XII was the object of unanimous tributes of admiration and gratitude: “The world,” declared President Eisenhower, “is now poorer since the death of Pius XII.” Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister of the State of Israel: “The life of our times was enriched by a voice speaking out about great moral truths above the tumult of daily conflict. We mourn a great servant of peace.”¹ A few years later however, beginning in 1963, he had become the subject of a black legend: during the War, it was claimed, due to political calculation or faintheartedness, he remained impassive and silent in the face of crimes against humanity, which would have been prevented had he intervened.

When accusations are based on documents, it is possible to discuss the interpretation of texts, verify whether they have been misunderstood, received in a non-critical way, misrepresented or chosen selectively. But when a legend is created from unrelated elements and with the aid of imagination, discussion is meaningless. The only thing possible is to counter the myth with the historical reality proved by incontestable documentation. For this reason, Pope Paul VI, who as Substitute of the Secretariat of State had been one of the closest collaborators of Pius XII, as early as 1964 authorized the publication of the documents of the Holy See relating to the Second World War.

¹ *L'Osservatore Romano*, 9 October 1958.

THE LAY-OUT OF “ACTES ET DOCUMENTS”

The Archives of the Secretariat of State preserve the files in which it is often possible to follow day by day, sometimes hour by hour, the activity of the Pope and his offices. Here are found the messages and addresses of Pius XII, the letters exchanged between the Pope and civil and ecclesiastical authorities, notes of the Secretariat of State, service notes from junior officials to their superiors to communicate information and suggestions and, in addition, private notes (in particular, those of Monsignor Domenico Tardini, who had the habit, most fortunate for historians, of thinking with pen in hand), the correspondence of the Secretariat of State with the Holy See's representatives abroad (Apostolic Nuncios, Internuncios and Delegates) and the Diplomatic Notes exchanged between the Secretariat of State and Ambassadors or Ministers accredited to the Holy See. These documents are for the most part sent with the name and signature of the Secretary of State or the Secretary of the First Section of the Secretariat of State: this does not detract from their expressing the intentions of the Pope.

On the basis of these documents it would have been possible to write a work describing the attitude and policy of the Pope during the Second World War. Or an official report could have been produced to demonstrate the groundlessness of the accusations against Pius XII. Since the main charge was that of silence, it would have been particularly easy to use the documents to illustrate the Holy See's activity on behalf of war victims and particularly on behalf of the victims of racist persecutions. It was considered more suitable to undertake a complete publication of the documents relating to the War. Various collections of diplomatic documents already existed, many volumes of which dealt with the Second World War: *Documenti diplomatici italiani*; *Documents on British Foreign Policy: 1919-1939*; *Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers*; *Akten zur deutschen auswärtgen Politik 1918-1945*. Given the existence of these collections and on the lines of such models, it seemed useful to allow historians to study from the documents the role and activity of the Holy See during the War. With this perspective the publication of the collection entitled *Actes et documents du Saint-Siège relatifs à la seconde guerre mondiale* was begun.²

² *Actes et documents du Saint-Siège relatifs à la seconde guerre mondiale*, edited by P. Blet, A. Martini, R. A. Graham, B. Schneider, Città del Vaticano,

The difficulty lay in the fact that for this period the archives both of the Vatican and of other States - were closed to the public and also to historians. The particular interest in the events of the Second World War, the desire to write its history on the basis of the documents, and not only from more or less direct accounts or testimonies, had led the States involved in the conflict to publish the documents still inaccessible to the public. Trustworthy persons charged with such a task are subject to certain rules: not to publish documents which would call into question people still living or which, if revealed, would hamper current negotiations. On the basis of these criteria the volumes of the *Foreign Relations of the United States* relating to the Forties were published, and the same criteria were followed in the publications of the documents of the Holy See.

The task of publishing the documents of the Holy See relating to the War was entrusted to three Jesuit priests: Angelo Martini, editor of *La Civiltà Cattolica*, who had already access to the secret archives of the Vatican, Burkhart Schneider and the author of the present article, both professors in the Church History Faculty of the Pontifical Gregorian University. The work began in the first days of January 1965, in an office near the storeroom containing the archives of the then Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs and First Section of the Secretariat of State; documents relating to the War were normally kept there.

In such conditions, the work was both easy and difficult. The difficulty was that since the archives were not open to the public there were no systematic inventories geared to research, documents were not classified, either in chronological or strictly geographical order. Those of a political nature, and hence relating to the War, were sometimes stored with documents of a religious, canonical or even personal nature, placed in fairly manageable boxes but sometimes with widely differing contents. Information relating to Great Britain could be found in files on France, if the information had been sent through the Nuncio in France, and naturally interventions on behalf of Belgian hostages were in the boxes of the Nuncio in Berlin. It was therefore necessary to examine every box and go through the entire contents in order to identify the documents relating to the War. The research was simplified, however, thanks to an old rule of the Secretariat of State in force since the time of Urban VIII: Nuncios were to deal with only one subject in each letter.

Despite such difficulties, certain circumstances made our task easier. Since we were working in an office of the Secretariat of State and as members of the Commission, we were not bound by the conditions placed on researchers given access to the public storerooms in the consultation areas; one of us would take the boxes of documentation directly from the storeroom shelves. Our task was also made considerably easier by the fact that the documentation was for the most part typewritten and had been stored as separate letters (except for manuscripts to be typed for the printing office). Thus when a particular document was recognized as pertaining to the War it could simply be removed and photocopied, and the photocopy together with explanatory notes - as scholarly work requires - given to the printing office.

Although in the winter of 1965 the work was proceeding quickly enough, we decided to ask the help of Father Robert Leiber, who had retired to the German College after serving for more than thirty years as private secretary of Pacelli, first when the latter was Nuncio, then Secretary of State and finally Pope Pius XII. Leiber had followed the situation in Germany very closely, and it was he who had told us of the existence of drafts of Pius XII's letters to the German Bishops. These became the material of the second volume of the series and are the documents that best reveal the thoughts of the Pope.

THE INDIVIDUAL VOLUMES

The first volume, which covers the first seventeen months of the Pontificate (March 1939 - July 1940) and which reveal Pius XII's efforts to stave off war, was published in December 1965 and was given a generally positive reception. In 1966, while Father Schneider was busy preparing the volume of the letters to the German Bishops, Father Robert A. Graham, an American Jesuit of the magazine *America* who had already published a work on the diplomacy of the Holy See (*Vatican Diplomacy*), asked for information covering the period on which we were working. In reply to his request, he was invited to join our group, especially as we had learned of the ever more frequent contacts of Pius XII with Roosevelt and since we were coming across documents in English fairly frequently. He worked directly on the preparation of the third volume, which was devoted to Poland and modeled on the second volume, concerning the relationships of the Holy See with the Bishops. But the direct exchange of letter with other Bishops proved much less intense, with the result that volumes two and three (in two parts)

remained the only ones of their kind. Thus we decided to divide the documents into two sections: one was to be a continuation of the first volume, for questions primarily diplomatic in nature, as indicated by their title *Le Saint-Siège et la guerre en Europe, Le Saint guerre mondiale*. These were volumes 4, 5, 7 and 11. Volumes 6, 8, 9 and 10, entitled *Le Saint-Siège et les victimes de la guerre*, present in chronological order documents pertaining to the efforts of the Holy See to help all suffering in body or spirit because of the War, prisoners separated from their families and exiled far from their loved ones, peoples subjected to the devastation of the War, and victims of racial persecution.

The work lasted more than fifteen years; the group divided the workload according to the planned volumes and the time that each member could give. Father Leiber, whose help had been so valuable to us, was taken from us by death on 18 February 1967. Father Schneider, after the publication of the letters to the German Bishops and while continuing to teach Modern History at the Gregorian University, had devoted himself to the section on the victims of the War. With the help of Father Graham he prepared volumes 6, 8 and 9, which were completed at Christmas 1975. But in the summer of that same year he had been stricken by the illness from which he would die the following May. Father Martini, who had devoted himself full-time to this work and had in some way worked on every volume, did not have the satisfaction of seeing the work completed in its entirety: he was only able to see the proofs of the last volume, at the beginning of the summer of 1981, before he himself passed away. Volume 11 (the last of the series) came out towards the end of 1981, under the auspices of Father Graham and myself. Thus Father Graham, although the oldest among us, was able to work until the project was brought to completion. During those fifteen years he was also able to work on related research and publications, which mainly came out as articles in *La Civiltà Cattolica*, and which themselves also constitute a source of information which historians of the Second World War can profitably consult. He left Rome on 24 July 1996 to return to his native California, where he ended his days on 11 February 1997.

Since the beginning of 1982, I had resumed my own research on seventeenth century France and papal diplomacy. But seeing that after fifteen years our volumes remained unknown even to many historians, I devoted the years of 1996-1997 to putting the essence and conclusions of that work into a single column of modest size, but as complete as

possible.³ A dispassionate reading of this documentation clearly brings to light in its concrete reality the attitude and conduct of Pius XII during the World War and, consequently, the unfoundedness of the accusations made against him. The documentation clearly shows that he did everything he possibly could in the area of diplomacy to avoid the War, to dissuade Germany from attacking Poland, to convince Mussolini's Italy to dissociate itself from Hitler. There is no trace of the alleged pro-German partiality that he is purported to have developed while he was at the Nunciature in Germany. His efforts, joined with those of Roosevelt, to keep Italy out of the conflict, the solidarity telegrams of 10 May 1940 to the Sovereigns of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg after the invasion of the Wehrmacht, his courageous admonition to Mussolini and to King Victor Emanuel calling for a separate peace certainly do not point in that direction. It would be unrealistic to think that with the halberds of the Swiss Guard, or even with the threat of excommunication, he would have been able to stop the tanks of the Wehrmacht.

But the accusation which is often repeated is that he remained silent about the racial persecution aimed at the Jews, even when this was carried to its ultimate consequences, and that he thus left the way open for the Nazi atrocities. The documentation, however, shows the Pope's unflinching and constant efforts to oppose the deportations, the outcome of which was the subject of ever increasing suspicion. The apparent silence hid a clandestine activity on the part of the Nunciatures and Bishops to circumvent, or at least limit, the deportations, the violence, and the persecutions. The rationale behind this caution is clearly explained by the Pope himself in different speeches, in the letters to the German Bishops, and in consultations within the Secretariat of State. Public declarations would have been of no use: they would have only served to make the fate of the victims worse and to increase their actual number.

RECURRING ACCUSATIONS

In an effort to obscure this evidence, the detractors of Pius XII have cast doubts upon the seriousness of our publication. Quite remarkable in this regard is an article published in a Paris evening newspaper On 3 December 1997: "Those four Jesuits have produced [!]

³ Crf P. Blet, *Pie XII et la seconde guerre mondiale d'après les archives du Vatican*, Paris, Perrin, 1997.

in the *Actes et documents* texts which have absolved Pius XII of the omissions with which he is charged [.]. But those *Actes et documents* are far from being complete.” It is insinuated that we had omitted documents that might prejudice the memory of Pius XII and the Holy See.

First, it is not clear how the omission of certain documents would help to clear Pius XII of the failures of which he has been accused. On the other hand, to state peremptorily that our publication is not complete is to state something impossible to prove: to do so, one would have to compare our publication with the archival material and indicate documents present in the archives but missing in our publication. Even though the pertinent archival material is still closed to the public, some people have gone so far as to furnish alleged proofs of such gaps in the *Actes et Documents*. In doing so they have shown their scanty knowledge of research into archival collections, the opening of some of which they are demanding.

Repeating an identical statement in a Roman daily newspaper on 11 September 1997, the 3 December article states that the correspondence between Pius XII and Hitler is missing from our publication. Let us first note that the letter in which the Pope informed the Head of State of the Reich of his election is the last document published in the second volume of the *Actes et documents*. As for the rest, if we did not publish any correspondence between Pius XII and Hitler it is because such correspondence exists solely in the imagination of the journalist. The latter mentions contacts between Pacelli, then Nuncio in Germany, and Hitler, but he should have checked his dates: Hitler came to power in 1933 and thus would only have been able to meet the Apostolic Nuncio after that late. But Archbishop Pacelli had returned to Rome in December 1929; Pius XI had created him a Cardinal on 16 December 1929 and Secretary of State on 16 January 1930. Most importantly, had such correspondence ever existed, the Pope's letters would have been preserved in the German archives and it would be natural for some trace of them to be found in the archives of the Foreign Ministry of the Reich. Hitler's letters would have ended up in the Vatican, but some mention of them would be found in the instructions given to the German Ambassadors, Bergen and then Weitzäcker, who were charged with delivering them, and in the reports filed by these diplomats confirming that they had in fact transmitted them to the Pope or the Secretary of State. There is no trace of any of this. In the absence of such references, it must be said that the seriousness of our publication has been impugned without a shred of evidence.

These observations about the alleged correspondence between the Pope and the Fiffirer are also applicable to other documents, ones which actually existed. Very frequently documents from the Vatican, e.g. notes exchanged with ambassadors, are attested to by other archives. One can presume that many telegrams from the Vatican were intercepted and deciphered by the information services of the warring powers, and that copies can be found in their archives. Consequently, had we in fact attempted to hide certain documents it would be possible to establish their existence and thus have a basis for casting doubt on the seriousness of our work. The same article in the Paris newspaper, after imagining relations between Hitler and the Nuncio Pacelli, refers to an article in the *Sunday Telegraph* in July 1997, which accuses the Holy See of having used Nazi gold to help war criminals flee to Latin America, and in particular the Croat Ante Pavelic: "Some studies support this thesis (!)." One is amazed at the casualness with which journalists can content themselves with documenting statements. Historians, who often labor for hours in order to verify their references, will envy them. One can understand that a journalist will trust a colleague, especially when the English name of the paper gives him an air of respectability. But there are two other statements which deserve to be studied separately, namely the arrival in the Vatican coffers of Nazi gold, or more exactly the gold belonging to Jews and stolen by the Nazis, and its use to facilitate the flight of Nazi war criminals to Latin America.

Some American dailies had in fact produced a document from the U.S. Treasury Department in which the Department was informed that the Vatican had received, through Croatia, Nazi gold of Jewish origin. The fact that the document was "from the Treasury Department" might appear impressive, but one has to read what is printed beneath the headline and one discovers that it is a note based on the "report of a trustworthy Roman informant." Those who take such statements for gospel truth should read Father Graham's article on the exploits of the informant V. Scattolini, who made a living out of "information" concocted in his own imagination which he then passed on to all the Embassies, including the American Embassy, which dutifully forwarded it to the State Department.⁴ In our search of the archives of the Secretariat of State, we found no mention of the alleged entrance into Vatican coffers of gold stolen from Jews. Obviously those who make such statements have a responsibility to furnish documented proof, for

⁴ Crf R. A. Graham, "Il vaticanista falsario." L'incredibile successo di Vittorio Scattolini, in *La Civiltà Cattolica* 1973 III 467-478.

example a receipt, not kept in the Vatican archives, as in the case of the alleged letters of Pius XII to Hitler. In the archives themselves, one finds only the prompt response of Pius XII when the Jewish communities of Rome were subjected to extortion by the SS, which demanded that they hand over fifty kilograms of gold. At that time the Chief Rabbi turned to the Pope to ask him for the fifteen kilograms needed to make up the amount, and Pius XII immediately ordered his offices to make the necessary arrangements.⁵ Recent checks of the archives have discovered nothing further.

Nor is the report about Nazi criminals fleeing to Latin America with the alleged help of the Vatican something new. Obviously we cannot exclude the naivete' of some Roman cleric who may have used his position to facilitate the escape of a Nazi. The sympathies of Bishop Hudal, Rector of the German national church in Rome, for the Great Reich are well-known; but on these grounds to imagine that the Vatican organized a large-scale escape of Nazis to Latin America would be to attribute heroic charity to the Roman clergy, as the Nazi plans for the Church and the Holy See were well-known in Rome. Pius XII referred to them in his Consistorial Address of 2 June 1945, recalling that the persecution by the regime of the Church had been intensified by the War, "when its adherents still entertained the illusion that, following a military victory, they would eliminate the Church once and for all."⁶ The authors referred to by our journalist have a rather lofty idea of the forgiveness of wrongs practiced in papal circles, if they imagine that a number of Nazis were sheltered in the Vatican and thence taken to Argentina, under the protection of the Perón dictatorship, and then on to Brazil, Chile and Paraguay, as a way of salvaging whatever could be salvaged of the Third Reich: thus a "Fourth Reich" would have been created in the pampas.

In these reports it is hard to differentiate fact and fiction. For those who like to read fiction we can recommend Ladislav Farago's *Aftermath: Martin Bormann and the Fourth Reich*. The phrase "the Fourth Reich" says it all. The author takes us from Rome and the Vatican to Argentina, Paraguay and Chile on the trail of the Reichsleiter and other fleeing Nazi leaders. With the attention to detail of an Agatha Christie, he describes the exact position of each character at the moment of the crime, indicates the numbers of the hotel rooms occupied by the fleeing Nazis and the Nazi hunters hot on their trail and paints a picture

⁵ Cfr *Actes et documents*, vol.9, 491 and 494.

⁶ Pius XII, "Consistorial Address" (2 June 1945), in *Acta Apostolicae Sedis* (1945) 159-168.

of the green Volkswagen which transported them. One is struck by the modesty of the author, who presents his book as “a typically French investigative report, a study that is serious yet without pretensions to pure scholarship” (!).

CONCLUSION

The reader will understand that the Vatican archives may contain nothing of all that, even if it actually happened. If Bishop Hudal did help some prominent Nazis to escape, he certainly would not have gone seeking the Pope's permission. And if he had later confided to him what had happened, we would know nothing of it now. Among the things which the archives will never reveal we must mention the conversations between the Pope and his visitors, with the exception of the ambassadors who reported on them to their governments, or de Gaulle who speaks of them in his Memoirs.

This does not mean that when serious historians wish personally to check the archives from which published documents have been drawn their desire is not legitimate and praiseworthy. Even after a publication carried out as accurately as possible, consultation of the archives and direct contact with the documents makes for historical understanding. It is one thing to cast doubt on the seriousness of our research, and another altogether to wonder if something perhaps escaped us. We have not deliberately ignored any significant document on the grounds that it seemed to us to damage the image of the Pope and the reputation of the Holy See. But in an undertaking such as this the person doing the work is the first to wonder whether he has forgotten something. Without Father Leiber, the existence of the drafts of Pius XII's letter to the German Bishops would have gone unnoticed, and the collection would have been deprived of the text which are perhaps the most valuable of all for an understanding of the Pope's thinking.⁷ Yet those letters do not contradict in any way what we had learnt from the notes and diplomatic correspondence. In them, we see more of Pius XII's concern to depend

⁷ Thus when we prepared the first volume, it was not, known who edited Pius XII's appeal for peace on 24 August 1939, opportunely corrected and approved by the Pope. Only later research allowed us to discover that the editor had been Monsignor Montini (cfr B.Schneider, “Der Friedensappell Papst Pius XII. Vom *Archivum Historiae Pontificiae* 6 [1968] 415-424), although it is difficult to attribute particular sections to the two authors.

upon the teaching of the Bishops in order to put German Catholics on their guard against the perverse seductions of National Socialism, more dangerous than ever in time of war. This correspondence, published in the second volume of the *Actes et Documents*, therefore confirms the tenacious opposition of the Church to National Socialism, though we knew already of the first warnings of German Bishops like Faulhaber and von Galen, of many religious and priests, and finally the Encyclical Letter *Mit brennender Sorge*, read in all the churches of Germany on Palm Sunday 1937, despite the Gestapo.

We can therefore only consider as a pure and simple lie the claim that the Church supported Nazism, as a Milan newspaper wrote on 6 January 1998. Moreover, the texts published in the fifth volume of the *Actes et Documents* deny outright the idea that the Holy See supported the Third Reich because it was afraid of Soviet Russia. When Roosevelt sought the Vatican's help to overcome the opposition of American Catholics to his plan to extend to Russia at war against the Reich the support already granted to Great Britain, he was listened to. The Secretariat of State charged the Apostolic Delegate in Washington to entrust to American Bishops the task of explaining that the Encyclical *Divini Redemptoris* - which enjoined Catholics to refuse the hand held out by the Communist parties - did not apply to the current situation and did not forbid the USA to help Soviet Russia's war effort against the Third Reich. These are unassailable conclusions.

Therefore, without wishing to discourage future researchers, I very much doubt whether the opening of the Vatican archives of the War years will change our understanding of the period. In the archives, as we have explained earlier, the diplomatic and administrative documents are mixed with documents of a strictly personal character; and this demands a longer closure than in the archives of the Foreign Ministries of the various States. Those who do not want to wait but wish to study in depth the history of that convulsed period can work fruitfully in the archives of the Foreign Office, the Quai d'Orsay, the State Department, and in the archives of the other States which had representatives accredited to the Holy See. Better than the notes of the Vatican's Secretariat of State, the dispatches of the British Minister Osborne evoke the situation of the Holy See, surrounded by Fascist Rome which then fell under the control of the German army and police.⁸ It is by devoting themselves to such

⁸ Cfr. O. Chadwick, *Britain and the Vatican during the Second World War*, Cambridge, 1986.

research, without asking for a premature opening of the Vatican archives, that they will show that are really seeking the truth.

Appendix P:
NAZI DOCUMENTS FROM THE
RUSSIAN ARCHIVES
MADE PUBLIC BY THE RUSSIAN
DELEGATION AT THE CONFERENCE,
DECEMBER 3, 1998

Kunstwerke aus dem beschlagnahmten

Wiener Besitz

Für das Gaumuseum N i e d e r d o n a u

bezw. Museen in K r e m s und St. P ö l t e n .

St. Pöltneraltar	Bo 17
Kremsler Schmidt, Familienbild	19
Hanswurstspritsche	122
Schulzenstab mit Faust	126
Bauernschüssel mit Granatapfelmuster	147
Goldmedaillon	164
Mildnerflasche	188
Fayencepokal mit Schusteremblemen	255
Becherglas mit geschliffenem Fuß	312
Zunftzepter	319
Habanateller	322
Fayencekrug, Hochzeitskrug	383
Fayencekrug mit Schäferin	384
Leberkrug mit Zwerg	391
Fayencekörbchen mit reliefierten Blumen	408
Krug mit ungarischem Bauern	409
Plutzer mit Handwerkszeug	410
Plutzer mit Hirten	411
Blauer Habanakrug	412
Enghalskrug mit Uhr	413

Schraubflasche vom 1745	Bo 416
Barbierschüssel	418
Bauernschüssel mit Lebensbaum	425
Bauernschüssel mit Hirschen	426
Bauernschüssel mit Blumenmotiv auf schwarzem Grund	427
Bauernschüssel mit Doppeladler	428
Schüssel mit geripptem Rand	429
Schüssel mit Bäuerin und Inschrift	430
Schüssel mit Christusknaben	431
Schüssel mit Bär und Inschrift	432
Teller mit Inschrift	433
Schraubflasche mit Zinnverschluss	434
Gerippte Schüssel, oval	435
Schüssel mit Doppeladler	437
Sechskantige Schraubflasche	448
Weihbrunnkessel mit Veronika	450
Fayencekrug mit reliefierten Puttenköpfchen	451
Grüngesprengete gerippte Schüssel	458
Bauernschüssel mit Vogel	462
Fayencesuppenterrine	499
Emailglas mit Inschrift	527
Fayencekorb mit Puttenköpfchen	546
Pulverflasche	554
Kremser Schmidt, Das Testament	601
Kremser Schmidt, Guckkastenmann	602
Hanftl, Bauernmädchen	623
Kriehuber, 4 Knaben auf Waldweg	628
Wachsbossierung, Josef Haydn	649
Schindler, Der Rekrut	650

Pettenkofen, Zigeunerlager	Bo 660
Pettenkofen, Bäuerinnen am Markt	661
Gauermann, 2 Büren	664
Schindler O., Betende Menge vor Kirche	666
Pettenkofen, Zigeunermädchen	668
Fayenceuhrständer	672
Gußmodel für Medaillons	681
Schuhlöffel	703
Holitzer Fayencekörbchen	728
Haydnbüste	769
Hauszeichen	831
Habanerflasche	837
Lundenburger Krug	838
melonenförmiger Habanerkrug	839
Habanerkrug	840
Holitzer Krug mit Bärenreiber	843
Slowakenkrug mit Husaren	844
blauer Habanerkrug	845
sechseckige n.ö. Schraubflasche	846
Ölgem. in d. Art d. Kremser Schmidt	861
Brandeisen	919
Tonbozzette, Hl. Anna	941
Tonbozzette, Liegender Frauenakt (Giuliani)	947
Krug mit Hirschjagd	1022
Krug aus Milchglas	1023
Krug mit Vogel	1024
Krug mit Hirsch	1025
gelber Krug mit Wanderer	1026
Krug mit Christuskopf	1027

Krug mit blasenden Hirten	Bo 1028
Vexierkrug	1033
Krug mit Blumen	1035
Zwiebelschüssel	1044
gelbe Fayenceschüssel mit Hirsch	1045
Elfenbeinstab	1144
Perückenmacher	1173
Bildnis d. Kremser Schmidt, Stich	1191
Schreibtafel	1220
Pokerlspiel	1221
24 Fliesen aus dem Passauerhof in Krems	1228
Weißkrügel mit reichem Figurenschmuck	1272
mährischer Plutzer	1275
Fayenceschüssel	1276
Kremser Schmidt, Martyrium eines Apostels	1315
Kremser Schmidt, Kreuzigung	1316
Pettenkofen, Studienkopf	1335
Stickerei, Mustertuch	1397
Weste	1543
Wandbehang	1545
Leinenbehang	1547
Kremser Schmidt, Märtyrerszene	LR 51
Kremser Schmidt, Opfer der Jphigenie, Zeichnung	LR 763

Kunstwerke aus dem beschlagnahmtenWiener BesitzFür das Museum in S a l z b u r g .

Salzburgerofen	Bo 44
Kachel mit Reiter	67
2 Eckkacheln, die zu 67 gehören	71
Wasserblase mit Bergpredigt	87
Obermillnerkrug	97
Obermillner Puppenkrüglein	98b
Salzburger Hanswurst	123
Obermillner Krug	148
Alabastergruppe, Vesperbild, englisch	208
Buchsgruppe, spielende Putten	209
Blumentopf grün glasiert	216
Kleines Weihwasserbecken	219
Dreifarbige TerracottarelieF	220
Pokalglas mit Hausorchester	242
Wandwaschbecken, glasierter Ton, grün	256
Geschnittster Buchsbaumlöffel	261
Goldfuttermal	264
Pfeifenbehälter	266
Geschnittster Löffel	273
Schlüssel mit 3 Zinken	284
Schlüssel aus Bronze	285

Miniaturdudelsackpfeifer	Bo 347
Fayenceenghalskrug	354
Fayenceenghalskrug	357
Fayenceenghalskrug	358
Steingutschüssel	366
Buchsbaumgriff, geschnitzt	375
Obermillnerkrug	404
Obermillnerkrug	405
Apothekergefäß, italienisch	438
Süddeutscher Krug	441
Enghalskrug	442
Apothekergefäß, Italien	446
Behälter in Form eines Fäßehens	448
Ziborium, Silber vergoldet	501
Fayenceschale mit Musikinstrumenten	513
Majolikaschale, Urbino	514
Jägerfigur aus Westerwälder Steinzeug	538
Schweizer Zinnkanne	757
Tonfigur	821
Tonfigur	822
Tonbüste Papst	824
Musikerfigur	827
Fayenceschüssel	882
Fayenceschüssel	883
Florenz 14. Jhd., Klappaltärchen	897
Mozart, Beethoven, Kupferstiche	926a,t
Kachelmodell	931
Majolikateller	934
Tonmodell, Flucht nach Ägypten	938

Bronzemörser	Bo 986
Ostensorium	1000
Jaspisgefäß	1005
Krug mit Brautpaar	1021
Süddeutsche Fayenceschale	1042
Süddeutsche Fayenceschale	1043
Minnekästchen	1064
Kästchen	1069
Holzpalette	1070
Holzduelsackpfeifer	1095
Zupfinstrument	1128
Geigenkasten	1158
Puppenkommode	1162
Stickerei	1164
Stickerei	1165
Musikantenfigürchen	1174
Kleiner Krug mit Hirsch	1273
Kachelmatritze	1295
Kutschenmodell	1432
Bauernsessel	1444
Bauernsessel	1446
Bauernsessel	1447
Reich geschnittener Sessel	1448
Sessel	1449
Bauernsessel	1452
Bauernsessel	1453
Lehnsessel	1454
Bauernsessel	1479
Runder Tisch	1512

Steinbockhorn

AR 2945

Rundschild, salzburgisch

LR 673

Kunstwerke aus dem beschlagnahmtenWiener BesitzFür das Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum in I n n s b r u c k .I. Gemälde

Werkstatt des Friedrich Pacher, Abschied Christi von Petrus	Bo 16a
" " " " , Enthauptung eines Heiligen	Bo 16b
Deutsch, Ende 15.Jhdt, Darstellung eines Bergwerks	Bo 167
Cranach, Das ungleiche Paar	Bo 1302
Florentinisch Mitte 15.Jhdt, Cassone	AR 3
Magnasco, Korbflechtende Nonnen	Goldm. 14
Guardi, Landschaft mit römischer Ruine	Haas 14
Guardi, Venezianische Vedute	AR 421
Nachfolger des Adrian Isenbrandt, Kreuzigung	Bo 1333
Rembrandt (?), Bildnis seiner Mutter	Bo 1301
Rembrandt-Nachfolger, Maleratelier	Bo 1375
Aert de Gelder, Weibliches Bildnis	AR 872
Frans Hals, Weibliches Bildnis	AR 705
Jacob Backer, Weibliches Bildnis	AR 871
Holländisch Mitte 17.Jhdt, Bildnis einer alten Dame mit weißer Haube	Bo 1317
Jan van Goyen, Flußlandschaft mit Turm	Bo 1321
Jacob von Ruysdael, Landschaft mit Ziehbrunnen	Haas 21
Salomon van Ruysdael (?), Flußlandschaft	IR 49
P. Bout, Stadtbild	AR 17
G. van Tilborch, Ein Maler vor der Staffelei mit seinem Gemälde	Thorsch 20

Jan Mytens, Englischer Edelmann mit zwei Damen	Thorsch 26
Teniers, In der Schenke	LR 857
Teniers, Polnische Edelleute in einem Pferde- stall	Bo 1332
Theobald Michau, Landschaft mit Windmühle	Kornfeld 5
Jan Weenix, Jagdstilleben mit Geflügel	AR 425
Jan Weenix, Jagdstilleben mit Hasen	AR 876
Niederländisch 17.Jhdt, Großes Stilleben	Thorsch 25
Hondecoeter, Geflügel	AR 8
Nattier, Marie-Louise de Lamoignon	AR 461
Hogarth, Tischgesellschaft (des Malers Familie)	Bo 1314
Lampi, Gräfin Potocka	AR 326
Boecklin, Toteninsel	Thorsch 1
Pettenkofen, Rastendes Zigeunerfuhrwerk	LR 78
Pettenkofen, Zigeunerjunge mit Pferd	AR 380
Egger-Lienz, Ave Maria nach der Schlacht am Berge Isel (Entwurf zu dem großen Gemälde im Ferdinandeum)	B.Altman

zusammen 35 Bilder

II. Kunstgewerbe und Möbel

Haller Passglas	Bo 108
Stangenglas mit Deckel	109
1 Krautstrunk	111c
gerippter spätgotischer Becher	112
Kindersessel	130
Eisernes Augenvotiv	138
Blauer Venezianerpokal	160
Antikes Glas	176
Kanne aus grünlichem Glas	181
Rote Glasflasche	182

Geschnittenes Stengelglas	Bo 183
Glasbecher	184
Haller Scherzgefäß	185
Kleines Becherglas	187
Kelchglas mit Schlangenhenkeln, Venedig ?	244
Scherzglas in Form einer Frau	245
Gerilltes Pokalglas, Venedig ?	302
Geschnittenes Glas mit Fuß	304
Glaspokal mit Schneider und Ziegenbock	305
Phantasievase aus Glas	307
Sechsteiltes Pokalglas mit Wappen	308
Hochzeitsbecher mit Liebespaar	309
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AR 951

Kleine Bronzegruppe

AR 2799

Kunstwerke aus dem beschlagnahmten

Wiener Besitz

Für das Museum K l a g e n f u r t

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Holzkaam	1246
Holzkaam	1248
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Türklopfer	1255
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Tintenfaß	1281
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Tintenfaß	1286
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" " , Bauernfrauen und Kruzifix	" "
" " , Vorbeimarsch von Tiroler Bauern mit Kruzifix, sign.	" "
" " , Vier aufständige Bauern mit Tod, sign. 1916	" "
" " , Bauernmahlzeit, sign.	" "
" " , Mäher, sign.	" "
" " , Fries mit ritterlicher Szene	" "
" " , "Nach dem Friedensschluß 1809"	" "
" " , Waldinneres, sign., 1899 (?)	" "
" " , Kopf (Toter Christus ?)	" "
" " , Jäger beim Gebet, Brustbild, sign. 1896	" "
" " , Alter Bauer, Brustbild	" "
" " , Sturmangriff, Zeichnung	" "
" " , Verwundete, Zeichnung	" "
" " , Brustbild eines Bauern, Zeichnung	" "

Kunstwerke aus dem beschlagnahmten

Wiener Besitz

Für die Landesbildergalerie in G r a z

Jacopo Tintoretto, Bildnis des Dogen Grimani	Bo 1374
Frans Hals, Knabe mit Hund	LR 1
Jacob van Ruysdael, Landschaft	LR 14
Englisch (?), Damenbildnis	AR 846
Nattier, Damenbildnis	AR 701
Ranftl, Steirischer Bauer mit Kindern	Go 28

zusammen 6 Bilder.

Kunstwerke aus dem beschlagnahnten

Wiener Besitz

Für das Kunstgewerbemuseum in G r a z

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Herrngrunder Schale	333
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Enghalskrug	444
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Grüne Nischenkachel	485
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2 bunte Frieskacheln, figural	516
Bunte Frieskachel mit Löwenmaske	517
Bunte Kachel mit weiblicher Figur	518
4 Fayencekacheln mit weiblichen Köpfen	519
Grüne Kachel mit Frauenhalbfiguren	520
Bunte Nischenkachel mit Katharina	521
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Kriehuber, Damenporträt	605
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Rähmchen	677
Herrngrunder Becher	683
Herrngrunder Becher	686
Schmiedeeiserner Wandarm mit Zunftzeichen	712
Kachel mit MHSigkeit	726
Schlüsselhalter aus Messing	731
Pfeffermühle	763
Herrngrunder Aufsatz	766
Bäuerlicher Rahmen	773
Waffeisen	776
Herrngrunder Tönnchen	789
Herrngrunder Tönnchen	790
Herrngrunder Deckelbecher	791
Herrngrunder Kapsel	792
Herrngrunder Fäſchen	793
Herrngrunder Schale	795
Teile eines Türbeschlages	798
Faſhahn	799
Hostieneisen	804
Schmiedeeiserne Zange	805
Holländischer Majolikateller ?	826
Zeichnung, Brunnenentwurf	828
Kachel mit Madonna	832
Kachel mit Falknerring	855
Kachel mit hl. Georg	860

Stahlwerkzeug	Bo 599
Daffinger, Kinderkopf	603
Kriehuber, Damenporträt	605
Rähmchen	676
Rähmchen	677
Herrngrunder Becher	683
Herrngrunder Becher	686
Schmiedeeiserner Wandarm mit Zunftzeichen	712
Kachel mit MHSigkeit	726
Schlüsselhalter aus Messing	731
Pfeffermühle	763
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Bäuerlicher Rahmen	773
Waffeleisen	776
Herrngrunder Tönnchen	789
Herrngrunder Tönnchen	790
Herrngrunder Deckelbecher	791
Herrngrunder Kapsel	792
Herrngrunder Fäßchen	793
Herrngrunder Schale	795
Teile eines Türbeschlages	798
Faßhahn	799
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Holländischer Majolikateller ?	826
Zeichnung, Brunnenentwurf	828
Kachel mit Madonna	832
Kachel mit Falknerring	855
Kachel mit hl. Georg	860

Eckkachel mit Landsknecht	Bo 863
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Bunte Kachel mit allegorischer Figur	876
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Emailplakette mit Diana	996
Elfenbein Minnekästchen	1000
Elfenbeintafel mit Christi Geburt	1010
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Falkenhaube	1012
Eiserner Wandhaken	1015
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Eckkachel	1058
Ziegel mit Hubertus	1059
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Kachel mit Fabelwesen	Bo 1076
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Kienspanhalter	1103
2 Wandarme	1109
Spazierstock	1147
Eisengitter	1161
Radschloß	1168
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Messingschüssel	1212
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Türgriff	1233
Türring	1234
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Türgriff	1236
Türklopfer	1237
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Eiserner Arm	1256
Schlüssel	1257
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Türklopfer	1266

Türklopfer	Bo 1267
Kachel mit Doppeladler	1291
Kachel mit Bärenjagd	1296
Kachel mit Johannes	1297
Eckkachel mit Engel	1298
Kachel mit Ranken	1299
Zeichnung, Kopf eines Mannes	1308
Standuhr des Weinhardt in Graz	1384
Holz, Apostelfiguren, A. 16.Jhdt	1412
Holzskulptur, Wunder des Hl. Eligius	1431
Wiege	1481
Eiserner Arm	1521
Wirtshauszeichen	1522
Römisches Architekturbild i.d. Art des Canaletto	1564
Hl. Familie, Gemälde um 1510	1572
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Kirchenschlüssel	289
Strauß, Kredenzgefäß, schreitender Strauß mit Hufeisen im Schnabel, das Wappentier von Leoben; auf dem eiförmigen Körper ein Adelswappen; stammt aus der Ratsstube Leoben; Ende 16.Jhdt.	AR 3307

Kunstwerke aus dem beschlagnahmten

Wiener Besitz

Für das M u s e u m B r e g e n z

Holz, Kreuzabnahme

Bo 1413

Restbestände der Sammlung Oskar Bondy, Wien.

Vorschlag zur Zuteilung an folgende Sammlungen:

Landesmuseum in Bregenz.

Nr.	
195	Kombdiant
197	Porzellanfigur Gärtner
200	Porzellankrug mit Silberdeckel
231	Flakon
724	Große Deckelvase

Johanneum in Graz.

232	Raufendes Paar
512	Tasse mit Untertasse
515	Majolikateller
540	Van Dyk (?) Zeichnung
541	Fayenceschüssel
590	Schlüsselbrett
709	Lichtputzschere
750	Tonfigur Prophet
770	Rahmen
890	Alabaster Madonna
917	Bohrer
1085	Taufe Christi
1122	Kl. Klappaltären
1131	Geigenmodell mit Mohrenkopf
1132	Geigenmodell mit Fächer
1134	Pochette (Tanzmeistergeige) mit bebrillter Fratze
1148	Dolch mit Elfenbeingriff
1157	Armbrust
1192	Albumblatt
1201	Schlittenkopf
1206	Hausaltären
1238	Türklopfer
1265	Holzkästchen, Bucheinband
1362	Faltstuhl
1382	Ovaler Tisch
1419	Holzskulptur des hl. Vitus
1426	Holzskulptur, Bischof
1501	Gr. Lübecker Schrank
1503	Holstruhe
1548	Alter Sammt
1553	Stoff gold mit Rot, ital.
1561	Sammt, große Phantasieblumen
1587	Elle
1595	Silberne Schliesse
ohne Nr.	6 Stück Polstermöbel

Museum Ferdinandeum Innsbruck.

Nr.
1558 Loschitzer Becher

Volkskundemuseum Innsbruck.

1494 Kl.Lederkoffer mit Beschlägen
1577 Kl.Hirschkopf

Museum Klagenfurt.

1001 Kokospokal

Landesmuseum Linz.

420 Doppelkrug
542 Steinrelief Gastmahl
548 Tonbüste
578 Brieföffner (?)
785 4 St.kleine Puppengeschirre
794 Kleiner Kupfereimer
866 Kachel mit Falkner
993 Schliesse mit Verkündigung
1084 Kindergruppe
1098 Gruppe Beweinung
1123 Bacchus
1170 Kleine Frauenbüste
1181 Relief Geburt Christi, 14.Jh.
1186 Heilige
1338 Groteskes Holzrelief
1423 Madonna Holz
1457 Kinderstuhl
1484 Postament
1506 Tartsche
1538 Kleiner Wandbehang
1584 Eiserne Wage
1581 Kl.Hirschkopf
1590 Miniatur-Schnitsbank

Museum Salzburg.

119 Kleine Kommode
143 Große Obermillner Schüssel
356 kleines Goldrähmchen mit Lautenspielerin
575 Barockrahmen mit Engel
576 kleines Barockrähmchen
674a/b 2 Miniatur-Engel, knieend, Holz
678 Barockrahmen, vergoldet mit Hermen
774 kleiner Rahmen
1361 Kl.Klappessel von 1650
3183 Tisch, Spätbarock
1575 Großer Hirschkopf
1586 Vergoldter Flacon
1604 Großer Bauern Tisch

Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien.

943 Terrakottabüste v.Minelli

Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, Sammlung der Musikinstrumente.

- Nr.
 1133 Taschengeige (Pochette)(Schildpat u.Elfenbein)
 mit Schreibzettel
 1376 Viola d'amore mit Druckzettel: Mathias Thier in Wien anno 1764
 ohne Nr. Bratsche mit dem Druckzettel: Johann Georg Thir Lauten-
 und Geigenmacher in Wien/anno 1762

Kunstgewerbemuseum Wien.

- 1395 Schweizer Stickerei
 1588 Koptische Stickerei

Städtische Sammlungen Wien.

- 33 R.v.Alt, Wien, Neuer Markt
 613 R.v.Alt, Stephanskirche, Inneres

Volkskundemuseum Wien.

- 1290 Krug mit Zinndeckel
 1582 Eisernes Instrument

Uhrenmuseum Wien.

- 817 Große Telleruhr, Reich getrieben, vergoldet, Ranken, Festons,
 Vogel, 2 Delphine

Institut für Denkmalspflege, Wien.

- 613 R.v.Alt, Vortisches Kaffeehaus im Volksgarten
 618 R.v.Alt, Wien, Neuer Markt
 1379 Großer eingelegerter Schrank um 1600
 1380 Tabernokelschrank
 1385 Barocktisch
 1386 Barocktisch
 1387 Moderne Vitrine
 1388 Moderne Vitrine
 1465 Barockstuhl
 1487 Garderobebrett (italien.)
 1490 Barocktisch mit gewürfelter Platte
 1498 Tabernokelschrank
 1523 Gelber Teppich
 1524 Gebetsteppich mit neuer Mitte
 1530 Orientteppich
 1525 Friedhofsteppich
 1528 Niederländische Tapiserie E.17.Jh.
 1529 Kleinasiat. Teppich
 1532 Schirassteppich
 1533 Niederländische Tapiserie E.17.Jh.
 1534 " " " " "
 1535 Persischer Nomadenteppich
 1602 Altwiener Pläne (v.Vasquez)
 ohne Nr. 1 großer italien. Tisch
 " " 2 moderne Postamente (Werkstatt)
 " " 2 Kachelöfen (von geringem Wert).

KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM
WIEN I, BURGRING 5
DIREKTION

B-39-0-35

B-37-4-37

Wien, 31. Jänner 1941.

Herrn

Direktor Dr. Hans P o s s e ,

D r e s d e n .

Staatliche Gemäldegalerie.

Sehr verehrter Herr Direktor!

In der Beilage überreiche ich Ihnen die Unterlagen für eine Aufteilung der Sammlungen von Medaillen und Münzen Leo Fürst, und Louis Rothschild, bezw. den Ankauf der ausgewählten Stücke aus der Sammlung Alexander Hauser.

Ich lege ferner bei einen Antrag mit der Bitte um Weiterleitung auf Zuteilung einer kleinen Uhr an das Städtische Museum in Preßburg.

Die Wunschliste der Waffensammlung wird sobald als möglich übermittelt werden, damit die laufenden Anträge unter Einem einer Erledigung zugeführt werden können.

Hiezu zähle ich auch Ihre Entscheidungen betreffend die Überweisung der restlichen Bilder und Graphiken an das Depot des Führer-Museums in Linz, wofür ich hoffentlich bald einen geeigneten Raum in der Neuen Burg ausfindig machen werde, der alles aufnehmen soll, was in Wien für Linz bereit liegt.

Schliesslich lege ich einen Antrag auf Verwendung des Restes an Goldmünzen der Sammlung Fürst für Zwecke der Bezahlung laufender Auslagen aus dem Titel Zentraldepot des beschlagnahmten Kunstbesitzes bei.

Ich hoffe, daß Sie inzwischen gut nach Hause gelangt
sind und bin mit besten Empfehlungen

Heil Hitler !

Ihr sehr ergebener

L. W. Schick

5 Beilagen.

NS. Sehr verbunden wäre ich Ihnen, wenn Sie Herrn Dr. Frodl
um die Bereitstellung der Inventare ersuchen wollten, was prak-
tisch die von mir ihm bereits vorgeschlagene Inventarisierung
der Münzsammlung des Stiftes auf Kosten des Kh. Museums be-
deutet. Ich habe hierfür Mittel aufgespart, die vor Ende März
verausgabt werden müssen. Vielleicht weisen Sie auf die Lang-
wierigkeit dieser Arbeit besonders hin.

Waffensammlung W i e nGruppe A

Morion, einteilig, mit Bandwerk und Streumuster geätzt, italienisch, um 1600 (Pompeo della Chiesa)	A R 95
Trabantenkuse Kaiser Rudolfs II. 1570	A R 101
Trabantenkuse Kaiser Ferdinands II. um 1620	A R 104
Trabantenkuse Kaiser Maximilians II. um 1563	L R 358
Ganze Roßstirne mit geätzten und vergoldeten Streifen an den Rändern verziert, Augsburg, Mathäus Frauenpreis, um 1549	A R 993
Trabantenhellebarde Kaiser Matthias mit geätzter Klinge, 1617	A R 1002
Zusammenlegbare Trabantenhellebarde mit reichtschieferter Klinge, Mitte des 16. Jhdts.	A R 1007
Armbrustwinde, Eisen, geschnitten, datiert 1563	A R 285
Pferdemaulkorb aus Eisen, durchbrochene Arbeit mit dem österreichischen Wappen und der Jahreszahl 1565	A R 289
Pferdemaulkorb aus Eisen, durchbrochene Arbeit mit dem sächsischen Wappen und der Jahreszahl 1604	A R 289
Paradedegen in grüner Samtscheide mit zwei Beisteckmessern, Gefäß mit Silberinkrustationen und geschnitten. Am Knauf Doppeladler. Anfang des 17. Jhdts.	A R 337
Zwei Trabantenseitenwaffen in grüner Samtscheide, reich vergoldete Gefäße mit Adler-bezw. Löwenkopf als Knauf, in der Klinge eingebaute Pistolen.	A R 338 A R 338

Gruppe B

- Ein Paar Radschloßpistolen, Eisen, geschnitten und vergoldet. Französisch 17. Jhdt. L R 340 ✓
- Eine Radschloßpistole, Schaft verbeint und in Eisen geschnitten. Französisch, Ende 16. Jhdt. L R 341 ✓
- Eine Pistole mit Radschloß, Kolben verbeint, mit tauschierten und geschnittenen Metalleinlagen, Ende 16. Jhdt. L R 349 ✓
- Eine Pistole mit Radschloß, im Kolben Perlmuttereinlagen und Drahtfadenmosaik; französisch 2. Hälfte 16. Jhdt. L R 675
- Pistole, Lauf in Eisenschnitt, Rollwerkgrotesken mit Tier- und Menschenfiguren, Bandwerk mit Emblemen, Schaft mit Beinauflagen, am Knaufende Relieffigur in Eisenschnitt, Krieger; französisch, Ende 16. Jhdt. A R 3302 ✓
- Ein Paar Pistolen, einläufig, Steinschloß, Schaft Tuya mit Reliefauflagen aus geschnittenem Eisen, Ranken mit Tieren, signiert Lazzaro Lazzarino Cominazzo, Ladstock mit Affe als Kappe. Ende 17. Jhdt. A R 3290 ✓
- Gezogene Pirschbüchse, geschäftet, von Hans Maucher. Um 1680. ^L R 351 ✓
- Trabantenhellebarde Erzherzog Ernst, 1593 L R 355
- Jagdbesteck, teilweise vergoldet, bestehend aus einem Vorlegemesser, zwei Tranchiermessern, einem großen Messern und zwei großen Gabeln; auf dem Vorlegemesser das englische Wappen und die Inschrift Anna Königin von England, geborene Herzogin zu Gyllich und Glefe 1559, mit dazugehörigem Lederfutteral. Deutsche Arbeit. A R 3033 ✓
- M,sketengabel. Die Beschläge geschnitten von Daniel Sadeler, die Schäftung von Adam Fischer. Um 1620. A R 3385 ✓

Gebend gewesen, sich nur auf jene zu beschränken, welche hinsichtlich ihrer geschichtlichen Herkunft auf die Wiener Sammlungen zurückgehen oder aber solche, durch deren Zutellung eine empfindliche Lücke in den Wiener Beständen geschlossen werden könnte.

Für die Waffensammlung des k.k. Historischen Museums in Wien erbetene Stücke:

Gruppe A Herkunft nach aus Raubzug gegen Wiener Zeughaus:

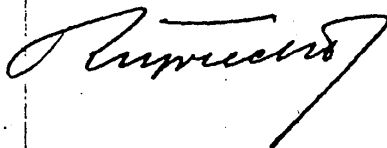
- benötigt!*
- A R 993 ✓ Ganze Roßstirn Kaiser Ferdinand I. *Beilage*
- A R 95 ✓ Morion Ende 16. Jahrhundert
- benötigt!*
- A R 2894⁴ Zwei Pferdemaulkörbe
- A R 2893 ✓
- A R 1007 ✓ Zusammenlegbare Trabantenhellebarde Mitte 16. Jahrhundert, (vgl. die Stücke der Wiener Sammlung)
- benötigt!*
- A R 285⁴ ✓ Armbrustwinde, eisengeschnitten, 1565 (Parallele zur Garnitur Maximilians II.) aus dem Wiener Zeughaus.
- A R 101 ✓ *Trabantenwinde Kaiser Maximilian II. 1570*
- A R 104 ✓ *Trabantenstangenwaffen deutscher Kaiser*
- benötigt!*
- A R 398 ✓ *aus dem Wiener Zeughaus*
- A R 1008 ✓ *Trabantenstangenwaffen*
- benötigt!*
- A R 3348 ✓ Prunkdegen mit Emblemen, wahrscheinlich Wiener Zeughaus
- A R 3381 ✓ Zwei Trabantenwaffen, breite Prunkhieb- a, b, waffe mit eingebautem Feuerrohr, 2. Hälfte 16. Jahrhundert. (Wahrscheinlich Wiener Zeughaus.)

Gruppe B Gegenstände, welche erbeten werden, um Lücken der Wiener Sammlung zu füllen.

- A R 2290 ✓ Ein Paar Pistolen, Lazzarino Gominazzo, italienische Eisenschnittarbeit, Ende 17. Jahrhundert.
- L R 740 ✓ *Paar Hölzern Pistolen*
- A R 2302 ✓ *Französische Pistolengarnituren*
- L R ohne Nr. 347 ✓ *aus der Wende des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts. Diese Art von Pistolen ist in der Wiener Sammlung überhaupt nicht vertreten.*
- L R 341 ✓

- L R 351 ✓ Gezogene Pirschbüchse, geschäftet von Hans Maucher; dieser berühmte süddeutsche Büchenschäfter ist mit keiner Arbeit in der Wiener Sammlung vertreten
- A R 3032 ✓ Weidbesteck. 2. Hälfte 16. Jahrhundert (Weidbestecke dieser Zeit besitzt die Sammlung keines).
- A R 3385: Musketengabel, eisengeschnitten, zu den Wiener Gewehren gehörig.

DER LEITER DER WAFFENSAMMLUNG :



Sammlung Fürst.*Abt. 7c. 7*

V e r z e i c h n i s
der für das Führer-Museum bestimmten Stücke.

1. Kaiser Friedrich II., Augustalis.
2. Ludwig IV. von Bayern, Chaise d'or.
3. Albrecht II. von Österreich, Goldgulden Judenburg, Florentiner Typus.
4. Ferdinand II., Goldabschlag vom Taler, St. Veit 1628 (6Dukaten)
5. " 5 Dukaten, Breslau 1628.
6. " 5 Dukaten, Kremnitz 1632.
7. Ferdinand III., Goldabschlag vom Halbtaler, Prag 1638. (5 Dukaten)
8. Leopold I., Goldabschlag vom Taler, Graz 1669 (5 Dukaten).
9. Franz Josef I., 4 Dukaten, Wien 1856.
10. " 100 Kronen, Wien Jubiläum 1908.
11. " 100 Kronen, Wien 1909.
12. " 100 Kronen, Kremnitz 1907, Krönungsjubiläum.
13. " 100 Kronen, Kremnitz 1908.
14. Ungarn, Maria von Anjou, Dukat.
15. Hamburg, Goldgulden (Kaiser Sigismund).
16. England, Georg IV., 5 Pfund 1826.
17. Rumänien, Carol I., 50 Leo 1906, Reg. Jub.
18. Mexiko, Kaiser Max, 20 Pesos 1866.

Sammlung Fürst.

V e r z e i c h n i s
für das Münzkabinett in Wien bestimmten
 der dem Münzkabinett fehlenden Stücke.

1. Sigmund von Tirol, Goldgulden o.J.
2. Rudolf II., Dukat Prag 1594.
3. Mathias, 5 Dukaten Prag 1613 (Talerabschlag).
4. " Dukat, Nagybanya 1615.
5. Ferdinand II. 10 Dukaten, Prag 1631.
6. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1626.
7. " 10 Dukaten, Nagybanya 1631 (Talerabschlag).
8. " Dukat, Nagybanya 1631.
9. Ferdinand III., 10 Dukaten, Wien 1645.
10. " 5 Dukaten, Prag 1644. (Halbtalerabschlag).
11. " Dukat, Breslau 1638.
12. Leopold I., 1/3 Dukat, Breslau 1694.
13. " 1/6 Dukat, Breslau 1677.
14. " 1/12 Dukat, Breslau 1694.
15. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1661.
16. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1689.
17. Karl VI., Dukat Siebenbürgen 1733.
18. Maria Theresia, Doppeldukat, Kremnitz 1765.
19. ~~Karlsburg~~ Dukat, Karlsburg 1743.
20. Franz I., Dukat, Nagybanya 1757.
21. Josef II., Dukat, Hall 1786.
22. " Dukat, Nagybanya 1776.
23. Franz II.(I.), Sovrano, Wien 1831.
24. Franz Josef I., 4 Dukaten, Wien 1865.
25. " Dukat, Wien 1872 (ohne Münzbuchstaben).
26. Ungarn, Ladislaus II., Dukat, 1507.
27. Siebenbürgen, Johann II. Sigismund Zapolya, Dukat 1566.
28. " Sigismund Bathory, Dukat 1585.
29. " Stephan Bocskai, Dukat 1606.
30. Ebtm. Salzburg, Leonhard v.Keutschach, Goldgulden 1508.
31. " Ernst von Bayern, Dukat 1551.
32. " Johann Jakob v.Khuen-Belasi, Doppeldukat 156
33. " " " Doppeldukat 158
34. " " " Dukat 1582.

35. Augsburg, Dukat 1647.
36. " Dukat 1708.
37. Köln, Dukat 1724.
38. " Dukat 1750.
39. Lübeck, Dukat 1793.
40. " Goldabschlag von Dreiling, 1698.
41. " Vierteldukat 1679.
42. Nürnberg, Dukat 1790.
43. Regensburg, Vierteldukat o.J. (Franz I.)
44. Schwäbisch-Hall, Dukat 1746.
45. Brabant, Karl V., Real d'or, Antwerpen.
46. " " Couronne d'or au soleil, 1554.
47. Frankreich, Doppellouis d'or, 1789 AA.
48. " 40 Francs 1818, Lille.
49. England, Karl II., 5 Guineas, 1682.
50. Jugoslawien, Alexander I., Dukat 1932.
51. Neapel-Sizilien, Ferdinand II., 30 Ducati 1833.
52. " " 30 Ducati 1852.
53. Portugal, Maria I., Peça 1791 R.
54. Sardinien, Karl Albert, 100 Lire 1834.
55. Spanien, Karl III., Onza (8 Escudos) 1784.
56. Toskana, Ruspone 1754.
57. " Ruspone 1772.
58. " Dukat 1789.
59. U.S.A. 3 Dollars 1856.
60. " 1 Dollar 1852.
61. Kalifornien, 1/4 Dollar 1860, achteckig.
62. Peru, 1/5 Libra 1910.
63. Byzanz, Justinian I., Solidus, Konstantinopel.
64. Josef II., Jeton a.d.Huldigung von Brabant 1781. (Dukat).
65. Franz I., Krönungsjeton o.J. (1745). (Vierteldukat).
66. Franz Josef I., Schützenpreis des Jubiläumsschießens des Wiener Schützenvereins 1873 (4 Dukaten).
67. Hamburg, Bankportugalöser zu 5 Dukaten auf das 25jährige Stiftungsfest der Assekuranzkompagnie 1821.

Sammlung Fürst.

V e r z e i c h n i s
der für die Gau-Museen bestimmten Stücke.

Steiermark.

1. Leopold I., Doppeldukat 1682, Graz.
2. Josef I., Dukat 1706, Graz.
3. Karl VI., Dukat 1740, Graz.

Kärnten.

1. Ferdinand I., Dukat 1556, Klagenfurt.
2. Ferdinand III., Doppeldukat 1653 (1655?), St. Veit.
3. Leopold I., Goldabschlag vom Taler 1683 (10 Dukaten), St. Veit.

Tirol.

1. Karl VI., Dukat 1734, Hall.
2. Josef II., Dukat 1788, Hall.
3. " Souverain d'or, 1786, Hall.
4. " Halber Souverain d'or, 1786, Hall.

Salzburg.

1. Matthäus Lang, Dukat 1538. (B.R. 621)
2. Leopold Anton von Firmian, Dukat 1740 (B.R.3985).
3. Jakob Ernst von Liechtenstein, Dukat 1745 (B.R.4084).
4. Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Dukat 1749 (B.R.4124).

Sammlung Fürst.

V e r z e i c h n i s
der nicht designierten Stücke.

Duplikat!
Das Original dem
Schreiben an R. B.
beigelegt.
Hier von Kein
weiteres Dankschreiben
verhandeln!

1. Ferdinand I., Türkenbelagerungsnotklippe 1529.
2. " Dukat, Wien 1534.
3. " Dukat, Wien 1554.
4. " Dukat, Kremnitz, 1537.
5. " Dukat, Kremnitz, 1564.
6. " Dukat, Hermannstadt, 1529.
7. Maximilian II. Dukat, Kremnitz, 1569.
8. Karl v. Steiermark, Dukat Klagenfurt, 1575.
9. " Dukat Klagenfurt, 1583.
10. " Dukat Klagenfurt, 1590.
11. Rudolf II., Dukat Wien, 1593.
12. " Dukat Prag, 1586.
13. " Dukat Kremnitz, 1581.
14. " Dukat Kremnitz, 1582.
15. " Dukat Nagybanya, 1599.
16. " Dukat Nagybanya, 1600.
17. Mathias, Doppeldukat, Wien 1616.
18. " Doppeldukat, Kremnitz 1614.
19. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1610.
20. Ferdinand II., Doppeldukat Wien 1630.
21. " Doppeldukat Kremnitz 1636.
22. Ferdinand III., Goldabschlag vom Taler (10 Dukaten), Wien 1657.
23. " Doppeldukat, Wien 1647.
24. " Dukat, Graz 1645.
25. " Doppeldukat, Breslau 1641.
26. " Dukat, Breslau 1655.
27. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1640.
28. Leopold I., 5 Dukaten, Wien 1669.
29. " Doppeldukat, Wien 1669.
30. " Dukat, Wien 1685.
31. " Vierteldukat, Wien 1694.
32. " Doppeldukat, St. Veit 1681.
33. " Goldabschlag vom Taler (10 Dukaten), Kremnitz 1666.
34. " Dukat Kremnitz 1692.

35. Leopold I., Goldabschlag vom Denar, Kremnitz 1662.
36. " Goldabschlag vom Taler (10 Dukaten), Nagybanya 1703.
37. " Goldabschlag vom Taler (5 Dukaten), Nagybanya 1695.
38. " Einschstel-Dukat, Nagybanya 1698.
39. " 10 Dukaten, Klausenburg 1696.
40. " Dukat, Klausenburg 1699.
41. Ungarische Malkontenten, Dukat, Kremnitz 1704.
42. Josef I., Vierteldukat, Preßburg 1711.
43. " Dukat, Hermannstadt 1711.
44. Karl VI., Dukat, Wien 1740.
45. " Vierteldukat, Wien 1733.
46. " Halbdukat, Graz, 1728.
47. " Vierteldukat, Graz 1729.
48. " Einachtel-Dukat, Graz 1729.
49. " Dukat, Prag 1740.
50. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1726.
51. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1735.
52. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1737.
53. " Dukat, Nagyabanya 1740.
54. " Viertel-Dukat, Nagybanya 1735.
55. " Einsechstel-Dukat, Nagybanya 1728.
56. " Dukat, Siebenbürgen 1715.
57. " Dukat, Siebenbürgen 1723.
58. " Viertel-Dukat, Siebenbürgen o.J.
59. Maria Theresia, 6 Dukaten, Wien 1765.
60. " Dukat, Wien 1765.
61. " Dukat, Wien 1778.
62. " Doppel-Souverain d'or, Wien 1772.
63. " Doppeldukat, Kremnitz 1765.
64. " Doppeldukat, Kremnitz 1765 (Var.).
65. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1755.
66. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1763.
67. " Dukat, Nagybanya 1765.
68. " Dukat, Nagybanya 1770.
69. " Doppeldukat, Karlsburg 1764.
70. " Doppeldukat, Karlsburg 1780.
71. " Dukat, Karlsburg 1762.
72. " Halbdukat, Karlsburg 1780.

73. Maria Theresia, Viertel-Dukat, Karlsburg 1749.
74. " Viertel-Dukat, Karlsburg 1749 (Var.).
75. " Achtel-Dukat, Karlsburg 1778.
76. " 1/16 Dukat, Karlsburg 1778.
77. " Zecchino, Mailand 1778.
78. " Doppel-Souverain d'or, Antwerpen 1750.
79. " Souverain d'or, Antwerpen 1755.
80. " Souverain d'or, Brügge 1750.
81. " Doppel-Souverain d'or, Brüssel 1761.
82. Franz I., Dukat, Wien 1765 F = 1771.
83. " Dukat, Wien 1765 M = 1777.
84. " Viertel-Dukat, Nagyabanya 1764.
85. " Viertel-Dukat, Nagyabanya 1765.
86. " Dukat, Karlsburg 1755.
87. Josef II., Doppeldukat, Wien 1786.
88. " Dukat, Wien 1786.
89. " Dukat, Wien 1787.
90. " Halber Souverain d'or, Wien 1786.
91. " Doppeldukat, Kremnitz 1782.
92. " Doppeldukat, Kremnitz 1786.
93. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1784.
94. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1789.
95. " Doppeldukat, Karlsburg 1772.
96. " Doppeldukat, Karlsburg 1782.
97. " Dukat, Karlsburg, 1782.
98. " Sovrano, Mailand 1789.
99. " Zecchino, Mailand 1784.
100. Leopold II., Dukat, Wien 1790.
101. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1790.
102. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1791.
103. " Dukat, Kremnitz 1792.
104. " Dukat, Karlsburg 1792.
105. " Halbsovrano, Mailand 1791.
106. Franz II. (I.), 4 Dukaten, Wien 1806.
107. " 4 Dukaten, Wien 1811.
108. " 4 Dukaten, Wien 1828.
109. " Doppeldukat, Wien 1799.

110.	Frans II. (I.),	Dukat, Wien 1792.	(König v. Ungarn und Böhmen).
111.	"	Dukat, Wien 1792	(Kaisertitel).
112.	"	Dukat, Wien 1806.	
113.	"	Dukat, Wien 1815.	
114.	"	Dukat, Wien 1833.	
115.	"	Souverain d'or, Wien 1793.	
116.	"	Dukat, Salzburg 1809.	
117.	"	Souverain d'or, Günzburg 1793.	
118.	"	Halber Souverain d'or, Günzburg 1793.	
119.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1794.	
120.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1815.	
121.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1821.	
122.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1830.	(österr. Typ).
123.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1830	(ungar. Typ).
124.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1835.	
125.	"	Souverain d'or, Kremnitz 1795.	
126.	"	Halber Souverain d'or, Kremnitz 1795.	
127.	"	Dukat, Nagybanya 1795.	
128.	"	Dukat, Nagybanya 1799.	
129.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1797.	
130.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1804.	
131.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1827.	
132.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1835.	
133.	"	Sovrano, Mailand 1800.	
134.	"	Sovrano, Mailand 1829.	
135.	"	Halb-Sovrano, Mailand 1831.	
136.	"	Sovrano, Venedig 1793.	
137.	"	Dukat, Venedig 1824.	
138.	Ferdinand I.,	4 Dukaten, Wien 1846.	
139.	"	Dukat, Wien 1836.	
140.	"	Dukat, Wien 1837.	
141.	"	Dukat, Wien 1841.	
142.	"	Dukat, Wien 1848.	
143.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1841.	
144.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1848.	(Kopf-Adler)
145.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1848	(Rückseite Patrona, ung. Text)
146.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1848	(Rückseite Patrona, lat. Text)

147. Ferdinand I., Dukat, Karlsburg 1836.
 148. " Dukat, Karlsburg 1838.
 149. " Dukat, Karlsburg 1845.
 150. " Sovrano, Mailand 1840.
 151. " Halbsovrano, Mailand 1849.
 152. " Dukat, Venedig 1845.
 153. " 40 Lire, Mailand 1848, Governo provvisorio.
 154. " 20 Lire, Venedig 1848, Governo provvisorio.
 155. Franz Josef I., 4 Dukaten, Wien 1867.
 156. " 4 Dukaten, Wien 1910.
 157. " 4 Dukaten, Wien 1915.
 158. " 4 Dukaten, 1905, bulgarische Nachahmung.
 159. " Dukat, Wien 1848. (Nachprägung 1898).
 160. " Dukat, Wien 1849. (Nachprägung 1898).
 161. " Dukat, Wien 1850. (Nachprägung 1898).
 162. " Dukat, Wien 1851. (Nachprägung 1898).
 163. " Dukat, Wien 1852.
 164. " Dukat, Wien 1854.
 165. " Dukat, Wien 1855.
 166. " Dukat, Wien 1856.
 167. " Dukat, Wien 1863.
 168. " Dukat, Wien 1866.
 169. " Dukat, Wien 1867.
 170. " Dukat, Wien 1870.
 171. " Dukat, Wien 1871.
 172. " Dukat, Wien 1872.
 173. " Dukat, Wien 1878.
 174. " Dukat, Wien 1880.
 175. " Dukat, Wien 1891.
 176. " Dukat, Wien 1914.
 177. " Vereinskronen, Wien 1858.
 178. " Vereinskronen, Wien 1863.
 179. " Vereinskronen, Wien 1866.
 180. " Halbe Vereinskronen, Wien 1858.
 181. " Halbe Vereinskronen, Wien 1859.
 182. " Halbe Vereinskronen, Wien 1866.
 183. " 8 Fl. = 20 Francs, Wien 1886.
 184. " 8 Fl. = 20 Francs, Wien 1887.
 185. " 4 Fl. = 10 Francs, Wien 1890.

186.	Franz Josef I.,	20 Kronen, Wien 1905.
187.	"	20 Kronen, Wien 1908 (Reg.Jub.).
188.	"	20 Kronen, Wien 1909.
189.	"	20 Kronen, Wien 1916.
190.	"	10 Kronen, Wien 1906.
191.	"	10 Kronen, Wien 1908 (Reg.Jub.).
192.	"	10 Kronen, Wien 1909.
193.	"	10 Kronen, Wien 1910.
194.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1854.
195.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1865.
196.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1867.
197.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1868.
198.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1869.
199.	"	Dukat, Kremnitz 1881.
200.	"	8 Fl.= 20 Francs, Kremnitz 1877.
201.	"	8 Fl.= 20 Francs, Kremnitz 1887.
202.	"	8 Fl.= 20 Francs, Kremnitz 1890.
203.	"	8 Fl.= 20 Francs, Kremnitz 1891.
204.	"	4 Fl.= 10 Francs, Kremnitz 1871.
205.	"	4 Fl.= 10 Francs, Kremnitz 1884.
206.	"	4 Fl.= 10 Francs, Kremnitz 1885.
207.	"	4 Fl.= 10 Francs, Kremnitz 1891.
208.	"	100 Kronen, Kremnitz 1907. (Reg.Jub.)
209.	"	20 Kronen, Kremnitz 1893.
210.	"	20 Kronen, Kremnitz 1916.
211.	"	10 Kronen, Kremnitz 1911.
212.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1854.
213.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1860.
214.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1865.
215.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1866.
216.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1867.
217.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1868.
218.	"	Dukat, Karlsburg 1869.
219.	"	Vereinskrone, Karlsburg 1858.
220.	"	Halbe Vereinskrone, Karlsburg 1858.
221.	"	8 Fl.= 20 Francs, Karlsburg 1871.
222.	"	4 Fl.= 10 Francs, Karlsburg 1870.

223. Franz Josef I., Dukat, Venedig 1865.
 224. Republik Österreich, 100 Kronen 1924.
 225. " 20 Kronen 1923.
 226. " 20 Kronen 1924.
 227. Ungarn, Karl Robert v.Anjou, Goldgulden.
 228. " Ludwig I.v.Anjou, Goldgulden.
 229. " Sigismund, Dukat (Wappen von Ungarn und Luxemburg).
 230. " " Dukat (Wappen von Ungarn und Böhmen).
 231. " Albrecht II., Dukat.
 232. " Ladislaus Postumus, Dukat (K-h).
 233. " Wladislaw I., Dukat.
 234. " Johann Hunyadi, Dukat.
 235. " Ladislaus Postumus, Dukat (N-e)
 236. " Mathias Corvinus, Dukat. (Ladislaus-Wappen).
 237. " " " Dukat (Ladislaus-Maria mit Kind).
 238. " Wladislaus II., Dukat (K-h).
 239. " Ludwig II., Dukat 1520.
 240. Siebenbürgen, Johann I. Zapolya, Dukat 1540 (hl.Ladislaus-Maria mit Kind).
 241. " Johann I. Zapolya, Dukat 1540 (hl. Ladislaus-Wappen).
 242. " Johann II. Sigismund Zapolya und der Isabella, Dukat 1558.
 243. " Stephan Bathory, Dukat 1573.
 244. " Christoph Bathory, Dukat 1579.
 245. " Sigismund Bathory, Dukat 1595, Nagybanya.
 246. " Gabriel Bathory, Dukat 1611, Klausenburg.
 247. " " " Dukat 1612, Nagybanya.
 248. " Gabriel Bethlen, Dukat 1621, Krennitz.
 249. " " " Dukat 1622, Nagybanya.
 250. " Stephan Bethlen, Dukat 1630.
 251. " Georg Rakossy, Dukat 1646.
 252. " Achatius Barcsi, Dukat 1659.
 253. " Michael Apafi, Dukat 1684.
 254. Ebtm. Salzburg, Wolf Dietrich, Doppeldukat 1591.
 255. " Paris, Halldukat 1651.
 256. " Guidobald, Vierteldukat 1659.
 257. " Max Gandolf, Dukat 1678.
 258. " " Halbdukat 1668.
 259. " " Vierteldukat 1672.

260. Ebtm. Salzburg, Johann Ernst, 4 Dukaten 1687.
 261. " " Halbdukat 1705.
 262. " " Vierteldukat 1707.
 263. " Franz Anton, Vierteldukat 1725.
 264. " Leopold Anton, Dukat 1743.
 265. " " Vierteldukat 1728.
 266. " Jakob Ernst, Dukat 1746.
 267. " Andreas Jakob, Vierteldukat 1751.
 268. " Sigismund, Doppeldukat 1766.
 269. " " Vierteldukat 1755.
 270. " Hieronymus, Dukat 1778.
 271. " " Dukat 1788.
 272. " " Dukat 1801.
 273. " " Vierteldukat 1782.
 274. Salzburg, Erzherzog Ferdinand, Dukat 1803.
 275. " " Dukat 1806.
 276. Deutscher Orden, Erzherzog Maximilian v. Österreich, Dukat o.J.
 277. Augsburg, Dukat 1687.
 278. " Dukat 1738.
 279. " Dukat 1767.
 280. Breslau, Doppeldukatenklippe 1617.
 281. " Dukat 1630.
 282. Regensburg, Dukat o.J. (Franz I.).
 283. Schwäbisch-Hall, Dukat 1777.
 284. Venedig, Franz II., Zecchino o.J.
 285. U.S.A. Vierteldollar o.J.

Medaillen und Jetons.

286. Mathias II. Vermählung 1611 (5 Dukaten).
 287. Franz I., Krönungsdukat 1745.
 288. Franz I. und Maria Theresia, Jeton auf den Besuch der oberu Bergstädte 1751. (Dukat)
 289. Josef II., Dukat 1764 (Krönungsdukat).
 290. Josef II. und Erzherzog Leopold, Jeton a.d. Besuch der ung. Bergstädte 1764 (Dukat).
 291. Leopold II. Med. a.d. belgische Huldigung 1791 (22½ Gramm).
 292. " Krönungsjeton 1790. (4.4 Gramm).
 293. " Krönungsjeton 1790 (2.6 Gramm).

294. Franz II. Jeton auf die Königswahl 1792. (2 Dukaten)
295. Ferdinand I., Jeton auf die Krönung in Preßburg 1830 (Dukat).
296. " Jeton auf die Krönung in Mailand 1838. (5.3 g).
297. Franz Josef I., Jeton auf die ungarische Krönung 1867 (14 g)
298. Kaiserin Elisabeth, Jeton auf die ungarische Krönung 1867, lateinischer Text (Dukat).
299. " Jeton auf die ungarische Krönung 1867, ungarischer Text (Dukat).
300. Franz Josef I., Medaille auf das 2. Österr. Bundesschießen, Innsbruck 1885 (14 g).
301. " Porträtjeton zum Jubiläum 1898, junges und altes Brustbild (4 Dukaten).
302. Prager Judenmedaille, Maximilian I. und Maria von Burgund (25 g).

V e r z e i c h n i s
der für das Führer-Museum bestimmten Stücke.

1. Maximilian I., Vermählungstaler 1479. (Maria v. Burgund mit Hau-
2. " Antwerpener Vermählungstaler 1479.
3. " Breiter Reitertaler 1509.
4. " Schautaler o.J. (Brustbild-Reiter). AR, 39mm.
5. Karl V., Porträtmedaille 1521. Rückseite Doppeladler. AR, 71 mm
6. " Porträtmedaille 1537. Rückseite Doppelpadler mit
großem Brustschild. Silberguß
65 mm.
7. " Geburtstagsmedaille 1500/1550. (Christus - Kaiser)
7. " verg. Silberguß, 47 mm.
8. " und Philipp I., Medaillon o.J. Silberguß, 99 mm.
9. Leopold I. und Kaiserin Eleonora, Porträtmedaille o.J. (1676)
AR, 53 mm.
10. " Türkenbelagerung Wiens 1683. AR, 59 mm.
11. " und die Alliierten von 1684 (hl. Liga). Silberguß,
81 mm.
12. " Johann Sobiesky und der Doge von Venedig, auf die
Liga von 1684. AR, 56 mm.
13. " Sieg bei Gran und Einnahme von Neuhausl, 1685.
AR, 61 mm.
14. Karl VI. und Ludwig XIV. Friede von Baden, 1714. AR, 48 mm.
15. Maria die Katholische von England, Porträtmedaille o.J. (1555)
Rückseite Allegorie. Silberguß
64 mm.
- 15a. Elisabeth von England, politische Medaille auf die Unter-
stützung der bedrängten Niederländer 1
AR 52 mm.
16. Karl II. von England, Reise von Schevenningen nach England, 16
Silberguß, 70 mm.
17. Heinrich IV. von Frankreich, ovale Porträtmedaille 1623, ein-
seitiger Silberguß, 88 x 68 mm.
18. Philipp IV. von Spanien, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Phöb
Silberguß, 52 mm.
19. Gustav II. Adolf von Schweden, Medaille auf seinen Tod 1634.
AR, 79 mm.
20. Gustav II. Adolf von Schweden, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseit
gravierter Text, verg. Silberguß, 51 x 4
21. Schweiz, Medaille auf den Rütli-Schwur in der Art des Bundes-
talers, Silber vergoldet, 50 mm.
22. Friedrich I. von Preußen, Bau des königl. Schlosses in Berlin
1704. AR, 63 mm.

23. Friedrich der Weise von Sachsen, Statthaltertaler 1519. AR, 49mm
24. Johann Friedrich von Sachsen, Porträtmedaille 1535. Rückseite Wappen. Verg. Silberguß, 66 mm.
25. Ernst der Fromme von Sachsen und Elisabeth Sophie, ovale Porträtmedaille o.J. Verg. Silberhohlguß, 45 x 35 mm.
26. Alexander Farnese, einseitige Porträtmedaille o.J. (1565), Silberguß, 45 mm.
27. Moriz von Nassau-Oranien, Porträtmedaille 1624, Rückseite Wappen. AR, 68 mm.
28. Wilhelm II. von Nassau-Oranien, Vermählung mit Maria von England, 1641. AR, 72 mm.
29. Cosmos II. von Medici und Ehgn. Maria Magdalena, Porträtmedaille 1613. Silberguß, 89 mm.
30. Adolf von Burgund, Herr von Bavern, einseitige Porträtmedaille 1528. Silberguß, 54 mm.
31. Ferdinand Gonzaga-Quastalla, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Aurora. Silberguß, 71 mm.
32. Kardinal Richelieu, Porträtmedaille 1630, Rückseite Träumswagen. Silberguß, 77 mm.
33. Diana von Poitiers, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Allegorie AR vergoldet, 53 mm.
34. Albrecht Dürer, Porträtmedaille 1526, Rückseite Wappen. Silberguß, 38 mm.
35. Lazarus Harstörfer, ovale Porträtmedaille o.J. (1588), Rückseite Wappen. Verg. Silberguß, 55 x 43 mm.
36. Andreas Imhoff, einseitige Porträtmedaille 1593. Silberguß, 53 mm.
37. Paul Paumgartner, Porträtmedaille 1592, Rückseite Wappen. Silberhohlguß, 49 mm.
38. Porträtmedaillon eines unbekanntes (niederländischen) Theolo Einseitiger Silberguß, hohl, 97 mm.
39. Einnahme von Breda durch Friedrich Heinrich von Oranien 1637 AR, 70 mm.
40. Leo X., Klippe mit Text auf Luthers Opposition gegen den Ablasshandel. AR, 40 x 40 mm.
41. Albrecht von Brandenburg, Erzbischof von Mainz, Porträtmedaille 1537. Silberguß, 42 mm.
42. Prager Judenmedaille (Maximilian und Maria von Burgund). Gold 43Stück.

V e r z e i c h n i s
der dem Wiener Münzkabinett fehlenden Stücke.

1. Friedrich III. und Maximilian I., Medaille 1531 auf das Haus Österreich. Silber vergoldet, 48 mm.
2. Maximilian I., rautenförmige Klippe 1502, Brustbild-Schrift, Silberguß, 36 x 32 mm (gelötetes Dickstück).
3. Karl V., Porträtmedaille 1537, Rückseite Wappen. Silberguß. 44 mm.
4. Karl V. und Ferdinand I., Medaille 1547 auf die Schlacht bei Mühäberg. Verg. Silberguß, 57 mm.
5. Ferdinand I., Schautaler 1529. Silber, 44 mm.
6. Ferdinand I., Max II. und Maria, Porträtmedaille 1563. Silberguß, 33 mm.
7. Maximilian II., einseitige Porträtmedaille o.J. (1575), Silberguß, 57 mm.
8. Maximilian II., Reitermedaille 1562, Rückseite Wappenadler. Silberguß, 52 mm.
9. Mathias II. und Anna, Krönung in Frankfurt 1612. Silber verg., 40 mm.
10. Margaretha von Österreich, Statthalter der Niederlande, Porträtmedaille o.J. (1567), Rückseite Allegorie AR, 58 mm.
11. Heinrich VIII. von England, Medaille auf seine kirchliche Suprematie. AR, 51 mm.
12. Eduard VI. von England, Medaille auf seine Krönung 1547. AR, 63 mm.
13. " " Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Allegorie. Silberguß, 49 x 41 mm. Dekorativer Henkel.
14. Elisabeth von England, ovale Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Allegorie. AR, 55 x 47 mm.
15. Elisabeth von England, einseitige ovale Porträtmedaille o.J., AR, 44 x 38 mm.
16. Elisabeth von England, Porträt in durchbrochenem Blumenrahmen, Rückseite Phönix. Silberagraffe, 49 x 46 mm, ova
17. Jakob I. von England und Schottland, ovale Porträtmedaille o.J. Rückseite Schiff auf dem Meer. AR, 57 x 47 mm.
18. Karl I. von England, Porträtmedaille o.J. (1630), Brustbild mit Halskrause, Rückseite Schiff. AR, 60 mm, gerahmt.
19. Karl I. von England und Schottland, wie vorher, aber Brustbild mit umgelegtem Kragen. AR, 60 mm.

20. Karl I. von England und Schottland, ovales Porträtmedaillon, in Laubrahmung, Rückseite graviertes Wappen AR, 48 x 41 mm.
21. Karl I. von England und Schottland, einseitiges Porträt in durchbrochener und gekrümmter Rahmung (Agraffe oder Auflage). Silber.
22. Karl I. von England und Schottland, einseitiges Porträtstück (ausgeschnitten) aus Silber.
23. Katharina von Medici, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite gebrochene Lanze. AR, 52 mm.
24. " und Heinrich III. von Frankreich, Schautal o.J.; AR, 45 mm.
25. Heinrich III. von Frankreich und Ludovika von Lothringen, Porträtmedaille o.J. AR, 48 mm.
26. Heinrich IV. von Frankreich, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Pflügender. AR, 37 mm.
27. Ludwig XIII. und Maria von Medici, Porträtmedaille 1614. AR, 44 mm.
28. Ludwig XIII. von Frankreich, Porträtmedaille 1629, Rückseite Herkules. AR, 41 mm.
29. Ludwig XVI. von Frankreich, gravierte hohle Anhängerkapsel, Silber, teilweise vergoldet, 42 mm.
30. Gustav II. Adolf von Schweden, Brustbild als Agraffe (ausgeschnitten). Gold emailliert.
31. Gustav II. Adolf von Schweden, Porträt-Jeton in Zierfassung mit Perlen, Rückseite Monogramm. Gold, 20 x 14 mm.
32. Philipp II. von Spanien und Maria von England, Porträtmedaille nach Jacopo da Trezzo. Silberguß, 40 mm, gravierter Text.
33. Philipp II. und Alexander Farnese, Porträtmedaille o.J. Verg. Silberguß, 39 mm.
34. Philipp II. von Spanien, Geusenpfennig 1566. Silberguß, 30x24 mm vierfacher Henkel.
35. Eberhard Ludwig und Johanna Elisabeth von Württemberg, Porträtmedaille 1705, Rückseite Allegorie. AR, 60 mm.
36. Karl Theodor von der Pfalz, Genesung und Huldigung Mannheims, 1743 und 44; AR, 49 mm.
37. Georg der Bärtige von Sachsen, Schautaler 1527. AR verg., 44 mm
38. Wilhelm von Oranien und Charlotte von Bourbon, Porträtmedaille 1581. Silberguß, 39 mm.
39. Wilhelm von Oranien und Charlotte von Bourbon, Porträtmedaille 1580. Silberguß, 30 mm.
40. Philipp Wilhelm von Nassau-Oranien, Porträtmedaille 1607. Rückseite graviertes Wappen. Silberguß, 42 mm, gehandelt.
41. Moriz von Nassau-Oranien, Porträtmedaille 1613 (?), Rückseite Wappen. AR, 55 x 45 mm, oval.

42. Graf Ernst von Mansfeld, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Wappen Silberguß, 49 x 42 mm, oval.
43. Herzog Alba, Porträtmedaille 1571, Rückseite Schrift. Silberguß 40 mm.
44. Alexander Fürst Chimay, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Adler. Silberguß, 42 mm.
45. Karl Philipp von Croy, Porträtmedaille 1600, Rückseite Wappen. Silberguß, 43 mm.
46. Prinz Eugen und Marlborough, Medaille auf die Schlacht von Blenheim 1704. AR, 57 mm.
47. Graf Egmont, Porträtmedaille 1568, Rückseite gravierter Text. AR, 66 mm, hohl.
48. Kardinal Granvella, ovale Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Schiff. Silberguß, 34 x 28 mm.
49. Philipp Graf Horn, Porträtmedaille 1568, Rückseite gravierter Text. AR, 66 mm, hohl.
50. Graf Philipp Horn und Gemahlin, Porträtmedaille 1566. Silberguß, 59 mm.
51. Graf Georg Ernst von Hehnenberg, rautenförmige Porträtmedaille, 1572, Rückseite gravierter Text. Verg. Silberguß, 35 x 29 mm.
52. Jean Louis de Lavalette, Porträtmedaille 1607, Rückseite Allegorie. Bronzeguß, 54 mm.
53. Johann Graf Tserclas von Tilly, Porträtmedaille 1628, Rückseite Wappen. Silberguß, 40 mm.
54. Nicolas Brularé de Sillery, einseitiges ovales Porträtmedaillon o.J. AR, 65 x 52 mm.
55. Albrecht Dürer, postume Porträtmedaille 1561 nach Schwartz. Silberguß, 66 mm, gerahmt.
56. Getrennte Rückseite von Nr. 55 mit Erinnerungstext. AR, 69 mm, in Atzung und Email ausgeführt.
57. Erzbischof Wilhelm Laud von Canterbury, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Allegorie. AR, 58 mm.
58. Jan Lautens, Porträtmedaille 1598, Rückseite 3 Ringe. Silberguß, 45 mm.
59. Martin Luther, Porträtmedaille zum 200jährigen Reformationsjubiläum 1717. AR, 44 mm.
60. Andreas Janus Ortho, ovales Porträtmedaillon in Zierrahmen, 1697. Einseitiger Silberguß, 96 x 80 mm.
61. Johann Siemerl d.Ä. und Johann Siemerl d.J., Porträtmedaille 16. Silberguß, 44 mm.
62. Georg Schrötl und Frau, dicke Porträtklippe 1582, Rückseite Wappen. Silber, 41 x 41 mm.
63. Margarethe Vogler, Taufmedaille 1697, Vorderseite thronender Christus (wie Geburtstagsmedaille Karls V. 1550), Rückseite gravierter Text. Verg. Silberguß, 44 mm.

64. Einseitiges Porträtmedaillon eines (niederländischen?) Arztes. Silberguß, 95 mm, Blattruhmung.
65. Belagerung Amsterdams durch Wilhelm II. 1650, Rückseite gravierter Text. AR, 66 mm.
66. Bergen ob Zoom, Entsatz durch Wilhelm von Oranien 1622. AR, 61 mm.
67. Papst Pius V., Medaille anno IV/1570, auf einen Sieg über die Hugenotten. AR, 41 mm.
68. Papst Sixtus V.. Medaille anno VI. Rückseite Rossebändiger vom Quirinal. AR, 37 mm.
69. Anselm Franz von Ingelheim, Erzbischof von Mainz, Porträtmedail 1695, Rückseite Wappen. AR, 49 mm.
70. Bistum Würzburg, Medaille 1706, Vorderseite Insignien, Rückseite Stadtansicht. AR, 76 mm.
71. Religiöses Medaillon Jakobstraum von der Himmelsleiter. Verg. Silberguß, 75 mm.
72. Religiöse Medaille, Anbetung der Könige und Opferung Isaaks. Verg. Silberguß, 43 x 35 mm, oval, Schmuckfassung.
73. Erzgebirgische religiöse Medaille (1566?), Pilatus - Auferstehung Christi. Silberguß, 40 mm.
74. Benedictus-Pfennig 1677, Rückseite Thomas von Aquino. AR, 24 x 20mm, oval.
75. Allegorische Medaille auf die Vergänglichkeit, junges Weib - T Ovaler Silberguß, 59 x 48 mm.
76. Allegorische Medaille 1626, Vorderseite Zimon und Tochter, Rückseite Störche über Dresden. AR, 45 mm.
77. Prager Judenmedaille, Rudolf von Habsburg und seine Tochter Clementia von Neapel. Gold, 56 mm.
78. Ferdinand und Isabella von Spanien, 20 Excelentes.
79. Ferdinand III., Breslauer Halbdukat 1641, gehenkelt.
80. Bistum Münster, Heinrich II. Graf von Mörs, Goldgulden (vor 14
81. Friedrich von Braunschweig-Lüneburg, Löser 1647 zu 3 Taler, AR, 80 mm.
82. Breda, Belagerungsnotklippe 1625 zu 60 Sols. AR, 32 x 32 mm.
83. Newark, rautenförmige Notklippe 1646. AR, 39 x 34 mm.
84. Frauenkloster Rotenmünster in Schwaben, Typar aus dem 15. Jahrhundert (Falsum?). AR, 42 mm.

V e r z e i c h n i s
der nicht ~~designierten~~ Stücke.
~~erbettelt~~

1. Karl V., Schautaler o.J., Brustbild - Wappen. AR, 45 mm.
2. Karl V., Geburtstagsmedaille 1500/1550. Silberguß, 46 mm.
3. Ferdinand I., Porträtjeton o.J., Rückseite Wappen. AR, 29 mm.
4. Maximilian II., Porträtmedaille o.J.; Rückseite Merkur, Silberguß, 67 mm.
5. Mathias II. als Erhzog, Porträtmedaille 1579, Rückseite Perseus und Andromeda. Silberguß, 35 mm.
6. Josef I., Frankfurter Königskrönung 1690. AR, 48 mm.
7. Infantin Isabella Eugenia von Spanien, Regentin der Niederlande Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Fama. Silberguß, 41 mm.
8. Don Juan d'Austria, Porträtmedaille 1573, Rückseite Allegorie auf die Eroberung von Tunis. Silberguß, 41 mm.
9. Karl I. von England, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Schiff. AR, 57 mm.
10. Karl I. von England, Jeton 1633 auf seine Krönung. AR, 28 mm.
11. Karl II. von England, Medaille auf den Seekrieg mit Holland, AR, 52 mm.
12. Karl II. von England, Krönungsjeton 1661. AR, 30 mm.
13. Heinrich IV. von Frankreich, Porträtmedaille 1598, Rückseite Embleme. Silberguß, 43 mm.
14. Anna von Österreich und Ludwig XIV., Grundsteinlegung von Val de Grâce 1638. Silberguß, 96 mm.
15. Gustav II. Adolf von Schweden, Porträtmedaille 1631, Rückseite der König als Triumphant. AR, 57 mm.
16. Gustav II. Adolf von Schweden, Medaille wie vorher.
17. Gustav II. Adolf von Schweden, ovaler Porträtjeton o.J. auf die Überfahrt nach Deutschland. AR, 33 x 30
18. Maria I. und Peter III. von Portugal, Errichtung der Kirche zum hl. Herz Jesu in Lissabon, 1779. AR, 51 mm.
19. Johann III. Sobiesky von Polen, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Landschaft. AR, 49 mm.
20. Peter der Große von Rußland, auf die Schlacht bei Poltawa 1709. AR, 65 mm.
21. Friedrich der Weise von Sachsen, Schautaler 1522. AR, 43 mm.
22. Johann Friedrich von Sachsen, Erzgebirger Porträtmedaille 1573, Rückseite Reiterkampf. Verg. Silberguß, 50mm
23. Philipp Reinhart Graf von Hanau, Vermählung mit Charlotte von Sachsen-Saalfeld. AR, 53mm

24. Ankunft der englischen Prinzessin Maria in Holland zur Vermählung mit Wilhelm von Nassau-Oranien. AR, 73 mm.
25. Ippolita Gonzaga, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Aurora. Silberguß, 69 mm.
26. Alexander Farnese von Parma, Porträtmedaille 1585, Rückseite Allegorie, Silberguß, 46 mm.
27. Admiral Andrea Doria von Genua, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Schiff. Silberguß, 40 mm.
28. Kardinal Granvella, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite mythologische Seeschlacht. Silberguß, 52 mm.
29. Kardinal Granvella, ähnliche Porträtmedaille mit Brustbild von rechts und datiert 1550. Silberguß, 59 mm.
30. Kardinal Granvella, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Granvella übergibt dem Don Juan d'Austria die Fahne zum Türkenkrieg. Silberguß, 43 mm.
31. Viglius de Zuichem, Porträtmedaille 1568, Rückseite Tisch mit Geräten. Silberguß, 53 mm.
32. Karl Borromäus, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Altar mit Lamm Silberguß, 51 mm.
33. Prinzessin Ludovika Karoline Radziwill, Porträtmedaille 1675, mit Allegorie auf den Tod ihrer Eltern. AR, 42 mm.
34. Johann Banner, schwedischer Feldherr, Porträtmedaille o.J. Rückseite Allegorie. AR, 45 mm.
35. Paul Beresteyn, und Frau, Medaille zur goldenen Hochzeit 1624 AR, 54 mm.
36. Jan Hus, Guß nach der erzgebirgischen Prägemedaille. Silber vergoldet, 42 mm.
37. Philipp Melanchton, Porträtmedaille 1543, Rückseite Schrift. Silberguß, 38 mm.
38. Abraham Ortelius, Porträtmedaille 1578, Rückseite Embleme, Silberguß, 37 mm.
39. S.M.Freiherr von Rothschild, Porträtmedaille zum 70. Geburts- 1844. AR, 49 mm.
40. Medaille auf das neue Rathaus in Amsterdam 1655. AR, 70 mm.
41. Papst Hadrian VI., einseitige Porträtmedaille o.J. Silberguß 82 mm.
42. Papst Gregor XIII., Medaille 1575 auf die Öffnung der Porta Sancta. AR, 39 mm.
43. Papst Innocenz X., Medaille auf die Öffnung der Porta Sancta 1650. AR, 38 mm.
44. Papst Clemens X., Medaille auf die Öffnung der Porta Sancta, 1675. AR, 33 mm.
45. Papst Alexander VIII., Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite hl. Laurentius Justinianus. AR, 37 mm.
46. Daniel Brendl, von Homburg, Erzbischof von Mainz, Porträtmedaille o.J., Rückseite Wappen, ovaler Silberguß, 32 x 29 mm.
47. Erzbistum Salzburg, Sedisvakanzmedaille 1772. AR, 56 mm.

48. Bistum Regensburg, Sedisvakanzmedaille 1763, AR, 56 mm.
49. Prager Judenmedaille, Konstantin der Große. Gold 49 mm.
50. Antipäpstliche Spottmedaille. Silberguß, 36 mm.
51. Anhänger einer St. Michaels Erzbruderschaft. AR, 32 x 28 mm, oval teilweise emailliert.
52. Kaiser Ludwig IV. der Bayer, ein Chaise d'or o.J.
53. Johann Georg II. von Sachsen, Vikariatsdukat 1657.
54. August von Sachsen, Dresdener Taler 1566.
55. Graf Philipp Ernst von Mansfeld, Taler 1625.
56. Erzbistum Mainz, Johann II. Höchster Goldgulden (um 1400).
57. Karl VI. von Frankreich, Ecu d'or (um 1400).
58. Christian IV. von Dänemark, Dukat 1645.
59. Sigismund August von Polen, Nottaler 1564.
60. Ercole I. von Ferrara-Modena, Testone (um 1500).
61. Münster, Notklippe 1660. AR, 29 x 31 mm.
62. Frankfurt, Schautaler 1696. AR, 51 mm.

Beilage 8.

~~Herrn Direktor Posse,~~
 Münz- u. aus Sammlung Hauser (Zdaril), für das Führer-Museum,
 anzukaufen.

1. Persien, Dareikos.	RM	75
2. Makedonien, Philipp II. Goldstater	"	50
3./4. Makedonien, Alexander d.Gr., Goldstater (2 Varianten)	100	
5. Rom, Nero Aureus (Jupitter Custos)	"	40
6. Römisch-deutsches Reich, Goldabschlag vom Dreikaiser- taler zu 10 Dukaten (Max I., Karl V., Ferdinand- Mathias) Prag o.J. (um 1612)	"	400
7. Ferdinand II., Goldabschlag des Talers zu 10 Dukaten Prag 1637	"	350
8. Ferdinand III., Goldabschlag des Talers zu 10 Dukaten Wien 1656	"	350
9. " Goldabschlag des Talers zu 6 1/2 Du- katen, St. Veit (Kärnten) 1638	"	200
10. Leopold I., Goldabschlag des Talers zu 10 Dukaten, Nagybanya	"	35
11. " Goldabschlag vom Halbtaler zu 6 Dukaten, Graz 1694	"	30
12. Franz I., Goldabschlag vom Dukaten zu 16 Dukaten, Antwerpen 1751	"	70
13. Maria Theresia, Goldabschlag vom Taler zu 10 Dukaten, Wien 1754	"	35
14. Josef II., Soverain d'or, Wien 1786	"	100
15. Franz II., Vier-Dukaten, Wien 1806	"	15
16. Ferdinand I., Vier-Dukaten, Wien 1843	"	15
17. Tirol, Erzherzog Sigismund, Goldabschlag vom Guldiner (7 Dukaten) Hall 1486	"	40

Medaillen.

18. Maximilian I., Goldabschlag zu 4 Dukaten vom Halb- taler (Schaustück) 1518	"	30
19. Ferdinand I.- Max II. und Maria, Goldmedaille 1563/77	"	30
20. Erzherzog Mathias, Einnahme von Gran 1601/1595, Gold- medaille von M S	"	5
21. Josef I., Wahlspruchmedaille von Philipp Becker	"	3
22. Karl VI., Wahlspruchmedaille von Ph. Becker	"	7
23. Maria Theresia, Wahlspruchmedaille von Giov. Toda	"	3
24. Josef II., Medaille auf seine Geburt, 1741, von D. Becker	"	4
25. Ferdinand I., Wahlspruchmedaille von J.D.Boehm	"	5
26. Franz Josef I, und Elisabeth, Vermählung 1854, Gold- medaille von Konrad Lange	"	7

27. Erzherzog Leopold und Claudia von Tirol, Vermählungsmedaille (5 Dukaten) RM 200.

Erzbistum Salzburg.

28. Leonhard von Keutschach, Goldabschlag zu 4 Dukaten vom Vierteltaler, in Klippenform 1513 " 200.
29. Mathäus Lang von Wellenburg, Doppeldukatenklippe auf den Bürgeraufstand 1523 " 100.
30. Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau, Goldabschlag vom Turmschautaler 1594, zu 10 Dukaten " 400
31. Marcus Sitticus von Hohenems, Bildnisechaumünze 1615 " 150
32. Paris von Lodron, Goldabschlag vom Domweih-Taler zu 16 Dukaten, 1628 " 500
33. Franz Anton von Harrach, Wahlspruchmedaille von Ph. Müller 1711 " 300
34. Leopold von Firmian, Wahlspruchmedaille 1727 von Franz Matzenkopf " 250
35. Hieronymus von Colloredo, Medaille auf seine Wahl 1772 von F. Matzenkopf " 200

~~RM 1129~~

Städte.

36. Nürnberg, 6 Dukaten 1698 " 25
37. Regensburg (Josef II.), 5 Dukaten o.J. " 25
38. Hildesheim, Wappenverleihung durch Karl V. 1528 " 8
39. Hamburg, Bismarck-Medaille z.80.Geburtstag (Georgstaler) " 20

RM 120

DER GENERALKULTURREFERENT
DES
GAULEITERS VON NIEDERSCHLESSEN

Herrn

Direktor Dr. P o s s e
Staatliche Gemäldegalerie

D r e s d e n
=====
Zwinger.

BRESLAU 2, den 26. September 1942.
Landeshaus
Fernruf Sammel-Nr. 52131
Dr. Fu.-M./Go.

Sehr verehrter Herr Direktor!

Unter Bezugnahme auf meinen Besuch am Montag, den 21.9.
fixiere ich wunschgemäss kurz noch einmal schriftlich die drei von
mir besprochenen Punkte:

1.) Sichergestellte Kunstwerke im Generalgouvernement.

In dieser Angelegenheit haben schon verschiedentlich Verhandlungen sowohl zwischen Gauleiter Hanke und dem Oberbürgermeister der Stadt Breslau einerseits und dem Reichsminister Dr. Lammer andererseits stattgefunden. Das damalige Ergebnis war, dass unter den nicht in der Führerauswahl befindlichen Kunstschatzen eine Reihe von Werken sich befinden, die zum Teil schlesischen Ursprungs sind, zum Teil in unmittelbarer Beziehung zu Schlesien und seiner Geschichte stehen. Museumsdirektor Dr. Barthel in Breslau hatte seinerzeit eine Aufstellung eingereicht, die sich auch bei den dortigen Akten befindet, aus der hervorgeht, welche Werke für uns besonderes Interesse haben. An sich sollen die gesamten sichergestellten Kunstschatze ausserhalb der Führerauswahl nach Kriegsende nach dem Wunsch des Führers der Stadt Königsberg zugewiesen werden, doch ist es denkbar, dass über das eine oder andere Stück noch anderweitig verfügt werden könnte. Zweck meiner Vorsprache war der, zu wissen, dass bei einer evtl. früheren und anderweitigen Aufteilung der in

Frage kommenden Kunstwerke der Gau Niederschlesien bzw. die Gauhauptstadt Breslau auf Grund ihrer berechtigten Interessen bevorzugt berücksichtigt werden.

2.) Sammlung Marheimer.

Hierfür gilt im allgemeinen das gleiche wie zu Punkt 1 mit dem Unterschied, dass nach dem derzeitigen Stand der Dinge die Aufteilung und Zuweisung der Sammlung ausserhalb der Führerauswahl an die Stadt Linz erfolgen sollen. Auch hier bitte ich im Auftrage des Gauleiters zu gegebener Zeit um bevorzugte Berücksichtigung unserer niederschlesischen Interessen.

3.) Schlackenwerther Handschrift.

Mit dieser Schlackenwerther Hedwigslegende hat es folgende Bewandnis:

Die lateinische Legende umfasst die Vita maior, die Vita minor und die Genealogia. Sie ist i.J.1300 geschrieben.

Die Legenda maior und minor liess Ludwig I., 1352-1398 Herzog von Schlesien und Liegnitz, i.J.1353 foris civitatem Lubyn, im Südosten von Lüben in Schles., wo er 1349 eine der Hedwig geweihte Burgkapelle erbaut hatte, abschreiben. Der Schreiber nennt sich Nicolaus Pruzie (aus Preussen). Er wird auch der Schöpfer der Illustrationen (1 ganzseitige und 60 halbseitige) sein, die sich auf die Tatarenschlacht und das Leben Hedwigs beziehen. Sie sind zart entworfen, die Innenflächen leicht ausgetuscht, der Gesichtsausdruck der wenig kraftvollen Gestalten ist ohne Abwechslung, die Perspektive fehlerhaft. Trotzdem sind diese Miniaturen höchst wertvoll, nicht als Kunstwerke, aber für die Kulturgeschichte. Die Hs.enthält Bl.202 von etwas jüngerer Hand eine Zusammenfassung der Legende in Briefform mit der Schlusschrift von ungeübter Hand: Hanc epistolam compilavit dominus Nycolaus de Posenaw (= Nicol.Henrici) prothonotarius Reverendi in Christo patris domini

Preozlay Wratisslawie Episcopi et transmisit eam Domino duci Ludwico Bregensi. Diese Hs. vermachte der Herzog zunächst im Testamente vor 1360 den Liegnitzer Predigermönchen, aber 1369 bestimmte er sie der neu von ihm gegründeten Kollegiatstift St.Hedwig zu Brieg. Als dieses 1534 aufgelöst wurde, kam sie 1569 an die Bibliothek des Brieger Gymnasiums. Daraus entlehnte sie am 12. Januar 1630 Herzog Joha Christian, der sie an den Biszumsverwalter Breuner in Neisse schenkte. Aus dessen Besitz kam sie an den Kais.Rat Franz Gottfr.von Tro um die Mitte des 17.Jhs. in den Besitz der Prinzessin Maria Benign Gattin des Feldherrn Oktavio Piccolomini, die sie den Piaristen in Schlackenwerth überwies. Mit der Aufhebung des Klosters ging die Handschrift mit der gesamten Bibliothek in den 70er Jahren des 19. Jhs. an die dortige Stadtgemeinde über, die 1911 sämtliche Bücher für 130 000 Kronen an das Wiener Antiquariat Gilhofer und Ronschbu verkaufte. Am 25. Januar 1911 teilte dieses Antiquariat der Breslau Kgl. und Universitätsbibliothek mit, dass die Handschrift von Rudo Ritter von Gutmann, Grossgrundbesitzer, Wien I, Fichtegasse 10 erworben worden sei. Dieser will 100 000 Kronen bezahlt haben; in Wirklichkeit sollen es nur 60 000 Kronen gewesen sein.

Da die Gefahr bestand, dass der Jude Gutmann die Handschrift ins Ausland verschachern könne, wurde sie im Jahre 1938 beschlagnahmt und in der Wiener Nationalbibliothek sichergestellt. Es handelt sich bei dieser Handschrift nicht um beschlagnahmtes Kunstgut aus feindlichem Besitz, sondern vielmehr um ein sichergestelltes Werk aus jüdischem Besitz. Seit 1938 waren Bemühungen im Gange die Übergabe der Handschrift an die Breslauer Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek zu erreichen. Die Bemühungen waren bisher ohne Erfolg, da anscheinend die Besitzverhältnisse rechtlich noch nicht geklärt sind. Meinen Informationen nach sollen z.Zt. noch über dies

Frage Verhandlungen zwischen dem Reichswirtschaftsministerium und dem Reichsfinanzministerium schweben. Dass der Gau Niederschlesien sich um die Rückkehr dieser Handschrift in seinen Gau und zwar in den Bestand der Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek in Breslau bemüht ist durchaus begründet, denn diese Handschrift gehört nicht nach Wien sondern nach Schlesien. Sie ist in Schlesien geschrieben, Auftraggeber und Besitzer war ein schlesischer Fürst. Sie diente der Verherrlichung dieses Hauses und war 300 Jahre in schlesischem Besitz. Der Inhalt ist eindeutig schlesisch und der gesamte geistige Gehalt der Handschrift trägt rein schlesisches Gepräge. Meine vor einigen Wochen erfolgte Fühlungnahme mit den massgebenden Wiener Stellen hat erfreulicherweise gezeigt, dass man in Wien für unseren Wunsch die Handschrift nach Schlesien zurückzubekommen volles Verständnis hat und man der Erfüllung dieses Wunsches von Wien her keinerlei Schwierigkeiten in den Weg legen wird. Wir wären bereit, die Handschrift käuflich zu erwerben, würden es aber auch ganz besonders begrüßen, wenn sich eine Möglichkeit ergeben könnte, nach Regelung der Auseinandersetzung zwischen den beiden Ministerien aus der Beschlagnahme heraus die Handschrift zugewiesen zu bekommen. Zur Einstellung Wiens darf vielleicht noch gesagt werden, dass Wien um so leichter unserem Wunsche entgegenkommen kann, als es ja bereits aus dem Rothschild'schen Besitz eine Reihe wertvoller Handschriften erhalten hat. Im Auftrage des Gauleiters bitte ich daher diese Frage, deren Lösung unabhängig von Kriegsende ist, die lediglich abhängt von dem Ausgang der Verhandlungen zwischen den beiden Ministerien, in dem vorgetragenen Sinne weitgehendst zu unterstützen.

Indem ich ~~mich~~ Ihnen, sehr verehrter Herr Direktor für die Gewährung der Unterredung noch einmal Dank sage verbleibe ich mit besten Grüßen und

Heil Hitler!
Ihr sehr ergebener

