

Report to the Public on the Work of the CIVS 2013

Speech by French President Jacques Chirac, 16 July 1995, at the commemoration of the Vel' d'Hiv roundup (16 July 1942).

Excerpts

"In the life of a nation, there are times that leave painful memories and damage people's conception of their country.

It is difficult to evoke these moments because we can never find the proper words to describe their horror or to express the grief of those who experienced their tragedy. They will carry forever, in their souls and in their flesh, the memory of these days of tears and shame. [...]

On that day, France, land of the Enlightenment, of Human Rights, of welcome and asylum, committed the irreparable. Breaking its word, it handed those who were under its protection over to their executioners. [...]

Our debt to them is inalienable. [...]

In passing on the history of the Jewish people, of its sufferings and of the camps; in bearing witness again and again; in recognising the errors of the past, and the errors committed by the State; in concealing nothing about the dark hours of our history, we are simply standing up for a vision of humanity, of human liberty and dignity. We are thus struggling against the forces of darkness, which are constantly at work. [...]

Let us learn the lessons of history. Let us refuse to be passive onlookers, or accomplices, of unacceptable acts."

Decree No. 99-778 of 10 September 1999 establishing a commission for the compensation of victims of spoliations resulting from the anti-Semitic legislation in force during the Occupation

Article I

"A commission shall be set up under the Prime Minister charged with examining individual applications presented by the victims or their heirs to make reparations for damage resulting from the plundering of property that occurred due to anti-Semitic laws passed during the Occupation, both by the occupant and by the Vichy authorities.

The Committee is responsible for seeking and proposing appropriate means of reparation, restitution or compensation."



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A pall was cast over the year 2013 by the loss of Mr Pierre Kauffmann on 14 September. Member of the Deliberative Panel since its inception, **General Secretary of the Shoah Memorial in Paris**, he brought the Commission his incomparable knowledge of the Jewish community in France, aided by his infallible memory, his generosity and his intellectual rigor. Mr Kauffmann persevered until the very end, fulfilling his final mission in a long life of public service, consecrated, since the Resistance, to advancing noble causes.



Introduction

The CIVS's activities in 2013 chiefly concerned the advancement of work undertaken in previous years. However, this ongoing aspect was accompanied by a sharp rebound in international projects. Our missions in the United States and Germany stand out particularly in this regard. They demonstrate that compensation for spoliation of any kind, as a repercussion of anti-Semitism, is still a current issue, along with provenance research for works of art stolen by the occupant during the dark years of the Second World War.

The Commission's recognised and renowned knowledge and technical expertise led the French Minister of Culture and Communication to entrust management of an MNR¹ working group to one of its judge-rapporteurs and leadership of the steering committee to its Chairman.

In the same spirit, the Berlin archives search team remains a primary contact for the French ambassador as the "Gurlitt Affair"² unfolds.

Finally, 2014 is shaping up as a pivotal year for the Commission, during which public authorities will have to take a position on its founding texts, including Decree No. 2009-619 of 6 June 2009³.

1- Musées Nationaux Récupération, concerning recovery of spoliated works of art (see pg.11)

2- See pg. 12

3- Decree regarding certain administrative commissions with advisory status under the French Prime Minister, including the CIVS. Article 1: "The regulatory measures establishing administrative commissions with advisory status listed in the appendix of this Decree shall be extended for a period of five years."



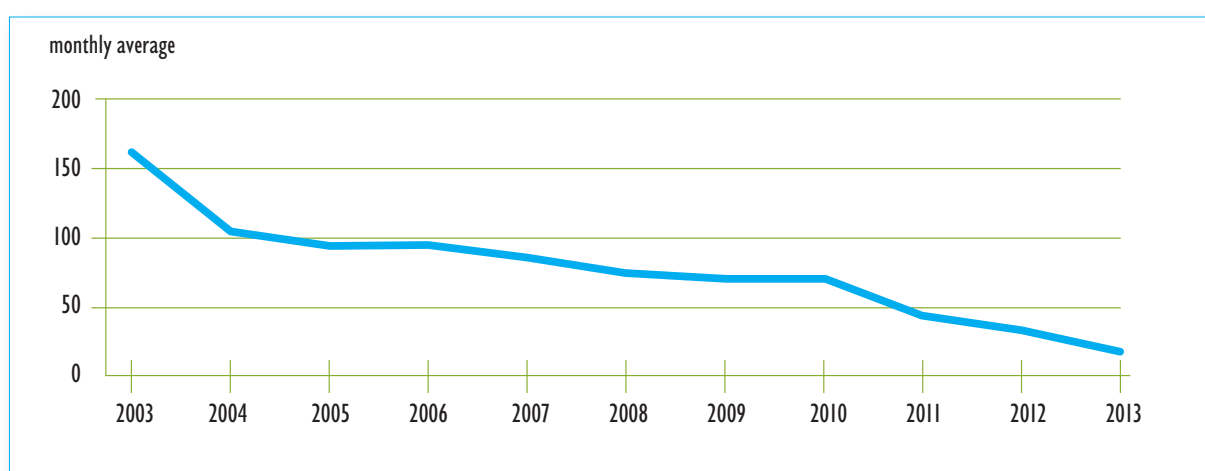
Part One : The CIVS's Activities

A/ Is the number of claims stabilising?

From the beginning of its work in 2000 until 31 December 2013, the Commission registered 28,557 claims. 18,999 relate to material spoliations, as defined in Decree No. 99-778 of 10 September 1999⁴; 9,558 are bank-related spoliations. 896 were closed because a duly-completed questionnaire had not been received; 892 were closed because they were withdrawn, the Commission lacked competence, or the applicants provided incomplete information during the investigation.

In 2013, the CIVS registered 374 claims (263 material, 111 bank-related, including 29 created internally). These figures reflect a decrease of 5.8% from 2012, against 25.6% between 2011 and 2012. While a natural long-term process that began in 2007 is driving a consistent decline, that decline now seems to have stabilised, as shown in the following graph.

Trends in the number of claims registered⁵



Material claims

The number of material claims registered in 2013 decreased by 8% compared to 2012 (263 against 286).

During 2013, the number of case files awaiting a response from the Control and Investigation Network, the department that handles research at the archive centres, remained stable, numbering 135 in January and 134 in December.

Finally, 247 material or mixed (material and bank-related) case files were forwarded to the Principal Rapporteur to be investigated.

⁴- Losses can concern looting of apartments, commercial and industrial businesses, business assets, confiscation of property in internment camps and the payment of fees for smuggling.

⁵- 335 claims were received on average each month in 2002, 161 in 2003, 104 in 2004, 93 in 2005, 95 in 2006, 82 in 2007, 74 in 2008, 70 in 2009, 64 in 2010, 39 in 2011, 30 in 2012 and 28 in 2013



Bank-related claims

137 case files were investigated by the bank-related claims search team in 2013, against 132 in 2012, an increase of 4%. They are categorised as follows:

- ▶ 44 claims relating to Fund B, of which 39 were rejected because of that Fund's foreclosure date.
- ▶ The remaining 93 case files had positive research results that certify the existence of 243 bank accounts. The latter are likely to be eligible for compensation charged to the Fund A escrow account or the State budget with, if necessary, supplementary compensation under the Washington Agreement.

Fund A and Fund B

The Washington Agreement (Decree of 30 March 2001) ratified the establishment of two separate funds by financial institutions to handle bank-related compensation recommended by the CIVS. The first, known as the "Deposit" (Fund A), with 50,000,000 USD, is intended to compensate victims whose assets have been identified. The second, known as the "Fund" (Fund B), with 22,500,000 USD, provides for a lump sum compensation awarded in view of evidence or the filing of a signed affidavit prior to 2 February 2005 by the victims or their heirs.

The breakdown of these bank accounts by banking establishment is as follows:

Breakdown by banking establishment of accounts certified in 2013

Banking Establishment	Percentage
Groupe La Poste	21.0
Groupe Société Générale	19.8
Banks not identified by name	15.6
Groupe Crédit Agricole S.A.	12.3
Groupe BNP Paribas	10.7
Groupe BPCE	6.2
Groupe CIC	4.1
Groupe HSBC	3.3
Banque de France	2.5
Groupe Crédit du Nord	1.6
Barclays Bank/JP Morgan	1.6
Other establishments*	1.3

Investigations of 136 case files were concluded in 2013. 87 were forwarded to the Principal Rapporteur to be investigated by a rapporteur. The remaining 49 were processed following the simplified procedure under which the Chairman of the Commission rules alone⁶.

⁶- See box on pg. 8



As of 31 December 2013, the case files remaining to be submitted to the Deliberative Panel sitting in subcommittee or with the Chairman ruling alone concern 517 bank accounts eligible for compensation under the Washington Agreement⁷.

Finally, it should be noted that reports relating to the management of the bank-related claims and the use of Funds A and B were drafted on a semi-annual basis: 15 June and 15 December, 2013. In particular, they are addressed to the attention of the US State Department and the organisations representing the plaintiffs.

As of 31 December 2013, a total of 570 material and bank-related claims are still being processed across all the Commission's departments

B/ Fewer reports...

For 2013, the number of reports filed totalled 417, against 727 in 2012, a decrease of 43%. The complexity of cases and the passage of time since these events make it more difficult – and therefore more time consuming – to investigate them.

Filed reports fall into the following categories:

- ▶ 309 material claims (74%);
- ▶ 70 bank-related claims (16.8%);
- ▶ 4 grants of reserved portions (1%);
- ▶ 10 requests for re-examination (2.4%);
- ▶ 24 cases definitively closed (5.8%).

C/ ...and fewer hearings

In 2013, 15 hearings were held in plenary session, 45% fewer than in 2012. They allowed the examination of 57 case files (compared to 193 in 2012), amounting to 4 case files on average per hearing.

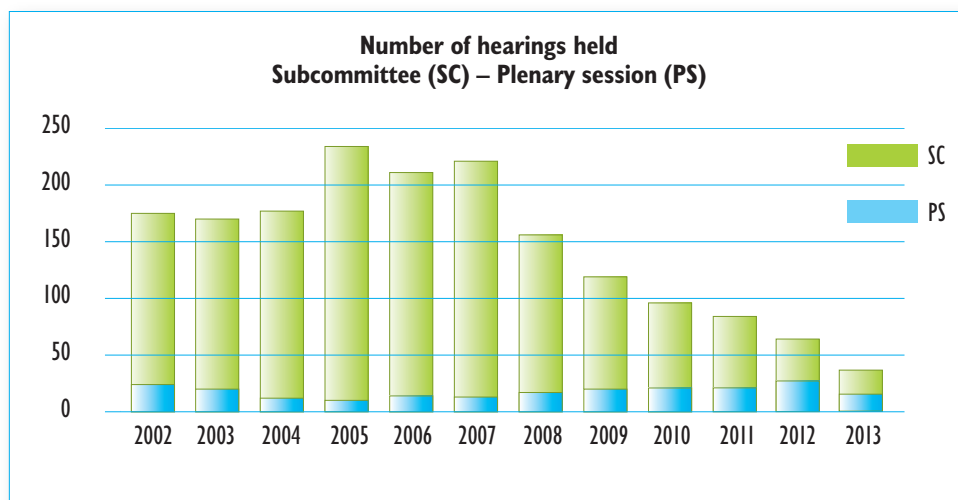
Additionally, 36 hearings were held in subcommittee, 44% fewer than in 2012, during which 315 case files were examined (against 619 in 2012), for an average of 9 per hearing.

⁷ - A single case file may concern multiple bank accounts.



Finally, 206 case files were examined under the procedure known as “Chairman ruling alone.”

Number of hearings held - Plenary session (PS) - Subcommittee (SC)



Victims and their heirs before the CIVS

316 individuals (claimants, proxies and assistants), against 536 in 2012, were heard and had the opportunity to testify before the Commission during the 51 hearings held during the year.

The recommendations

In 2013, 580 recommendations were issued (compared to 1,220 in 2012), of which 438 concerned material spoliation (987 in 2012) and 142 concerned bank-related spoliation (233 in 2012), for a total compensation of 6,887,627 euros borne by the French government, including 235,008 euros for bank-related spoliation⁸. Of these, 217 were issued with the Chairman ruling alone.

The “Chairman ruling alone” procedure

The Decree of 20 June 2001 gave the Chairman the possibility to rule alone. Claims examined in this fashion are selected based on the urgency of the personal circumstances of the claimant when the claim does not present particular difficulties.

In 2002, the procedure was extended to bank-related claims for which the banks concerned had agreed in principle to accord any compensation the Commission may grant.

This procedure is also used to establish recommendations for collection of portions reserved for heirs who are identified but not associated with the initial claim, and also as a result of the review of certain additional claims (e.g. fees for refugees being smuggled to Unoccupied France, looted refugee shelters, money confiscated during an arrest, internment in French camps).

⁸- The annual amount charged to the bank funds cannot be broken down between charges to Fund A and Fund B; the Commission does not have access to that data.



Amongst the 580 recommendations were 93 recommendations for rejection: 43 material claims and 50 bank-related claims, 31 of which concerned the foreclosure date⁸ for Fund B. Finally, 175 recommendations were issued for collection of reserved portions (141 material claims and 34 bank-related claims).

D/ Specific requests

In 2013, 247 case files were referred to the Principal Rapporteur for investigation (against 357 in 2012), including 21 (32 in 2012), amounting to 8.6% (9% in 2012), involving spoliation taking place in Tunisia.

The Commission must also deal with requests other than those relating to the examination of an initial claim: re-examinations (22 in 2013 compared to 42 in 2012), collection of reserved portions (175 in 2013 against 384 in 2012), works of art, etc.

E/ Culture of remembrance: visit to the Camp des Milles Memorial Site

On Tuesday, 22 October 2013, a delegation consisting of the Chairman, the Director, the Principal Rapporteur, members of the Deliberative Panel, judge-rapporteurs and CIVS staff members visited the Camp des Milles Memorial Site in Aix-en-Provence (Southeast France). Between 1939 and 1942, 10,000 people were interned in a former tile factory, including 2,000 Jews who were deported and exterminated at Auschwitz. This visit is part of the Commission's commitment to enhance its understanding of the historical context that frames its mission.

⁸- The annual amount charged to the bank funds cannot be broken down between charges to Fund A and Fund B; the Commission does not have access to that data.

⁹- 2 February 2005.



1/ Exterior of the Memorial Site



2/ The CIVS delegation



3/ Alain Chouraqui, President of the Fondation du Camp des Milles (Camp des Milles Foundation) and Michel Jeannoutot, Chairman of the CIVS



Part Two : The International Dimension

A/ Missions abroad

Washington, DC and New York

A CIVS delegation¹⁰ conducted a mission to the United States from 5-15 June 2013, visiting Washington DC and New York.

This mission, which was a continuation of regular meetings with representatives of American Jewish communities as well as partner organizations and institutions of the CIVS, aimed to more thoroughly acquaint them with French policy concerning anti-Semitic spoliation claims and to embody the Commission's actions within this overall project.

During this mission, the Commission met with representatives of embassies, leaders of community organisations, lawyers and eminent figures representing political institutions.

These meetings had multiple objectives: providing a progress report on CIVS activities, underscoring that no foreclosure date has yet been defined and that the compensation offered by the CIVS, with no budget limit, concerns all Jews, whatever their nationality, who were victims of spoliation in a territory where France exercised sovereignty.

All of the parties meeting with the CIVS applauded its activities. The French system of compensation for victims of anti-Semitic spoliation, in which the Commission plays an important part, was regularly presented as a model at European level. Indeed, according to all the people we met with, the system deserves to be better known in the United States. This could help to reinforce France's diplomatic activities in the US.

Berlin

Several members of the CIVS¹¹ travelled to the German capital from 2-5 December 2013. The objective of this mission was to discuss the following topics with local partners:

- ▶ the restitution of art spoliated by the Nazis and the provenance research undertaken by federal institutions in Germany;
- ▶ ways and means for provenance research;
- ▶ the working group on artwork in the MNR (Musées Nationaux Récupération) list, chaired by the CIVS;
- ▶ the "Gurlitt Affair"¹².



The CIVS delegation to the Bundestag,
accompanied by M^{re} Petra Pau,
Vice-President of the Bundestag (German Federal assembly)

¹⁰- Composed of Messrs Jeannoutot, Le Ridant, Weill, Bady, Bénard and M^{re} Rochotte.

¹¹- Messrs Jeannoutot, Le Ridant, Weill, Bady, M^{re} Legueltel and M^{re} Garnier.

¹²- See box on pg. 12



The “Gurlitt Affair” and its consequences

In the spring of 2012, the public prosecutor’s office in Augsburg (Bavaria), while searching the Munich home of Mr Cornelius Gurlitt where it was investigating a tax evasion case, seized a collection of 1,280 works of art, paintings, drawings, engravings, sketches and prints by famous artists such as Beckmann, Chagall, Delacroix, Matisse and Toulouse-Lautrec. The Bavarian authorities asked an art historian to examine the collection.

In early November 2013, the German media revealed this seizure, noting that it was the largest known discovery, at an individual’s home, of works of art acquired during the Nazi era. In fact, Mr Gurlitt is the son of art dealer Hildebrand Gurlitt (1895-1956) who, in 1938, sold and exchanged, as a dealer authorised by the Nazi regime, so-called “degenerate” works of art, and acquired works in Paris for Hitler’s proposed “Führermuseum” in Linz. Much of the art in the Gurlitt collection may have come from spoliation of Jews in Germany and France.

In January 2014, German federal and regional authorities established a “task force” composed of German and international experts to determine the origin of the works, which fall into three categories:

- ▶ Approximately 300 works acquired by the Gurlitt family before 1933 or after 1945;
- ▶ 380 works confiscated from public collections and German museums on the basis of the German law of 1938 on degenerate art;
- ▶ 590 works that may have been spoliated from their rightful owners because of anti-Semitic persecution. To facilitate the search for possible owners or their heirs, these 590 works, for which the task force is seeking to establish provenance, are gradually being posted on www.lostart.de.

During its visit to Berlin in December 2013, the CIVS delegation met with various German interlocutors to discuss this topic: Mr Uwe Hartmann, scientific director of the task force; M^{re} Petra Pau, Vice-President of the Bundestag; Mr Rüdiger Mahlo, German representative of the *Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany (Claims Conference)*. Discussions focused on German authorities’ management of the case and on the composition of the task force, which should include representatives of Jewish organisations and a French expert. Ms Pau also highlighted legislative initiatives to amend the statute of limitations of 30 years under German law, which hinders the restitution of spoliated items. A meeting with France’s ambassador to Germany and several of his bureaux was also organised to discuss this issue.

Bern

On 17 June 2013, the CIVS was represented at a symposium in Bern, Switzerland, entitled “Spoliated Art and Provenance Research: Launching the Federal Office of Culture’s New Website Concerning Spoliated Art.”

The first part of the symposium was devoted to recent developments concerning provenance research for spoliated works of art in Germany and France, as well as works on the international art market. Afterward, the Federal Office of Culture presented its new Internet portal dedicated to art spoliated during the Nazi era and provenance research¹³. This website is the result of cooperation between the Federal Office of Culture, the General Secretariat of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Directors of Public Education, the Association of Swiss Museums and the Association of Swiss Fine Arts Museums. Its primary objective is to support Swiss museums and collections in their research.

Finally, historians and representatives of various museums provided an overview of the management of spoliated art and future prospects.

¹³ - www.bak.admin.ch/rk



B/ Origin of claimants, heirs and website visitors

The CIVS was contacted 1,224 times in 2013, compared to 1,677 in 2012. 16% of these contacts came from abroad:

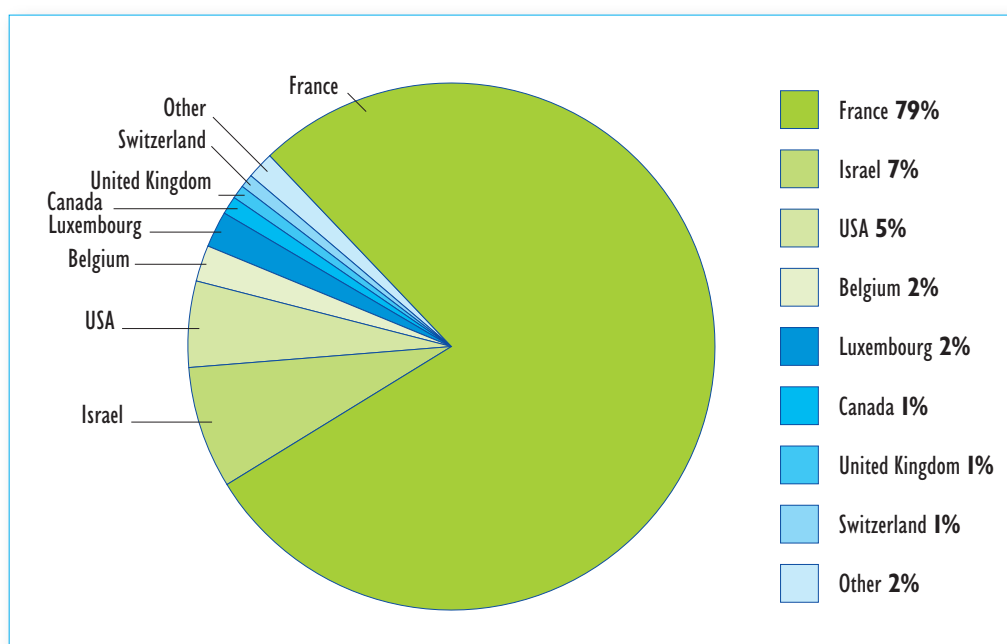
- ▶ 9.5% from Israel;
- ▶ 4% from the United States;
- ▶ 2.5% from other countries.

The principal reasons for these contacts were: procedures (37%), case status (29%) and requests for information relating to reserved portions of compensation (12.3%).

In addition, 260 people filed a claim with the CIVS in 2013 (278 in 2012). Of these, 215 live in France and 45 live abroad.

631 people were compensated by the Commission in 2013 (1,346 in 2012). 496 of them live in France and 135 live abroad.

Geographical location of individuals compensated in 2013



The CIVS website is available in four languages (French, English, German and Hebrew). The geographical location of its visitors has changed little compared to 2012. The percentage of website visitors from France has increased slightly (74.2% compared to 71%); the figure for North America remained essentially the same (9.2% compared to 8.8%). Within metropolitan France, website visitors are primarily from the Paris region (48.2%), followed by the regions of Rhône-Alpes (3.3%), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (3%) and Pays de la Loire (2.2%).

Visitors mainly choose to view the site in French (73.5%) and English (15.6%), followed by German (3.9%) and Hebrew (3.5%).

All these figures illustrate and confirm the prominent international dimension of the CIVS.



Part Three: CIVS Perspectives for 2014

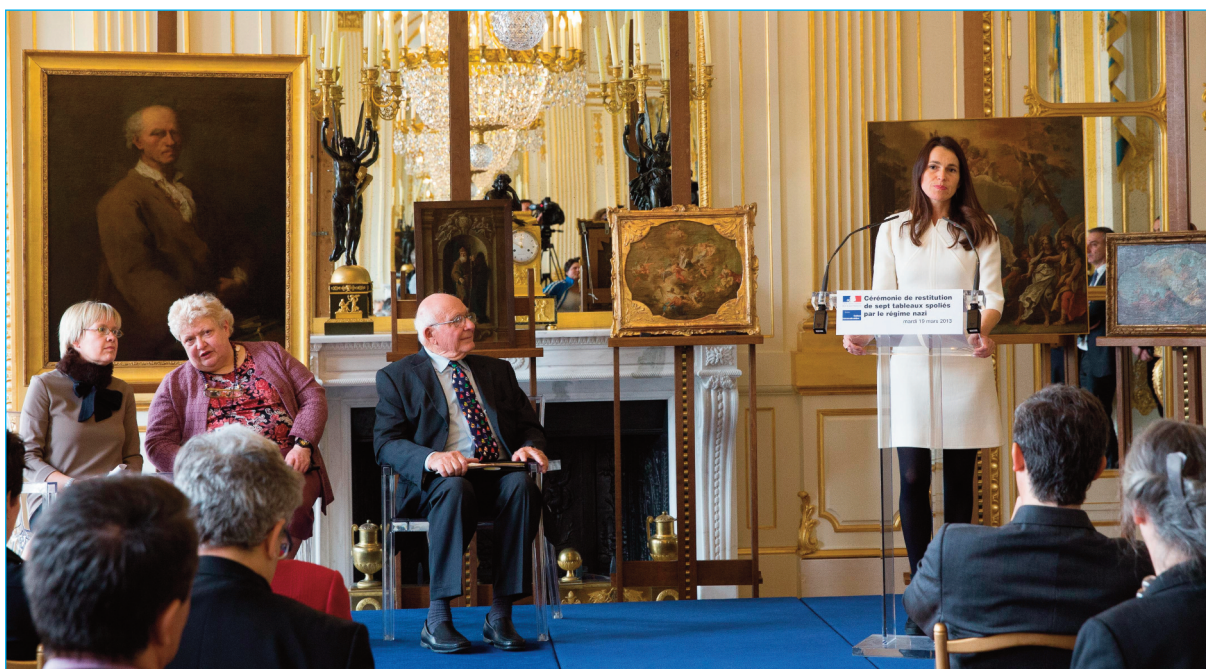
A/ Personnel

At 31 December 2013, 27 staff members¹⁴ are contributing to the work of the Commission, unchanged from 2012, and compared to 41 in 2007. The number of rapporteurs decreased from 18 to 16 between 2012 and 2013.

The CIVS implements an effective training policy as a basis for ensuring the long-term employment of staff members. The CIVS implements an effective training policy as a basis for ensuring the long-term employment of staff members. In December, four contract staff passed the entrance examination for a permanent position as Administrative Secretary (category B) in the civil service, provided by law No. 2012-347 of 12 March 2012 concerning improved employment conditions for public employees. In addition, ten contract staff are eligible for the entrance examination for permanent positions as Administrative Officers in the civil service under the same provisions. However, the three staff members at the CIVS Berlin archives search team, who have a contract governed by local law, are not covered by this procedure regarding permanent positions.

B/ Works of art

On 19 March 2013, several members of the Commission were guests of Ms Aurélie Filippetti, French Minister of Culture and Communication, at the restitution ceremony for seven paintings spoliated during the Second World War to the heirs of Mr Richard Neumann and Mr Josef Wiener. These works, on the MNR list, were previously in French government custody. Initially contacted by Mr Neumann's grandson, the CIVS recommended on 20 December 2012 the return of six paintings, thereby decisively contributing, in conjunction with other French government organizations and foreign researchers, to the research and identification of these works.



Ms Aurélie Filippetti, Minister of Culture and Communication, 19 March 2013

¹⁴- 24 staff members have budgetary posts under the CIVS Paris office; 3 are engaged under contracts governed by local law in Berlin.



On the advice of the Commission, which was initially alerted by a report from Mr Jean-Pierre Bady, member of the Deliberative Panel, concerning the current status of 2,054 MNR-list works of art in the custody of the Musées nationaux (French national museums), M^s Filippetti implemented a special working group in March 2013. The group federates a dozen members: curators, art historians, archivists and members of the CIVS, under the direction of M^s France Legueltel, judge-rapporteur at the Commission. It began investigating, in a “proactive” manner, the provenance of 145 works definitely spoliated during the war. The working group’s research has so far yielded significant progress concerning 28 works. A second report will be submitted in June 2014 to the Steering Committee, which includes the Chairman of the CIVS, concerning the provenance of additional works. Afterwards, extensive genealogical research will be undertaken to identify the heirs of their owners.

C/ Communication

Throughout 2013, the CIVS website recorded 41,369 connections¹⁵, compared to 30 048 in 2012: an increase of 33.2%. The Commission continues to use this tool to inform site visitors of its missions (especially abroad) and achievements (via activity reports). The most frequently visited sections of the website are “Headlines” (64.4%), “Questions/Answers” (26.4%) and pages that describe how the CIVS functions (24.7%).

The Commission has also decided to develop a *Facebook* page that presents its missions and informs its “friends” of current developments¹⁶. It aims to build a network of partner institutions and associations both in France and internationally, and to inform potential claimants of its existence and of the compensation procedures provided by the laws that define its activities. The page went online 4 December 2013.



Screenshot of the CIVS Facebook page

¹⁵- Number of page views.

¹⁶- <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Commission-pour-lindemnisation-des-victimes-de-spoliations-CIVS/1417561255145914?ref=stream>.



The CIVS was prominent in the media during two periods, in February/March and October/November 2013, respectively corresponding to the restitution of seven MNR-list paintings by M^e Aurélie Filippetti and the “Gurlitt Affair.” These events provided the opportunity for the CIVS to present its mission and activities in dozens of French and international media outlets. Numerous articles referred to the Commission’s work. Numerous articles referred to the Commission’s work. Some are reproduced as an appendix to this report.

We note that since early 2013, the French government, via its data.gouv.fr portal has provided free access to more than 300,000 public databases from government ministries, local authorities and administrative authorities, including key figures from the CIVS. In the future, additional statistics could be made available via this portal.

D/ The search for heirs and potential recipients

The investigation and examination of a case file can reveal the existence of heirs who are not involved in the procedure, either because they did not wish to give power of representation to the original claimants, or because their identity or contact details were not known or provided. The Commission thus reserves, in the form of reserved portions, the portions of compensation they are due, so their recipients can later request to collect them. As of 31 December 2013, 4,137 recommendations were issued for collection of reserved portions, of which 733 are bank-related claims.

The reserved portions whose collection has not been requested are retained indefinitely pending the appearance of heirs who are beneficiaries.

When the CIVS finally completes its work, the fate of unclaimed portions must be determined. Two situations will be considered:

- portions reserved for the benefit of heirs identified in the claimants’ families;
- portions reserved for the benefit of heirs whose identity and number are not known.

Since September 2008, the Commission has undertaken an exhaustive inventory of the quantity and value of compensation represented by effective and reserved portions granted in the recommendations issued to date. As of year-end 2013, the total value of reserved portions that have not been collected, considering only material claims, is 26,402,097 euros¹⁷. A procedure to mail out reminders is followed as part of this inventory. The Commission thereby expects to give rise to the widest possible distribution of the funds reserved for recipients.

The Commission is actively seeking the heirs for which portions of compensation have been reserved. In this regard, GenoPro 2011 software has recently been installed on multiple staff workstations to facilitate the establishment of family trees for each case file.

In addition, the CIVS has established a process to work together with the *Holocaust Claims Processing Office*¹⁸ in New York to identify potential heirs living in the United States.

Finally, the Commission has requested authorisation from the CNIL (national commission on information technology and liberties) to cross analyse its database of information provided by claimants with the database of deportation victims compiled by the FFDJF (Association of Sons and Daughters of Jewish Deportees from France). The objective is to estimate the number of victims of deportation for whom a compensation claim has not been filed with the CIVS.

¹⁷ For bank-related claims, the amount reported by the Unified Jewish Social Fund (FSJU) is 1,632,714.55 USD, or 1,183,898.59 € (1 € = 1.3791 USD).

¹⁸ The HCPO is an organisation representing victims’ families, which helps them prepare claims.



E/ The History Committee

Spring 2013 saw the publication of the work coordinated by M^s Anne Grynberg and M^s Johanna Linsler — respectively Scientific Director and member of the research team of the History Committee at the CIVS — entitled “*The Irreparable. Itineraries of Jewish artists and art lovers, refugees from the third Reich*”¹⁹. Public presentations of the book took place in Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

In April 2013, M^s Grynberg spoke twice concerning the activities of the CIVS : first in Paris, at the Shoah Memorial, at a symposium on the theme “Restitution of spoliated ‘Jewish property,’ compensation, ‘reparation(s),’” and then in New York at Columbia University.

In addition, the History Committee developed and organised a workshop for international research on the theme of “*The Politics of Repair: Restitution and Reparations in the Wake of the Holocaust*,” held at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC from 22 July to 3 August 2013. Its objective was a comparative analysis of ‘reparations’ policies conducted in Europe since the Second World War. Following this workshop, the History Committee held a public conference attended by over a hundred people. The proceedings from this research workshop will be published in late 2014 in the academic journal *Yod*²⁰.

M^s Anne Grynberg and M^s Johanna Linsler also edited, respectively, the articles “Indemnisation, spoliations” (Compensation, spoliations)²¹ and “Réparations allemandes” (German reparations)²² in the *Dictionnaire du Judaïsme français depuis 1944* (Dictionary of French Judaism since 1944)²³, a collective work under the direction of Jean Leselbaum and Antoine Spire, published in November 2013.

Finally, in 2014, two books from the CIVS History Committee will be published by La Documentation française: a history of the CIVS and a review of its activities, and a collection of testimony and life stories.

¹⁹- Magdeburg, KST. All text in this book is published in a bilingual German-French edition, with summaries in English and Hebrew. The seven artists and collectors concerned are Otto Freundlich, Leo Maillet, Jesekiel Kirszenbaum, Horst Rosenthal, Johanna Mandello [de Bauer], Willibald Duschnitz and Paul Westheim.

²⁰- The magazine *Yod* is devoted to the literature, history, philosophy and sociology of the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora, as well as Hebrew and Jewish languages. It is published by the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations (INALCO). <http://yod.revues.org/>

²¹- pg. 423-426

²²- pg. 770-772

²³- Paris, Armand Colin.



APPENDIX : PRESS REVIEW

Article from Le Figaro, 18 March 2013



Article from Le Parisien, 5 November 2012



Œuvres spoliées : la France relance l'enquête



La restitution de sept chefs-d'œuvre spoliés

HISTOIRE Ces tableaux confisqués entre 1939 et 1945 sont rendus mardi aux héritiers de leurs propriétaires. Cette remise marque le lancement d'une politique plus volontariste de la France.



Depardieu et la tristesse française

Le comédien a été l'interprète principal d'un film qui raconte la vie d'un homme qui a traversé la France pendant la guerre.

« Trouver les propriétaires prend du temps... »

Le ministre de la Culture a déclaré que la recherche des propriétaires des œuvres spoliées est un processus complexe et long.

Rose-Valland, un site indispensable

Le site Internet de Rose Valland, la femme qui a sauvé de la destruction de nombreux chefs-d'œuvre, est devenu un site incontournable pour les chercheurs.

Hommage aux deux journalistes de RFI

Une cérémonie a été organisée pour rendre hommage aux deux journalistes de RFI qui ont été impliqués dans la découverte de la spoliation.

À Kidal, des arrestations et des renforts militaires

Des forces armées françaises ont effectué des arrestations et ont renforcé leur présence à Kidal.

À qui appartiennent ces tableaux ?

Le Sénat relance l'investigation sur les œuvres d'art spoliées aux Juifs pendant la guerre. 2 000 objets attendent encore leur propriétaire.



Une jeune historienne pour mener l'enquête

Une jeune historienne a été chargée de mener l'enquête sur les œuvres spoliées.

LES MATINS

Le journal 'Les Matins' a publié une enquête sur les œuvres spoliées.

Article from Le Figaro, 04 February 2013

Article from Sud Ouest, 6 November 2013



Memento

Executive Board of the Commission:

Chairman : **Mr Michel JEANNOUTOT**, Honorary Advisor to the Court of Cassation,
former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal
Vice Chairman : **Mr François BERNARD**, Honorary State Counsellor
Director : **Mr Jean-Pierre LE RIDANT**, former member of Parliament
Principal Rapporteur : **Mr Pierre-Alain WEILL**, Honorary President of Chamber
at the Paris Court of Appeals

Decision-making members

Mr Jean-Pierre BADY, Honorary Counsellor of the Court of Audit (Cour des Comptes)
Mr François BERNARD, Honorary State Counsellor, Vice Chairman of the Commission
Mr Bernard BOUBLI, Honorary Senior Counsellor at the Court of Cassation
M^{re} Anne GRYNBERG, Professor at the National Institute of Oriental Languages and
Civilisations (INALCO), Researcher at the Institute of Contemporary History (IHTP)
Mr Gérard ISRAËL, philosopher, writer and member of the steering committee
of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF)
Mr Michel JEANNOUTOT, Honorary Advisor to the Court of Cassation,
Chairman of the Commission
Mr Pierre KAUFFMANN, Secretary General of the Shoah Memorial in Paris
(Deceased 24 December 2012)
Mr Pierre PARTHONNAUD, Honorary Master of the Court of Audit (Cour des Comptes)
Mr David RUZIÉ, Honorary Dean and Professor Emeritus
Mr Henri TOUTÉE, President of the Finance Section of the State Council

Government Commissariat

Mr Bertrand DACOSTA, Maître des requêtes (Master in Chambers) at the Conseil d'État

Rapporteurs

M^{re} Monique ABITTAN, Magistrate of the regular court system
Mr Jean-Michel AUGUSTIN, Magistrate of the regular court system
Mr Christophe BACONNIER, Magistrate of the regular court system
M^{re} Françoise CHANDELON, Magistrate of the regular court system
Mr Brice CHARLES, Magistrate of the administrative court system
M^{re} Rosine CUSSET, Magistrate of the regular court system
M^{re} Chantal DESCOURS-GATIN, Magistrate of the administrative court system
M^{re} Marie FRANCESCHINI, Magistrate of the regular court system
Mr François GAYET, Magistrate of the administrative court system
M^{re} France LEGUELTEL, Magistrate of the regular court system
Mr Ivan LUBEN, Magistrate of the administrative court system
Mr Jean-Pierre MARCUS, Magistrate of the regular court system
M^{re} Éliane MARY, Magistrate of the regular court system
Mr Michel MOREL, Magistrate of the regular court system
M^{re} Marie-Hélène VALENSI, Magistrate of the regular court system
M^{re} Sophie ZAGURY, Magistrate of the regular court system



Claims registered : 28,557

Divided amongst :

- ▶ 18,999 material claims, including 751 closed due to withdrawal, lack of competence of the Commission for the claim or incomplete information from the applicants.
- ▶ 9,558 bank-related claims, including 141 closed due to withdrawal, lack of competence of the Commission for the claim or incomplete information from the applicants.

Frequency of hearings:

- ▶ Subcommittees: **1 per week**
- ▶ Plenary sessions: **1 per month**

Hearings organised in 2013: 51

- ▶ Subcommittees: 36
- ▶ Plenary sessions: 15

Average number of case files examined per hearing :

- ▶ Subcommittees: **9**
- ▶ Plenary sessions: **4**

Recommendations adopted²⁴: 32,926

- ▶ 20 847 material recommendations
- ▶ 12 079 bank-related recommendations
including 4,137 recommendations issued under the procedure of the Chairman ruling alone (12.5% of the recommendations adopted).

Recommendations for rejection: 3,986 (12.1% of the recommendations issued)

- ▶ Concerning material spoliations: 1,694
- ▶ Concerning bank-related spoliations: 2,292

Requests for re-examination heard by the commission: 662

Case files being processed as of 1st January 2014: 570

- ▶ Material claims: 434
- ▶ Bank-related claims: 136

²⁴- All losses combined, including rejected claims. A single case file may be the object of multiple recommendations.



Organisation Chart

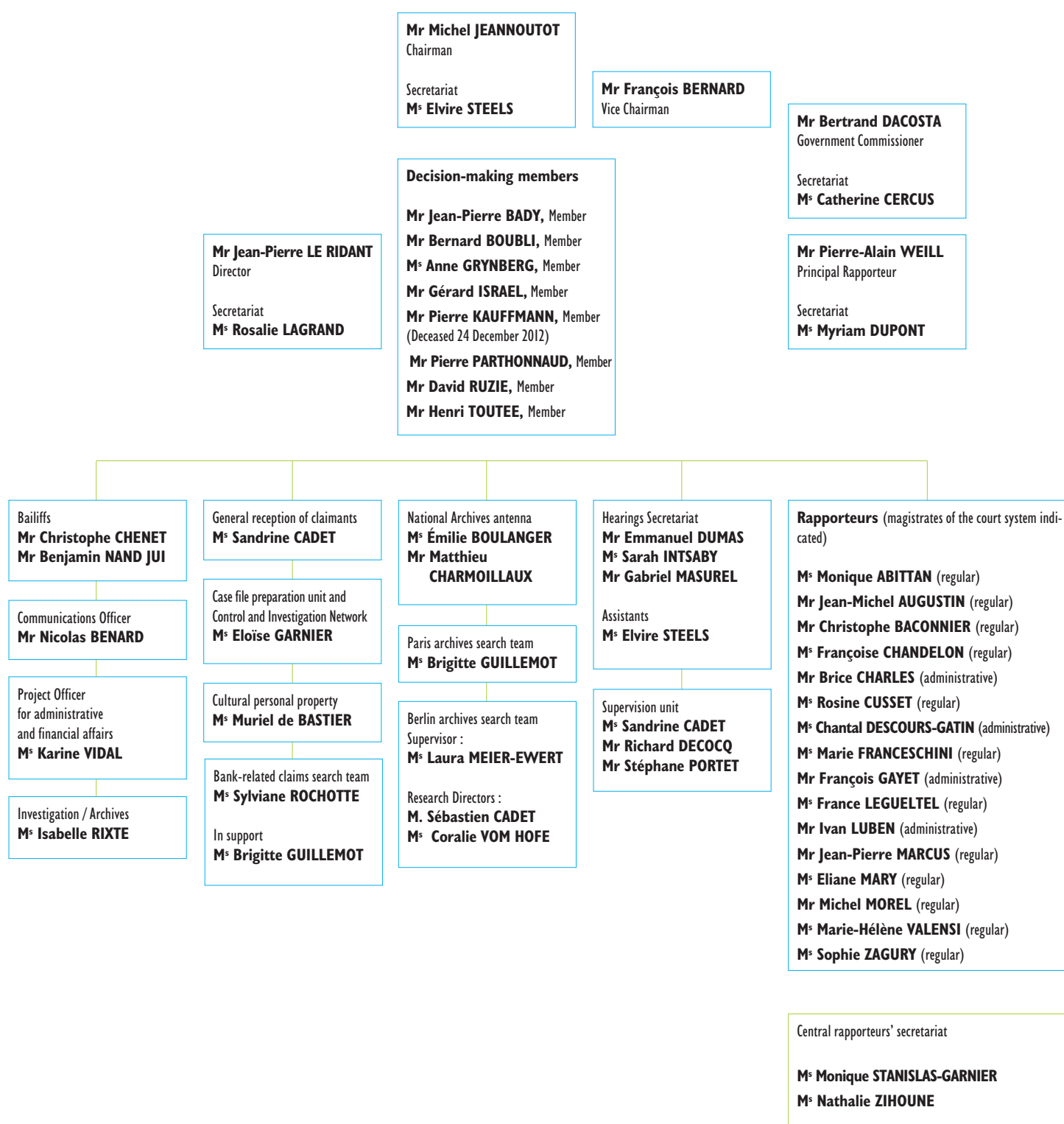
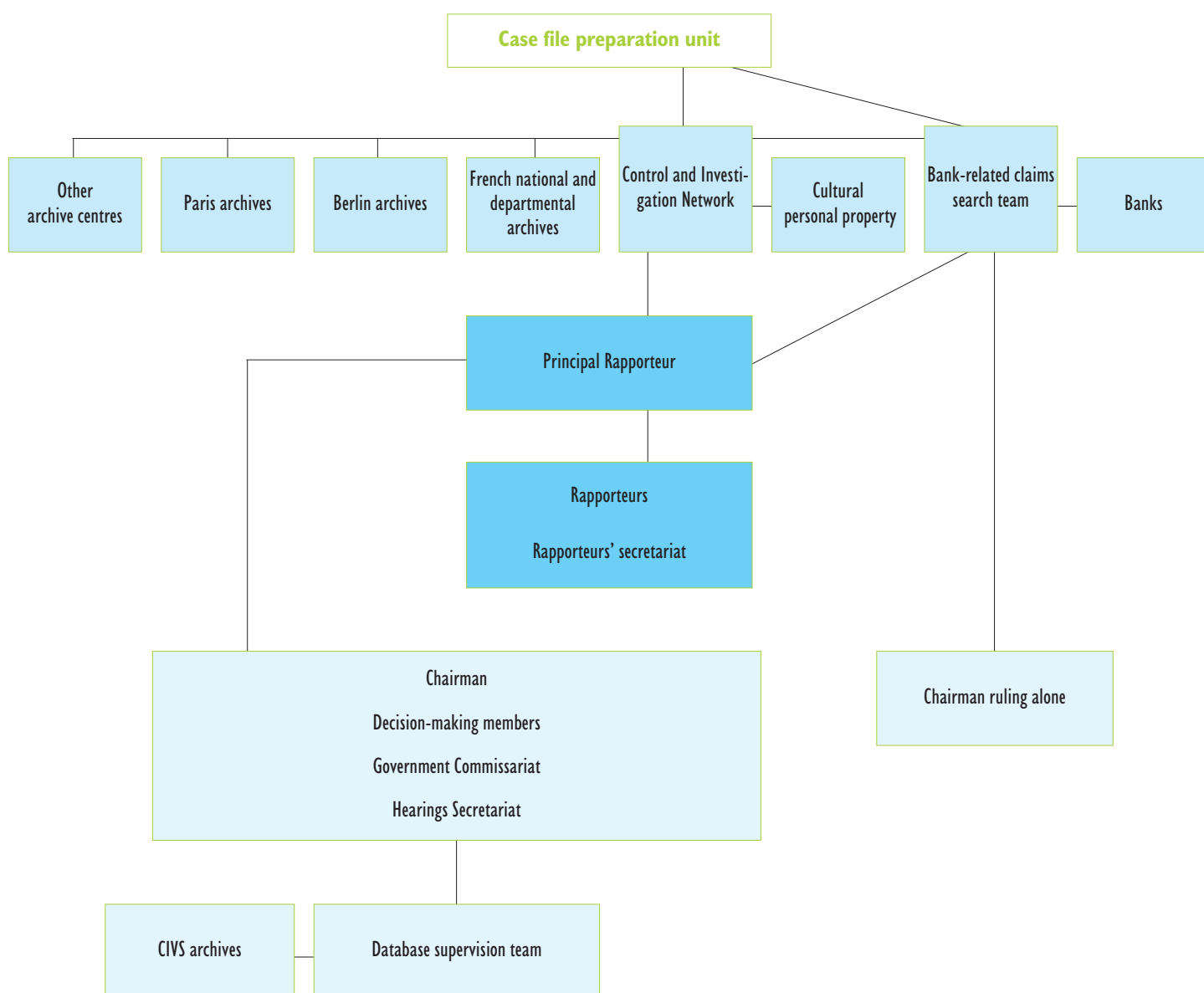




Diagram of case file processing





Search teams and archive centres consulted by the Control and Investigation Network (RCI) and Cultural Personal Property Unit

Berlin archives search team Ambassade de France en Allemagne Pariser Platz 5 10117 BERLIN	French national archives search team 20 th century section 59 rue Guynemer 93383 PIERREFITTE-SUR-SEINE	Search team at the Paris archives 18, boulevard Sérurier 75019 PARIS
	Départemental Archives	
Contemporary Jewish Documentation Centre 17 rue Geoffroy L'Asnier 75004 PARIS	Préfecture de Police de Paris 25-27, rue Baudin 93310 LE PRÉ-SAINT-GERVAIS	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations DBRP2. Cellule des biens spoliés 15, quai Anatole France DBRA5-Pôle 4 75356 PARIS 07 SP
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Fonds d'archives de la Récupération artistique (art recovery archives) 3, rue Suzanne Masson 93126 LA COURNEUVE CEDEX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Centre des Archives diplomatiques 17, rue Casterneau B.P 43605 44036 NANTES	Ministry of Culture and Communication Direction générale des patrimoines Service des musées de France 6, rue Pyramides 75041 PARIS CEDEX 01
The Central Archives for the History of Jewish People (for consulting archives of the personal property spoliations unit of the FSJU) Hebrew University of Jerusalem 46 rehov Jabotinsky JERUSALEM	Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurance (F.F.S.A.) 26, boulevard Haussmann 75311 PARIS CEDEX 09	Budget Ministry Direction Générale des Finances Publiques Bureau GF3B 86, allée de Bercy 75572 PARIS CEDEX 12
	Centre des Archives d'Outre-mer (For "Algeria" case files) 29, chemin du moulin de Testa 13090 AIX-EN-PROVENCE	Bank historical archive services



Total amounts allocated from the start of the Commission's work until 31 December 2013

Compensation for material spoliation:

475,371,508.8€

Compensation for bank-related spoliation:

50,885,800.17€

The latter amount is broken down as follows:

► Escrow account – Fund A: 14,892,353.17€ + 2,681,252.78€ (concerning Fund B since October 2008)²⁵

► Fund B: 24,080,820.03€ (terminated in October 2008)

Total **41,654,425.98€** borne by the banks

Together with the amount allocated by the French government for bank-related spoliation:
9,231,374.19€

Total compensation:

borne by the French government: **484,602,882.99€²⁶**

borne by the banks: **41,654,425.98€**

²⁵- Data provided by the Caisse des dépôts et consignations – USD exchange rate as of 31 December 2013: 1.3791 €.

²⁶- 475,371,508.8€ + 9,231,374.19€.



Measures relative to the Washington Agreement concerning bank-related compensation

The following measures were set out in multiple exchanges of diplomatic letters :

2001: 7-10 August 2001:

- introduction of a supplement of up to 1,500 USD charged to Fund B for compensations relating to Fund A of less than 1,500 USD ;
- implementation of a second round of compensation totalling 1,500 USD for Fund A claims for which the balance of compensation is less than 1,500 USD and for Fund B claims submitted before the foreclosure date of 18 July 2002. This yields a total compensation of 3,000 USD.

2002: 30-31 May 2002:

- the foreclosure date for claims relating exclusively to Fund B is extended from 18 July 2002 to 18 January 2003.

2005: 2 February 2005:

- compensation for debtor accounts : debit balances are no longer deducted from total compensation granted ;
- compensation supplement totalling up to 3,000 USD charged to Fund B for accounts managed by a provisional administrator if under this amount. Proven amounts, however, are still charged to the French national budget;
- compensation for unproven accounts held by individuals residing outside of France during 1940-1944.

2006: 21 February 2006:

- a lump sum compensation of 15,000 USD charged to Fund A is awarded to survivors of the Shoah who meet four criteria;
- the granting of an additional sum of up to 10,000 USD charged to Fund A for personal or business accounts with a proven, compensated balance exceeding 3,000 USD ;
- a fixed indemnity of 1,000 USD drawn from Fund B for proven personal or business accounts with a proven, compensated balance less than 3,000 USD ;
- postponement of the foreclosure date for Fund B from 18 January 2003 to 2 February 2005 ;
- substitution of Fund A for Fund B if the latter is depleted ;
- reduction of the Fund A escrow account to 10,000,000 USD.

12 April 2006:

Interpretative letter attached to the Exchange of Letters of 21 February 2006.

The year 2006 was marked by the signing of a final exchange of diplomatic letters that constitute a definitive and comprehensive rule for settlement of the Washington Agreement.

THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER

Commission for the Compensation
of Victims of Spoliation
Resulting from the Anti-Semitic Legislation
in Force during the Occupation
– CIVS –

By Decree No. 2014-555 of 28 May 2014
regarding certain administrative commissions
with advisory status under the Prime Minister,
the charter of the CIVS is extended
for a period of five years.

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