



PREMIER MINISTRE

Report to the Public on the Work of the **CIVS** 2014

Commission
pour l'indemnisation
des victimes
de spoliations
intervenues du fait
des législations
antisémites en vigueur
pendant l'Occupation

**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 Spoliation Resulting from the Anti-Semitic
Legislation in Force during the Occupation**

Article 1

"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 spoliations 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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Foreword

The report for 2013 concluded by evoking the uncertainties surrounding the year to come:

- Uncertainties about the very future of the CIVS. Would its mission be renewed? Modified?
- Would the CIVS Deliberative Panel, boasting a diverse membership and a strong reputation founded on a recognised doctrine, be given a new mandate?

In 2014, the public authorities chose to remove these uncertainties by way of two decrees:

- The Decree of 28 May 2014 extended the mission of the CIVS in its original form (under the Decree of 10 September 1999) for a period of five years.
- The Decree of 15 September 2014 renewed the mandates of the Deliberative Panel, while also appointing Ms Dominique Schnapper, a former member of the Constitutional Council and current President of the Museum of the Art and History of Judaism.

Moreover, the arrival late in the year of a new director, Mr Jérôme Bénézech, following Mr Jean-Pierre Le Ridant's decision to leave the post, means that new management is in place to prepare the Commission for the challenges anticipated for 2015:

- Maintaining its core mission in a context where the number of claims is stabilising.
- Leveraging its expertise regarding spoliation of cultural property to make significant contributions, both on international level – (the «Gurlitt Affair») – and national level (provenance research for MNR artwork).

While, in 2015, reparations activities remain the core of the CIVS's mission, this activity continues to occur within an international context deeply concerned by spoliation, particularly regarding works of art, the focus of Part Two of this report.

Part
One

Reparations and memories

Reparations and memories

Fifteen years after its creation, the CIVS continues its mission to provide reparations for material and bank-related spoliation that took place during the Occupation. 272 claims were registered in 2014 – an average of more than five new cases each week – bringing the total to nearly 29,000 since the Commission was created. Today, the total compensation amounts to approximately 500 million euros.

In order to process cases, the Commission collects the testimony of claimants – as time goes on, fewer are direct victims, more are their descendants – and consults the available archives. During the investigation process, a dialogue is established in order to clarify the claim and provide the elements that allow a recommendation to be made. This research work also aims to restore the memory of individual and family destinies. The CIVS has become a storehouse of personal accounts that have at last been recognised, thus contributing to the collective duty to preserve them and pass them on.

1/ Reparations

As set down in its founding text¹, the Commission is charged with examining individual applications presented by the victims or their heirs to make reparations for damage resulting from the spoliation of material and financial property that occurred resulting from anti-Semitic laws passed during the Occupation, both by the occupant and by the Vichy authorities.

Moral damages such as mental suffering and conditions encountered in deportation do not fall within the scope of compensation.

Damages concerned

The damages that give rise to the right to compensation or restitution are:

► Looting of apartments or refugee shelters

Beginning in May 1940, the German occupant removed personal property in the framework of requisitioning offices, apartments and houses, and also looted housing, including refugee shelters, abandoned by Jews who had fled persecution or were deported (the operation known as *Möbel Aktion*, or “Furniture Action”). Nearly

1 - Decree No. 99-778 of 10 September 1999 as amended by Decree No 2000-932 of 25 September 2000.

72,000 apartments were thereby emptied of their contents in occupied France, including 38,000 in Paris². This “civil theft”³, incited by Nazi Germany but performed by the Vichy regime, concerns all goods contained in that housing: clothing, furniture, silverware, professional equipment, pianos, etc. These objects were, for the most part, sent to Germany.

► Business and real property spoliation⁴

The objectives of this economic aryanisation policy, first conducted by the Germans in the occupied zone (orders and instructions of 20 May 1940, 27 September 1940 and 12 November 1940) and then by the Vichy government across the entire country (Law of 22 July 1941), were to confiscate property belonging to Jews and to ban them from many professional activities. Under the authority of the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions (CGQJ), 50,000 businesses and buildings⁵ were «aryanised»⁶ between March 1941 and June 1944. These sales and liquidation operations were conducted by provisional administrators. Economic aryanisation gave rise to spoliations valued at more than 450 million euros⁷. Moreover, numerous business assets were spoliated outside the framework of this procedure.

► The confiscation of bank accounts and consignment of insurance policies

A German order dated 28 May 1941 states that: “Jews and Jewish businesses, for which an administrator has not been appointed, shall not dispose of means of payment, receivables and securities or transfer them to another place without the approval of the Control Service of the provisional administrators” (paragraph 1). The Law of 22 July 1941 goes even further, stating that “the balances of deposit accounts and more generally all sums belonging to Jewish people shall be transferred to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations” (Article 21). During the war, 80,000 bank accounts and 6,000 safe-deposit boxes were placed in escrow. Financial spoliation (insurance contracts, bank accounts and securities holdings) amounted to 520 million euros.

2 - Annette Wieviorka, Floriane Azoulay, *Le pillage des appartements et son indemnisation (Spoliation and Compensation of Jewish-Inhabited Apartments)*, Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France, Paris, La documentation Française, 2000, p. 17.

3 - Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France (Working Party on the Spoliation of Jews in France), *General Report*, Paris, La documentation Française, 2000, p. 41.

4 - The commission does not provide compensation for revenue loss due to spoliation of a business. The Council of State recently confirmed this position (EC 27 March 2015: «although, in the case of a business, compensation must allow reparations to be provided for its permanent loss, taking into account all tangible and intangible elements, the revenue loss due to the impossibility of operating the business cannot be likened to a spoliation of assets that qualifies for compensation»).

5 - Few claims concern compensation for real property. The restitution of real property and cancellation of sales were addressed by simplified procedures at the time of the Liberation.

6 - «Aryanisation», a term of German origin, refers to the transfer of property from «Jewish hands» to «Aryan hands.»

7 - Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France (Working Party on the Spoliation of Jews in France), *General Report*, Paris, La documentation Française, 2000, p. 59.

► Theft or forced sale of cultural personal property (including works of art and liturgical objects)

Looting of art began in the first days after the occupation of Paris. From autumn 1940, this activity was assigned to a German organisation, the ERR (*Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg für die besetzten Gebiete*, or Reichsleiter Rosenberg Taskforce, in the occupied territories)⁸. The ERR seized works over a period of four years, targeting 200 prominent collectors. Numerous cultural and religious objects were also stolen from homes. Overall, 100,000 art objects and millions of books were spoliated.

► The payment of fees for smuggling to unoccupied France or across borders

From June 1940 to November 1942, a 1,200 km frontier separated occupied France from so-called «free» France. Clandestine networks of smugglers formed to help people cross this frontier. Some smugglers charged fees for their services; others seized all the assets, cash, jewellery and silverware of those they transported. During this period, several thousand Jews had to call upon the services of smugglers to flee persecution, often leaving behind cash and valuables.

► Confiscation of money during internment in a camp

75,000 Jews were deported from France to foreign extermination camps. 67,000 passed through the Drancy camp. Others were interned in other camps scattered across France (in particular, Pithiviers, Beaune-la-Rolande, Gurs and Compiègne). All the assets they possessed were confiscated and the money was deposited into the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations. This spoliation amounted to over 750 million euros.

Reparations recommended by the Commission in 2014

The filing of a claim by a victim or an heir engenders a process at the CIVS. The first step is the preparation of the case file. After a phase where research is carried out in the archive centres, the case is investigated by a judge-rapporteur. Then, the Commission, which is not a court and has advisory status, makes a recommendation after consulting its Government Commissioner. This permits a decision by the Prime Minister.

8 - Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France (Working Party on the Spoliation of Jews in France), *Le pillage de l'art en France pendant l'Occupation et la situation des 2 000 œuvres confiées aux musées nationaux* (The Looting of Art in France During the Occupation and the Status of 2,000 Works Entrusted to the National Museums), Paris, La documentation Française, 2000, p. 17.

From the beginning of its work in 2000 until year-end 2014, the Commission registered 28,829 claims. 19,174 relate to material spoliations, as defined in Decree No. 99-778 of 10 September 1999⁹; 9,655 are for bank-related spoliations. 895 were closed because a duly-completed questionnaire had not been received; 926 were closed because they were withdrawn, the Commission lacked competence, or the applicants provided incomplete information during the investigation.

In 2014, the CIVS registered 272 claims: 175 material and 97 bank-related. These figures reflect a decrease of 27% against 2013 for the number of registered claims. The number of reports filed fell to 346 in 2014, against 417 in 2013.

Recommendations are made by the Deliberative Panel, meeting in plenary session or subcommittee, or under the procedure of the Chairman ruling alone (see box). In 2014, ten hearings were held in plenary session. They allowed the examination of 50 cases (against 57 in 2013). 38 hearings were held in subcommittee, during which 311 cases were examined (against 315 in 2013). 145 case files were examined under the procedure known as "Chairman ruling alone."

The "Chairman ruling alone" procedure

The Decree of 20 June 2001 gave the CIVS 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, looting of refugee shelters, money confiscated during an arrest, internment in French camps).

495 recommendations were made in 2014 (against 580 in 2013), of which 352 concerned material spoliations and 143 bank-related spoliations. The total amount of compensation recommended for 2014 amounted to 8,176,456 € charged to the State. Of these recommendations, 153 were issued with the Chairman ruling alone.

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

The compensation recommended by the CIVS in 2014 principally concerned the following damages:

- looting of apartments¹⁰: 2,319,723 €
- economic spoliation¹¹: 1,512,608 €
- bank-related losses: 553,847 €¹²;
- confiscation of property in internment camps: 281,693 €
- theft of cultural personal property: 136,740 €.

These sums should be considered together with supplementary compensation allocated after World War II by the French authorities (French War Damage Act) and German authorities (Brüg Act¹³); the Commission judged these supplements insufficient in view of the damages that victims endured. For the year 2014, they totalled 3,016,501 €, for all damages combined.

Of the 495 recommendations, 112 were recommendations for rejection (e.g. spoliation not established, bank accounts reactivated): 48 of these concerned material claims; 64 were bank-related claims. Finally, 98 recommendations were issued for collection of reserved portions (84 material claims and 14 bank-related claims).

Compensation for bank-related spoliation in 2014

Initially envisaged by the Mattéoli Mission, which made an inventory of all bank accounts that may have been spoliated, the conditions of compensation regarding such spoliation are set by the Washington Agreement: “[...] a request from a claimant or even a letter from a claimant questioning the existence of a bank account is sufficient to trigger an investigation[...]”¹⁴. Nevertheless, since the implementation of this agreement in 2001, the Commission has taken the initiative to conduct specific research regarding banking when, during investigation of a case file, the documents obtained relating to material

10 - Personal property and jewellery.

11 - This type of damage includes aryanisation procedures as well as confiscation of business assets in apartments.

12 - Including 412,774 € charged to the bank funds and 141,072 € to the State budget.

13 - The Brüg Act (*Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz*, Federal Restitution Act), passed in 1957, provides for compensation for objects spoliated outside the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin. This legislative framework allowed the processing (in two stages, 19 July 1957 to 1 April 1959 and 2 October 1964 to 23 May 1966) of over 40,000 claims from Jews in France.

14 - Decree No. 2001-243 of 21 March 2001 publishing the agreement between the French and the United States governments concerning compensation for certain spoliations during World War II (comprising three annexes and an Exchange of Letters), signed in Washington on 18 January 2001, Annex B I. – B.

spoliations reveal the existence of bank accounts in the name of the victim of spoliation or of his business.

An objective of treating case files exhaustively has led the CIVS, since 2007, to verify archival elements regarding material claims and to create, where justified, a bank-related claim. To respect the principle of equity, previous claim files are also verified. In 2014, 838 case files were processed. In 15 of them, banking-specific research was initiated.

A total of 114 case files were investigated by the bank-related claims search team in 2014, against 137 in 2013:

- for 69 of these, investigations revealed the existence of 149 bank accounts, securities accounts and safe-deposit boxes. Their discovery gives rise to the right to compensation charged to the Fund A escrow account or the State budget with, as necessary, supplementary compensation under the Washington Agreement.
- the 45 others, in view of inconclusive research results, concern Fund B. Nine of those, for which the Commission was contacted before 2 February 2005, the foreclosure date for Fund B, may be the object of a recommendation for compensation based on an *affidavit*¹⁵ and to benefit from a total compensation of 3,000 USD. The 36 others were rejected because they were received after the foreclosure date.

Investigations of 123 case files were concluded in 2014. 65 were forwarded to the CIVS's Principal Rapporteur to be investigated by a rapporteur. 58, which did not present particular difficulties, were processed following the simplified procedure under which the Chairman of the Commission rules alone. In 55% of these cases, compensation was recommended.

Under the provisions of the Washington Agreement (see box), the Commission drafts semi-annual reports on the management of bank-related claims and the use of Funds A and B. For the year 2014, they were published on 15 June and 15 December.

15 - Statement under oath.

The Washington Agreement

The Washington Agreement (Decree of 21 March 2001) prescribes the system the CIVS uses for compensation of bank-related spoliation.

Two separate funds have been established by the financial institutions to handle compensation that may be recommended. 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 the filing of a signed affidavit for cases filed prior to 2 February 2005 by the victims or their heirs. Compensation is charged to the State budget when the bank-related spoliation took place in the framework of aryanisation or when assets were placed in escrow.

The Agreement has been interpreted and modified successively by four exchanges of diplomatic letters, which resulted in an increase in the rates of compensation. In response to each modification, the Commission reviewed all claims for bank-related spoliation to respect the principle of equity among claimants.

Since 2006, when the last exchange of diplomatic letters took place, the following compensations may be recommended:

- For claims filed prior to 2 February 2005 concerning alleged spoliation, a total compensation of 3,000 USD is awarded
 - For proven assets, it should be noted that compensation is awarded for each account identified:
 - 1/ In the case of spoliation of a personal or professional account whose identified, adjusted balance is less than 3,000 USD, the total compensation awarded is 4,000 USD;
 - 2/ In the case of a personal or professional account whose identified, adjusted balance is between 3,000 USD and 10,000 USD, the total compensation amounts to 10,000 USD;
 - 3/ In the case of a personal or professional account whose identified, adjusted balance exceeds 10,000 USD, the compensation awarded corresponds to the adjusted amount in euros.
 - An additional and unique lump sum compensation of 15,000 USD has been implemented for individuals who meet the criteria of a direct victim under the provisions of the Agreement.

Breakdown by banking establishment of accounts certified in 2014	
Banking Establishment	Percentag
Groupe La Poste	32.
Groupe Société Générale	12.7
Groupe Crédit Agricole S.A.	12.7
Groupe BNP Paribas	12.6
Banks (unidentified name)	8.6
Groupe HSBC	6.
Groupe BPCE	4.
Banque de France	3.3
Groupe CIC	2.
Groupe Crédit du Nord	1.4
ING	1.4
BP	1.3
Other institutions ¹⁶	2.

16 - This category combines banks representing less than 0.6% of identified accounts.

Reserved portions and the search for heirs

Under the terms of the compensation recommendations, the Commission may choose to reserve a portion of the sum allocated for the benefit of one or more heirs absent from the proceedings, until those heirs request payment of this amount from the CIVS. Therefore, in the case of a family of three brothers who are heirs of victims of spoliation, of whom only one was identified by the Commission, one third will be allocated to him and the other two thirds will be reserved.

The Commission strives to identify all heirs concerned in order to avoid the creation of new reserves. However, this cannot always be avoided. The claims currently addressed to the CIVS often come from heirs from the third or fourth generation, or even beyond, or from collateral branches. In some cases, family ties no longer exist, so research cannot be conclusive. Sometimes, although they have been identified, heirs sometimes refuse to assert their rights to the Commission. In the absence of a claim, the reserved portion cannot be paid.

As of year-end 2014, 4,223 recommendations were issued for collection of reserved portions, of which 3,476 concern material claims. On the same date, the total amount of reserved portions pending payment amounted to 26,514,811 €, borne by the French government¹⁷. This figure has not changed from previous years, because collection of reserved portions during the year offsets the reserved portions of the recommendations issued during the same period. The uncollected reserved portions concern 2,326 heirs and 1,932 branches of succession representing an unknown number of people.

In the first quarter of 2014, the CIVS established a procedure with the *Holocaust Claims Processing Office* to intensify the search for heirs living in the United States. Some were identified and contacted by the CIVS. In December 2014, with the same objective, the Commission contacted the *Cercle de Généalogie Juive* (Jewish Genealogy Society), a non-profit organisation. A further meeting in 2015 should determine whether cooperation can be envisioned.

17 - For bank-related claims, the amount reported by the Unified Jewish Social Fund (FSJU) is 1,650,376 USD, or 1,359,341 € (1 € = 1.2141 USD). 663 recipients are concerned.

2/ Collecting and passing on memories

Testimony of inestimable value

At each step in the examination of a case, the claimants are heard, counselled and supported, using an approach that the Commission staff and the rapporteurs strive to make as personal as possible: assistance before the case file is drafted, assessment of claims by the search teams and investigation of claims by the rapporteurs. Claimants may then have a personal interview prior to the examination of their case by the Deliberative Panel and, during the hearing, they are heard by the Panel.

In 2014, 239 people participated in the examination of their case by the Deliberative Panel.

Each meeting gives claimants the opportunity to confide and bear witness to a family history marked by suffering and the tragedies of war. These meetings can be quite painful. The claimants express their wartime experiences, ordeals and suffering, and their difficulties building or rebuilding a life. They evoke memories that families have suppressed or hidden away for decades. These testimonials are as essential to the claimants as they are to the Commission. They bring back memories of dramatic, traumatic events: the Germans bursting into the apartment, the summons to appear at the police station, the arrest, being smuggled to the so-called “free” zone, wearing the yellow star, hiding children (often in squalid conditions), the discovery that their home was looted, the roundup, deportation, extermination.

Testimony from a claimant

“My parents met at Drancy. They worked every day at the Austerlitz camp [an annex of the Drancy camp that opened in November 1943], where, in spite of the risks incurred, they destroyed some of the objects they were obliged to sort, which were then transported to Germany. [...] My mother's father was also interned. With other prisoners, he tried to escape by digging a tunnel. But he was denounced and deported to Auschwitz. He never returned. My mother, meanwhile, was deported to Bergen-Belsen, known as «the worst of the death camps.» She spent the atrocious winter of 1944-1945 there, without food or water. When Allied troops were approaching, she was being transferred by the Nazis to another destination and managed to jump off the train. Wandering along roads, hiding in abandoned farms, she was finally liberated in spring 1945 by Russian soldiers in Tröbitz. [...] I wanted to recount this story to preserve the memory of my mother's courage. Her life was devastated by all these horrors, denunciation, arrest, internment and deportation.” (Ms P. in a letter to the CIVS)

These recollections also allow orienting claimants to other organisations responsible for complementary programmes, more personalised and specific, such as the *Claims Conference*¹⁸ for children who were hidden, the National office of veterans and war victims (ONAC-VG) for the orphans of parents who were deported and executed, as well as the possibility to obtain the status of political "deportee / internee."

Research sometimes reveals information on an unknown part of a family's life. This is communicated to the claimants during interviews with rapporteurs and then with members of the Deliberative Panel.

Testimony from a claimant

"I joined the Resistance by way of a police commissioner from Toulon. [...] I helped French sailors whose ships were sunk in the port of Toulon. Also, on several occasions, I travelled between Digne and Toulon to transport messages back and forth. [...] I was later denounced as a Jew and Resistance fighter by the owner of a fur shop, where the Gestapo came to arrest me. [...] After being imprisoned in Toulon and Marseille, I was transferred to Drancy and then deported to Auschwitz, Mauthausen and Gusen. There, I managed to pass as a Gentile and worked as an engineer in a military aircraft factory. After accomplishing several acts of sabotage, I was discovered and sentenced to be hanged. The Americans saved me when they liberated the camp on 5 May 1945, the same day my sentence was to be carried out." (MG, in a letter sent to the CIVS)

Each heir has access to copies of the documents collected in the archives. These documents are sometimes the only trace of a family's history. A claimant who lost his entire family was able, thanks to documents sent by the departmental archives, to obtain photographs of his parents, the only ones he will ever possess. Another was able to discover the profession and address of his grandfather.

This can help different people in different ways: preserving some memories from a hazy past, transmitting elements of family history to the youngest generation, or using these elements to write a book.

In 2014, 141 people viewed their case file.

The Commission in the news

Members of the Commission regularly present the work of the CIVS at symposia and conferences.

18 - Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, an international organisation founded in 1952, whose European headquarters are in Frankfurt. <http://www.claimskon.org/>

For example, 30 January 2014 at the Palais du Luxembourg, Mr Jean-Pierre Bady, a member of the Deliberative Panel, spoke at a symposium entitled «Review of public action in France and prospects in view of the conclusions of the parliamentary information mission regarding works of art spoliated by the Nazis.» His presentation took place at the round table on “Provenance research and restitution work: status and challenges.” The symposium was organised by Ms Corinne Bouchoux, Senator from the Maine-et-Loire *département*, Member of the Senate Committee on Culture, Education and Communication.

In November, Mr Pierre-Alain Weill, the Commission’s Principal Rapporteur, was invited by the Cercle Bernard Lazare to present the work of the CIVS.

Strengthening external communication

The main vector for information about the CIVS’s missions and activities is its website: www.civs.gouv.fr.

During 2014, this information portal logged 47,727 connections¹⁹, an increase of 15.4% against the previous year (41,369 connections in 2013). The most frequently visited sections of the website are “Headlines”, “Questions/Answers” and pages that describe how the CIVS functions.

The CIVS website is available in four languages (French, English, German and Hebrew). The geographical location of its visitors has changed slightly compared to 2013. While the percentage of French visitors remained stable (76.4% against 74.2%), there were fewer North American visitors (6.2% against 10.1%). The French version of the site is most frequently consulted (82.3%), followed by the versions in English (10.4%), German (3.3%) and Hebrew (1.8%). Within France, site visitors are from the Paris region (48.6%), followed by the Rhône-Alpes region (4.3%) and Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur region (3.3%).

The Commission also launched a *Facebook page*²⁰ in December 2013. This is another channel to present the Commission’s general missions and news, as well as communicating more broadly on the subject of compensation and restitution procedures. As of year-end 2014, the CIVS *Facebook page* had 1,109 “friends”, 88.5% of whom are located in France (metropolitan and overseas).

19 - Number of page views

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

Finally, the CIVS makes its activity statistics available on *data.gouv.fr*²¹. Since early 2013, the French government, via this portal, has provided free access to more than 300,000 public databases from government ministries, local authorities and administrative authorities.

Screenshot of the CIVS Facebook page



Serving as a relay to other compensation procedures

The CIVS's action is part of a larger programme implemented in France by the public authorities to provide compensation for anti-Semitic spoliation. This programme comprises two compensation procedures for victims of anti-Semitic persecution during World War II or their heirs: the first is governed by the CIVS; the second by the ONAC-VG²². The Commission systematically informs its interlocutors about the different procedures in force.

Furthermore, the Commission serves, to the extent possible, as a relay to the programmes of organisations operating in the same field of intervention.

This associates the CIVS with the dissemination of compensation programs governed by the *Claims Conference*, which fall under three funds: the "Article 2"

21 - <http://www.data.gouv.fr>

22 - Decree No. 2000-657 of 13 July 2000 established reparation for orphans whose parents were victims of anti-Semitic persecution.

fund, the “*Hardship*” fund and the “*Child Survivor*” fund. These compensations are based on multiple criteria: revenue, location and duration of persecution. Once the compensation is set, Germany provides the exact amount to be granted to the recipient. The *Claims Conference* also manages social programmes for Holocaust survivors, with a 2014 budget of 200 million USD. 90% is allocated to the survivors; the rest goes to education projects.

Recent negotiations with the German Finance Ministry led to the signing of an agreement in 2014 on compensation for surviving children. Since January 2015, these children (hidden, interned or deported) may claim a lump sum compensation of 2,500 €. A meeting held in October 2014 in Berlin with Mr Rüdiger Mahlo, *Claims Conference* representative in Germany, allowed Commission members to learn about this new programme in order to clarify its scope to potential applicants.

Finally, on 10 December 2014, the Ambassador for Human Rights in charge of the international dimension of the Holocaust, spoliations and the duty to remember met with the CIVS to clarify several points concerning the French-American agreement signed on 8 December. This agreement, a further step in the reparations process to which France is committed, regards the creation of a compensation fund of 60 million USD for survivors of deportation, their spouses or their heirs. This compensation is for people who were deported from France to a foreign extermination camp between 1941 and 1945, as well as their heirs, but who are excluded from existing programmes in France because of their nationality. The agreement will be implemented once it is approved by the French Parliament. Finally, an *ad hoc* service could be set up by the US authorities to organise fund management and to register and process claims. A website will ensure communication with the public and provide information. Pending the implementation of this programme, the CIVS helps inform its potential recipients, either through its staff or via its website.

The culture of remembrance

In order to enrich their understanding, the Commission organises regular visits for its members to places of memory of World War II in France and abroad.

On 9 October 2014, a delegation consisting of the Chairman, the Director, the Principal Rapporteur, members of the Deliberative Panel, judge-rapporteurs and CIVS staff members visited the former Struthof concentration camp in Natzwiller (eastern France).

Between 1941 and 1945, 52,000 people of thirty different nationalities were deported to KL-Natzweiler. Internees worked at road construction and operation of a quarry near the camp. Starting in 1942, some prisoners were used as guinea pigs for pseudo-scientific experiments. In August 1943, 86 Jews were exterminated in an experimental gas chamber set up in an old inn. A total of 22,000 prisoners died in the camp or during death marches.

This visit is an example of the Commission's commitment to better understand the historical context that frames its mission.

As part of the missions organised this year, CIVS members also visited several German sites with World War II memorials, in particular two former concentration camps: Bergen-Belsen (19 September) and Sachsenhausen (13 October).

Bergen-Belsen

At the beginning of the war, the Bergen-Belsen camp held French and Belgian prisoners. The camp was expanded in 1941 to receive prisoners from the Eastern Front. Beginning in 1943, part of the site was controlled by SS agents and used in particular as a transit camp for "exchange Jews." Over the years, the camp structure was modified and enlarged, living conditions deteriorated, and a crematorium was built. Bergen-Belsen became an essential tool of the Nazi concentration camp system. Before the advance of Allied forces in 1944, living conditions worsened, especially with the arrival of inmates in growing numbers, transferred from the Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Ravensbrück and Mauthausen camps. The camp had 15,000 prisoners in November 1944 and 60,000 in April 1945. During this period, overcrowding gave rise to disease outbreaks, including typhus. 35,000 people died, including Anne Frank and Hélène Berr. The camp was liberated 15 April 1945 by British soldiers. 125,000 people had been interned there; of these, 70,000 died. Simone Veil and Jean Mattéoli were among the survivors. In 1997, the latter was assigned to lead a working party on the spoliation of Jews in France, which, at the conclusion of its work, recommended the creation of the CIVS.

Sachsenhausen

The Sachsenhausen concentration camp, established in 1935 about thirty kilometres from Berlin, served to intern about 200,000 people between 1936 and 1945. Half of them, mostly political prisoners, died there. The camp was also the site of medical experiments. Sachsenhausen was the nucleus from which the Nazi concentration camp system was established. It exercised authority over all Nazi camps in Germany and France, acting as a SS training centre throughout the war.

The Sachsenhausen Memorial



The International dimension

As every year since taking office in 2010, Mr Douglas Davidson, US State Department Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues, requested a meeting with the Commission. A former diplomat, assigned missions in former Yugoslavia and within the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the ambassador now works to develop US policies regarding the restitution of property to Holocaust victims, compensation and remembrance. The meeting, held February 7, 2014 in Paris, helped to address various international issues (the negotiation process between French and American authorities concerning compensation for American "victims of the SNCF", the "Gurlitt Affair") and to compare the vision of the United

States with that of France.

Several members of the CIVS travelled to the German capital from 13-15 October 2014. The goal of this mission was to present recent news concerning the Commission and to examine in depth the issue of artwork spoliation. During the visit, the delegation met with Mr Rüdiger Mahlo, *Claims Conference* representative in Germany and Ms Ingeborg Berggreen-Merkel, Director of the *Gurlitt Affair Taskforce* ("*Schwabinger Kunstfund*"), created following the discovery of works of art held by Cornelius Gurlitt. The delegation also met with Mr Philippe Etienne, the new French ambassador to Germany.

Finally, the head of the CIVS Berlin field office was in Boston on 11 November 2014 to attend an international conference on the theme: "*Dispossession: Plundering German Jewry, 1933-1945 and Beyond*." Speakers recalled the scale of spoliations suffered by German, Austrian, French and Polish Jews during the Nazi period, and presented the different actors and measures taken by the Nazis – and their collaborators – to dispossess the European Jewish populations. The conference brought together international researchers examining anti-Semitic measures and spoliation policies, as well as the institutions working for the restitution and compensation of spoliated Jewish property (*Holocaust Claims Processing Office*, CIVS).

The History Committee

The CIVS History Committee, whose scientific leadership is provided by Ms Anne Grynberg, a member of the CIVS Deliberative Panel, was established by the Decree of 3 August 2007²³, as amended by that of 17 September 2012²⁴, with the following objectives:

- Analysing the genesis of the CIVS, the conditions under which it was established and under which it operates, and drafting an initial, objective assessment of its action;
- Viewing this history in the context of French compensation policy from immediately after the war until the present day, and studying the various steps of reparation for the spoliation of material property that was a component of Jewish persecution in the 1940s;

23 - <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000649126&categorieLien=cid>

24 - <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?jsessionid=?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000026380846&dateTexte=&oldAction=rechJO&categorieLien=id>

- ▶ Tracing the history and preserving the memory of Jewish families in France, during the war and the Occupation and in the framework of post-war reconstruction;
- ▶ Conducting a study that compares France with other countries by confronting the views of researchers working in this domain as well as those of actors in various national commissions that have been established since the 1990s.

At the conclusion of its work, the CIVS History Committee will publish three volumes corresponding to different elements of its mission:

- ▶ A history of the CIVS and, in a larger sense, analysed in the long term, a study of French 'reparation' policy;
- ▶ A collection of testimonials from people who have filed a compensation claim with the CIVS, recounting what happened to their family during those dark years and in the post-war period, and sharing their experiences of contacts with the CIVS and their feelings about those contacts;
- ▶ A study that will indicate France's situation in this regard, as compared with other European countries.

Part
Two:

Returning and compensating spoliated works of art

Returning and compensating spoliated works of art

The reparation of the large-scale looting of works of art perpetrated by the German occupiers was very prominent in the news during 2014. In its fact-finding report filed in December on behalf of the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Education of the National Assembly, Ms Isabelle Attard, member of the National Assembly, formulated recommendations for a systematic search for the provenance of works with an uncertain past, echoing the proposals of the Senate fact-finding mission from 2013²⁵. In November, the working group on provenance research for works recovered after the World War II presented its report to the Minister of Culture and Communication. In Germany, developments in the “Gurlitt Affair” also focused the public’s attention on the issue of works of art spoliated by the Nazi regime.

Although the reparation of spoliated works of art is not the primary mission of the CIVS, the Commission’s actions in 2014 fell were involved with this particular incident, via recommendations of new compensation for cultural personal property and the restitution of an “MNR” work. But, above all, its resources and expertise were mobilised in the framework of the aforementioned working group and for investigative work conducted by the *Taskforce* established to determine the provenance of works in the Gurlitt collection. Finally, the CIVS participated in several international meetings that allowed it to better raise awareness– and improve recognition of– the compensation and restitution programme implemented by France and the specific mission of the Commission.

1/ The CIVS’s action for compensation of missing cultural personal property

Claims submitted to the CIVS can involve compensation of cultural personal property²⁶ and, in some cases, works of art. The CIVS has investigative powers and has access to various French and foreign archives, allowing it to bring

25 - On 30 January 2013, Ms Corinne Bouchoux, Senator from the Maine-et-Loire *département*, presented a report entitled *Œuvres culturelles spoliées ou au passé flou et musées publics : bilan et perspectives (Spoliated cultural works and works of uncertain provenance and public museums: overview and prospects)*. This document provides proposals to revive research for the owners or heirs of art spoliated during World War II.

26 - *Cultural Personal Property* designates all objects whose artistic interest exceeds that of items essential for everyday living.

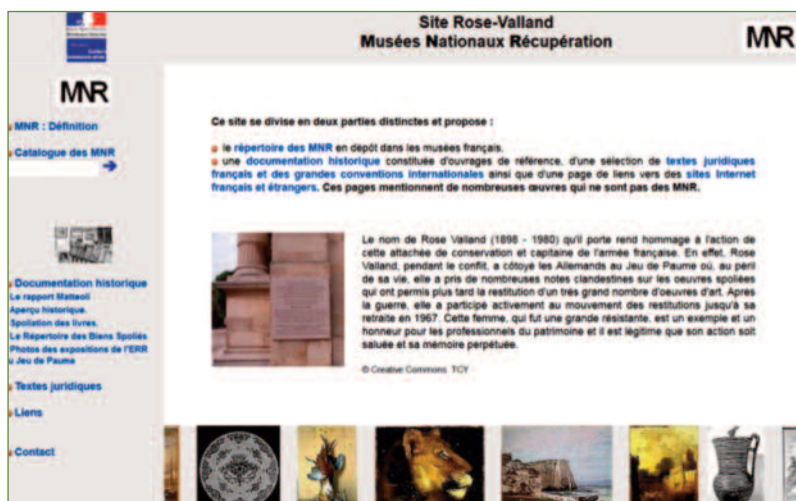
together the elements necessary to assess the veracity and extent of the alleged damage, as well as determining compensation previously granted²⁷.

Resources consulted

The complexity of the questions raised when reconstructing works' provenance leads us to consult a diverse variety of sources. The primary domain for this research in France are the archives of the Office des Biens et Intérêts Privés (OBIP) and the Commission de récupération artistique (CRA)²⁸, maintained by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), the archives of the Musées de France, Archives Nationales and the archives of the city of Paris and of French *départements*. Abroad, archives are searched in Germany (the Brügg Act archives in Berlin and the archives in Koblenz), in the USA, Austria, the Netherlands and Great Britain.

Numerous online databases are also searched, including: Rose-Valland-MNR (France), Errprojet and Fold3 (USA), Lostart Register (Germany), as well as the database implemented by the Kunstmuseum de Berne (Switzerland) for the «Gurlitt Inventory.»

The Rose Valland site²⁹



27 - War damages; Brügg Act.

28 - After the Liberation, the Provisional Government gave responsibility for restitution of works of art to the OBIP, and more specifically to the CRA, which was active from 1945 to 1949. The latter was responsible for research regarding the recovery and restitution of such property.

29 - <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/MnR-accueil.htm>

While, over the past decade, computer-based tools have opened new perspectives for investigative work, it is clear that digitising and indexing of many archives is scarcely accomplished – or not at all. This sometimes reduces the pertinence of research.

The Commission also takes into consideration the presence of claimed works in artists' *catalogues raisonnés* or inventories. In the absence of tangible proof, the Commission sometimes relies on a body of evidence that gives rise to a presumption of the existence of the property in question in the victims' patrimony (in particular, their lifestyle, or their taking part in certain intellectual and artistic circles).

Advances in archive processing during 2014

Under the leadership of the SMF (French museum services), the INHA (National Institute of Art History) has set up a programme to digitise auction catalogues dating from 1938 to 1950 and preserved in their archives. The programme has received support from the Fondation pour la mémoire de la Shoah (Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah). This action will provide better understanding of the art market, and identify, in particular, works with a questionable past that were publicly auctioned.

The SMF performed the scanning and OCR processing³⁰ of its archive holdings: documents concerning private pre-war collections and German seizures, documents regarding recovery of artworks, and the CRA's list of returned works from 1950 to 1953.

Despite improved research tools and heightened knowledge, artwork investigations often prove unsuccessful due to lack of information, the vagueness of claims and the absence of photographs, certified lists and evidence.

The complexity of compensating spoliated works of art

The evaluation of claims regarding works of art is complex: to estimate the value of a painting, it does not suffice to attribute the work to the artist and to verify its authenticity. Research must be conducted on its characteristics, such as state of preservation, format, subject, particular artistic quality and status in the art market. Most often, there is a lack of concrete documents and information to establish these characteristics.

30 - OCR (Optical Character Recognition) designates a process that converts the text in a digital image into a text file, enabling full text search.

The CIVS therefore bases its evaluation on documents and testimony furnished by the applicants, information found in archives and books that record sales and provide auction prices for an artist's works from 1935-1955.

While this research can give an idea of the «market price» for an artist, comparing auction prices of several works by the same artist yields an imperfect figure due to differences, in particular, of format, technique, quality and historical importance.

When works are located

The decree establishing the CIVS authorises it to propose the restitution of cultural property spoliated in France during the Occupation.

When the work of art is located, the anti-Semitic spoliation certain and the heirs identified, the Commission initiates negotiations with the current possessor, generally a public museum in France, in order to secure its restitution. The most favourable scenario is when the claimed work is on the "MNR" (Musées Nationaux Récupération) list (see *infra*). This led to the return of 10 works pursuant to recommendations issued by the Commission.

However, the Commission has no power to make binding recommendations concerning private entities that may have possession of works for which the origin of ownership is contested. This is also true, naturally, for all foreign entities in possession of works, regardless of their legal status. Nevertheless, the Commission's founding text authorises it to take on, if necessary, the role of conciliator and mediator.

Review of CIVS actions as of 31 December 2014

As of 31 December 2014, 3,213 claims regarding cultural personal property have been examined by the CIVS.

3,153 of those have been investigated by the Commission:

- 270 cases regarding one or more works of art *stricto sensu*
- 650 cases regarding one or more musical instrument
- 2,102 cases regarding other cultural personal property
- 4 cases gave rise to restitutions (see box)
- 127 cases gave rise to a recommendation for rejection

The compensation proposed by the CIVS for cultural personal property was 33,201,707 €, representing 6.2% of total compensation:

- ▶ minimum amount proposed (for a musical instrument): 100€
- ▶ maximum amount proposed (for a collection of paintings): 5,000,000€

On 4 June 2014, the CIVS recommended compensation of 1,555,778 € for a collection of paintings and valuable furniture, in addition to compensation under the Brüg Act.

Ten MNR-list paintings were returned pursuant to recommendations of the CIVS.

* in 2001

- ▶ *Un port de mer, la nuit, clair de Lune*, by Joseph Vernet (MNR 821)
- ▶ *Bataille contre les Turcs*, in the style of Jacques Courtois (MNR 809)

* in 2003

- ▶ *Tête de femme*, by Pablo Picasso (R16P)

* in 2013

- ▶ *Abraham et les trois anges*, by Sebastiano Ricci (MNR 315)
- ▶ *Saint François de Paule, représenté dans une niche*, by Salvatore Francesco Fontebasso (MNR 945)
- ▶ *Portait de Batoloméo Ferracina or Portait d'un architecte*, by Alessandro Longhi (MNR 89)
- ▶ *Allégorie de Venise*, by Gaspare Diziani (MNR 368)
- ▶ *Apothéose de saint Jean Népomucène*, by François-Xavier-Charles Palko (MNR 677)
- ▶ *Le Miracle de saint Eloi*, by Gaetano Gandolfi (MNR 796)

* forthcoming (in 2015)

- ▶ *Portrait présumé de Jacopo Foscari*, by Giovanni Battista Moroni (MNR 801)

2/ The return of MNR-list works

Starting in November 1944, work by the CRA permitted the recovery of works of art, documents and other valuables spoliated in France during the Occupation. More than 60,000 items were recovered in this way, mostly within the frontiers of the "Greater Germanic Reich"; three quarters of them were returned between 1944 and 1949 to their owners or their heirs. Of the 15,000 remaining works, 2,143 were selected to be placed in the custody of museums. These are known as "MNR" works (Musées nationaux récupération, "National museums recovery"). The remaining items were sold by the Administration des Domaines (Land Office).

MNR works are placed under the administrative authority of the Archives Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has legal responsibility on behalf of the State; restitution must be made via his ruling, after consulting the SMF. The Ministry of Culture and Communication (MCC), for its part, is responsible for the management and preservation of the MNR works, as well as giving them prominence and communicating information about them to facilitate their identification by the heirs of victims of spoliation. Claims must be filed in priority with the Archives department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the SMF. The claim may also be sent to the CIVS. The limits set by the Decree of 10 September 1999 prohibit the Commission to substitute for the administration regarding restitution, but the Commission works to support that action.

The status of MNR works

The legal status of MNR works is defined by the Decree of 30 September 1949³¹. A decision of the French Council of State of 30 July 2014 has clarified the regulations³²:

- MNR works are not integrated into public collections. They have been provisionally been placed in the custody of national museums and certain local museums, pending their potential restitution. By providing a legal status for these works to be made available to the public and preserved by public authorities pending a claim by their owners or their heirs, the Council of State has established a situation it described as "a public service of preservation and restitution."
- No requirement applies to claims for MNR works.

CIVS participation in the NRM working group

On 20 December 2012, the CIVS recommended the return of six paintings, thereby decisively contributing, in conjunction with other French government organisations and foreign researchers, to the research and identification of these works. At the ceremony where the works were returned, attended by members of the Commission, the Minister of Culture and Communication announced the establishment of a working group dedicated to the proactive search for the owners of MNR works that were most likely spoliated. This initiative followed the proposal of Mr Jean-Pierre Bady, a member of the CIVS Deliberative Panel. It also responded to the request to revive the restitution process formulated by Ms

31 - Decree No. 49-1344 of 30 September 1949 relating to the end of operations of the CRA.

32 - For a detailed commentary of the Decree of 30 July 2014, please refer to the article published in the 29 September 2014 edition of *La semaine juridique*.

Corinne Bouchoux, Senator and rapporteur of the Senate fact-finding mission on spoliated works³³.

On 15 March 2013, the Minister of Culture and Communication implemented a working group chaired by Ms France Legueltel, judge-rapporteur at the CIVS, and composed of museum curators, members of the Archives department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Archives as well as CIVS staff, a member of the Fondation pour la mémoire de la Shoah and a researcher from the Institut national d'histoire de l'art (INHA, National institute of art history).

The work of this group was directed by a steering committee led by the Director of the Musées de France and Chairman of the CIVS, and including the Managing Director of the Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah and the Archives Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The report was submitted to the Minister of Culture and Communication 27 November 2014³⁴. It recounts the circumstances of the group's creation, its activities and the methodology adopted, and highlights the progress that resulted from its work, on the provenance of a number of works that constituted a research sample, and on the processing of documentation of spoliated works and archives.



Ms France Legueltel and Ms Fleur Pellerin © MCC / Jean-Philippe Somme

33 - A mission carried out on behalf of the Senate's culture committee to improve the restitution process for works spoliated during the Occupation (January 2013).

34 - The final report of the working group on the provenance of works recovered after World War II can be downloaded at the following address: <http://www.culturecommunication.gouv.fr/Ressources/Rapports/Rapport-definitif-du-groupe-de-travail-sur-les-provenances-d-oeuvres-recuperees-apres-la-seconde-guerre-mondiale>

The report calls for sustaining this approach and promoting the awareness of the younger generation of museum professionals, particularly curators, and actors in the art market regarding issues of spoliation and provenance research.

It also advocates improving the reliability of research tools, the refinement of a guide to sources and research in the spoliation and restitution archives and the creation of new IT tools.

Above all, it emphasises the necessity to proceed rapidly with the search for the former owners of spoliated works, when their identity was definitively determined by the working group.

These findings have already been partially heard: the Minister of Culture and Communication, upon the presentation of the report, said he favoured the prolongation of the group's work. In addition, fact-finding report No. 2474, presented in December 2014 by Ms Isabelle Attard on behalf of the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Education of the National Assembly³⁵, echoes a number of the group's proposals. Finally, the inter-ministerial committee of Archives de France³⁶ decided, at its meeting of 29 January 2015, to update the *Guide for Archival Research Concerning Spoliation and Compensation*³⁷.

Organisation and methods of the working group

MNR works can be divided into three categories: those that have been certainly (or almost certainly) spoliated; those for which the provenance could not be established; those that were not spoliated. Based on a methodology proposed by the CIVS, the group worked on a sample of 85 MNR works for which spoliation was definite or strongly suspected and for which a certain amount of information was available.

This work enabled the pooling of expertise and dedicated resources from the various groups, in order to carry out provenance research. Complementary experience and expertise of working group members helped enrich everyone's viewpoints.

Research operations were sequenced in several stages according to the type of archive:

- Consultation, *in situ*, of reference archives: the archives of the Mattéoli Mission concerning works of art (available at the Archives nationales); dossiers of individual works (solely in Paris museums); the archives of the CRA and OBIP (available at the Minister of foreign affairs office in La Courneuve); the archives of the Brüg Act in Berlin.

35 - This fact-finding report can be downloaded at the following address: <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/rap-info/i2474.asp>

36 - Established by Decree No. 2012-479 of 12 April 2012: <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000025687645>.

37 - <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/Matteoli/RM-guide.pdf>

- Research in reference databases: Rose Valland-MNR; ERRproject; Lostart; databases of other organisations, such as the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.
 - Research in the CIVS database, carried out by its researchers.
 - Examination of other possible sources: auction catalogues, *catalogues raisonnés*, exhibition catalogues, records of donations, customs records, etc
- The results were submitted and discussed at monthly plenary meetings.

Focus on MNR 801, Presumed portrait of Jacopo Foscari

August Liebmman Mayer, born in 1885 in Germany to a Jewish family, a recognised specialist in Spanish art, art historian and Chief Curator at the Old Pinakothek in Munich, was detained 24 March 1933 and tortured. He tried several times to commit suicide. His house was confiscated, his personal property sold. Released in 1936, he left Berlin and settled with his family on rue du Mont-Thabor in Paris. When World War II broke out, he was forced to flee. Travelling alone, he reached Toulouse, and then Nice. In 1943, the *Reichsleiter Rosenberg Taskforce* (ERR) looted his Paris apartment. Among the looted items were a precious bookcase with a drawing by Constantin Guys, a 17th century table, a bust by Nicolas Renard and a copy of *Portrait of Jacopo Foscari*, signed Giacomo Bassano. He was denounced and arrested in February 1944. He died one month later in Auschwitz. In 1949, his daughter contacted the CRA. She wanted to recover the family's property, but failed to establish a list of stolen items, as requested by the commission. Therefore, nothing was returned.

Then, in 2012, she discovered photos of the objects on the ERR project site. Represented and assisted by an American organisation, the *Holocaust Claims Processing Office* (HCPO), she filed a claim with the CIVS on 1 October 2012. The painting by Giovanni Battista Moroni was found in storage at the Louvre, where it had been since 1951. It was listed as MNR 801.

The painting has a label with the inscription ALM Nr 2 from its spoliation by the ERR. Another label, also on the back, bears the handwritten inscription: "Aug. L; Meyer [sic]. / Rue [deleted] 12. Mont Thabor".



Front and back of the painting by Giovanni Battista Moroni

On 12 February 2014, the CIVS recommended the return of *Presumed portrait of Jacopo Foscari* to the daughter of August Liebmann Mayer, an American citizen residing in the United States. On 14 November 2014, the French Ministry of Culture and Communication and Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially transferred this work to CIVS, which took the initiative to exceptionally pay the cost of transporting it to the United States to return it to its owner.

The painting arrived in New York in February 2015³⁸. It was received by the Consul General of France in New York, and then delivered to the representative of the heiress during a ceremony that highlighted the role of the CIVS.

3/ The “Gurlitt Affair”

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 alleged tax evasion, seized a collection of 1,280 works of art. Among them, they found paintings, drawings, engravings, sketches and prints by famous artists including Marc Chagall, Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso. A few months later, 238 additional works were seized in a house abandoned by Cornelius Gurlitt in Salzburg, Austria.

38 - André Chenue Corporation, specialising in the packaging, transport and preservation of works of art, was selected by the CIVS to handle delivery of the painting.

In November 2013, the media brought this case to the public's attention, and it was discussed around the world. Suspicion then arose that certain works may have come from spoliation perpetrated by the Nazi regime. In fact, Hildebrand Gurlitt (1885-1956), art dealer and father of Cornelius Gurlitt, acquired works on behalf of the Nazis, particularly in Germany and France. These works were acquired for the "Führermuseum" in Linz, and essentially came from anti-Semitic spoliations or were purchased at extremely low prices. Also, certain acquisitions were via exchanges with German museums for works confiscated under the German Law of 1938 on "degenerate art".

Thus, the "Gurlitt Affair" emerged, sparking widespread debate in Germany on the spoliation of art by the Nazis. The CIVS closely followed the debate, via its Berlin field office, which ensured monitoring and liaison activities from the very beginning, particularly with the French Embassy in Germany. The discussions related, in particular, to the failure to return those works after the war, despite the signing in 1998 of the Washington Conference Principles³⁹. Since then, both federal and Bavarian institutions have received numerous inquiries from third countries, Jewish community organisations and the families concerned.

The Agreement of 3 April 2014

After a long clash with the categorical position of Cornelius Gurlitt, who considered himself a victim of the German laws and wanted his collection returned, the Bavarian and federal authorities finally signed an agreement with him on 3 April 2014. The primary goal of this agreement was to allow the *Taskforce* – (an international group of experts, including three from France, formed by Germany in January 2014) – to continue research to determine the provenance of works from the Gurlitt collection for which suspicion of anti-Semitic spoliation could not be excluded. Under the terms of this agreement, if works were claimed by their rightful owners, Cornelius Gurlitt promised to return them to the claimants. The CIVS Berlin office helped establish a promising initial dialogue and a partnership with the *Taskforce*.

39 - With this declaration of 11 principles, the 44 signatory countries committed themselves to research and return works of art confiscated by the Nazis (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rt/hlcst/122038.htm>). In 2009, another conference was held on the subject in the Czech Republic. It resulted in the Terezin Declaration, which constitutes a comprehensive set of measures regarding Holocaust-related spoliations and addresses rarely-discussed topics such as social aid to survivors and restitution of real property.

The death of Cornelius Gurlitt and the question of his legacy

Cornelius Gurlitt died May 6, 2014, and no restitution had taken place. All his possessions, including his art collection, were bequeathed to the foundation of the Bern Museum of Fine Arts (*Kunstmuseum Bern*). On 24 November 2014, the museum accepted the request, signing another agreement with the Bavarian authorities and federal bodies. Under the agreement, the *Taskforce* is authorised to continue its research into the provenance of works found in Munich and Salzburg, whose acquisition is suspected to have been facilitated or authorised by the Nazis. All works with disputed origins will remain in Germany until the *Taskforce* has completed its research and published a report on the provenance of each of those works. The activity of the *Taskforce* is monitored by the CIVS, since a significant number of allegedly spoliated works came from occupied France during World War II. If the *Taskforce* concludes that a work it examines was the object of anti-Semitic spoliation, the federal authorities will return it, at their cost, to the rightful owners or their heirs. To date, reports on the provenance of three spoliated works have been published on the portal www.lostart.de.

At the same time, the Bern Museum of Fine Arts has published, on its website, lists of works from the Gurlitt collection in Munich and Salzburg ⁴⁰, allowing potential claimants to identify works for which they may be the rightful owner. In addition, the museum has announced the organisation of an exhibition featuring part of the collection.

40 - <http://www.kunstmuseumbern.ch/fr/service/medien/kunstsammlung-gurlitt/27-11-14-werklisten-1289.html>

Extracts from the lists of works in the Gurlitt collections in Munich and Salzburg






KUNST
MUSEUM
BERN

Nachlass Gurlitt – München

Das Kunstmuseum Bern gibt sich Mühe, die Werklisten stets auf dem neuesten Erkenntnisstand zu präsentieren. Das Kunstmuseum Bern kann aber keine Gewähr für die Vollständigkeit oder die Richtigkeit der Listen übernehmen. Bei den Listen handelt es sich um Arbeitspapiere ("work in progress"). Die Listen sollen im Laufe der Nachforschungen noch ergänzt und präzisiert werden. Wenn Sie Anmerkungen haben, dann freuen wir uns über eine Kontaktaufnahme unter info@kunstmuseumbern.ch. Wenn Sie die Listen oder Bestandteile daraus verwenden möchten, dann kontaktieren Sie uns bitte vorher.

The Kunstmuseum Bern endeavors to present the lists of works as updated as possible. However, the Kunstmuseum Bern cannot be held liable for completeness or correctness of the lists. The lists are working papers ("work in progress"). In the course of investigations, the lists will be amended and more details will be added. If you have and comments, please contact us at info@kunstmuseumbern.ch. If you would like to use or partially use the lists, please contact us beforehand.

Le Musée des Beaux-Arts de Berne s'efforce d'actualiser au mieux les listes d'œuvres présentées. Le Musée des Beaux-Arts de Berne ne peut pourtant garantir ni l'exhaustivité ni la justesse des dites listes. Ces listes ne sont que des documents de travail ("work in progress"). Ces dernières ont vocation à être, lors de recherches, encore complétées et détaillées. Si vous aviez des remarques, nous vous remercions de bien vouloir nous les soumettre en prenant contact avec info@kunstmuseumbern.ch. Dans l'hypothèse où vous souhaiteriez utiliser ces listes dans leurs intégralité ou en partie, merci de nous contacter auparavant.

(Teil 1)/008	Heem, David de oder Jan Davidsz. de Heem zugeschrieben	Blumenstilleben mit Orangen und Schmetterling			70.2	56	Öl : Leinwand
(Teil 1)/009	Michel, Georges (1763.01.12 (Paris) – 1843.06.07 (Paris))	Landschaft mit Dorf und Windmühle			65	81.2	Öl : Leinwand
(Teil 1)/011	Michel, Georges (1763.01.12 (Paris) – 1843.06.07 (Paris))	Landschaft mit Fluß und Angler			47	63.2	Öl : Karton
(Teil 1)/012	Michel, Georges (1763.01.12 (Paris) – 1843.06.07 (Paris))	Landschaft mit Wanderer			53.3	59.2	Öl : Karton
(Teil 1)/013	Liebermann, Max (Berlin 1847.07.20 – 1935.02.08 Berlin)	Reiter am Strand	1901		72	92	Öl : Leinwand

KUNSTMUSEUM BERN

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Nachlass Gurlitt – Salzburger Kunstfund:

Gemälde

Das Kunstmuseum Bern gibt sich Mühe, die Werklisten stets auf dem neuesten Erkenntnisstand zu präsentieren. Das Kunstmuseum Bern kann aber keine Gewähr für die Vollständigkeit oder die Richtigkeit der Listen übernehmen. Bei den Listen handelt es sich um Arbeitspapiere ("work in progress"). Die Listen sollen im Laufe der Nachforschungen noch ergänzt und präzisiert werden. Wenn Sie Anmerkungen haben, dann freuen wir uns über eine Kontaktaufnahme unter info@kunstmuseumbern.ch. Wenn Sie die Listen oder Bestandteile daraus verwenden möchten, dann kontaktieren Sie uns bitte vorher.

The Kunstmuseum Bern endeavors to present the lists of works as updated as possible. However, the Kunstmuseum Bern cannot be held liable for completeness or correctness of the lists. The lists are working papers ("work in progress"). In the course of investigations, the lists will be amended and more details will be added. If you have any comments, please contact us at info@kunstmuseumbern.ch. If you would like to use or partially use the lists, please contact us beforehand.

Le Musée des Beaux-Arts de Berne s'efforce d'actualiser au mieux les listes d'œuvres présentées. Le Musée des Beaux-Arts de Berne ne peut pourtant garantir ni l'exhaustivité ni la justesse des dites listes. Ces listes ne sont que des documents de travail ("work in progress"). Ces dernières ont vocation à être, lors de recherches, encore complétées et détaillées. Si vous aviez des remarques, nous vous remercions de bien vouloir nous les soumettre en prenant contact avec info@kunstmuseumbern.ch. Dans l'hypothèse où vous souhaiteriez utiliser ces listes dans leurs intégralité ou en partie, merci de nous contacter auparavant.

35 Monet, Claude (1840–1926)	Waterlooobridge 1903 signiert & datiert u.r.	65 x 101.5 cm 85 x 120.5 x 9 cm	Ölmalerei auf Leinwand	
9 Pissarro, Camille (1830–1903)	Paris Kathedrale, 1902 (VaLo: Le Louvre vu du Pont-Neuf)) signiert u. datiert u.r.	46.5 x 38.5 cm	Ölmalerei auf Leinwand	

KUNSTMUSEUM BERN

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The contribution of the CIVS

From the beginning of the Gurlitt Affair, the CIVS followed, notably via its Berlin field office, the unfolding of events and the public debate in Germany regarding spoliation of art during the Nazi regime. The Berlin office also acted as an intermediary: numerous meetings were organised with French authorities – the French Ambassador to Germany and departments within the MCC – and German authorities; links were established with the German federal government's delegates for culture and media.

The *Taskforce* is continuing its provenance research and acts as interlocutor for those filing claims for works from the Gurlitt collection. In this regard, it published on the Internet⁴¹ a list of works of questionable origin found in Munich. In parallel, the CIVS began comparing these lists with its list of works referenced in its claim files.

This work yielded an initial result. On 27 November 2014, after the online publication of the Salzburg list, it became apparent that a painting by Camille Pissarro could correspond to one of the paintings spoliated from a family, which was compensated following the recommendation of the CIVS. Information in the Commission's file, transmitted to the *Taskforce*, allowed the identification of the owner and his heirs.

4/ CIVS participation in international meetings on spoliated art

The CIVS participates regularly in events – seminars, symposia and study days – organised abroad on the subject of spoliated works of art. These meetings are an opportunity for the Commission to expand its network with other researchers, enrich its knowledge of procedures in other European countries and raise awareness of the compensation and restitution programme implemented by France.

Looted Recovered Cultural Goods – the Case of Poland (Krakow, November 2014)

Two CIVS representatives went to Krakow (Poland) from 12 to 14 November 2014 to attend the symposium *Looted Recovered Cultural Goods – the Case of Poland*, organised by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and the International Cultural Centre.

41 - <http://www.lostart.de/Webs/DE/Datenbank/KunstfundMuenchen.html?sessionId=E8BF6CC14E1324ADDC9E2AEB68F370DD.m1>

The conference was designed to present the policies pursued by Poland regarding restitution of works of art, to raise awareness of lost cultural heritage and the public's awareness of the extent of war-related losses and to spotlight legal solutions in use.

International meeting of actors in provenance research (The Hague: December 2014)

On 10 December 2014, the head of the CIVS Cultural Personal Property Unit travelled to The Hague (Netherlands) to attend an international meeting of researchers working on the provenance of art spoliated during World War II.

The meeting concluded with the presentation of the proceedings of the symposium held in The Hague in November 2012, whose theme was the spoliation of works of art in Europe during World War II. The CIVS also participated in that symposium⁴².

That publication provides an overview of the current state of provenance research in countries where committees have been implemented. Thanks to contributions from experts and discussion among stakeholders, the publication explores possible avenues for progress and calls for international cooperation and neutral and transparent procedures for resolving ownership issues.

Fair and Just Solutions?



42 - The publication, entitled *Fair and Just Solutions? Alternatives to Litigation in Nazi-Looted Art Disputes: Status Quo and New Developments* can be downloaded in full at the following address:
http://www.restitutiecommissie.nl/en/files/fair_and_just_solutions.html

Part
Three:

The Commission's means

The Commission's means

As a public agency with a specific mission, the CIVS has had, since its inception, the constant challenge to adapt its resources to its level of activity.

Human resources, first and foremost. While a hundred people contributed to the operation of the Commission at the height of its activity, there were only 37 staff members in 2009. Today, the permanent staff numbers 26. For these employees, – more than half of whom are 35 to 45 years old, – their efforts regarding training and tenure reflect a commitment to developing and progressing in their professional careers. The number of judge-rapporteurs has also been adjusted in view of the Commission's activity: from about 30, in the 2000s, their number was reduced to 18 in 2009. There are only 14 today.

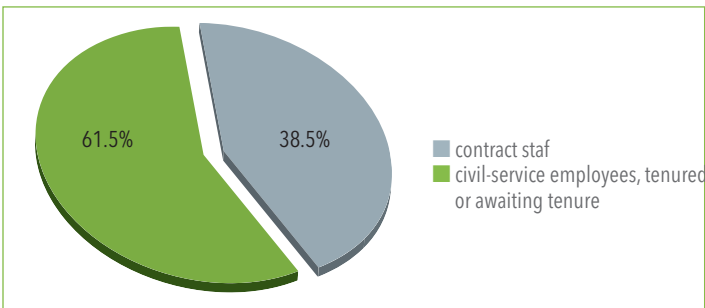
The CIVS's operating budget has also been adjusted in relation to changes in its activity, while the Commission simultaneously modernised itself by acquiring and deploying software for dynamic, shared genealogy research.

1/ Human resources

A stabilised headcount

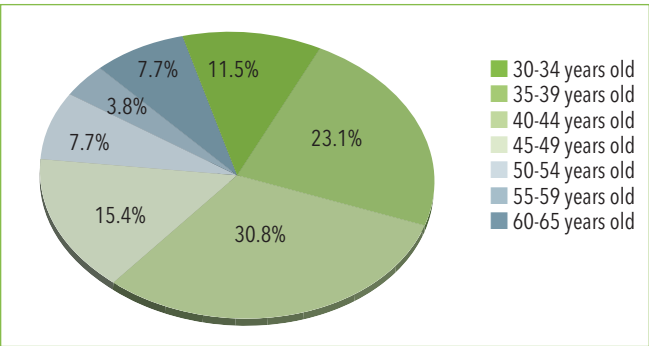
In 2014, the Commission's staff was basically unchanged. The CIVS has 26 permanent staff, at the rue de la Manutention office (20 employees), the Berlin field office (3 employees), at the sites of the National Archives in Pierrefitte-sur-Seine (2) and the Paris Archives (1). They are categorised as follows⁴³:

Permanent staff by statu

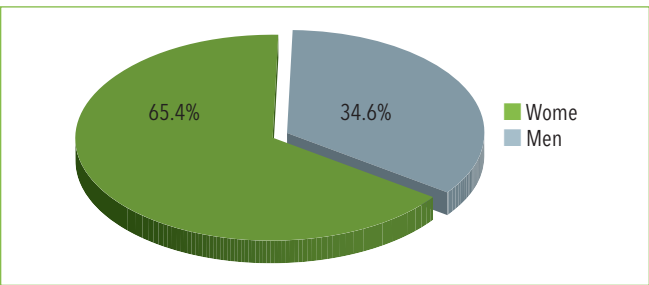


43 - This data was collected as of year-end 2014.

Permanent staff by age



Permanent staff by gender



In addition to the permanent staff, 14 rapporteurs investigating magistrates under the authority of the Principal Rapporteur contributed to the Commission's activity as of year-end 2014. They had numbered 15 at the beginning of the year.

An emphasis on training

In 2014, CIVS staff received 168 days of training, which corresponds to an average of seven days of training per employee for the year.

In view of the accomplished missions, future objectives and career prospects of staff members, training courses were principally focused on management needs or pertinent to human resources, professional efficiency, health and safety at work, office software and practice of modern languages.

Preparing for professional examinations

These courses provided significant benefits for Commission staff who were preparing for professional examinations. In 2014:

- ▶ Ten contract staff fulfilling the conditions set by the Law of 12 March 2012 were enrolled in preparatory courses for the 2014 examination for permanent positions as Administrative Officers in the civil service. Three employees obtained civil servant status;
- ▶ Five contract staff fulfilling the conditions set by the Law of 12 March 2012 were enrolled in the 2015 examination for permanent positions as Administrative Officers in the civil service. Three employees obtained civil servant status
- ▶ Four staff members were enrolled in preparatory courses for the 2014 professional examination reserved for staff of the Prime Minister to be eligible for the rank of Administrative Secretary in the civil service. One employee obtained civil servant status;
- ▶ One employee enrolled in preparatory courses for the professional examination for principal member of the Prime Minister's administrative staff.

2/ Budgetary resources

The budgetary resources of the CIVS are defined in Action 1 of budget programme 158, "Compensation for victims of anti-Semitic persecution and acts of barbarism during World War II," under the Secretary General of the French Government. These resources fall into three categories: wages, operating budget and budget for support measures.

Wages

Wages decreased in 2014 against 2013 due to a technical correction to the employment ceiling, reduced from 28 to 24 between 2013 and 2014, and the loss of one FTE⁴⁴. The wages paid in 2014 totalled 1,626,492 €.

This figure breaks down as follows:

- ▶ 1,220,805 € in wages for Paris-based staff under the employment ceiling (20.6 FTEs at year-end 2014 for an employment ceiling of 24)
- ▶ 302,724 € paid to CIVS contract staff (Chairman, members of the Deliberative Panel, Principal Rapporteur and rapporteurs);

44 - Full Time Equivalent.

- 102,963 € for three Berlin-based CIVS staff members engaged under contracts governed by local law.

Operating budget

Excluding rent for the offices on rue de la Manutention and excluding fees for management and processing of claims by the ONAC-VG⁴⁵, an operating budget of 288,792 € was allocated to the CIVS for 2014.

It is predominantly (225,792 €) dedicated to the operation of the Commission in Paris; the remainder (63,000 €) is for the field office in Germany, located on the premises of the French Embassy in Berlin.

The principal expenditures concern the occupation of the site (e.g. maintenance, security), IT and telecommunications, travel, printing and translation.

Budget for support measures

Between 1 January and 31 December 2014, the Commission recommended 8,176,456 € of payments at the State's expense from Title 6 funding (budget for support measures), which amounted to 12,000,000 € in 2014.

3/ Optimisation of research tools

In 2014, GenoPro software was deployed within various departments of the CIVS in order to delineate and manage family trees, which are often modified over time to reflect findings from research and investigation of claims.

GenoPro allows the CIVS to ensure the completeness of information on heirs identified during the procedure and to more easily correct errors and omissions in family trees.

This dynamic tool also facilitates the work of the Hearings Secretariat, responsible for organising and running meetings, as it searches for heirs who are not involved in the procedure; this helps to better identify reserved portions.

45 - The National office of veterans and war victims (ONAC-VG) is responsible for payment of compensation decided upon by the Prime Minister, based on recommendations from the CIVS. Each year, the Prime Minister's office provides the ONAC-VG with funding for the management and processing of compensation recommended by the CIVS.

Its use is part of a new approach to make CIVS methods more uniform, with pooling and networking of data at each step of claim file processing. It also saves time for staff members when they modify an existing family tree.

Given the specificity of GenoPro, 14 staff members were given user training, beginning in January 2014. Standard operational and data entry procedures have been defined. In addition, permanent monitoring was initiated to identify and correct any problems that may occur in the functioning of the application or in the organisation resulting from its implementation.



Appendices

APPENDIX 1:

Decree of 28 May 2014 renewing the CIVS for five years

JORF No. 0125 of 31 May 2014

Text No. 1

DECREE

Decree No. 2014-555 of 28 May 2014 regarding certain administrative commissions with advisory status under the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister,

Having regard to the Constitution, in particular Article 37;

Having regard to Decree No. 2006-672 of 8 June 2006 as amended relating to the creation, composition and operation of administrative commissions with advisory status;

Having regard to Decree No. 2009-619 of 6 June 2009 concerning certain administrative commissions with advisory status under the Prime Minister,
Hereby decrees:

Article 1

Advisory commissions listed in the Annex to this Decree are renewed for a period of five years from the entry into force of this Decree.

Article 2

This decree shall be published in the Official Journal of the French Republic.

Appendix

APPENDIX

NAME OF THE COMMISSION	FOUNDING TEXT
Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Spoliation Resulting from the Anti-Semitic Legislation in Force during the Occupation	Decree No. 99-778 of 10 September 1999 establishing a commission for the compensation of victims of spoliation resulting from the anti-Semitic legislation in force during the Occupation
The Commission is responsible for providing an opinion on certain operations concerning aerospace equipment and complex weapons system	Decree No. 64-1123 of 12 November 1964 establishing conditions for applying Article 5 of the Amending Finance Law of 1963, amended by Decree No. 70-388 of 27 April 197
Advisory commission responsible for providing an opinion on equipment likely to diminish individuals' privacy or the confidentiality of correspondence	Article R. 226-2 of the Criminal Code

Signed into law 28 May 2014.
Manuel Valls

APPENDIX 2:

Decree of 15 September 2014 appointing the members of the CIVS

JORF No. 0215 of 17 September 2014 Page 15232

Text No. 19

DECREE

Decree of 15 September 2014 appointing members of the Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Spoliation Resulting from the Anti-Semitic Legislation in Force during the Occupation

By Decree dated 15 September 2014:

The following are appointed to the Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Spoliation Resulting from the Anti-Semitic Legislation in Force during the Occupation:

- Mr Michel JEANNOUTOT, Honorary Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of Dijon;
- Mr Bernard BOUBLI, Honorary Senior Counsellor at the Court of Cassation;
- Mr Henri TOUTÉE, President of the Finance Section of the Council of State;
- Mr François BERNARD, Honorary State Counsellor;
- Mr Jean-Pierre BADY, Honorary Master of the Court of Auditors (Cour des Comptes);
- Mr Pierre PARTHONNAUD, Honorary Master of the Court of Auditors (Cour des Comptes);
- Mr David RUZIÉ, Professor Emeritus
- Ms Anne GRYNBERG, Professor at the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilisations
- Ms Dominique SCHNAPPER, Director of Studies, School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences;
- Mr Gérard ISRAËL, member of the steering committee of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France.

The following are respectively named Chairman and Vice Chairman of this commission:

- Mr Michel JEANNOUTOT and Mr François BERNARD.

APPENDIX 3:

Total amounts allocated from the start of the CIVS's work until 31 December 2014

1 - COMPENSATION FOR MATERIAL SPOILIATIONS:

483,472,740 €

2 - COMPENSATION FOR BANK-RELATED SPOILIATIONS:

51,372,860 €

The latter amount is broken down as follows:

- Escrow account – Fund A: 15,042,560 € + 2,943,781 €
(concerning Fund B since October 2008)
- Fund B: 24,080,820 € (terminated in October 2008)
Total **42,067,161 €** borne by the banks⁴⁶

Together with the amount allocated by the French government for bank-related
spoliations: **9,305,699 €**⁴⁷

3 - TOTAL COMPENSATION PAID BY:

- The French government: **492,778,439 €**⁴⁸
- The banks: **42,067,161 €**

46 - Data provided by the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.

47 - The amount reported on 31 December 2013 has been readjusted to 9,164,627 €.

48 - 483,472,740 € + 9,305,699 €.

APPENDIX 4:

Organisation of the CIVS

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 Jérôme BENEZECH, Senior State Administrative Officer
- Principal Rapporteur: Mr Pierre-Alain WEILL, Honorary President of Chamber at the Paris Court of Appeal

MEMBERS OF THE DELIBERATIVE PANEL

- Mr Jean-Pierre BADY, Honorary Master of the Court of Auditors (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
- Ms 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 PARTHONNAUD, Honorary Master of the Court of Auditors (Cour des Comptes)
- Mr David RUZIÉ, Honorary Dean and Professor Emeritus
- Ms Dominique SCHNAPPER, Director of Studies, School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences
- Mr Henri TOUTÉE, President of the Finance Section of the Council of State

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER

- Mr Bertrand DACOSTA, Maître des requêtes (Master in Chambers) at the Council of State

RAPPORTEURS

- Ms 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
- Mr Brice CHARLES, Magistrate of the administrative court system
- Ms Rosine CUSSET, Magistrate of the regular court system
- Ms Chantal DESCOURS-GATIN, Magistrate of the administrative court system
- Ms Marie FRANCESCHINI, Magistrate of the regular court system
- Mr François GAYET, Magistrate of the administrative court system
- Ms 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
- Ms Éliane MARY, Magistrate of the regular court system
- Mr Michel MOREL Magistrate of the regular court system, *Deceased July 2014*
- Ms Marie-Hélène VALENSI, Magistrate of the regular court system
- Ms Sophie ZAGURY, Magistrate of the regular court system

PERMANENT STAFF

General services

Claimants' Guidance and Advice Unit / Claim File Consultation

- Ms Sandrine CADET

Communications Officer and Webmaster

- Mr Nicolas BENARD

Archivist/Editor

- Ms Isabelle RIXTE

Project Officer for administrative and financial affairs

- Ms Karine VIDAL

Bailiffs

- Mr Christophe CHENET

- Mr Benjamin NAND-JUI

Claims Examination and Investigation

Administrative Unit / Control and Investigation Network

► Ms Eloïse GARNIER

Bank-Related Claims Search Team

► Ms Sylviane ROCHOTTE

Cultural Personal Property

► Ms Muriel de BASTIER

Hearings Secretariat

► Mr Emmanuel DUMAS

► Ms Sarah INTSABY

► Mr Gabriel MASUREL

Database Supervision Unit

► Ms Sandrine CADET

► Mr Richard DECOCQ

► Mr Stéphane PORTET

Secretariats

President and Hearings Secretariat

► Ms Elvire STEELS

Director

► Ms Rosalie LAGRAND

Principal Rapporteur

► Ms Myriam DUPONT

Rapporteurs

► Ms Monique STANISLAS-GARNIER

► Ms Nathalie ZIHOUNE

Government Commissioner

► Ms Catherine CERCUS

Archive Search Units

National Archive

► Ms Emilie BOULANGER

► Mr Matthieu CHARMOILLAUX

Paris Archive

► Ms Brigitte GUILLEMOT

Berlin Archive

► Ms Laura MEIER-EWERT (head)

► Mr Julien ACQUATELLA

► Mr Sébastien CADET

► Ms Coralie VOM HOFE

APPENDIX 5:

Search teams and archive centres consulted by the CIVS

Berlin archives search team

Ambassade de France en Allemagne
Pariser Platz 5
10117 BERLIN

Contemporary Jewish Documentation Centre

17, rue Geoffroy L'Asnier
75004 PARIS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fonds d'archives de la Récupération artistique (Art recovery archives)
3, rue Suzanne Masson
93126 LA COURNEUVE CEDEX

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

French national archives search team

59, rue Guynemer
93383 PIERREFITTE-SUR-SEINE CEDEX

Départemental Archives Préfecture de Police de Paris

1 bis, rue des Carmes
75005 PARIS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Centre des Archives diplomatiques
17, rue Casterneau
B.P 43605
44036 NANTES

Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurance (F.F.S.A.)

26, boulevard Haussmann
75311 PARIS CEDEX 09

Centre des Archives d'Outre-mer

(For «Algeria» case files)
29, chemin du moulin de Testa
13090 AIX-EN-PROVENCE

Search team at the Paris archives

18, boulevard Sérurier
75019 PARIS

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

DBRP2. Cellule des biens spoliés
15, quai Anatole France
DBRA5-Pôle 4
75356 PARIS 07 SP

Ministry of Culture and Communication

Direction générale des patrimoines
Service des musées de France
6, rue Pyramides
75041 PARIS CEDEX 01

Budget Ministry

Direction Générale des Finances Publiques
Bureau GF3B
86, allée de Bercy
75572 PARIS CEDEX 12

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