

# CLAIMS RESOLUTION TRIBUNAL

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In re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation  
Case No. CV96-4849

## **Certified Award**

to Claimant [REDACTED]

**in re Account of Josef Hoff**

Claim Number: 215612/PY

Award Amount: 156,000.00 Swiss Francs

This Certified Award is based upon the claim of [REDACTED] (the “Claimant”) to the account of Josef Hoff (the “Account Owner”) at the [REDACTED] (the “Bank”).

All awards are published. Where a claimant has not requested confidentiality, as in this case, only the name of the bank has been redacted.

### **Information Provided by the Claimant**

The Claimant submitted a Claim Form identifying the Account Owner as his great-grandfather, Josef Hoff, also known as Josef Hoffman or Josef Hofstadter, who was born in approximately 1880 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and was married to [REDACTED], née [REDACTED]. According to the Claimant, Josef Hoff was very wealthy and owned a bakery and several other businesses in Zagreb. The Claimant stated that [REDACTED] died in 1905 while giving birth to [REDACTED], his maternal grandfather. In a telephone conversation with the CRT, the Claimant’s aunt, [REDACTED], stated that Josef Hoff later remarried, but she could not provide the name of his second wife. The Claimant stated that his great-grandfather and other members of his family perished in the Holocaust.

According to the Claimant, the only family member of Josef Hoff who survived the Second World War was his son, [REDACTED], who left Yugoslavia in 1921 and immigrated to the United States, where he died in 1981. [REDACTED] was survived by his three daughters, one of whom is the Claimant’s mother, [REDACTED]. The Claimant indicated that he was born on 1 January 1967 in Hollywood, California, the United States.

The Claimant previously submitted an Initial Questionnaire with the Court in 1999, asserting his entitlement to a Swiss bank account owned by Josef Hoff.

## **Information Available in the Bank Records**

The bank records consist of a power of attorney form signed in Zagreb on 14 December 1928 and printouts from the Bank's database. According to these records, the Account Owner was Josef Hoff and the Power of Attorney Holder was Emma Hoff. The bank records indicate that the Account Owner held a custody account.

The bank records do not show when the account at issue was closed, or to whom it was paid, nor do these records indicate the value of this account. The auditors who carried out the investigation of this bank to identify accounts of Victims of Nazi Persecution pursuant to instructions of the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons ("ICEP" or the "ICEP Investigation") did not find this account in the Bank's system of open accounts, and they therefore presumed that it was closed. These auditors indicated that there was no evidence of activity on this account after 1945. There is no evidence in the bank records that the Account Owner, the Power of Attorney Holder, or their heirs closed the account and received the proceeds themselves.

## **The CRT's Analysis**

### Identification of the Account Owner

The Claimant has plausibly identified the Account Owner. His great-grandfather's name matches the published name of the Account Owner. The Claimant identified his great-grandfather's city of residence as Zagreb, which matches published information about the Account Owner contained in the bank records.

The CRT notes that the Claimant filed an Initial Questionnaire with the Court in 1999, asserting his entitlement to a Swiss bank account owned by Josef Hoff, prior to the publication in February 2001 of the list of accounts determined by ICEP to be probably or possibly those of Victims of Nazi Persecution (the "ICEP List"). This indicates that the Claimant has based his present claim not simply on the fact that an individual identified on the ICEP List as owning a Swiss bank account bears the same name as his relative, but rather on a direct family relationship that was known to him before the publication of the ICEP List. It also indicates that the Claimant had reason to believe that his relative owned a Swiss bank account prior to the publication of the ICEP List. This supports the credibility of the information provided by the Claimant. Furthermore, the CRT notes that there are no other claims to this account.

### Status of the Account Owner as a Victim of Nazi Persecution

The Claimant has made a plausible showing that the Account Owner was a Victim of Nazi Persecution. The Claimant stated that the Account Owner was Jewish and that he died in the Holocaust.

### The Claimant's Relationship to the Account Owner

The Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he is related to the Account Owner by submitting a family tree demonstrating that the Account Owner was his great-grandfather.

### The Issue of Who Received the Proceeds

Given the application of Presumptions (h) and (j) as provided in Article 28 of the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the "Rules") (see Appendix A), the CRT concludes that it is plausible that the account proceeds were not paid to the Account Owner, the Power of Attorney Holder, or their heirs. Based on its precedent and the Rules, the CRT applies presumptions to assist in the determination of whether or not Account Owners or their heirs received the proceeds of their accounts.

### Basis for the Award

The CRT has determined that an Award may be made in favor of the Claimant. First, the claim is admissible in accordance with the criteria contained in Article 18 of the Rules. Second, the Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that the Account Owner was his great-grandfather, and that relationship justifies an Award. Finally, the CRT has determined that it is plausible that neither the Account Owner, the Power of Attorney Holder or their heirs received the proceeds of the claimed accounts.

### Amount of the Award

In this case, the Account Owner held one custody account. Pursuant to Article 29 of the Rules, when the value of an account is unknown, as is the case here, the average value of the same or a similar type of account in 1945 is used to calculate the present value of the account being awarded. Based on the investigation carried out pursuant to the instructions of the ICEP, in 1945 the average value of a custody account was 13,000.00 Swiss Francs. The present value of this amount is calculated by multiplying it by a factor of 12, in accordance with Article 31(1) of the Rules, to produce a total award amount of 156,000.00 Swiss Francs.

### **Scope of the Award**

The Claimant should be aware that, pursuant to Article 20 of the Rules, the CRT will carry out further research on his claim to determine whether there are additional Swiss bank accounts to which he might be entitled, including research of the Total Accounts Database (consisting of records of 4.1 million Swiss bank accounts which existed between 1933 and 1945).

**Certification of the Award**

The CRT certifies this Award for approval by the Court and payment by the Special Masters.

Claims Resolution Tribunal  
April 1, 2003