

# 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 Frieda Karpe**

Claim Number: 401036/TC

Award Amount: 162,500.00 Swiss Francs

This Certified Award is based upon the claim of [REDACTED] (the “Claimant”) to the published account of Frieda Karpe (the “Account Owner”) at the Zurich branch of the [REDACTED] (the “Bank”).

All awards are published, but where a claimant has requested confidentiality, as in this case, the names of the claimant, any relatives of the claimant other than the account owner, and the bank have been redacted.

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

The Claimant submitted a Claim Form identifying the Account Owner as her maternal great-aunt, Frieda Karpe, née Ordenstein, who was born on 15 August 1881 in Nuremberg, Germany, and was married to [REDACTED] in Nuremberg. The Claimant indicated that her great-aunt, who was Jewish, was a housewife and lived in Nuremberg, along with her brother, [REDACTED], and her two sisters, [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED] (the Claimant’s maternal grandmother). The Claimant further indicated that her great-aunt and her three siblings and their spouses were deported to the Theresienstadt concentration camp in 1942, where they perished. The Claimant also indicated that her mother, [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], lived in Poland at the time, and fled Nazi persecution by escaping to the Ukraine.

The Claimant indicated that she was born on 2 November 1936 in the Ukraine.

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

The Bank’s records consist of two customer cards and printouts from the Bank’s database. According to these records, the Account Owner was *Frau* Frieda Karpe, who resided in Nuremberg, Germany. The Bank’s records indicate that the Account Owner held a custody account, numbered L 50334. The Bank’s records indicate that the account was opened on 9

August 1933 and was closed on 30 November 1933. The amount in the account on the date of its closure is unknown. There is no evidence in the Bank's records that the Account Owner or her heirs closed the account and received the proceeds themselves.

## **The CRT's Analysis**

### Identification of the Account Owner

The Claimant's great-aunt's name matches the published name of the Account Owner. The Claimant also identified the Account Owner's city and country of residence, which matches unpublished information about the Account Owner contained in the Bank's records. Additionally, the CRT notes that a database containing the names of victims of Nazi persecution includes a person named Frieda Karpe, and indicates that her date of birth was 15 August 1881 and that her place of birth was Nuremberg, Germany, which matches the information about the Account Owner provided by the Claimant. The database is a compilation of names from various sources, including the Yad Vashem Memorial of Israel. The CRT notes that the other claims to this account were disconfirmed because those claimants provided a different city or country of residence than the city and country of residence of the Account Owner. Taking all of these factors into account, the CRT concludes that the Claimant has plausibly identified the Account Owner.

### 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, resided in Nazi Germany, and perished in the Theresienstadt concentration camp in 1942. As noted above, a person named Frieda Karpe was included in the CRT's database of victims.

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

The Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she is related to the Account Owner by submitting specific biographical information, demonstrating that the Account Owner was the Claimant's maternal great-aunt. The CRT notes that the Claimant identified unpublished information about the Account Owner as contained in the Bank's records. The CRT further notes that the Claimant also identified information which matches information contained in the Yad Vashem records. Finally, the CRT notes that the foregoing information is of the type that family members would possess and indicates that the Account Owner was well known to the Claimant as a family member, and all of this information supports the plausibility that the Claimant is related to the Account Owner, as she has asserted in her Claim Form. There is no information to indicate that the Account Owner has other surviving heirs.

### The Issue of Who Received the Proceeds

In this case, the Account Owner held one custody account that was closed on 30 November 1933. Given that after coming to power in 1933, the Nazi regime embarked on a campaign to

seize the domestic and foreign assets of the Jewish population through the enforcement of discriminatory tax- and other confiscatory measures, including confiscation of assets held in Swiss banks; that the Account Owner remained in Germany until her deportation to a concentration camp, and would not have been able to repatriate her account to Germany without losing ultimate control over its proceeds; that there is no record of the payment of the Account Owner's account to her; that the Account Owner perished at Theresienstadt in 1942; that the Account Owner's heirs would not have been able to obtain information about her account after the Second World War from the Bank due to the Swiss banks' practice of withholding or misstating account information in their responses to inquiries by account owners because of the banks' concern regarding double liability; given the application of Presumptions (a), (h) and (j), as provided in Article 28 of the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the "Rules") (see Appendix A) and Appendix C,<sup>1</sup> the CRT concludes that it is plausible that the account proceeds were not paid to the Account Owner or her 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 her maternal great-aunt, and that relationship justifies an Award. Third, the CRT has determined that it is plausible that neither the Account Owner nor her heirs received the proceeds of the claimed account.

### 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 current value of the account being awarded. Based on the investigation carried out pursuant to the instructions of the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons ("ICEP" or the "ICEP Investigation"), in 1945 the average value of a custody account was 13,000.00 Swiss Francs ("SF"). The current value of this amount is calculated by multiplying it by a factor of 12.5, in accordance with Article 31(1) of the Rules, to produce a total award amount of SF 162,500.00.

### **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 her claim to determine whether there are additional Swiss bank accounts to which she 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).

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<sup>1</sup> Appendix C appears on the CRT II website -- [www.crt-ii.org](http://www.crt-ii.org).

**Certification of the Award**

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

Claims Resolution Tribunal  
9 November 2006