Glossary of Key Terms and Persons

In re Account of Österreichische Zuckerindustrie AG Syndicate

1938 Census: The decree of 26 April 1938, by which the Nazi Regime required all Jews who resided within the Reich or who were nationals of the Reich, including Austria, and who held assets above a specified level, to register all their assets as of 27 April 1938.

1946 Registration: The registration form for confiscated assets, dated 15 November 1946, submitted to the Vienna Magistrate District Court (“Magistratische Bezirksamt für den 3. Bezirk, Wien III”) for the Brucker Zuckerfabrik Clemens Auer. The 1946 Registration was submitted by the Claimant in support of her claim.

Anschluss: The Nazi incorporation of Austria into the Reich in March 1938.

Auer, Clemens: The German industrialist from Cologne who was able to acquire ÖZAG during the course of its aryranization. Auer acquired almost all of ÖZAG’s shares between December 1938 and October 1939 and renamed it Brucker Zuckerfabrik Clemens Auer.

[REDACTED]: Formerly [REDACTED]. The son of Leopold and Antoinette Bloch-Bauer and nephew of the Claimant. [REDACTED] and Antoinette Bloch-Bauer fled Austria just prior to the Anschluss with [REDACTED]’s cousins, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who were the daughters of Antoinette’s brother, Hans Pick. After Leopold fled Austria, he and his family immigrated to Canada and changed their name to [REDACTED]. Hans Pick and his family also immigrated to Canada and changed their name to [REDACTED].

Bloch-Bauer, Ferdinand: President of ÖZAG; member of ÖZAG Syndicate. Ferdinand Bloch-Bauer was a citizen of Czechoslovakia and resident of Vienna. Ferdinand Bloch-Bauer was the brother of the Claimant’s father, Gustav Bloch-Bauer, and was married to the sister of the Claimant’s mother, Therese Bloch-Bauer.

Bloch-Bauer, Karl: Nephew of Ferdinand Bloch-Bauer and late brother of the Claimant; Manager of ÖZAG.

Bloch-Bauer, Leopold: Nephew of Ferdinand; son-in-law of Otto Pick; late brother of the Claimant. Leopold Bloch-Bauer was arrested by the Gestapo shortly after the Anschluss. His release was negotiated in return for Mrs. Leopold Bloch-Bauer and the Pick family putting their assets under “trust administration” of the Vienna Merkurbank (later Länderbank). Leopold and his family later immigrated to Canada and changed their name to [REDACTED].


Brucker Zucker: Brucker Zuckerfabrik Clemens Auer, the name given to ÖZAG by Clemens Auer after his acquisition of the company.


Finanzprokurator: The revenue department in the Austrian Attorney General’s Office.


Industry Report: The formerly classified Industry Report No. 6, prepared after the Second World War by the Property Division of the United States Occupation forces about ÖZAG.

studying the plunder and expropriation of Jewish assets in the German state of Hessen and in 2002 she worked on the exhibition “Legalized Burglaries: The Fiscal Exploitation of Jews in the State of Hesse, 1933 - 1945.”

ÖZAG: The Österreichische Zuckerindustrie AG, a sugar refinery founded on 6 August 1909 that processed approximately 20 percent of Austria’s raw sugar and sugar products.

Partial Decision: (Teilerkenntnis) The partial decision, dated 3 May 1956, of the Vienna Restitution Commission regarding the restitution of ÖZAG shares.


Pick, Otto: Member of the ÖZAG Syndicate; father-in law of Leopold Bloch-Bauer; active as owner, president, member of the board in various companies. Pick’s residence in Vienna was confiscated by the Nazis for use by the Reich’s Propaganda Office. Pick’s daughter, Antoinette, was married to the Claimant’s late brother, Leopold Bloch-Bauer.


Restitution Claimants: The heirs of the major ÖZAG shareholders represented by Dr. Rinesch in the earlier restitution proceedings which took place after World War Two.

Rigal, Karl: The Austrian sugar factory manager who became an active partner in Brucker Zucker on 31 March 1944.

Rinesch, Gustav: The lawyer who represented Bloch-Bauer interests before and during the Anschluss and after World War Two.

Sapafin A. G.: Sapafin A. G., of Chur, Switzerland, was a Swiss company wholly owned by Otto Pick. Sapafin was a member of the Syndicate. The Bank owned 16,500 shares on Sapafin’s behalf, which were also deposited with the Bank. Of these 16,500 shares, 10,000 were held by Pick directly, 4,250 were held by T. E. H. Davies, and 2,250 were held by J. E. Lloyd, who were British citizens and who acted as agents on Pick’s behalf.

Director of the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.


**Syndicate:** A group of major shareholders of Österreichische Zuckerindustrie AG, who, together with the Bank, concluded a Syndicate Agreement on 5 March 1938 designed to protect their shares in the company from falling under Austro-German control.

**Syndicate Agreement:** The agreement reached on 5 March 1938 by the major shareholders of ÖZAG. The agreement was designed to protect Syndicate members’ shares in the company from falling under Austro-German control. Approximately 89 percent of ÖZAG shares were held under the Syndicate Agreement. Under the Syndicate Agreement, 40,195 shares (slightly over 50 percent of the firm’s share capital) were held, on behalf of the shareholders, in the Bank’s name and were deposited with the Bank. According to the Syndicate Agreement, the Bank was the owner of these shares in its own name and “for a Swiss group” with respect to these shares. As such, the Bank itself was a member of the Syndicate.