

# CLAIMS RESOLUTION TRIBUNAL

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

## **Certified Award**

to Claimant [REDACTED 1]  
also acting on behalf of [REDACTED 2]

## **in re Account of Eduard Sonder**

Claim Number: 783771/AB<sup>1</sup>

Award Amount: 26,750.00 Swiss Francs

This Certified Award is based upon the claim of [REDACTED 1], née [REDACTED], (the “Claimant”) to accounts of Eduard Sonder, [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].<sup>2</sup> This Award is to the published account of Eduard Sonder (the “Account Owner”) at 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 an Initial Questionnaire (“IQ”) identifying the Account Owner as her maternal grandfather, Eduard Sonder, who was born on 23 March 1868 and lived in Mainstockheim, Germany, near Kitzingen am Main, Germany. The Claimant stated that her grandfather, who was Jewish, was a wine merchant in Mainstockheim, and that his business included a wine cellar and a bottling facility. According to the Claimant, her grandfather

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<sup>1</sup> [REDACTED 1] did not submit a Claim Form to the CRT. However, in 1999 she submitted an Initial Questionnaire (“IQ”), numbered ENG-0541-198, to the Court in the United States. Although this IQ was not a Claim Form, the Court, in an Order signed on 30 July 2001, ordered that those IQs which can be processed as claim forms be treated as timely claims. Order Concerning Use of Initial Questionnaire Responses as Claim Forms in the Claims Resolution Process for Deposited Assets (July 30, 2001). The IQ was forwarded to the CRT and has been assigned claim number 783771.

<sup>2</sup> The CRT did not locate an account belonging to the Claimant’s relatives, [REDACTED], [REDACTED] or [REDACTED], in the Account History Database prepared pursuant to the investigation of the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons ( ICEP or ICEP Investigation ), which identified accounts probably or possibly belonging to Victims of Nazi Persecution, as defined in the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the Rules ). The Claimant should be aware that the CRT will carry out further research on her claim to determine whether an award may be made based upon the information provided by the Claimant or upon information from other sources.

traveled throughout Europe, including Switzerland, while conducting his business. The Claimant indicated that she, her sister and her parents, [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], managed to escape from Germany in August 1938, while her grandfather was deported to Theresienstadt, where he perished.

The Claimant stated that she was born on 18 January 1933. The Claimant represents her sister, [REDACTED 2], née [REDACTED], who was born on 7 October 1928.

### **Information Available in the Bank's Record**

The Bank's record consists of an account opening card. According to this record, the Account Owner was Eduard Sonder, who resided in Kitzingen. The Bank's record indicates that the Account Owner held a demand deposit account, and that this account was opened in 1933.

The Bank's record indicates that the account was closed in 1934 or 1937. The amount in the account on the date of its closure is unknown. There is no evidence in the Bank's record that the Account Owner or his 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. The Claimant's maternal grandfather's name and country of residence match the published name and country of residence of the Account Owner. Moreover, the Claimant identified the Account Owner's city of residence, which matches unpublished information about the Account Owner contained in the Bank's record.

Additionally, the CRT notes that a database containing the names of victims of Nazi persecution includes a person named Eduard Sonder, and indicates that his date of birth was 23 March 1868 and place of residence was Mainstockheim, 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 name Eduard Sonder appears only once on the February 2001 published list of accounts determined by the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons ("ICEP") to be probably or possibly those of victims of Nazi persecution (the "ICEP List").

The CRT further notes that the Claimant filed an IQ with the Court in 1999, asserting her entitlement to a Swiss bank account owned by Eduard Sonder, prior to the publication in February 2001 of the ICEP List. This indicates that the Claimant has based her 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 her relative, but rather on a direct family relationship that was known to her before the publication of the ICEP List. It also indicates that the Claimant had reason to

believe that her 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.

Finally, 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 was deported to Theresienstadt, where he perished. As noted above, a person named Eduard Sonder 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 information, demonstrating that the Account Owner was the Claimant's maternal grandfather.

The CRT further notes that the Claimant identified unpublished information about the Account Owner as contained in the Bank's record; that the Claimant filed an IQ with the Court in 1999, identifying the relationship between the Account Owner and the Claimant, prior to the publication in February 2001 of the ICEP List; and 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 this information supports the plausibility that the Claimant is related to the Account Owner, as she has asserted in her IQ.

There is no information to indicate that the Account Owner has other surviving heirs other than the party which the Claimant represents.

#### The Issue of Who Received the Proceeds

The Bank's records indicate that the account was closed in 1934 or 1937. 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 taxes and other confiscatory measures, including confiscation of assets held in Swiss banks; that the Account Owner remained in Germany until he was deported to the Theresienstadt, where he was killed, and would not have been able to repatriate his 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 him; that the Account Owner and his heirs would not have been able to obtain information about his 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; and 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>3</sup> the CRT concludes that it is plausible that the account proceeds were not paid to the Account Owner or his 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 grandfather, and that relationship justifies an Award. Third, the CRT has determined that it is plausible that neither the Account Owner nor his heirs received the proceeds of the claimed account.

#### Amount of the Award

In this case, the Account Owner held a demand deposit 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 ICEP, in 1945 the average value of a demand deposit account was 2,140.00 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 26,750.00.

#### Division of the Award

According to Article 23(1)(c) of the Rules, if the Account Owner's spouse has not submitted a claim, the award shall be in favor of any descendants of the Account Owner who have submitted a claim, in equal shares by representation. In this case, the Claimant is representing her sister, [REDACTED 2]. Accordingly, the Claimant and her sister are each entitled to one half of the total award amount.

#### **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>3</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  
30 December 2004