

CLAIMS RESOLUTION TRIBUNAL

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

Certified Award

to Claimant [REDACTED 1]

and to Claimant [REDACTED 2]
represented by Walter Friedrich

in re Accounts of Ida Trachtenberg and *J. Trachtenberg*

Claim Numbers: 005333/HB;¹ 501742/HB; 501743/HB

Award Amount: 53,500.00 Swiss Francs

This Certified Award is based upon the claim of [REDACTED 1] (“Claimant [REDACTED 1]”) to the account of Michael Mendel Gourary, and the claims of [REDACTED 2] (“Claimant [REDACTED 2]”) (together the “Claimants”) to the accounts of J. Trachtenberg and Ida Trachtenberg. This Award is to the published accounts of Ida Trachtenberg (“Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg”) and *J. Trachtenberg* (“Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*”) (together the “Account Owners”) at the Zurich branch of the [REDACTED] (the “Bank”).

Information Provided by the Claimants

Claimant [REDACTED 1]

Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a Claim Form identifying Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg as the mother of his mother’s cousin’s wife, Judes Trachtenberg, née Nadwarnaya (Nadworny), who was born on 25 November 1883 in Odessa, Russia (now the Ukraine), and was married to [REDACTED]. According to Claimant [REDACTED 1], his relative, who was Jewish, had two children: [REDACTED], who was married to [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], who was married to [REDACTED] (Claimant [REDACTED 1]’s mother’s cousin and the mother of Claimant [REDACTED 2]). Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that his relative owned a clothing factory in Vienna, Austria, where his mother was employed, and that the factory had a branch in Brussels, Belgium. Claimant [REDACTED 1] explained that Judes Trachtenberg resided in Vienna until after the

¹ In 1999, [REDACTED 1] (“Claimant [REDACTED 1]”) submitted an Initial Questionnaire (“IQ”), numbered HEB-0056032 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 Initial Questionnaires 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 713101. In a separate decision, the CRT treated Claimant [REDACTED 1]’s additional claim to the account of Michael Mendel Gourary. See *In re Account of Michael Mendel Gourary* (approved on 31 January 2007).

incorporation of Austria into the Reich in March 1938 (the “*Anschluss*”), when she fled to Brussels with the help of his mother, and that her grandson, Claimant [REDACTED 2] was sent to study in England. Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that, on 15 January 1943, Judes Trachtenberg was deported from Mechlen, Belgium, to Auschwitz, where she perished. Claimant [REDACTED 1] further stated that, after the Second World War, Claimant [REDACTED 2] returned to Vienna, and tried unsuccessfully to manage his grandmother’s abandoned business. Claimant [REDACTED 1] explained that he is related to Judes Trachtenberg by marriage only, and that Claimant [REDACTED 2] is her closer heir and is more entitled than he is to any assets in her name. Claimant [REDACTED 1] also provided the CRT with the name of another person more distantly related to Judes Trachtenberg than Claimant [REDACTED 2] but the CRT has not received any claim from this person.

In support of his claim, Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a list of deportees, indicating that Judes Trachtenberg, who was born on 25 November 1883 in Odessa, was deported from Mechlen.

Claimant [REDACTED 1] indicated that he was born on 7 July 1921 in Naples, Italy.

Claimant [REDACTED 2]

Claimant [REDACTED 2] submitted two Claim Form identifying Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg as his maternal grandmother, Judes (Ida) Trachtenberg, née Nadworny, who was born on 25 November 1883 in Odessa, and was married to [REDACTED]. Claimant [REDACTED 2] further identified Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* as his maternal grandmother’s business, *J. Trachtenberg*, a women’s clothing factory, which was located at Marc Aurel Strasse 5 in Vienna I. According to Claimant [REDACTED 2], his grandmother, who was Jewish, had two children: [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], (Claimant [REDACTED 2]’s mother) and [REDACTED]. Claimant [REDACTED 2] stated that his grandmother resided at Wassergasse 19/5 in Vienna and that in September 1938 she fled Austria to Belgium, where she remained until 15 January 1943, when she was deported to a camp at Malines and then to Auschwitz, where she perished in 1943.

In support of his claims, Claimant [REDACTED 2] submitted documents including: (1) his parents’ marriage certificate, indicating that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], were married on 23 June 1935 in Austria, that [REDACTED]’s parents were [REDACTED] and Ida Trachtenberg, née Nadwornaja, and that [REDACTED]’s first husband was [REDACTED]; (2) his own birth certificate, indicating that [REDACTED 2] is Jewish, that he was born on 27 September 1927 in Vienna, and that his parents were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED]; (3) his mother’s death certificate, indicating that [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], was born on 17 May 1903 in Odessa, that her parents were [REDACTED] and Ida Trachtenberg, née Nadwornaja, and that she died on 7 July 1970 in Vienna; (4) a certificate of inheritance, indicating that [REDACTED 2] is the sole heir of [REDACTED], who resided in Vienna; (5) an Austrian victim certificate, indicating that [REDACTED 2] was a victim of Nazi Persecution, and; (6) copies of records from the Austrian State Archive (Archive of the Republic, Finance) relating to his maternal grandmother, Ida (Judes) Trachtenberg, the contents of which are described below.

Claimant [REDACTED 2] indicated that he was born on 27 September 1927 in Vienna.

Information Available in the Bank's Records

The Bank's records consist of two customer cards and a letter to the Bank from the provisional administrator of the property of the Trachtenberg family. According to the Bank's records, Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg was *Frau* (Mrs.) Ida Trachtenberg, who resided in Vienna, Austria, and Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* was *J. Trachtenberg*, with addresses in Vienna and London, England. The Bank's records indicate that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg held two demand deposit accounts, and that Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* held one demand deposit account.

The Bank's records indicate that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg's two demand deposit accounts were closed on 10 March 1938 and 31 March 1939, and that Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*'s accounts was closed on 20 June 1939. The amounts in the demand deposit accounts on the dates of their closure were unknown.

In addition, the Bank's records contain a letter to the Bank, dated 2 June 1947 in Brussels, Belgium, and written by Mr. Maurich Heilporn, who was the provisional administrator of the property of Mr. and Mrs. Trachtenberg. According to this letter, Mr. Heilporn had requested information from the Bank regarding the property of Mr. and Mrs. Trachtenberg since May 1946. In his letter, Mr. Heilporn explained that Mr. and Mrs. Trachtenberg perished during the Holocaust, and that Mr. Heilporn held an extract from an account statement, which had been given to him by Ida Trachtenberg, indicating that she had deposited 28,000.00 Swiss Francs ("SF") with the Bank in 1938. A handwritten notation on the letter, apparently made by a Bank employee, notes that Ida Trachtenberg owned two demand deposit accounts and that *J. Trachtenberg* owned an additional demand deposit account. According to these notes, one of the demand deposit accounts belonging to Ida Trachtenberg was closed in 1938 and the other was closed in 1939. One handwritten notation specifically refers to the attached record of the charge to the account ("*Belastungsanzeige*") from 21 March 1939, which is not included in the Bank's records provided to the CRT. The handwritten notes also indicate that an account belonging to *J. Trachtenberg* of Vienna existed from 1933 until 1938 [sic].

With respect to Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg's account that was closed on 31 March 1939 and Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*'s account that was closed on 20 June 1939, there is no evidence in the Bank's records that the Account Owners or their heirs closed the accounts and received the proceeds themselves.

Information Available from the Austrian State Archive

By decree on 26 April 1938, 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 (the "1938 Census"). In the records of the Austrian State Archive, there are documents concerning the assets of Judes (Ida) and [REDACTED], numbered 9667 and 11452, respectively.

The records for Judes Trachtenberg, which she signed in Vienna on 14 July 1938, indicate that she was Jewish, was born on 25 November 1883, resided at Wassergasse 19/5 in Vienna III, and was married to [REDACTED]. According to these records, Judes Trachtenberg was a businesswoman who owned a factory named *J. Trachtenberg*, located at Marc-Aurelstrasse 5 in Vienna, which made women's clothing for export to England, Holland, Belgium, and South Africa. In her asset declaration, Judes Trachtenberg indicated that her business was worth 38,355.00 Reichsmark ("RM") and had active and passive posts of RM 101,645.00 as of 27 April 1938. On 9 February 1939, Judes Trachtenberg was assessed flight tax (*Reichsfluchtsteuer*) amounting to RM 16,579.00 on total assets of RM 66,319.00. According to a memorandum in the file, dated 29 August 1939, the domestic assets of [REDACTED] and Judes Trachtenberg were confiscated because they had not paid the flight tax.

Among the assets included in Judes Trachtenberg's asset declaration is a house located at Am Simonsberg 12 in the community of Kälberhart, district of Melk, in the lower Danube region of Austria. Its value was listed as RM 7,200.00.

Judes Trachtenberg's 1938 Census file contains a letter from the local police in Mank [in the district of Melk] to the headquarters of the Vienna criminal police, dated 7 October 1938. The letter notes that Ida Trachtenberg, who was Jewish, had purchased the house at Simonsberg 12 in 1930 for 10,000.00 Schilling ("ATS"), and that the house had remained without any liens against it until the present time. This letter notes that an application to seize the house, as lien for a debt of RM 10,000.00, had been registered with the Mank authorities by [REDACTED], who was a senior official ("*Sektionsrat*") in Vienna, aryan, and the son-in-law of Ida Trachtenberg. According to the letter, Bauer's claim was apparently made in order to take the "Jewish property" from the state, and it should therefore be more carefully examined. According to the letter, it did not make sense that someone [*i.e.*, Trachtenberg] would have a suit filed against him for RM 10,000.00 and not show up for the hearing, but rather let a default judgment be entered against him. The letter notes that since both Ida Trachtenberg and Alexander Bauer resided in Vienna, the file was being transferred there for further action.

According to a report by the Vienna criminal police, dated 22 October 1938, an attempt was made to question Ida Trachtenberg in her apartment in Wassergasse 19/5 in Vienna III about the transaction regarding the house at Simonsberg 12. The report states that, according to information from the porter, who lived in the same house, Trachtenberg was informed more than one month prior to this visit that her lease was being terminated by the Nazi party and that she would be forced to vacate the apartment. One day in September – the exact time was not known – Ida Trachtenberg moved out during the night, without informing authorities where she was moving to. The report notes that the apartment was now rented to the Nazi party member and doctor, Dr. Ernst Rosmanit. The report states that the porter presumed that Ida Trachtenberg had taken up residence with her son at Hintzerstrasse [sic] 9 in Vienna III, and so confidential inquiries were made with the porter at that building. According to the report, Trachtenberg junior had also moved out without providing further information.

Apparently in response to questions about his claim against the house at Simonsberg 12, [REDACTED] provided a sworn statement to the Vienna criminal police, which is also included in Judes Trachtenberg's 1938 Census file. According to this statement, dated in Vienna on 4 November 1938, [REDACTED] was married to the daughter of [REDACTED] and Judes

Trachtenberg, was a senior official (“*Sektionsrat*”) in the Ministry of Agriculture in Vienna, and resided at Margaretenstrasse 47/7 in Vienna IV. Bauer stated that he had married the Trachtenberg daughter in June 1936, did not receive a dowry, but was promised one by the Trachtenberg family. According to his statement, [REDACTED] extremely limited his contact with his wife’s parents, and, pursuant to his wishes, his wife also saw her parents only rarely. Bauer stated that, in the summer of that year [1938] he presumed that his wife’s parents, as Jews, would leave the German Reich, so he contacted a lawyer, Dr. Florian Doppler, because he was afraid that Trachtenberg would “swindle” him out of his dowry, because he, like all Jews, would one day disappear without a trace (“*Da im Sommer dieses Jahres anzunehmen war, dass meine Schwiegereltern das Deutsche Reich als Juden verlassen werden, habe ich den Rechtsanwalt Dr. Florian Doppler ...gesagt, dass ich befürchte, dass Trachtenberg mich um mein Heiratsgut prellen werde, weil er sicherlich wie alle Juden eines Tages spurlos verschinden werden.*”) Bauer stated that he had initially demanded ATS 25,000.00 from Trachtenberg, but that they had later agreed on a sum of ATS 15,000.00, which, he asserted, he was never paid. According to his statement, [REDACTED] could have either the inventory or furniture of the Trachtenberg company or the country house at Simonsberg 12 [described above] seized (“*pfänden lassen*”). He noted that to effect such seizure, he would have to file a claim for the ATS 15,000.00, and that, as a matter of fact, he had done so, which resulted in a default judgment (“*Versäumnisurteil*”) against Trachtenberg for that amount. [REDACTED] explained that he could completely understand why Trachtenberg failed to contest his claim, because he had either fled Vienna by that time or was in the process of doing so. [REDACTED] wrote that, before fleeing, Trachtenberg did not take care of the family’s factory or other possessions. In concluding his statement, Bauer swore that he had no prior knowledge of the Trachtenberg family’s flight, nor did he know where the family was at that time.

According to a note in the file, dated 2 March 1939, the criminal police in Melk [the district in which the house at Simonsberg 12 was located] concluded, after questioning [REDACTED], that [REDACTED]’s efforts to have that house seized was not done fraudulently, because [REDACTED] himself filed suit, because [REDACTED]’s claim was granted, and because everything was done in a legal manner (“*Ich habe den Sektionsrat [REDACTED] hier einvernommen und komme nicht zu der Ueberzeugung daß hier eine Vermögensschiebung vorliegt, da er ordnungsgemäß die gerichtliche Klage eingebracht hat, derselben stattgegeben wurde und alles auf gesetzlichen Wege seinen Lauf nahm.*”)

These records make no mention of assets held in a Swiss bank account.

The records for [REDACTED], which he signed in Vienna on 15 July 1938, indicate that he was Jewish, was born on 12 October 1908, resided at Hintzergstrasse 9/21 in Vienna III, and was married to [REDACTED], née [REDACTED]. According to these records, [REDACTED] was a civil servant with a monthly income of RM 500.00. These records also make no mention of assets held in a Swiss bank account.

The CRT’s Analysis

Joinder of Claims

According to Article 37(1) of the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the “Rules”), claims to the same or related accounts may be joined in one proceeding at the CRT’s discretion. In this case, the CRT determines it appropriate to join the three claims of the Claimants in one proceeding.

Identification of the Account Owners

Claimant [REDACTED 1]’s relative’s name and country of residence match the published name and country of residence of Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg. Furthermore, Claimant [REDACTED 1]’s relative’s business’ name and its country of location match the published name and country of location of Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*. Claimant [REDACTED 1] identified Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg’s city of residence and the city in which Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* was located, both of which match unpublished information about the Account Owners contained in the Bank’s records and the records of the Austrian State Archive.

In support of his claim, Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted documents, including a list of deportees, indicating that Judes Trachtenberg was deported from Mechlen, and that she was born on 25 November 1883, providing independent verification that the person who is claimed to be Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg had the same name recorded in the Bank’s records as the name of Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg, and that she was born on the same date of birth recorded in the records of the Austrian State Archive as the date of birth of Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg.

Claimant [REDACTED 2] has also plausibly identified the Account Owners. Claimant [REDACTED 2]’s grandmother’s name and country of residence match the published name and country of residence of Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg. Furthermore, Claimant [REDACTED 2]’s grandmother’s business’ name and country of its location match the published name and country of location of Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*. Claimant [REDACTED 2] identified Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg’s city of residence and the city in which Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* was located, which match unpublished information about the Account Owners contained in the Bank’s records and the records of the Austrian State Archive.

In support of his claims, Claimant [REDACTED 2] submitted documents, including: his parents’ marriage certificate and his mother’s death certificate, indicating that [REDACTED]’s mother was Ida Trachtenberg, née Nadwornaja; and copies of records from the Austrian State Archive relating to his grandmother, Judes (Ida) Trachtenberg, and her business *J. Trachtenberg*, providing independent verification that the person who is claimed to be Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg had the same name and resided in the same town recorded in the Bank’s records as the name and city of Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg, and that the business which is claimed to be Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* had the same name and was located in the same town recorded in the Bank’s records as the name and city of Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*.

Additionally, the CRT notes that a database containing the names of victims of Nazi persecution includes a page of testimony submitted by the Claimants’ relative in 2000, which indicates that Judes Trachtenberg was born on 25 November 1883, and that her place of birth was Odessa, which match the information about Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg provided by the Claimants. The database is a compilation of names from various sources, including the Yad Vashem Memorial of Israel.

The CRT notes that the names Ida Trachtenberg and *J. Trachtenberg* appear only once on the February 2001 published list of accounts determined by the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons to be probably or possibly those of victims of Nazi persecution (“ICEP” or the “ICEP List”). The CRT further notes that the other claims to these accounts were disconfirmed because that claimant provided a different country of residence than the country of residence and location of the Account Owners.

Status of the Account Owners as Victims of Nazi Persecution

The Claimants have made a plausible showing that the Accounts Owners were Victims of Nazi Persecution. The Claimants stated that the Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg was Jewish, that she fled Austria to Belgium, and that in 1943, she was deported to Auschwitz, where she perished. The Claimants also indicated that Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* was wholly owned by Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg, who was Jewish. The CRT notes that Ida and [REDACTED] were required to register their assets, including those held in the name of Ida Trachtenberg’s business *J. Trachtenberg*, pursuant to the 1938 Census. As noted above, a person named Judes Trachtenberg was included in the CRT’s database of victims.

The Claimants’ Relationship to the Account Owners

Claimant [REDACTED 1] has plausibly demonstrated that he is related to Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg by submitting specific biographical information, demonstrating that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg was his relative. The CRT notes that Claimant [REDACTED 1] indicated that he has another surviving relative, but that because she is not represented in Claimant [REDACTED 1]’s claim, the CRT will not treat her potential entitlement to the Account Owners’ accounts in this decision.

The CRT further notes that the Claimant [REDACTED 1] identified unpublished information about the Account Owners as contained in the Bank’s records; and that Claimant [REDACTED 1] also identified information which matches information contained in the Yad Vashem records. The CRT further notes that Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a copy of a list of deportees, identifying the name Judes Trachtenberg who was born on 25 November 1883, which provide independent verification that Claimant [REDACTED 1]’s relative bore the same name and was born on the same date as Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg. Finally, the CRT notes that the foregoing information is of the type that family members would possess and indicates that the Account Owners were well known to Claimant [REDACTED 1], and all of this information supports the plausibility that Claimant [REDACTED 1] is related to the Account Owners, as he has asserted in his Claim Forms.

Claimant [REDACTED 2] has plausibly demonstrated that he is related to Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg by submitting specific information and documents, demonstrating that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg was his grandmother. Claimant [REDACTED 2] has also plausibly demonstrated that he is entitled to the assets of Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* by submitting specific information and documents, demonstrating that Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* was a business wholly owned by his grandmother. These documents include his parents’ marriage certificate, his own birth certificate, his mother’s death certificate, a certificate of inheritance, and copies of records from the Austrian State Archive relating to his grandmother, demonstrating

that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg was Claimant [REDACTED 2]'s grandmother, and that she was the owner of *J. Trachtenberg*.

The Issue of Who Received the Proceeds

With regard to the demand deposit account owned by Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg that was closed on 10 March 1938, the CRT notes that this was closed prior to the incorporation of Austria into the German Reich on 12 March 1938. The CRT therefore concludes that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg closed the account and received the proceeds herself.

With regard to the demand deposit account owned by Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg that was closed on 31 March 1939 and the demand deposit account owned by Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* that was closed on 20 June 1939, given that the accounts were closed after the *Anschluss*, that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg, who was the owner of Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*, perished in Auschwitz in 1943; that there is no record of the payment of the Account Owners' accounts to them; that the Account Owners and their heirs or successors in interest were not able to obtain information about their accounts 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 (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 Owners 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 Claimant [REDACTED 2]. First, the claims are admissible in accordance with the criteria contained in Article 18 of the Rules. Second, Claimant [REDACTED 2] has plausibly demonstrated that Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg was his grandmother and that Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg* was a business owned by Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg, and those relationships justify an Award. Third, the CRT has determined that neither the Account Owners nor their heirs received the proceeds of the claimed accounts.

Further, the CRT notes that Claimant [REDACTED 2], who is the grandson of Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg, is more entitled to the accounts than Claimant [REDACTED 1], who is related to Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg by marriage only.

Amount of the Award

In this case, each Account Owner held one demand deposit account. The CRT notes that, according to the 2 June 1947 letter to the Bank from Mr. Heilporn, the provisional administrator of the property of Mr. and Mrs. Trachtenberg, Mr. Heilporn possessed an extract from an account statement, which had been given to him by Ida Trachtenberg, indicating that she had deposited SF 28,000.00 with the Bank in 1938. The CRT notes that Mr. Heilporn's letter does not indicate that he enclosed a copy of the extract with his letter, nor do the records provide by the CRT contain any indication of such a deposit. In the absence of any documentary evidence

regarding the amount in the accounts, the CRT has determined that the value of both accounts is unknown.

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 ICEP Investigation, in 1945 the average value of a demand deposit account was SF 2,140.00. Thus, the combined 1945 average value for the two accounts at issue is 4,280.00. 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 53,500.00.

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, Claimant [REDACTED 2] is the grandson of Account Owner Ida Trachtenberg, who was the owner of Account Owner *J. Trachtenberg*. Accordingly, Claimant [REDACTED 2] is entitled to the total award amount. As noted above, Claimant [REDACTED 1] is not entitled to share in the award.

Scope of the Award

The Claimants should be aware that, pursuant to Article 20 of the Rules, the CRT will carry out further research on their claims to determine whether there are additional Swiss bank accounts to which they 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
4 February 2008