

# 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 Paul Fraenkel**

Claim Number: 707347/ES<sup>1</sup>

Award Amount: 26,750.00 Swiss Francs

This Certified Award is based upon the claim of [REDACTED] (the “Claimant”) to the published account of Paul Fraenkel (the “Account Owner”) at the Lausanne 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 an Initial Questionnaire (“IQ”) with the Court in 1999 identifying the Account Owner as his maternal grandfather, Paul Fraenkel, who was born in 1877 and was married to [REDACTED], with whom he had four children: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], the Claimant’s mother. The Claimant stated that his grandfather was a wealthy industrialist, who owned several factories in Elbeuf, France, where he resided. The Claimant stated that his grandfather, who was Jewish, was killed in an extermination camp in 1943 and that his factories were destroyed in a German bombardment in June 1940.

The Claimant indicated that he was born on 24 January 1927 in France.

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<sup>1</sup> [REDACTED] did not submit a Claim Form to the CRT. However, in 1999 he submitted an Initial Questionnaire (“IQ”), numbered FRE 0008 011, 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 707347.

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

The Bank's records consist of a form signed by the Account Owner in Zurich on 5 April 1939, directing that the Bank hold all correspondence, an account statement, extracts from the Bank's ledger, and printouts from the Bank's database. According to these records, the Account Owner was Paul Fraenkel. The Bank's records do not contain information about the Account Owner's domicile. The Bank's records indicate that the Account Owner held a demand deposit account that was opened on 5 April 1939.

The Bank's records indicate that the account was considered dormant by the Bank and was transferred to a suspense account for dormant assets on 15 December 1954. The amount in the account on the date of the transfer was 1,552.00 Swiss Francs ("SF"). The Bank's records further indicate that the account was subsequently released from the suspense account and remains open and dormant. The balance of the account in March 1999 was SF 169.50.

## **The CRT's Analysis**

### Identification of the Account Owner

The Claimant's maternal grandfather's name matches the published name of the Account Owner. The CRT notes that the Bank's records do not contain any specific information about the Account Owner other than his name.

The CRT notes that the name Paul Fraenkel 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 notes that the Claimant filed an IQ with the Court in 1999, asserting his entitlement to a Swiss bank account owned by Paul Fraenkel, prior to the publication in February 2001 of 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. 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 was killed in an extermination camp in 1943.

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

The Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he 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 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, which supports the plausibility that the Claimant is related to the Account Owner, as he has asserted in his IQ. There is no information to indicate that the Account Owner has other surviving heirs.

### The Issue of Who Received the Proceeds

The Bank's records indicate that the account remains open and dormant.

### 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 Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the "Rules"). Second, the Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that the Account Owner was his grandfather, and that relationship justifies an Award. Third, the CRT has determined 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 one demand deposit account. The Bank's records indicate that the value of the demand deposit account as of 15 December 1954 was SF 1,552.00. In accordance with Article 31(1) of the Rules, this amount is increased by an adjustment of SF 150.00, which reflects standardized bank fees charged to the demand deposit account between 1945 and 15 December 1954. Consequently, the adjusted balance of the account at issue is SF 1,702.00 Swiss Francs. According to Article 29 of the Rules, if the amount in a demand deposit account was less than SF 2,140.00, and in the absence of plausible evidence to the contrary, the amount in the account shall be determined to be SF 2,140.00. The current value of the amount of the award is determined by multiplying the balance as determined by Article 29 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.

### **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  
12 January 2005