

# 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 Jozef Goldberg**

Claim Number: 003361/AH<sup>1</sup>

Award Amount: 25,680.00 Swiss Francs

This Certified Award is based upon the claim of [REDACTED] (the “Claimant”) to the account of [REDACTED], née [REDACTED].<sup>2</sup> This Award is to the account of Jozef Goldberg (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 Jozef Goldberg as her father, who was born in 1885 in Poland, and was married to [REDACTED]. The Claimant submitted documents indicating that her mother, [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], was daughter of the owners of the Szereszowski bank at 1 Placu Zelznej Bramy in Warsaw, Poland, which was managed by her maternal great uncle. The Claimant stated that when her maternal grandmother died the Claimant’s mother and her brother inherited her wealth. The Claimant stated that her parents, who were Jewish, had two children, the Claimant and her sister, [REDACTED], and that the family lived in 31 Hochzimska Street in Warsaw and owned another apartment in Warsaw. The Claimant provided documents demonstrating that her father, who provided legal counseling for banks, was appointed as a judge and that her mother worked as a child psychologist. The Claimant stated that her father’s cousins lived in Zurich, Switzerland. The Claimant provided a copy of her mother’s passport with a Polish bank confirmation indicating that on 4 March 1939 and on 26 July 1939 her parents deposited money and assets abroad. In a telephone conversation with the CRT dated 26 July 2002, the Claimant stated that on 6 September 1939, she, her father and her sister fled Warsaw, heading east, and her mother stayed in Poland. The Claimant stated

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<sup>1</sup> The Claimant submitted an additional claim to the account of [REDACTED], née [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], which is registered under the claim number 003599. The CRT will treat the claim to this account in a separate decision.

<sup>2</sup> The CRT will treat this claim in a separate decision.

that around Lublin she lost track of her father and sister during a night bombing, and, at the age of 12, she crossed the border to Russia, where she met her mother, who later died of starvation in a slave labor camp in Uzbekistan in 1941. The Claimant stated that she does not know all the countries her father and sister crossed in their escape, but she is certain that they arrived at Bucharest, Romania and from there went to Tel Aviv, Israel, traveling there via Turkey or Cyprus. The Claimant submitted a letter written to her father in Bucharest. The Claimant further stated that her father died in Tel Aviv in 1946, and that her sister was killed in an air raid in Britain. When the Claimant finally arrived to Tel Aviv in 1947, she was the only member of her family to survive the Second World War. The Claimant submitted various documents including letters and documents regarding her relatives and the family's wealth, and indicated that she was born on 15 May 1927 in Poland.

The Claimant previously submitted an Initial Questionnaire with the Court in 1999, asserting her entitlement to a Swiss bank account owned by her mother.

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

The bank record consists of a customer card. According to this record, the Account Owner was Jozef Goldberg, who resided in Bucharest, and then in Istanbul, and finally in Tel Aviv. The bank record indicates that the Account Owner held a demand deposit account, in United States dollars, which was opened on 10 November 1939 and was closed unknown by whom on 20 November 1945. The amount in the account on the date of its closure is unknown. The bank records do not show to whom the account at issue was paid, nor do these records indicate the value of this account. There is no evidence in the bank records 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. Her father's name matches the unpublished name of the Account Owner. The Claimant identified all three countries and two of the cities in which her father resided during the Second World War, which matches unpublished information about the Account Owner's addresses contained in the bank records. In addition, the Claimant indicated that in 1939 her parents deposited money abroad and that her father fled Poland through Europe, which matches unpublished information about the opening date of the account contained in the bank records. In support of her claim, the Claimant submitted documents regarding her father's occupation, her family's wealth, and letters to her father in Bucharest. The CRT notes that other claims to this account were disconfirmed due to inconsistencies in the names and countries provided by the other claimants

### 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 fled Poland with his daughters in 1939. Also, the Account Owner's wife perished in a slave labor camp.

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

The Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she is related to the Account Owner by submitting documents demonstrating that the Account Owner was her father, including letters to her father, the Claimant's marriage certificate and personal documents regarding her father. The Claimant stated that her mother died in a slave labor camp in Uzbekistan in 1941, her father died in Tel Aviv in 1946, and her sister was killed in an air raid. There is no information to indicate that the Account Owner has other surviving heirs.

### The Issue of Who Received the Proceeds

Given the circumstances of this case, the flight of the Account Owner and his family, their separation and the Account Owner's death shortly following the War 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 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 father, and that relationship justifies an Award. Finally, 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 one 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 present value of the account being awarded. Based on the investigation carried out pursuant to the instructions of the ICEP, in 1945 the average value of a demand deposit account was 2,140.00 Swiss Francs. The present value of this amount is calculated by multiplying it by a factor of 12, in accordance with Article 31(1) of the Rules, to produce a total award amount of 25,680.00 Swiss Francs.

**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).

**Certification of the Award**

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

Claims Resolution Tribunal  
April 21, 2003

**ARTICLE 28 OF THE RULES GOVERNING THE CLAIMS RESOLUTION PROCESS  
(AS AMENDED)**

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Tribunal presumes that neither the Account Owners, the Beneficial Owners, nor their heirs received the proceeds of a claimed Account in cases involving one or more of the following circumstances:<sup>1</sup>

- a) the Account was closed and the Account records show evidence of persecution, or the Account was closed (i) after the imposition of Swiss visa requirements on January 20, 1939, or (ii) after the date of occupation of the country of residence of the Account Owner or Beneficial Owner, and before 1945 or the year in which the freeze of Accounts from the country of residence of the Account Owner or Beneficial Owner was lifted (whichever is later);
- b) the Account was closed after 1955 or ten years after the freeze of Accounts from the country of residence of the Account Owner or Beneficial Owner was lifted (whichever is later);
- c) the balance of the Account was reduced by fees and charges over the period leading up to the closure of the Account and the last known balance of the Account was small;
- d) the Account had been declared in a Nazi census of Jewish assets or other Nazi documentation;
- e) a claim was made to the Account after the Second World War and was not recognized by the bank;
- f) the Account Owner or Beneficial Owner had other Accounts that are open and dormant, suspended, or closed to profits, closed by fees, or closed to Nazi authorities;
- g) the only surviving Account Owner or Beneficial Owner was a child at the time of the Second World War;
- h) the Account Owners, the Beneficial Owners, and/or their heirs would not have been able to obtain information about the Account after the Second World War from the Swiss bank due to the Swiss banks' practice of withholding or misstating account information in their responses to inquiries by Account Owners, Beneficial Owners, and heirs because of the banks' concerns regarding double liability;<sup>2</sup>
- i) the Account Owners, Beneficial Owners, or their heirs resided in a Communist country in Eastern Europe after the War; and/or
- j) there is no indication in the bank records that the Account Owners, Beneficial Owners, or their heirs received the proceeds of the Account.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Independent Commission of Experts Switzerland - Second World War, Switzerland, National Socialism and the Second World War: Final Report (2002) (hereinafter "Bergier Final Report"); see also Independent Committee of Eminent Persons, Report on Dormant Accounts of Victims of Nazi Persecution in Swiss Banks (1999) (hereinafter "ICEP Report"). The CRT has also taken into account, among other things, various laws, acts, decrees, and practices used by the Nazi regime and the governments of Austria, the Sudetenland, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the Free City of Danzig, Poland, the Incorporated Area of Poland, the *Generalgouvernement* of Poland, the Netherlands, Slovakia and France to confiscate Jewish assets held abroad.

<sup>2</sup> See Bergier Final Report at 443-44, 446-49; see also ICEP Report at 81-83.

<sup>3</sup> As described in the Bergier Final Report and the ICEP Report, the Swiss banks destroyed or failed to maintain account transactional records relating to Holocaust-era accounts. There is evidence that this destruction continued after 1996, when Swiss law prohibited destruction of bank records. Bergier Final Report at 40 (stating "[i]n the case of Union Bank of Switzerland . . . , however, documents were being disposed of even after the Federal Decree [of 13 December 1996]"). The wholesale destruction of relevant bank records occurred at a time when the Swiss banks knew that claims were being made against them and would continue to be made for monies deposited by victims of Nazi persecution who died in the Holocaust and that were (i) improperly paid to the Nazis, see Albers v. Credit Suisse, 188 Misc. 229, 67 N.Y.S.2d 239 (N.Y. City Ct. 1946); Bergier Final Report at 443, (ii) that were improperly paid to the Communist controlled governments of Poland and Hungary, see Bergier Final Report at 450 -51, and possibly Romania as well, see Peter Hug and Marc Perrenoud, Assets in Switzerland of Victims of Nazism and the Compensation Agreements with East Bloc Countries (1997), and (iii) that were retained by Swiss Banks for their own use and profit. See Bergier Final Report at 446-49.

"The discussion on "unclaimed cash" persisted throughout the post-war period due to claims for restitution by survivors and heirs of the murdered victims, or restitution organizations acting on their behalf." Id. at 444. Nevertheless, the Swiss Banks continued to destroy records on a massive scale and to obstruct those making claims. ICEP Report, Annex 4 ¶ 5; In re Holocaust Victim Asset Litig., 105 F. Supp.2d 139, 155-56 (E.D.N.Y. 2000). Indeed, "[i]n May 1954, the legal representatives of the big banks co-ordinated their response to heirs [of account holders] so that the banks would have at their disposal a concerted mechanism for deflecting any kind of enquiry." Bergier Final Report at 446. Similarly, "the banks and their Association lobbied against legislation that would have required publication of the names of so called 'heirless assets accounts,' legislation that if enacted and implemented, would have obviated the ICEP investigation and the controversy of the last 30 years." ICEP Report at 15. Indeed, in order to thwart such legislation, the Swiss Bankers Association encouraged Swiss banks to underreport the number of accounts in a 1956 survey. "A meager result from the survey," it said, "will doubtless contribute to the resolution of this matter [the proposed legislation] in our favor." ICEP Report at 90 (quoting a letter from the Swiss Bankers Association to its board members dated June 7, 1956). "To summarize, it is apparent that the claims of surviving Holocaust victims were usually rejected under the pretext of bank secrecy . . .", Bergier Final Report at 455, or outright deception about the existence of information, while wholesale destruction of bank records continued for over a half century. Under these circumstances, utilizing the fundamental evidentiary principles of United States law that would have applied to Deposited Assets claims had the class action lawsuits been litigated through trial, the CRT draws an adverse inference against the banks where documentary evidence was destroyed or is not provided to assist the claims administrators. See In re Holocaust Victim Asset Litig., 105 F. Supp.2d 139, 152 (E.D.N.Y. 2000); Reilly v. Natwest Markets Group, Inc., 181 F.3d 253, 266-68 (2d Cir. 1999); Kronisch v. United States, 150 F.3d 112, 126-28 (2d Cir. 1998).