

Country Name: AUSTRIA

Looted Judaica and Judaica with Provenance Gaps in Country	Yes
Existing Projects	Yes
1.	Austria's Commission for Provenance Research researches artifacts with provenance gaps. This includes Judaica objects. http://www.provenienzforschung.gv.at/ , last accessed February 2016.
2.	<p><i>Research is being conducted on university libraries. This includes Judaica.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) http://www.ub.univie.ac.at/provenienzforschung, last accessed February 2016.</p> <p>(2) Malina, Peter. „'Werke, denen keine grosse Wichtigkeit beizumessen ist'? Zur Provenienzforschung und Restitutionsarbeit an der Hauptbibliothek der Universitätsbibliothek Wien.“ <i>Bibliotheken in der NS-Zeit. Provenienzforschung und Bibliotheksgeschichte</i>. Alker, Stephan. Köstner, Christina and Markus Stumpf (ed.) Göttingen: V&R Press, 2008.</p> <p>(3) Stumpf, Markus. <i>Ergebnisse der Provenienzforschung an der Fachbereichsbibliothek Judaistik der Universitaet Wien</i>. Bauer, Bruno. Köstner-Pensl, Christina. Stumpf, Markus. "NS-Provenienzforschung an Österreichischen Bibliotheken. Anspruch und Wirklichkeit." Neugebauer Verlag: 2011.</p> <p>(4) Email exchange with Markus Stumpf on 21 March 2012.</p> <p>(5) Palmethofer, Ute. Eichinger, Monika. „Provenienzforschung an der Universität Salzburg – Ein Werkstattbericht.“ <i>Mitteilungen der VÖB</i> 65 (2012) Nr. 1.</p> <p>Since 2004, the University of Vienna is researching its book acquisitions between 1938 and 1945. These include books that were originally intended for the Central Library of the <i>Hohe Schule</i> or were acquired by the <i>Ahnenerbe</i>. Since March 2006, research is also taking place in faculty libraries and libraries outside of Vienna. Of special interest is the Salzburg University library which received 'heirless' books from the Offenbach archival depot.</p> <p>The website of Vienna's University Provenance Research project (http://bibliothek.univie.ac.at/provenienzforschung/) provides an overview of volumes that have been already restituted, are in the process of being restituted or are considered heirless and were therefore handed over to the National Fund. A very small percentage of these objects concern Judaica items: A Talmud Bavli is listed among those volumes that are to be restituted. The Talmud Bavli is dated 1905 and is currently held by the Jewish Institute of the University of Vienna: Piq-Berlín, Yeša'yāhû [ed] <i>Masekhet Giṭin min Talmud Bavli</i>, Piotrkow: Shalom Shakhna, 1905 [FB Judaistik, Restitutionsfall: Info vor Ort, Restitution vorgesehen/NS-Raubgut: Wolf Krautstück [RABI-158]] According to Markus Stumpf, the heirs of the object could not be located. Other Judaica is probably located in the main University library, as well as in the specific libraries for "Katholische und Evangelische Theologie".</p>
3.	<p><i>Research conducted on book holdings of Austria's National Library.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) http://www.onb.ac.at/about/provenienzforschung.htm, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>(2) Werner, Margot. Geraubte Bücher. Die Österreichische Nationalbibliothek stellt sich ihrer Vergangenheit. <i>Bibliothek</i>, 29.2005, Nr. 2</p> <p>During the immediate post-war years, about 5,420 books were restituted (which amounted to about 1/3 of all looted books) by Austria's National Library. Starting with the 1998 Art Restitution Law, in-depth research has been conducted. As a result, since December 2003, the</p>

		library has restituted 43,580 objects. While many objects were restituted to their rightful owner(s), a third of these objects are considered “heirless,” and were consequently partially transferred to Austria’s National Fund for Victims of National Socialism.
	4.	<p><i>Research conducted in Vienna’s municipal library and museum.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) http://www.wienbibliothek.at/ueber-die-wienbibliothek/provenienzforschung/restitutionsberichte/, last accessed on 1 February 2016.</p> <p>(2) http://www.wienmuseum.at/fileadmin/user_upload/PDFs/Restitutionsbericht_2012_und_2013.pdf, last accessed 1 February 2016.</p> <p>(3) http://www.jmw.at/de/provenienzforschung, last accessed 1 February 2016.</p> <p>The <i>Wienbibliothek im Rathaus</i> (Vienna City Library) and Vienna’s City Museum commenced their provenance research in 1999 following a decision by Vienna’s district council. Since March 2012, Vienna’s Restitution Committee also took responsibility for the municipal collection of Vienna’s Jewish Museum. All restitution reports can be accessed online. [The online restitution report, http://www.wienbibliothek.at/ueber-die-wienbibliothek/provenienzforschung/restitutionsberichte/, also includes information on Vienna’s Jewish Museum.]</p> <p>As of February 2016, the <i>Wien Museum</i> restituted 3,050 objects from 48 collection. In four cases the heirs have yet to be found and an additional 10 cases are in progress.</p> <p>The <i>Wienbibliothek</i> restituted 2,844 objects. (The majority of the objects were either purchased after the restitution or donated to the library.)</p> <p>Between April 2012 and March 2014, the <i>Jewish Museum</i> restituted 13 objects, which included Judaica objects but also art works.</p>
	5.	<p><i>Provenance research in Austria’s federal museums.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) http://www.provenienzforschung.gv.at/, last accessed February 2016.</p> <p>(2) Email exchange with Birgit Johler, Volkskundemuseum. (Birgit.Johler@volkskundemuseum.at), on 4 November 2013.</p> <p>A number of Austria’s federal museums are conducting or have conducted provenance research. This list includes the following museums: <i>Albertina</i> (www.albertina.at), <i>Belvedere</i> (www.belvedere.at), <i>MAK- Österreichisches Museum für angewandte Kunst / Gegenwartskunst</i> (Museum for Applied Arts/Contemporary Arts) www.mak.at/sammlung/f_provenienz1.htm), <i>Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien</i> (Museum of Fine Arts, www.khm.at), <i>Museum für Völkerkunde</i> (Museum of Ethnology, www.Ethno-museum.ac.at), <i>Österreichisches Theaternuseum</i> (Austria’s Theater Museum, www.theaternuseum.at), <i>Technisches Museum Wien</i> (Technical Museum Vienna, www.tmw.at), <i>Leopold Museum</i> (www.leopoldmuseum.org) and the <i>Österreichisches Museum für Volkskunde Wien</i> (Austria’s Museum for Folklore, www.volkskunde.at). In addition, a number of state museums also conduct provenance research: these include, for example, Salzburg’s Rupertinum, the Joanneum in Graz, and the Ferdinandeum in Tyrol.</p> <p>Austria’s <i>Museum für Volkskunde</i> is in the process of preparing a special report entitled “Die Judaica Sammlung des Österreichischen Museums für Volkskunde” (“The Judaica collection of Austria’s Museum for Folk Life and Folk Art”). The report was expected to be released sometime in 2014, but as of October 2015 it was still not available.</p>

	<p>6. <i>Provenance research conducted in Vienna's Jewish Museum.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) Presentation by Felicitas Heimann-Jelinek of the Jewish Museum Vienna at the Meetings of the Association of European Jewish Museums in Amsterdam, November 22-26, 2008.</p> <p>(2) http://jmw-dev.mindtake.at/de/collections/die-sammlung-ikg, http://jmw-dev.mindtake.at/de/provenienzforschung, last accessed on 28 October 2013.</p> <p>(3) Heimann-Jelinek, Felicitas. "Fragments of Remembrance: Viennese Judaica Collections and More". <i>Neglected Witnesses. The Fate of Ceremonial Objects During the Second World War and After</i>. Heimann-Jelinek, Felicitas. Cohen, Julie-Marthe (eds.) Buihth Wells: Institute of Art And Law, 2011.</p> <p>(4) Cohen, Patricia. "Vienna Jewish Museum Chided Over Nazi Loot." <i>New York Times</i>, 20 February 2013.</p> <p>During National Socialism, Vienna's pre-war Jewish Museum was closed, and its objects were subsequently transferred to the Museum of Ethnology, the Natural History Museum, Austria's Museum of Folk Life and Art, Austria's National Library and to Vienna's University Library. In the 1950s the majority of these items were restituted to the Jewish Community (IKG); however, some items were only discovered as late as in the 1990s. In the final year of the museum's existence, the inventory register indicated 5,414 entries (while another list, typed by the Gestapo, referred to 6,474 objects). In 1992, when the remaining objects were handed over to the IKG, its legal successor, and then subsequently loaned to the Jewish Museum, they amounted to only 3,517 objects (Jelinek, p. 76).</p> <p>The Jewish Museum Vienna holds seven collections consisting of private collections purchased by the City of Vienna and the IKG (<i>Israelitische Kultusgemeinde</i>; Jewish Community) "collection" consisting of objects from private individuals, synagogues, and other institutions in addition to the pre-War museum. It holds approximately 50% of the collection of the pre-War museum, while the other 50% has been lost. Provenance research has been carried out already but still needs to be done on 15% of the holdings of the Jewish Museum Vienna, and some of the objects concerned may be private property. However, a New York Times article from later 2013 referred to 490 objects and more than 980 books that curators suspect might have been spoliated during the war.</p> <p>In December 2012, the Jewish Museum restituted three ritual objects to the Jewish Community of Vienna following a decision by Vienna's restitution committee. All three objects had been part of the so-called Berger collection.</p> <p>Similar provenance research has been taking place on the Jewish Community's library holdings, which are, like the art objects, on permanent loan to the Jewish Museum. [See section "Information taken from publications" for more information on the library of the Jewish Community.]</p>
Overview	<p>Looted Cultural Property Databases</p> <p>(1) Kunst-Datenbank des Nationalfonds (Art Database of the National Fund); http://www.kunstrestitution.at/, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>The database of the National Fund of the Republic of Austria for Victims of National Socialism (National Fund) provides an online listing of art objects, including Judaica, "which might have been, according to latest provenance research, seized under the National Socialist regime." The database does not provide a separate listing for Judaica. However, a few Judaica objects can be found. For example go to section: <i>Kunsthandwerk</i> → <i>Leuchter</i> → for example: <i>ID 87823, two candle sticks by Jakob Krautauer; Vienna, 1819; see: http://www.kunstrestitution.at/frontend/content/show_cat.php?id=95253&row=8782</i></p>

		<p>3&kmx_style=print. For religious manuscripts, search section <i>Handschriften</i> → <i>Sonstige Handschriften</i> → for example: ID 83451; <i>Midrach Mischl</i> by August Wünsche; see: http://www.kunstrestitution.at/frontend/content/show_cat.php?id=95157&row=83452&kmx_style=print</p> <p>(2) “Projekt Provenienzforschung. Universität Wien” (http://bibliothek.univie.ac.at/provenienzforschung/online-katalog.html), last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>The University of Vienna provides a searchable database of objects that were already restituted, are in the process of being restituted or objects where more information is needed.</p> <p>(3) Findbuch for Victims of National Socialism: https://www.findbuch.at/en, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>The <i>Findbuch</i> (a project under the auspices of Austria’s National Fund) provides access to archival documents relating to National Socialist property seizure and post-war restitution and compensation proceedings held at Austria’s State Archives and other cooperating archives. As of October 2013, the Findbuch held 144,785 records.</p>
	Publications	<p><i>Collection Berger, Jewish Museum</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) “Collection Berger at the Jewish Museum Vienna” State, Wayne. <i>Journal of American Academy of Religion</i>, Vol. 48, No.1, March 1980, pp 127-128 – book review on: Häusler, Wolfgang. <i>Judaica: die Sammlung Berger: Kult und Kultur des europäischen Judentums</i>. Vienna, Munich: Jugend und Volk, 1979</p> <p>(2) http://www.jmw.at, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>The <i>Sammlung Berger</i> (Max Berger collection) of the Jewish Museum was bought by the city of Vienna in the 1980s for the soon-to-be-established Jewish Museum. Max Berger, born in 1924 in Poland, was the only survivor of his family. In the 1950s he moved to Vienna. In memory of his family, he started to collect Judaica, predominantly from Austria but also from the former Austro-Hungarian territories. By his death, he had collected about 10,000 objects, including some items of unclear provenance.</p> <p>In 1980, Wayne State noted that “unfortunately, the Berger collection has its share of spurious objects which should be eliminated from an otherwise fine private Judaica collection.”</p> <p>The Jewish Museum’s website refers to another 3,275 objects that were received by the museum in 2010 following the death of Max Berger’s wife.</p> <p><i>Pre-war Jewish Museum objects elsewhere</i></p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>(1) Heimann-Jelinek, Felicitas. “Fragments of Remembrance: Viennese Judaica Collections and More”. <i>Neglected Witnesses. The Fate of Ceremonial Objects During the Second World War and After</i>. Heimann-Jelinek, Felicitas. Cohen, Julie-Marthe (eds.) Buih Wells: Institute of Art And Law, 2011.</p>

	<p>Objects originally held by Vienna's pre-war Jewish Museum are currently held elsewhere: The Israel Museum in Jerusalem holds a Torah curtain from the former Sephardi or Turkish temple in Vienna (Israel Museum, Jerusalem, inv. No. B85.592;152/240); a parochet from the same location can today be found in a private collection in New York (Mr and Mrs Abraham Halpern). (Heimann-Jelinek, p. 77)</p> <p><i>Restitution Reports</i> <u>Source:</u> (1) "Restitution Reports, Commission for Provenance Research" The Commission for Provenance Research publishes "Restitution Reports", all of which can be accessed at: http://www.provenienzforschung.gv.at/index.aspx?ID=26&LID=1</p> <p>The restitution reports mention a few Judaica objects: The 6th restitution report notes for example that the National Library restituted a Torah to its former Jewish owner: <i>Restitutionsbericht</i> 2003/2004, pp 14-15.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> (1) Bušek, Michal. "Identifying Owners of Books Held by the Jewish Museum in Prague". <i>Vitalizing Memory. International Perspectives on Provenance Research</i>. Washington: American Association of Museums, 2005, p 140.</p> <p>The article notes that it is possible that cultural institutions in Vienna hold part of the original Library of the Jewish Community in Prague.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> (1) Röhling, Kerstin. <i>Restitution jüdischer Kulturgüter nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg</i>. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2004, p 34.</p> <p>All together about 18,500 art and cultural objects were seized between 1938 and 1945 or deposited in special repositories.</p> <p><i>Please note that some of these objects have already been returned.</i></p> <p><i>Jewish Community Library Vienna</i> <u>Source:</u> (1) Hacken, Richard. "The Jewish Community Library in Vienna: From Dispersion and Destruction to Partial Restoration." <i>Leo Baeck Institute Yearbook</i>, 47 (2002), pp 151-172. (2) Hanak-Lettner, Werner. „Phantombibliothek und Bücherasyl. Ein Ausstellungskonzept als Einblick in die Bibliothek des Jüdischen Museums Wien.“ <i>Bibliotheken in der NS-Zeit. Provenienzforschung und Bibliotheksgeschichte</i>. Alker, Stephan. Köstner, Christina and Markus Stumpf (ed.). Göttingen: V&R Press, 2008. (3) Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "From Nazi Plunder to Russian Restitution." <i>Returned from Russia: Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent Restitution Issues</i>. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy, et al. (ed.) United Kingdom: Institute of Art and Law, 2007, pp 3-134.</p> <p>The Viennese Jewish Community Library, once one of the largest in Europe, had about 33,800 volumes in 1938. The collection included numerous very valuable</p>
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		<p>books, among them 41 incunabula and 625 manuscripts, of which 300 were of high monetary value (please note that these numbers are primarily based on Moses Rath's description of the Jewish Community's library to the JCR on 12 October 1945). Today, there is only one valuable incunabula left, a Mishna Tora dating back to 1490, in addition to 5 manuscripts. After Austria's annexation the library was consequently confiscated by the RSHA (<i>Reichssicherheitshauptamt</i>). As was the case with most libraries that were confiscated by the RSHA, the library of Vienna's Jewish community – or the part that survived the war – was transferred for safekeeping to Silesia and Northern Bohemia in 1943, specifically to the "Niemes castle" near Reichenberg, now Liberec. Other parts that remained at the RSHA's quarters located in Berlin's Emser Strasse probably burned down when the building was hit by a bomb.</p> <p>After the war, an attempt was made to reconstitute the library: consequently, parts were brought back from the Niemes castle, while other book collections were restituted from the Offenbach archival depot as well as from the Synagogue Community of Düsseldorf. Other books, mostly manuscripts and incunabula, however, found their way into Warsaw's <i>Zydowski Instytut Historyczny</i>. (see: Hannak-Lettner, p 202; Grimsted, Patricia. "From Nazi Plunder to Russian Restitution." p 53.)</p> <p>In order to facilitate the return of these book collections, the IKG (<i>Israelitische Kultusgemeinde</i>) set up a special commission located at Austria's Ministry of Education. Because of this effort, 150,000 books were restored from the University Library, 30,000 from Austria's National Library and 20,000 from a storage location within the Federal Ministry of Finance. However, research has indicated that part of the holdings today of the Jewish Community's library does not correspond to the holdings of the original library: some books now in possession of the Jewish Community originated from Jewish organizations outside of Austria. It is assumed that some of these books may have originally belonged to the Jewish Community in Berlin (and that the Berlin Jewish Community may erroneously hold books that belonged to the Jewish Community of Vienna). The difficulty in researching the original collection of the Jewish Community, in addition to establishing what was erroneously restituted to the Community after the war, is in part due to the fact that the Nazis not only looted books but entire catalogues and to the fact that most books carry a misleading IKG stamp. (Hannak-Lettner, pp 192-6, 206.)</p> <p>In the early 1950s, emissaries of the Hebrew National and University Library traveled throughout Europe to save the remnants of lost Jewish library collections. As some members of Vienna's Jewish Community saw no future for the community, a book exchange between Vienna and Jerusalem was agreed upon in 1952 and 1953. Consequently, the Hebrew National and University Library was allowed to pick out the biggest "nuggets of the IKG library collection. This permanent loan, consisting principally of literature from rabbinic and Judaic studies, amounted to an estimated seventy-five to eighty percent of the reconstituted IKG library." (Hacken, p. 172)</p> <p>In 1970 the IKG made another gift of 346 older library works to Beit Shemesh in Israel (however, requests from Tel Aviv University as well as from Bar Ilan University were turned down).</p> <p><i>For more information on the collection of the Hebrew National and University Library, please see the section on Israel.</i></p> <p><i>Jewish Communal Records in Russian Archives</i> (1) Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "From Nazi Plunder to Russian Restitution."</p>
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	Information from Other Sources	
	Historical Commission	<p>Austria’s Historical Commission was appointed in 1998 by Austria’s Council of Ministers. By 2003/04, the Commission published its findings.</p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) Duizend-Jensen, Shoshana. <i>Jüdische Gemeinden, Vereine, Stiftungen und Fonds: „Arisierung“ und Restitution</i>. Veröffentlichungen der Österreichischen Historikerkommission, Vol. 21/2. Vienna-München: Oldenburg Verlag, 2004.</p> <p>(2) Embacher, Helga. “Book Review”. <i>Shofar: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Jewish Studies</i> 25.2 (2007), pp 168-170.</p> <p>The topic of looted cultural property was not part of the Commission’s mandate but was supposed to be dealt with by the Commission for Provenance Research. Consequently, libraries, archives and particularly Torah scrolls that were aryanized</p>

		<p>or otherwise looted were not researched by the Commission.</p> <p><i>Commission for Provenance Research</i></p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>(1) http://www.provenienzforschung.gv.at/, last accessed on June 2014.</p> <p>In 1998, then Federal Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs, Elisabeth Gehrler, appointed a Provenance Commission to investigate looted art in federal museums and in the <i>Bundesdenkmalamt</i> (Federal Authority for the Preservation of Monuments). This ultimately lead to the Federal Art Restitution Law of November 5, 1998 (2 Abs. 3 des Bundesgesetzes zur <i>Rückgabe von Kunstgegenständen aus den Österreichischen Bundesmuseen und Sammlungen</i>).</p>
<p>Selected Bibliography</p>	<p>→ Please note that the general literature may also contain information on the specific country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adunka, Evelyn. <i>Der Raub der Bücher: Über Verschwinden und Vernichten von Bibliotheken in der NS-Zeit und ihre Restitution nach 1945</i>. Vienna: Czernin, 2002. ▪ “Albertina: 3.600 Plakate möglicher Restitutionsfall“. <i>Der Standard</i>, 29 Juni 2007. ▪ Alker, Stefan. Köstner, Christina. Stumpf, Markus (ed.). <i>Bibliotheken in der NS-Zeit. Provenienzforschung und Bibliotheksgeschichte</i>. Göttingen: V&R unipress, 2008. ▪ Alker, Stefan. Köstner, Christina. Stumpf, Markus. „Provenienzforschung an der Universitätsbibliothek Wien – ein Zwischenbericht“. <i>Wa(h)re Information</i>. Weigel, Harald (ed.). 29. Österreichischer Bibliothekartag Bregenz, 19.-23.9. 2006. Graz, Feldkirch: Neugebauer 2007 (= Schriften der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare 2), pp 125-131. ▪ Alker, Stefan. Köstner, Christina. „Erwerbungsplottik an der Universitätsbibliothek Wien während der NS-Zeit - Bericht der Provenienzforschung“. <i>NS-Raubgut in Bibliotheken. Suche, Ergebnisse, Perspektiven</i>. Dehnel, Regine (ed.) Drittes Hannoversches Symposium. Frankfurt: Klostermann 2008 (= Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie, Sonderband 94), pp 97-109. ▪ Anderl, Gabriele (ed.). <i>NS-Kunstraub in Österreich und die Folgen</i>. Innsbruck: Studien-Verlag, 2005. ▪ Anderl, Gabriele. Bazil, Christoph. Blimlinger, Eva. Kühschelm, Oliver. Mayer, Monika. Stelzl-Gallian, Anita. and Leonhard Weidinger (ed.). <i>...wesentlich mehr Fälle als angenommen. 10 Jahre Provenienzforschung</i>. Wien: Böhlau Verlag, 2008. ▪ Bailey, Martin. “Albertina Could Lose Posters Worth \$10m.” <i>The Art Newspaper</i> 28 June 2007 ▪ Anderl, Gabriele. Caruso, Alexandra (ed.). <i>NS-Kunstraub in Österreich und die Folgen</i>. Innsbruck: Studienverlag, 2005. ▪ “Belvedere restituiert Munch”. http://www.art-port.cc/?action=other&id=646&sa=news, last accessed on 8 May 2007 ▪ Blimlinger, Eva. “Mittäter in der Opferrolle. Die Restitution von Kunst in Österreich“. <i>Osteuropa, Kunst und Konflikt. Kriegsfolgen und Kooperationsfelder in Europa</i>, 56. Jahrgang, Heft 1-2, Januar/Februar 2006, pp 235-246. ▪ Blimlinger, Eva. “Der Torahmantel der Familie B.. Restitutionspraxis in Österreich“. <i>Eteignete Kunst. Raub und Rückgabe – Österreich von 1938 bis heute</i>. Pawlowsky, Verena. Wendelin, Harald (ed.). Vienna: Mandelbaum Verlag, 2006, pp 221-232. ▪ Blimlinger, Eva. “Beschämendes Jubiläum“. <i>Falter</i>, 1 February 2007. ▪ Brückler, Theodor. <i>Kunstraub, Kunstbergung und Restitution in Österreich 1938 bis heute</i>. Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1999. ▪ Die Restitution von Kunst- und Kulturgegenständen im Bereich der Stadt Wien 1998-2001. Museen der Stadt Wien. Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek ▪ Duizend-Jensen, Shoshana. <i>Jüdische Gemeinden, Vereine, Stiftungen und Fonds: „Arisierung“ und Restitution</i>. Veröffentlichungen der Österreichischen Historikerkommission, Vol. 21/2. Vienna-München: Oldenburg Verlag, 2004.

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Notes	