

Country Name: **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

<b>Looted Judaica and Judaica with Provenance Gaps in Country</b>		Yes
<b>Existing Projects</b>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The International Information-Documentation Center on Problems of Displaced Cultural Valuables of the Russian State Library of Foreign Literature is conducting provenance research. For more information, see: <a href="http://www.libfl.ru/">http://www.libfl.ru/</a></p>	
<b>Overview</b>	<b>Looted Cultural Property Databases</b>	<p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) Displaced Cultural Valuables <a href="http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/index-eng.html">http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/index-eng.html</a>, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>Displaced Cultural Valuables, Library of Foreign Literature: The database allows searching in 10 different categories regarding library collections relocated to Russia, but it is unclear whether the listings include Judaica, although separate catalogues prepared with the assistance of the Library of Foreign Literature certainly do (see information taken from publications below).</p> <p>(2) <a href="http://www.lostart.ru">www.lostart.ru</a>, last accessed March 2014.</p> <p>The website of the Ministry for Cultural Affairs of the Russian Federation entitled “Cultural Valuables – Victims of War” has a database detailing the cultural property from Russia missing as a result of the Second World War. Among the works missing from libraries, museums, and archives are some items of Judaica - for example, the archives of the Astrakhan Jewish Committee for Assistance to Refugee Jews (Астраханский еврейский комитет помощи беженцам-евреям).</p>
	<b>Publications</b>	<p><i>Schneerson Library and Archive</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. “Beyond Cold War Over a Restitution Claim?” <i>Art Antiquity and Law</i>, Volume XVIII, Issue 4, December 2013.</p> <p>(2) Berger, Paul. “Russian and American Chabad Arms Split Over Schneerson Library.” <i>Forward</i>, 3 March 2014.</p> <p>(3) Barry, Ellen. “In Big New Museum, Russia has a Message for Jews: We like You.” <i>New York Times</i>, 8 November 2012.</p> <p>(4) Gershenson, Olga. “The Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center in Moscow: Judaism for the masses”. <i>Journal of East European Jewish Affairs</i>, Vol. 45, Nos. 2-3, 158-173.</p> <p>After a decade long fight over the request by Chabad, including a lawsuit against Russia (Agudas Chasidei Chabad of United States v. Russian Federation, the Russian Ministry of Culture and Mass Communication, Russian State Library and Russian State Military Archive), for the return of the Schneerson collection to the United States, in February 2013, Russia’s President Vladimir Putin proposed to keep the library collection in Russia’s new Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center. This, however, is not agreeable to the U.S. based Chabad community, though it appears to be to Russia’s Chabad community. In fact, in June 2013, while ceremoniously opening the Branch of the Russian State Library (RGB) in the newly established Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center in Moscow, President Putin stated that 450 books allegedly from the Schneerson Collection had already been transferred to the Museum. These volumes were digitized by the RGB website and are now available online.</p>

	<p>The Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center (<a href="http://www.jewish-museum.ru">www.jewish-museum.ru</a>) opened its doors in November 2012, and is thought to be the largest Jewish museum in the world. The museum's exhibition encompasses 5,000 photographs, 200 artifacts, 34 films, 32 digital interactives, six listening stations, eight custom maps, and a 4D theater with an animated film. While most Jewish museums are "secular," this one is different: Chabad was the driving force behind it.</p> <p>The Schneerson Library is a collection of some 381 religious transcripts, 12,000 books and 50,000 rare documents maintained by the first five Lubavitcher Rebbes dating to 1772. After the October Revolution, the Bolshevik government seized the library and stored the texts in the Lenin Library, later known as the Russian State Library. The Russian State Military Archive (RGVA) holds the other half of the collection, the Schneerson Archive — an archive of the successive Lubavitcher Rebbes that the sixth Lubavitcher rebbe, Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn, took from Moscow in 1917 to Rostov-on-the-Don and subsequently to Riga and Warsaw, where it was seized by the Nazis and then subsequently taken by the Soviet Army and shipped back to Moscow.</p> <p>In 2004, the Lubavitch organization brought a lawsuit in California aimed at retrieving the collections.</p> <p><i>Book Restitutions from the OAD</i>  <u>Source:</u>  (1) Gallas, Elisabeth. "Das Leichenhaus der Bücher." <i>Kulturrestitution und jüdisches Geschichtsdenken nach 1945</i>. Schriften des Simon-Dubnow-Instituts Band 19. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck &amp; Ruprecht, 2013, p. 53.</p> <p>In the summer of 1946, OAD (Offenbach Archival Depot) representatives handed over some 1,055 boxes containing communist literature of various libraries as well as Jewish property stemming from Odessa, Minsk, and Kiev. More specifically a monthly report from August 1946 notes that these restituted objects originated from 310 libraries and institutions within the former Soviet Union, in addition to 36 objects from private households.</p> <p><b>A. Torahs and Religious Books and Manuscripts (see also organizational archives)</b></p> <p><u>Source:</u>  (1) <i>Catalogue of Manuscripts and Archival Materials of Jüdisch-Theologisches Seminar in Breslau Held in Russian Depositories</i>. Project Heritage Revealed. Moscow: Rudomino, 2003. (<a href="http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/catalogs/index.html">http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/catalogs/index.html</a>, last accessed June 2014)</p> <p>This catalogue of Hebrew manuscripts and other items taken from the Breslau Archive held in the Russian State Library and other Russian repositories was produced with the assistance of Project "Heritage Revealed" of the Research Project on Art and Archives, Inc. (sponsored by Ronald S. Lauder and Edgar Bronfman).</p> <p><i>Special (Osoby) Archive</i>  <u>Sources:</u>  (1) Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. Hoogewoud, F.G. Ketelaar, Eric. <i>Returned from Russia. Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent</i></p>
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		<p><i>Restitution Issues</i>. United Kingdom: Institute of Art and Law, 2007/ <i>Afterword-2013</i>. United Kingdom: Institute of Art and Law, 2013..</p> <p>(2) Akinsha, Konstantin. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. “The Sárosptak Case: Rare Books Return to Hungary”. <i>Art and Antiquity and Law</i> Vol. XI, Issue 3, September 2006, p 223.</p> <p>(3) Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. “Sudeten Crossroads for Europe’s Displaced Books. The ‘Mysterious Twilight’ of the RSHA Amt VII Library and the Fate of A Million Victims of War.” Prepared for publication in the conference proceedings based on a shorter presentation at the international conference in Liberec organized by the Documentation Centre of Property Transfers of Cultural Assets of WW II Victims, 24–26 October 2007.</p> <p>(4) Rabbi Finds 103 Torah Scrolls Stolen from Jews in Hungary. <i>The Jewish Press</i>, 19 February 2014. (<a href="http://www.jewishpress.com/news/breaking-news/rabbi-finds-103-torah-scrolls-stolen-from-jews-in-hungary/2014/02/18/">http://www.jewishpress.com/news/breaking-news/rabbi-finds-103-torah-scrolls-stolen-from-jews-in-hungary/2014/02/18/</a>, last accessed February 2014)</p> <p>(5) The Jewish Heritage Foundation. <a href="http://www.thejewishheritagefoundation.com/">http://www.thejewishheritagefoundation.com/</a>, last accessed on 19 June 2015.</p> <p>In the summer of 1946, 344 Torahs were turned over by the Special (<i>Osoby</i>) Archive (TsGOA, TsKhIDK 1982-1989), now part of the Russian State Military Archive (RGVA), to the State Historical Museum (GIM). So far as is known, no research has been conducted that would indicate their fate or present location. These Torah scrolls originated from foreign Jewish communities.</p> <p>In addition, Russia holds Torahs in Nizhny Novgorod. Some scholars have suggested that the Torahs in Nizhny Novgorod originated from Hungary (see also section on Hungary). However, other researchers believe that they may have originated from local Russian synagogues.</p> <p>In February 2014, the media reported that 103 Torah scrolls that were stolen from Hungarian Jews during World War II were found in a Russian library in Nizhny Novgorod. The scrolls are being claimed by the Unified Hungarian Jewish Congregation.</p> <p>The newly established “Jewish Heritage Foundation” notes on its website that “the Foundation has successfully located, documented and started to restore 113 Torahs from the Regional Universal Scientific Library of Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.” According to Agnes Peresztégi, the Torahs described on the Foundation’s website are referring to those scrolls that were transferred to Chabad in Nizhny Novgorod a decade ago.</p> <p>Russia holds some rare books, possibly also religious texts, from Hungarian Jewish collectors, such as from Baron Kornfeld, in regional libraries, mostly in the regional library on the Volga. Additional books from the Kornfeld collection are located in the Nizhny Novgorod Art Museum.</p> <p><b>B. Archives of Jewish Organizations (see also Torahs and religious books and manuscripts)</b></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(1) “Guide to Jewish Archives in Moscow. The Jewish Holdings of the Center for Preservation of Historico- Documentary Collections (former “Special Archives”) in Moscow”, <a href="http://www.research.co.il/moscow.html">http://www.research.co.il/moscow.html</a>, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>[Please note that Patricia Kennedy Grimsted critiques the online listing</p>
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		<p>prepared by Yoram Mayorek in her book <i>Returned from Russia</i> by stating that “although available on the Internet since 1999, it has not been updated subsequently, despite the changed name and disposition of the archive and the many fonds restituted to their countries of origin in Western Europe.” (p 109)]</p> <p>(2) <i>Manuscripts and Archival Documents of the Vienna Jewish Community Held in Russian Collections</i> (Moscow).” (<a href="http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/catalogs/index.html">http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/catalogs/index.html</a>, last accessed June 2014.)</p> <p>(3) Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. Hoogewoud, F.G. Ketelaar, Eric. <i>Returned from Russia. Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent Restitution Issues</i>. United Kingdom: Institute of Art and Law, 2007. See particularly Grimsted’s article “From Nazi Plunder to Russian Restitution,” pp 3-134.</p> <p>(4) <i>Jewish Documentary Sources Among the Trophy Collections of the Russian State Military Archives: A Guide</i> (in Russian), edited by David Fishman, Mark Kupovetsky and Vladimir Kuzelenkov (RSUH), 211 pp., 2005.</p> <p>(5) <i>Jewish Documentary Sources in Moscow Archives: A Guide</i> (in Russian), edited by Mark Kupovetsky, Evgenii Starostin and Marek Web (RSUH, JTS, YIVO), 503 pp., 1997. [Please note that Patricia Kennedy Grimsted critiques the publications by Project Judaica in her book <i>Returned from Russia</i> by stating that “a guide to the RGVA Jewish-related holdings appeared in 2005, sponsored by the Jewish studies programme at the Russian State University for the Humanities (RGGU). After almost eight years in preparation (mostly by graduate students at RGGU) the guide is disappointing. Unfortunately, RGVA did not have the resources or appropriate specialists to correct the text before publication. The compilers did not have adequate migration details for many of the fonds, and the survey annotations lack reference to pre-war descriptions available for some of the collections, such as published catalogues of Hebrew manuscripts. Although issued in 2005, the listings were not updated with respect to restitution transfers of original files to France, Belgium and the Netherlands in 2000-03. Nor do they include references to microfilms retained from some of those files now available at RGVA in Moscow. The guide, despite its limitations, nevertheless provides the most complete available coverage of many RGVA fonds of foreign Jewish provenance.” (p. 109)]</p> <p>(6) Fishman, David. E. Kupovetsky, Mark. Kuzelenkov, Vladimir. (ed.) <i>Nazi-Looted Jewish Archives in Moscow: A Guide to Jewish Historical and Cultural Collections in the Russian State Military Archive</i>. University of Scranton Press in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and The Jewish Theological Seminary. 2011. [This English-language edition is a corrected and revised version of the Russian edition (2005). It was prepared jointly by the RGVA and Project Judaica, an academic and archival program co-sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and the Russian State University for the Humanities. ]</p> <p>The Jewish holdings of the Special (<i>Osoby</i>) Archive (TsGOA, TsKhIDK 1982-1989), now part of the Russian State Military Archive (RGVA), Moscow, include looted material such as a collection of historical archives of Jewish international organizations, of Jewish political organizations and parties as well as papers of Jewish intellectuals: Holdings originally included part of the archive of the Alliance Israelite Universelle (series of records from the Paris headquarters, the Vienna Allianz and the Alliance from Brussels), of the B’nai Brith Order (archives of lodges from Germany, Austria, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece and former Czechoslovakia), and of the Zionist organizations and parties (from</p>
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		<p>France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Greece). Most material that was or is currently held in the Moscow archive was initially gathered by the National Socialist movement in their effort to create a Research Institute on the Jewish Question in Frankfurt and, to a lesser degree, for possible display in the projected <i>Führermuseum</i> in Linz.</p> <p>Generally speaking, most Jewish holdings that were or are kept in the archive were looted by the Nazis in Germany, Austria, and France, but there were or are also smaller holdings from Holland, Belgium, Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic.</p> <p>See Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. Hoogewoud, F.G. Ketelaar, Eric. <i>Return from Russia. Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent Restitution Issues</i> (United Kingdom: Institute of Art and Law, 2007) and Afterword – 2013 (United Kingdom: Institute of Art and Law, 2013) for the current status of Jewish archives that have been returned to France, Belgium and the Netherlands. In addition, many of the Jewish archives still held in Moscow are under negotiations for return.</p> <p>Grimsted lists the following Jewish-related fonds of French provenance and claimed by France which have not yet been returned and are currently held in the RGVA (p 184):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="548 911 1430 1890"> <thead> <tr> <th>Title</th> <th>Moscow fond no.</th> <th>Number of files</th> <th>Dates</th> <th>Description/Finding Aid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>American Joint Distribution Committee, Executive Office for Europe, Paris (1913-41), Includes correspondence with JOINT branches in 25 countries</td> <td>722k</td> <td>685</td> <td>1922-1941</td> <td><i>Dok. Evreev.</i>, pp. 32-55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, Berlin-Paris (1922-40)</td> <td>723k</td> <td>1305</td> <td>1922-1940</td> <td><i>Dok. Evreev.</i>, pp. 35-37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Association des juifs polonaise en France, Paris</td> <td>45k</td> <td>17</td> <td>1938-1940</td> <td><i>Dok. Evreev.</i>, pp. 102</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matériel documentaire de caractère politique, économique et militaire appartenant à des fonds divers (Collection of Documents on Political,</td> <td>116k</td> <td>2,081 (6 opisi)</td> <td>1678-1940</td> <td><i>Dok. Evreev.</i>, pp. 134-38</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Title	Moscow fond no.	Number of files	Dates	Description/Finding Aid	American Joint Distribution Committee, Executive Office for Europe, Paris (1913-41), Includes correspondence with JOINT branches in 25 countries	722k	685	1922-1941	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 32-55	American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, Berlin-Paris (1922-40)	723k	1305	1922-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 35-37	Association des juifs polonaise en France, Paris	45k	17	1938-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 102	Matériel documentaire de caractère politique, économique et militaire appartenant à des fonds divers (Collection of Documents on Political,	116k	2,081 (6 opisi)	1678-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 134-38
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		Military, and Economic Matters from records of Various Organizations (may relating to Jews) (includes one file of papers of Marc Bloch)				
		Délégation permanente en France de l'Agence Juive pour le Palestine, Paris	1226k	48	1924-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 41
		Exekutivkomitee des Jüdischen Weltkongresses, Paris	1190k.	948	1896-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 39-40
		Fonds de reconstruction de la Palestine Keren Haïsoð de France	115k	121	1924-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 103-4
		HIAS-ICA Emigration Association (HICEM, Paris	740k	2483	1906-1941	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 37-39
		Jüdische Telegraphen Agentur (ITA), Paris	674k	197	1918-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 31-32
		Société sioniste 'Fonds nationale européen Keren Kaemet Israël' (KKL), Paris	44k	935	1909-1940	<i>Dok. Evreev.</i> , pp. 25-26
<p><b>C. Art Objects</b></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <p>(3) <i>Catalogue of Art Objects from Hungarian Private Collections</i>. Project Heritage Revealed. Moscow: Rudomino, 2003.</p> <p>(4) <a href="http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/catalogs/index.html">http://www.libfl.ru/restitution/catalogs/index.html</a>, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>This catalogue of artworks taken from Hungarian Jews that are currently in Russia is not of Judaica as such, although it includes some paintings by Jewish artists such as Max Liebermann. The catalogue was produced with the assistance of</p>						

	<p>Project “Heritage Revealed” of the Research Project on Art and Archives, Inc. zz(sponsored by Ronald S. Lauder and Edgar Bronfman).</p> <p><i>See also Germany and Hungary.</i></p> <p><i>Dispersal of Trophy Archives</i>  <u>Source:</u></p> <p>(1) Vermote, Michel. „Provenance Research and Perserverance: The Testimony of an Archivist.“ „<i>The West“ Versus „The East“ or the United Europe?</i> The different conceptions of provenance research, documentation and indemnification of looted cultural assets and the possibilities of international cooperation in Europe and worldwide. Borak, Mecislav. Proceedings of an international academic conference held in Podebrady on 8-9 October 2013. Documentation Centre for Property Transfers of Cultural Assets of WWII Victims, Prague 2014, p. 24-34.</p> <p>After the war around 1,352 trophy archival fonds entered the Osobyi Archive alone. However, other trophy archival material that was not sent to the Osobyi Archive was placed into the collections of other Russian archival institutions. Since 1992, restitutions to specific countries has taken place already, such as in 1993 to France, in 1997 to Liechtenstein, in 2000 to the United Kingdom, in 2001 to the Netherlands, in 2002 to Belgium, in 2003 to Luxembourg and in 2009 to Austria. In addition, in 2004 the remainder of Austria’s Rothschild archive was found and subsequently transferred to the Rothschild Archive in London. Many many archival records and or other cultural property have not been returned.</p> <p><i>Jewish Museums: Museum of Jewish History in Russia &amp; Jewish Collection in the Russian Museum of Ethnography, St. Petersburg</i>  <u>Source:</u></p> <p>(1) Kaspina, Maria. Kazovsky, Hillel. “Inside the Museum: The Museum of Jewish History in Russia, Moscow.” <i>East European Jewish Affairs</i>, 2015, Vol. 45, Nos. 2–3, 323–325.</p> <p>(2) Iakerson, Shimon. Shcherbakova, Marina. “Inside the Museum: A Museum in a museum—the experience of exhibiting Jewish collections in the Russian Museum of Ethnography, St. Petersburg.” <i>East European Jewish Affairs</i>, 2015, Vol. 45, Nos. 2–3, 326–329.</p> <p>The Museum of Jewish History in Russia (<i>Muzei istorii evreev v Rossii</i>) opened in Moscow in May 2011. It is a private museum based on the history of the Jewish people in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. At the moment, the collection of the Museum of Jewish History in Russia counts more than six thousand objects, but it continues to expand. Since November 2012, the museum has been a member of the Association of European Jewish Museums.</p> <p>The permanent exhibition, “Jewish People on the Territory of Russia,” in the Russian Museum of Ethnography (RME) in St. Petersburg shows collections dedicated to Ashkenazi, Georgian, Mountain, and Bukharan Jewry. These collections date back to the early twentieth century. However, with the rise of</p>
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		Stalin's anti-Semitism in the 1940s, the exhibition was closed down and was dormant until 2004 when the Russian Ministry of Culture initiated a new permanent exhibition. The permanent exhibition includes Hebrew manuscripts, prayer books, Torah crowns, Rimonia and many more objects collected by Soviet researchers until World War II.
	<b>Information from Other Sources</b>	
	<b>Historical Commission</b>	
<b>Selected Bibliography</b>	<p>→ Please note that the general literature may also contain information on the specific country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Akinsha, Konstantin. Kozlov, Grigorii. <i>Beautiful Loot: The Soviet Plunder of Europe's Art Treasures</i>, New York: Random House, 1995.</li> <li>▪ Arad, Yitzhak. "Plunder of Jewish Property in the Nazi-Occupied Areas of the Soviet Union". <i>Yad Vashem Studies</i> 29 (2001), pp 109-148.</li> <li>▪ Berger, Paul. "What I found in Library Rebbe Schneerson Claimed as His and Why Chabad Feud Rages." <i>The Forward</i>, 21 February 2014.</li> <li>▪ Dean, Martin C. "Jewish Property Seized in the Occupied Soviet Union in 1941 and 1942: The Records of the Reichshauptkasse BJewieutestelle". <i>Holocaust and Genocide Studies</i>, 14, Nr 1(2000), pp 83-101.</li> <li>▪ Fishman, David. Kupovetsky, Mark. Kuzelenkov, Vladimir. <i>Jewish Documentary Sources Among the Trophy Collections of the Russian State Military Archives: A Guide</i> (in Russian), 2005.</li> <li>▪ Gershenson, Olga. "The Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center in Moscow: Judaism for the masses". <i>Journal of East European Jewish Affairs</i>, 2015, Vol. 45, Nos. 2-3, 158-173.</li> <li>▪ Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "Beyond Cold War Over a Restitution Claim?" <i>Art Antiquity and Law</i>, Volume XVIII, Issue 4, December 2013.</li> <li>▪ Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy, F.J. Hoogewoud, and Eric Ketelaar (ed.) <i>Returned from Russia: Nazi Archival Plunder in Western Europe and Recent Restitution Issues</i>. United Kingdom: Institute of Art and Law, 2007.</li> <li>▪ Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "Progress in Identification and Restitution of Nazi Cultural Loot?: Access to Archives East and West." „<i>The West“ Versus „The East“ or the United Europe?</i> The different conceptions of provenance research, documentation and indemnification of looted cultural assets and the possibilities of international cooperation in Europe and worldwide. Borak, Mecislav. Proceedings of an international academic conference held in Podebrady on 8-9 October 2013. Documentation Centre for Property Transfers of Cultural Assets of WWII Victims, Prague 2014, p. 120-143.</li> <li>▪ Iakerson, Shimon. Shcherbakova, Marina. "Inside the Museum: A Museum in a museum—the experience of exhibiting Jewish collections in the Russian Museum of Ethnography, St. Petersburg." <i>East European Jewish Affairs</i>, 2015, Vol. 45, Nos. 2–3, 326–329.</li> <li>▪ Kaspina, Maria. Kazovsky, Hillel. "Inside the Museum: The Museum of Jewish History in Russia, Moscow." <i>East European Jewish Affairs</i>, 2015, Vol. 45, Nos. 2–3, 323–325.</li> <li>▪ Kupovetsky, Mark. Starostin, Evgenii. Web, Marek. <i>Jewish Documentary Sources in Moscow Archives: A Guide</i> (in Russian), Moskva: Rossiiskii gos. gumanitarnyi universitet, 1997.</li> <li>▪ "Mehr Transparenz bei Rückgabe von NS-Raubkunst gefordert". <i>Der Spiegel</i>, 20 November 2006.</li> <li>▪ Myers, Steven Lee. "In Moscow, a Proud Display of Spoils of War". <i>New York Times</i> 17 May 2007.</li> <li>▪ Naumann, Michael. "Schlechter Stil. Das Berliner Kirchner-Bild gehört den Erben: Die Kritik an der Rückgabe ist infam". <i>Der Tagesspiegel</i> 29 April 2007.</li> <li>▪ Rabbi Finds 103 Torah Scrolls Stolen from Jews in Hungary. <i>The Jewish Press</i>, 19 February 2014. (<a href="http://www.jewishpress.com/news/breaking-news/rabbi-finds-103-torah-scrolls-stolen-from-jews-in-hungary/2014/02/18/">http://www.jewishpress.com/news/breaking-news/rabbi-finds-103-torah-scrolls-stolen-from-jews-in-hungary/2014/02/18/</a>, last accessed February 2014)</li> </ul>	



- Rudolph, Sabine. "Von Nazis enteignet, bis heute in Russland. Victor Klemperers Inkunabelsammlung". *Osteuropa, Kunst und Konflikt. Kriegsfolgen und Kooperationsfelder in Europa*, 56. Jahrgang, Heft 1-2, Januar/Februar 2006, pp 141-154.
- Shneer, David. "Who Owns the Means of Cultural Production? The Soviet Yiddish Publishing Industry of the 1920s". *Book History* 6 (2003), pp 197-226.
- Vermote, Michel. „Provenance Research and Persistence: The Testimony of an Archivist.“ „*The West*“ *Versus* „*The East*“ *or the United Europe?* The different conceptions of provenance research, documentation and indemnification of looted cultural assets and the possibilities of international cooperation in Europe and worldwide. Borak, Mécislav. Proceedings of an international academic conference held in Pödebrady on 8-9 October 2013. Documentation Centre for Property Transfers of Cultural Assets of WWII Victims, Prague 2014.

In addition, there is literature specifically on the holdings of the Special (*Osoby*) Archive (TsGOA, TsKhIDK (1982-1989), now part of the Russian State Military Archive (RGVA) in Moscow:

- Aly, Götz. Heim, Susanne. *Das Zentrale Staatsarchiv in Moskau („Sonderarchiv“). Rekonstruktion und Bestandsverzeichnis verschollen geglaubten Schriftguts aus der NS-Zeit.* Düsseldorf 1992/ 1993.
- Barkai, Avraham. "The C. V. Archives in Moscow. A Reassessment". *Yearbook of the Leo-Baeck-Institute* 45 (2000), pp 173-182.
- Barkai, Avraham. "Der C. V. im Jahre 1933. Neu aufgefundene Dokumente im Moskauer Sonderarchiv". *Tel Aviver Jahrbuch für deutsche Geschichte* 23 (1994), pp 233-246.
- Browder, George C. "Captured German and Other Nations' Documents in the Osoby (Special) Archive in Moscow". *Central European History* 24 (1991), Nr. 4, pp 424-445.
- Browder, George C. "Update on the Captured Documents in the Former Osoby (Special) Archive, Moscow". *Central European History* 26 (1993), Nr. 3, pp 335-342.
- Eggenkämper, Barbara. Rappl, Marian. Reichel, Anna. "Der Bestand Reichswirtschaftsministerium im „Zentrum für die Aufbewahrung historisch-dokumentarischer Sammlungen“ („Sonderarchiv“) in Moskau". *Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte* 43 (1998), Nr. 2, pp 227-236.
- Fleming, Gerald. "The Auschwitz Moscow Archives". *Jewish Quarterly* 143 (1991), pp 9-12.
- Form, Wolfgang. Polian, Pavel. *Das Zentrum für die Aufbewahrung historisch-dokumentarischer Sammlungen in Moskau - ein Erfahrungsbericht; in: Informationen aus der Forschung.* Bundesinstitut für internationale und ostwissenschaftliche Studien 1992, Nr. 7.
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	<p>Archive, Moscow, and a Letter from Metternich". <i>Financial History Review</i> 2, number 1 (1995), pp 73-79.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Ukasastelj fondow inostrannogo proischoshdenija i glavnogo uprawlenija po djelam wojennoplennujch i internowannujch NKWD-MWD SSSR Rossiskogo gosudarstwennogo wojennogo archiwa</i>, W. P. Koslow. W. N. Kuselenkow (ed.). Moskau, 2001.</li> <li>▪ Wegner, Bernd. "Deutsche Aktenbestände im Moskauer Zentralen Staatsarchiv. Ein Erfahrungsbericht". <i>Vierteljahrshfte für Zeitgeschichte</i> 40 (1992), pp 311-319.</li> <li>▪ Zarusky, Jürgen. "Bemerkungen zur russischen Archivsituation". <i>Vierteljahrshfte für Zeitgeschichte</i> 41 (1993), pp 139-147.</li> </ul>
<b>Notes</b>	<p><u>Source:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "Progress in Identification and Restitution of Nazi Cultural Loot?: Access to Archives East and West." „<i>The West“ Versus „The East“ or the United Europe?</i> The different conceptions of provenance research, documentation and indemnification of looted cultural assets and the possibilities of international cooperation in Europe and worldwide. Borak, Mecislav. Proceedings of an international academic conference held in Podebrady on 8-9 October 2013. Documentation Centre for Property Transfers of Cultural Assets of WWII Victims, Prague 2014, p. 120-143.</li> </ul> <p>On April 15, 1998, the Federal Law on Cultural Valuables Displaced to the U.S.S.R. as a Result of World War II and Located on the Territory of the Russian Federation (Federal Law N 64-FZ of) was passed. It was subsequently amended and signed by President Putin on May 25, 2000 (Federal Law N 70-FZ). The law basically nationalizes the cultural treasures brought to the USSR after the War but provides for the potential restitution of cultural treasures under specified conditions to governments of countries, primarily those that fought against the Nazi regime and those that were victimized by the Nazis.</p> <p>Looting and "confiscation" of Jewish property took place well before the National-Socialist regime came into power. Numerous Judaica and Hebraica were confiscated, and Yiddish publishing houses etc. were closed by the Bolshevik regime.</p> <p>Silver and gold taken from Jews by the Nazis and their allies was often melted down. Presumably some of the state collections returned to the Soviet Union or still remaining elsewhere contain items that had been in Russian Jewish private hands and not nationalized prior to the War, but the research on this question has not been done.</p> <p>On November 30, 2010, President Medvedev signed the law "On the Transfer to Religious Organizations of Religious Property in State or Municipal Ownership." The law covers religious property in the hands of the Russian Federation and its entities and municipalities. The law does not extend to movable property in museums, archives or libraries that is considered part of the official Cultural Fund. It only extends to immovable property built for religious services, the teaching of religion, professional religious education and other immovable property of religious significance. (see: Kishkovsky, Sophia. "Russia to Return Church Property" <i>New York Times</i>. 23 November 2010)</p>