

Country Name: **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Looted Judaica and Judaica with Provenance Gaps in Country		Yes.
Existing Projects	Yes. Nazi-Era Provenance Internet Portal (NEPIP).	
Overview	Looted Cultural Property Databases	<p><u>Source:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Nazi-Era Provenance Internet Portal; http://www.nepip.org, last accessed October 2015. (2) Email correspondence with Brooke Leonard, Assistant Manager, Museums & Community Collaborations Abroad, AAM on March 30, 2012. <p>The Nazi-Era Provenance Internet Portal (NEPIP) lists 19 museums that note holding Judaica with provenance gaps in their collections. These museums are: Ackland Art Museum, Brooklyn Museum of Art, Chrysler Museum of Art, Cincinnati Art Museum, Hillwood Museum and Gardens, Hood Museum of Art, Indiana University Art Museum, The Jewish Museum, Judaica Museum of the Hebrew Home at Riverdale, Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Mizel Museum, Museum of Art (Rhode Island School of Design), Museum of Fine Arts Houston, North Carolina Museum of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Spencer Museum of Art, Spurlock Museum, Toledo Museum of Art;</p> <p>(Please note that the number of museums that provide information on their Judaica collection has not changed in the last couple of years.)</p> <p>It is, however, not possible to view the individual Judaica items on NEPIP. The museums only provide a general listing of all art objects that have provenance gaps.</p> <p>A Claims Conference review of Judaica objects posted by U.S. museums on NEPIP, conducted in April 2012, revealed that only 128 Judaica objects with provenance gaps are in fact listed on NEPIP. Considering the otherwise large number of total objects posted (as of April 2012, there were 28,733 objects), this accounts for a rather small percentage: 0.4%. In addition it should be noted that 8 museums among the 19 mentioned above, do not list any Judaica objects on NEPIP. One museum does not list any objects on NEPIP, but does list 44 objects with provenance gaps on its own website.</p>
	Publications	<p><i>JCR Distribution</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>Plunder and Restitution: The U.S. and Holocaust Victims' Assets. Findings and Recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States and Staff Report.</i> Washington, December 2000. (2) Herman, Dana. <i>Hashavat Avedah: A History of Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.</i> PhD thesis, Department of History, McGill University, Montreal, October 2008. (3) Herman, Dana. "A Brand Plucked Out of Fire': The Distribution of Heirless Jewish Cultural Property by Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., 1947-1952". <i>Neglected Witnesses. The Fate of Ceremonial Objects During the Second World War and After.</i> Heimann-Jelinek, Felicitas. Cohen, Julie-Marthe (ed.) Buihth Wells: Institute of Art And Law, 2011. (4) Gallas, Elisabeth. <i>Das Leichenhaus der Bücher. Kulturrestitution und jüdisches Geschichtsdenken nach 1945.</i> Schriften des Simon-Dubnow-Instituts, Band 19, Göttingen: Vandenhock & Ruprecht, 2013, p. 185.

		<p>(5) Abel, David. "Nazi-Seized Books Traced to Schools: Harvard, Brandeis among Recipients". <i>Boston Globe</i>, 20 January 2001.</p> <p>(6) Holbrook, Andrew S. "Harvard Holocaust Books to Remain on Wiedener Shelves". <i>The Harvard Crimson</i>, 19 January 2001.</p> <p>The United States received 160,886 books, 1,326 museum pieces, 1,824 synagogue pieces and 110 Torah scrolls (of which an unknown number had to be buried) from the JCR after World War II. Objects distributed by the JCR entered more than 400 recipient institutions, including university and other libraries, archives, museums, and synagogues.</p> <p>The vast majority of the JCR's book distribution in the United States took place at its Brooklyn depot in cooperation with well-established institutions that helped with storing and distributing objects to individual institutions. Among those institutions that oversaw the book distribution to yeshivot in the United States were the Torah Umesorah and the National Society for Hebrew Day Schools.</p> <p>According to a JCR document entitled "Distribution of Books in the U.S. from July 1, 1949 to Jan. 31, 1952", the book distribution in the United States was carried out as follows: (Herman, pp 261-262)</p> <p>Distribution of Books from New York Depot, 1 July 1949 until 31 January 1952</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Priority Libraries</u></p> <p>American Jewish Historical Society 358 Baltimore Hebrew College 4,552 Brandeis University 11,288 College of Jewish Studies, Chicago/Leaf Library 7,521 Dropsie College, Philadelphia 5,549 Hebrew Teachers College, Boston 7,275 Hebrew Theological College, Chicago 5,847 Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati 9,753 Jewish Community Library of Los Angeles 1,061 Jewish Institute of Religion 9,380 Jewish Theological Seminary 13,275 Mesifita Torah Vodaath, Brooklyn 3,713 Mesifita Rabbi Chaim Berlin, Brooklyn 1,282 Ner Israel Rabbinical College, Baltimore 4,689 Rabbinical College of Telshe, Cleveland 156 Yeshiva University (incl. Stuermer Coll.) 9,407 Yiddish Scientific Institute (YIVO) 11,681</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Smaller Libraries</u></p> <p>B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation 625 Beth Medrash Elyon, Spring Valley, N.Y. 350 Beth Medrash Govoha, Lakewood, N.J. 536 Herzliah, New York 1,014 Jewish Education Committee, New York 37 Jewish Teachers Seminary & Peoples Univ. 1,027 Jewish Welfare Board 236 Lubawitcher Yeshiva/Schneersohn Lib., Brooklyn 3,294 Mirrer Yeshiva 410 Yeshiva of Flatbush, Brooklyn 465 Zionist Archives and Library 2,587</p>
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	<p>6. Museum of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati 99 7. The Temple, Cleveland, OH 70 8. Yeshiva University, N.Y.C. 245 9. National Jewish Welfare Board, N.Y.C. 147 10. Bureau of Jewish Education, Buffalo 29</p> <p><u>B. Non-Jewish Museums</u> 11. Brooklyn Museum 19 12. New York University 36</p> <p><u>C. Synagogues</u> Immigrant Congregations 637 All Others via Synagogue Council 1,109</p> <p><u>Total: 2,829</u></p> <p><i>Current Location of JCR objects</i> <u>Source:</u></p> <p>(7) Grossman, Grace Cohen. "The Skirball Museum JCR Research Project: Records and Recollections. <i>Neglected Witnesses. The Fate of Ceremonial Objects During the Second World War and After</i>. Heimann-Jelinek, Felicitas. Cohen, Julie-Marthe. (ed.). Buih Wells: Institute of Art And Law, 2011.</p> <p>(8) Research conducted by the Claims Conference in spring 2015 for a planned project regarding the creation of a handbook on how to conduct provenance research on Judaica as well as creation of a virtual exhibition on looted Judaica worldwide to move towards guidelines and best practices. (http://art.claimscon.org/our-work/judaica/)</p> <p>In 2010, a survey was launched by Grace Grossman and the Skirball Museum on the location of objects distributed by the JCR. (The survey functioned as a follow-up survey from the 1980s.) (pp. 333) In spring 2015, in preparation for a Claims Conference project dealing with the creation of a handbook on how to conduct provenance research on Judaica as well as planned creation of a virtual exhibition on looted Judaica, further research was carried out. Almost all institutions on Grace Grossman's overview were contacted again with the request for an updated and in part more in-depth response. Some original receiving institutions, in particular smaller Yeshivas (i.e. Beth Midrash Elvon, Spring Valley, NY; Beth Medrash Govoha, Lakewood, NJ) neither have an online presence nor conduct any provenance research on their book collection and were therefore not or only marginally contacted.</p> <p>It should be noted that while the JCR planned on accompanying each shipment of ceremonial objects with an itemized list, this did not always materialize. This was even more the case with its book transfers. The same was true for receiving institutions: While they were 'obligated' to appropriately tag the object or mark books with a special bookplate, the step was not always taken. 60 years after the fact the lack of lists or tags poses a great challenge on behalf of the receiving institutions to adequately identify ceremonial objects but even more so books received from the JCR and consequently to preserve them as such. Moreover, JCR books often ended up in various library deposits within one receiving institution, including the rare book collection; yet some books were simply sent to the general stack of library books.</p>
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	<p>Financial constraints on behalf of the receiving organization additionally posed a challenge to some of the JCR objects. Over the last decades, some objects were sold off or more often were not adequately preserved or maintained.</p> <p>a. <u>Jewish Institutions</u></p> <p><u>Museums</u></p> <p><i>The Jewish Museum, New York</i> The Jewish Museum was able to identify 170 of the 211 objects sent by the JCR. The museum's website notes that "The Museum also acquired 120 ceremonial objects in 1952 through the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, an organization that recovered cultural and religious property that had been looted by the Nazis." Works with provenance gaps are listed at: http://www.thejewishmuseum.org/ListofWorks. At least one of the JCR objects is listed (Hannukah lamp).</p> <p><i>Skirball Museum (Museum of HUC, Cincinnati), Los Angeles</i> 99 objects were originally sent to the museum with another 40 objects acquired in 1952 and another 15 in 1954. Aside from one Torah crown that was stolen from a traveling exhibit in the 1950's and five missing objects, all others were located. Seven ceremonial objects are currently displayed in Cincinnati within the exhibition "An Eternal People: The Jewish Experience." The remainder are located in the Skirball Cultural Center in Los Angeles.</p> <p><u>Universities (and other learning institutions)</u></p> <p><i>Brandeis University, Waltham</i> Brandeis University integrated the vast majority of the JCR books into its stack collection without creating lists as to their specific locations. Some of the books, according to information provided by Brandeis' Judaica Librarian, carry the Offenbach stamp or Nazi insignias.</p> <p><i>Yeshiva University, New York</i> Out of the 245 objects received, 169 were located in 2010. According to Bonni-Dara Michaels, the Collections Curator, in 1974 Yeshiva University transferred 171 objects to the museum. The fate of the remainder of the objects is unclear. A search within the museum's website yields 151 results (see: http://www.yumuseum.org/collections) According to a report filed to the Cultural Property Research Team as part of President Clinton's Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets, a note was made that in June 1950, the university acquired 8,000 volumes of Hebraica and Judaica from the JCR. Subsequently, the JCR books were accessioned.</p> <p><i>Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Los Angeles</i> 9,753 books were originally sent to the Hebrew Union College which merged with the Jewish Institute of Religion in the 1950's. At that time, around 9,380 books were taken over by the Jewish Institute of Religion. Since no note was made within the catalog cards as to the provenance of these items, they are almost impossible to trace at this time.</p> <p><i>Hebrew Theological College, Skokie</i> In 2010, all 53 objects were located, however at that time, efforts were being made for objects to be rehoused and properly identified. Five years later, in 2015, most if not all of the JCR ceremonial objects of the Hebrew Theological College are now on display at the Illinois Holocaust Museum</p>
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	<p>and Education Center. The collection is on loan to the Center for the next 5 years. The objects on display include ceremonial and religious artifacts, such as candlesticks, kiddush cups, Torah crowns or Torah finials. Two of the objects, a pair of candlesticks and a kiddush cup, were originally in the collection of the Jewish Museum in Frankfurt, Germany. More information on the exhibition entitled "Rescue and Renewal" can be obtained from: http://www.ilholocaustmuseum.org/pages/exhibitions/special-exhibitions/rescue-renewal/ (last accessed 15 November 2014)</p> <p>JCR books are not especially catalogued and are – according to Rabbi Aharon Gaffen, the Judaica librarian – not among those books that are regularly circulated.</p> <p><i>Spertus Institute for Jewish Learning and Leadership</i> (formerly College of Jewish Studies), Chicago Of the 38 JCR items, 31 remain in the institute's collection; two were deaccessioned and five have been lost.</p> <p><i>Boston Hebrew College</i> (formerly Hebrew Teachers College), Newton Centre In 2010, eight items were found in the library of the Boston Hebrew College. In an email exchange in spring of 2015, the situation looked more dire: The library is faced with severe financial constraints which resulted into the selling off of parts of the rare book collection. JCR books as well as other books carrying the OAD stamp were part of this rare book collection. In addition, given that there is no (or no surviving) inventory of what was sent to the College by the JCR, as well as no corresponding inventory by the College, it is hard to know what is still within the school's collection, what was sold off, and what was destined to be buried. [The library has also dramatically downsized its staff of librarians and is therefore in no position to document or record looted books, including books sent by the JCR.]</p> <p><i>Jewish Community Library of Los Angeles</i>, now part of the American Jewish University "Bel and Jack M. Ostrow Academic Library and the Burton Sperber Jewish Community Library of Los Angeles", Los Angeles The library received 1,061 books but was closed in 2009. The fate of the books within the library is unknown.</p> <p><i>Yiddish Scientific Institute</i> (YIVO), New York YIVO received 11,681 books. According to a librarian working at YIVO, "YIVO indeed has many books with the bookplates of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Fund among the YIVO Main stacks collection. The books with JCR bookplates are not located as a separate sub-collection but rather mixed with the other books in the stacks. We don't have a list of books with this JCR bookplate and it's difficult to say how many we have at the moment. All the books are cataloged online, but the catalog records don't contain information on JCR bookplates."</p> <p><u>Other</u></p> <p><i>B'nai Brith Hillel Foundations</i>, New York None of the 65 objects sent by the JCR were located when contacted in 2010. However, it might be possible that some of the objects could still be located at Hillel Houses at some universities.</p> <p><i>The Temple</i>, Cleveland, Ohio The Temple Tifereth Israel was the first established synagogue museum in the United States. Out of 70 objects received, 66 items were located.</p> <p><i>National Jewish Welfare Board</i>, New York</p>
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	<p>Out of the 147 objects, none could be located. It is possible that some of these objects were distributed to Jewish community centers.</p> <p><i>Buffalo Bureau of Jewish Education, Buffalo</i> Out of the 29 objects received, 26 could be located.</p> <p>b. <u>Non-Jewish Institutions</u></p> <p><u>Universities</u></p> <p><i>Brooklyn Museum, New York</i> All of the 19 objects received were found in 2010. All objects are well preserved but not all are on display. [The Museum lists 19 ceremonial objects on its website: http://www.brooklynmuseum.org/collections/provenance_research_project.php]</p> <p><i>New York University, New York</i> Out of the 36 objects, none could be located.</p> <p><i>Yale University, New Haven</i> An online catalog search yields 28 hits out of the 1,509 books that Yale received from the JCR. As is the case with many other universities, no systematic attempt has been carried out to locate the books.</p> <p><i>Baltimore Hebrew College, new name: Baltimore Hebrew Institute, part of Towson University, Towson</i> A project is underway at the Albert S. Cook Library of Towson University to digitize objects received by the JCR. As noted on the library's website (http://www.towson.edu/main/abouttu/newsarchives/jcrexhib041411/) some of the 4,500 JCR objects became part of TU's Special Collections when the programs of Baltimore Hebrew University merged with TU and the Baltimore Hebrew Institute was established in 2009. In addition to bearing the stamp of the "Reichsinstitut für Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands" (the Reich Institute for History of the New Germany), "several books in the collection contain other inscriptions, stamps or unique marginalia that mark their journey or distinguish them from copies held in other libraries' collections."</p> <p><i>Columbia University, New York</i> JCR books carrying specific book plates were recently discovered as part of an overall project to research Columbia's Judaica collection. Some of the JCR books were incorporated into the university's special book collection, while more modern books were placed in the general stack. According to a librarian working at Columbia, the university holds at least two other books bearing the stamp of the "Reichsinstitut für Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands."</p> <p><i>Dropsie College, new name: Hebert D. Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</i> JCR books sent to Dropsie College after the war were later integrated into the Annenberg Research Institute library. Today this library belongs to the University of Pennsylvania's Judaica Collections housed at the CJS Library. While some research was carried out, the volume of UPenns library encompassing 400,000 books has thus far been prohibitive in researching this topic further. However, some books carrying the JCR bookplate are noted on the university's website.</p> <p><i>Indiana University, Bloomington</i> Indiana University originally received 185 JCR books, none of which can be</p>
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	<p>located. (In an email exchange with the Claims Conference, the university noted that research will be initiated to locate these items.)</p> <p><i>John Hopkins University, New York</i> Of the 45 books sent, none could be retrieved. An article in the Boston Globe in 2001 touched upon the subject which initiated research on behalf of John Hopkins University. During that research two volumes bearing a JCR bookplate were found, however, these came to the university through a gift from the Zionist Archives Library (ZAL).</p> <p><u>Libraries</u> <i>New York Public Library, New York</i> Out of the 1,624 books received, none could be located. According to the curator at the Dorot Jewish Division, no additional information is available about these books since they were not cataloged as a separate collection.</p> <p><i>Library of Congress</i> <u>Sources:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) http://www.loc.gov/rr/amed/hs/hsspecialcollections.html, last accessed on 13 March 2014. (2) Goldman, Stuart. "Library of Congress, Acquisitions in Postwar Germany" (24 November 1999), at: http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/crs12.html, last accessed June 2014. (3) Bazylar, Michael J. Fitzgerald, Amber L. "Trading with the Enemy: Holocaust Restitution, the United States Government, and American Industry". <i>Brooklyn Journal of International Law</i>, Vol. 28:3, 2003, pp 732. (4) Dobbs, Michael. "Epilogue to a Story of Nazi-Looted Books: Library of Congress Trove of War Propaganda Included Many Stolen Jewish Works". <i>Washington Post</i>, 5 January 2000. (5) Email exchange with Sharon S. Horowitz, Reference Librarian, Hebraic Section, in May 2015. <p>Library of Congress was the recipient of 5,708 books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspaper issues from Jewish Cultural Reconstruction. The Library of Congress' active role in urging the shipment of looted books started already in early 1946, at the time when the U.S. Army was trying to repatriate books to their previous owners. Concurrently, the Library of Congress had sent a mission to the American Zone with the authority to requisition Nazi-looted books. Consequently, in 1949, the library received approximately 150 Hebraic volumes bearing the stamps of antisemitic Nazi organizations that are also likely to have been seized by the Nazis from Jewish victims of the Holocaust.</p> <p>On September 29, 2000, the Presidential Advisory Commission and the Library of Congress reached an agreement which stipulated that the "JCR collection should be handled in a manner suited to its special provenance" and that the Library of Congress should further identify and provide special access to the JCR collection. As a result of this agreement, the Library of Congress created the Holocaust-Era Judaic Heritage Library. The full bibliographic record for each work, which is accessible at http://catalog2.loc.gov/ includes a provenance note indicating the specific acquisition source and accession date.</p> <p>According to Sharon Horowitz, the Hebraic section librarian, since the</p>
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		<p>Presidential Advisory Commission no further research has been taking place.</p> <p>The library did not receive any ceremonial objects, however some sheets of music might have been received as well.</p> <p><i>Provenance Research</i> <i>Jewish Museum, New York</i></p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) http://www.thejewishmuseum.org/aboutthecollection, last accessed on 13 March 2014. (2) Grass, Günter. "The Jewish Community of Danzig, 1930-1939". <i>Society</i> Nr. 70, September/October 1992. <p>The homepage of the Jewish Museum notes that "(...) three important components of the collection are the direct result of World War II. (...) The Mintz Collection comprises some of the finest ceremonial objects of Eastern European Jewry. The Danzig Collection is a major collection of Judaica sent to the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1939 by the Jewish community in Danzig to save the objects from imminent destruction. The Museum also acquired 120 ceremonial objects in 1952 through the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, an organization that recovered cultural and religious property that had been looted by the Nazis."</p> <p>Works with provenance gaps are listed at: http://www.thejewishmuseum.org/ListofWorks</p> <p><i>Torah Scrolls</i></p> <p><u>Source:</u> http://www.judaica.org/otherprojects/other8.html, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>Recently at West Point Military Academy a Torah that survived the Holocaust was re-dedicated at the Jewish Chapel. The Torah was from the Bohemian town of Pisek, now part of the Czech Republic, which was liberated by the U.S. Army's Fifth Infantry Division. The Torah is one of 1,564 Torahs which were confiscated by the Nazis and stored in Prague. The Czech Memorial Scrolls Trust, which purchased the scrolls from the State Jewish Museum in 1964 during the Communist era, is responsible for loaning them to various synagogues and Jewish as well as non-Jewish institutions around the world. (For more information, please see sections on the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom.)</p> <p>There are other known institutions with looted Judaica in the United States: The Skirball Cultural Center's collection includes several Judaica objects that once belonged to European museums and private collections prior to World War II. For example, items in the silver collection, foremost the "Rothschild" Chanukah lamp, have a well-documented provenance that shows that they once belonged to the Jewish Museum in Frankfurt-am-Main. The lamp was included in a large hoard of Nazi-stolen material that was redistributed by the Allied Powers following World War II to Jewish institutions in the U.S.A., Israel and elsewhere.</p> <p><i>Remnants of the Reichsinstitut für die Geschichte des Neuen Deutschlands</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Kuttner, Sven. "Geraubte Bücher Jüdischer Provenienzen im Restbestand der Bibliothek der 'Forschungsabteilung Judenfrage' in der Bibliothek des Historicums der UB München." <i>Bibliotheksdienst</i> 37, Jg. (2003), H.
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		<p>8/9, pp 1062.</p> <p>(2) von Papen-Bodek, Patricia. „Die Bibliothek der <i>Forschungsabteilung Judenfrage</i> in München 1936-1945“. In: <i>Freundeskreis des Lehrstuhls für Jüdische Geschichte und Kultur e.v. an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München</i>, 3. Rundbrief (October 2001), p 10-12.</p> <p>(3) Jan, Thomas. „Suche nach ‘arisieren’ Büchern in den Beständen der Bayrischen Staatsbibliothek“. <i>AKMB-news</i> 2/2005, Jahrgang 11, p 9.</p> <p>Remnants of the Library “Forschungsabteilung Judenfrage” (Research Section Jewish Question) of Walter Frank’s “Reichsinstitut für die Geschichte des Neuen Deutschlands” (Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany) are believed to have entered the collection of several U.S. university libraries. Most of these books were originally looted or otherwise confiscated and were later collected in the Offenbach Collecting Point. In 1947, 238 book containers, all holding books that belonged to Frank’s institute, were moved from Passau to that collecting point. (Kuttner, p 1062)</p> <p><i>Stürmer Library</i> Sources:</p> <p>(1) Sauer, Christine. „Die ‚Sammlung Israelitische Kultusgemeinde‘ (ehemals Stürmer Bibliothek) in der Stadtbibliothek Nürnberg“. <i>Mitteilungen des Vereins für Geschichte der Stadt Nürnberg</i> 91 (2000), pp 295-316.</p> <p>(2) http://www.usmmm.org/museum/exhibit/online/oad/main2.htm, last accessed on 12 June 2008.</p> <p>(3) http://www.nurinst.org/nurinst_org/proj_stuerm.htm, last accessed on 14 November 2014.</p> <p>(4) Tobias, Jim. “Die „Stürmer-Bibliothek“. Ein historischer Exkurs.” Dehnel, Regine (ed.), <i>Jüdischer Buchbesitz als Raubgut</i>, Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann, 2006.</p> <p>(5) Heil, Johannes. Weber, Annette (ed.) <i>Ersessene Kunst - Der Fall Gurlitt</i>. Berlin: Metropol Verlag, Juni 2015.</p> <p>(6) Memorandum: Cultural Property Research Team, re: Yeshiva University (18 April 2000); http://www.clintonlibrary.gov/assets/storage/Research-Digital-Library/holocaust/Holocaust-Theft/Box-216/6997222-yeshiva-university.pdf, last accessed 2 December 2015.</p> <p>On 16 August 1946, half of the collection held by the Nuremberg city library containing the remnants of the Julius Streicher collection was transferred to the Offenbach archival depot by the American Allies. Approximate 6,000 volumes were subsequently sent to Jewish institutions in the United States, among them to Yeshiva University in New York, which subsequently allocated 15% of the collection to the Jewish Theological Seminary.</p> <p>Some 9,000 volumes remained in Nuremberg.</p> <p><i>See also section on Germany.</i></p> <p><i>Distribution of Looted Objects Outside the Official Channels</i> Source:</p> <p>(1) Leff, Lisa Moses. <i>The Archive Thief: The Man Who Salvaged French Jewish History in the Wake of the Holocaust</i>. New York: Oxford</p>
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		<p>University Press, 2015.</p> <p>(2) Kahn, Eve M. „The Man Who Stole Nazi-Era History From the Streets.“ <i>New York Times</i>, 11 June 2015.</p> <p>Countless quantities of looted objects reached the United States outside of the official channels. One example is that of a “Megillat Esther” now held at Temple Sinai in Washington DC, which was given in June 1945 to an army chaplain, Rabbi Eugene Lipman, in Pilsen, Czech Republic, by a survivor liberated from the concentration camp Terezin.</p> <p>Looted objects were also often brought or sent to the United States via American servicemen. Polish born historian Zosa Szajkowski, who had joined the American army, is probably one of the more poignant examples: Szajkowski collected archival material outside of the official U.S. restitution policy in order to donate the material to YIVO. According to his own report, by the end of August 1945, he had sent fifty boxes to YIVO. By September 1945 the number had grown to 250 and by October 1945, Szajkowski managed to send 5-10 boxes a day. By November 1945, Szajkowski had ceased his activities.</p> <p>According to American military directives in April and May 1945, troops were forbidden from acquiring any property previously belonging to the Nazis or property that was looted by them. The only exception to this was the library of Congress. However, as Lisa Moses Leff pointed out in her book: “As illegal as it was, collecting of the sort that Szajkowski did in Berlin in 1945 was in fact relatively widespread.” It is however important to note that GIs not only collected for their “own benefit” or that of an established organization in the U.S., as was the case with Szajkowski, some GI’s illegally amassed looted objects in order to help Jewish DPs.</p>
	Information from Other Sources	
	Historical Commission	<p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>(1) http://www.clintonlibrary.gov/assets/storage/Research%20-%20Digital%20Library/holocaust/theft/Box%2020225/6997222-pcha-website-pages-diskette.pdf, last accessed June 2014.</p> <p>Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States.</p>
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Notes	