

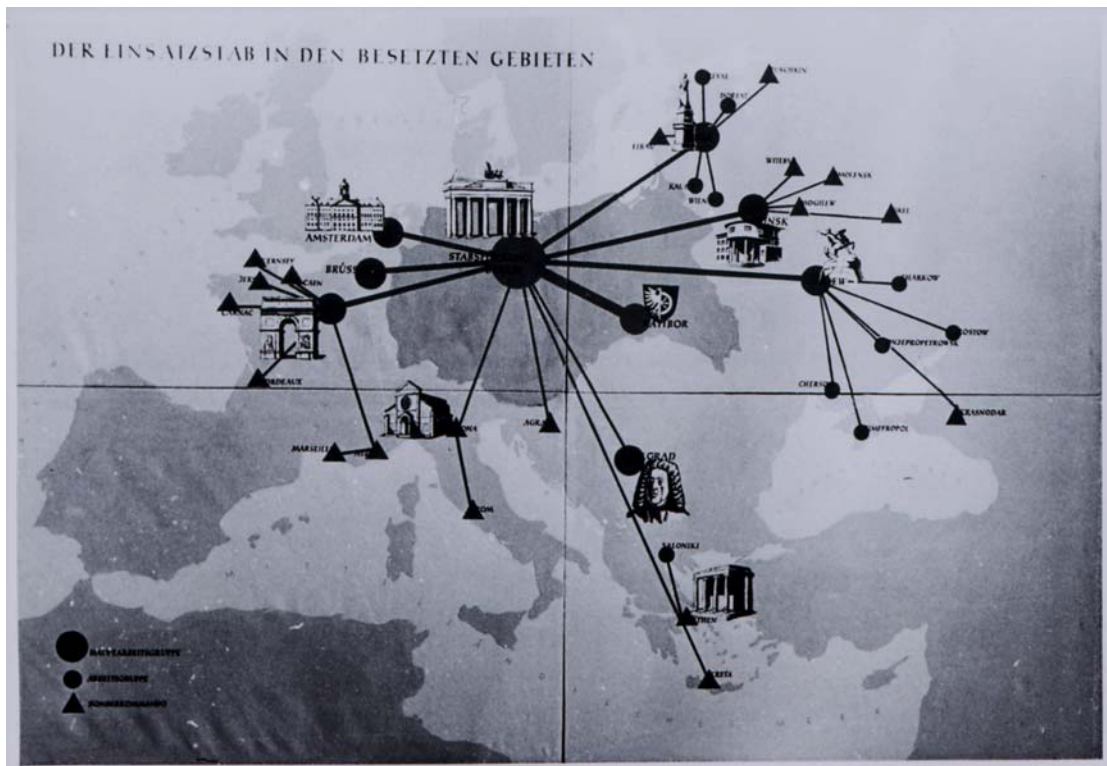


IISH RESEARCH PAPERS

# RECONSTRUCTING THE RECORD OF NAZI CULTURAL PLUNDER

A SURVEY OF THE DISPERSED ARCHIVES  
OF THE EINSATZSTAB REICHSLEITER ROSENBERG (ERR)

*Patricia Kennedy Grimsted*



In association with the International Institute of Social History (IISH/IISG), Amsterdam,  
and the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam,  
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The author would be grateful for any comments and corrections to this Survey. Please send comments and corrections to [pkg@iisg.nl](mailto:pkg@iisg.nl).

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## **APPENDICES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	9
Abbreviations and Acronyms	13
Technical Note	19
Foreword	23
Introduction	25
1. BELGIUM	49
Introductory Remarks	50
1.1. Archives générales du Royaume (AGR) / Algemeen Rijksarchief (AGA), Brussels	53
1.1.1. Ministère des Finances, Office des Séquestres. Archives du séquestre de la Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft / Ministerie van Financiën, Dienst van het Sequester. Archief van het sekwester van de Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft	53
1.1.1.1. Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (BTG), blok / bloc III: Files related to the Möbel-Aktion (examples)	54
1.1.2. Ministère des Affaires économiques (MAE), Office de Récupération économique / Ministerie Economische Zaken (MEZ), Dienst Economische Recuperatie	55
1.1.3. Ministère des Travaux publics et de la Reconstruction, Administration Dommages de Guerre / Ministerie van Transport en Infrastructuur, Dienst Oorlogsschade	55
1.2. La Direction générale Victimes de la Guerre, Service Archives et Documentation / De Directie-generaal Oorlogsslachtoffers, Dienst Archief en Documentatie, Brussels	57
1.2.1. Documents Relating to the ERR	58
1.2.2. Documents Relating to the Möbel-Aktion	58
1.3. Centre d'études et de documentation Guerre et sociétés contemporaines (CEGES) / Studie- en documentatiecentrum Oorlog en Hedendaagse Maatschappij (SOMA), Brussels	61
1.3.1. ERR-Related Materials	61
1.4. Stadarchief Gent / Archives de la ville de Gand	63
2. FRANCE	65
Introductory Remarks	66
2.1. Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes (MAEE), Direction des Archives, La Courneuve	73
2.1.1. Collection des fonds des services de la récupération artistiques (RA), y compris la Commission de récupération artistique (CRA)	73
2.1.1.1. ERR Inventories and Related Documents	78
2.1.1.1.1. Archives Rosenberg (Photocopies of ERR Inventories from the MCCP)	78
2.1.1.1.2. ERR Shipping Inventories of French Collections (Photocopies from Washington, DC)	82

2.1.1.1.3. Related Documentation from U.S. Sources Regarding the Above ERR Inventories	83
2.1.1.1.4. Other Original ERR Documents or Copies Collected by Rose Valland	84
2.1.1.2. Selected Case Research Files (from French restitution offices)	85
2.1.1.3. Sous-commission des livres (SCL)	90
2.1.1.4. RA Card Files	91
2.1.1.5. Photographs	94
2.1.1.6. French Postwar Claims Files for Plundered Cultural Property	96
2.1.1.6.1. CRA Claims Files (Dossiers des propriétaires spoliés), Cartons RA 1- 69	96
2.1.1.6.2. OBIP Files for Owner Claims for Plundered Cultural Property	98
2.1.1.6.3. Printed French Registers of War Losses	98
2.1.2. Archives de l'occupation française en Allemagne et en Autriche	99
2.2. Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes (MAEE), Centre des archives diplomatiques de Nantes (CADN)	101
2.2.1. Records of the Office des biens et intérêts privés (OBIP)	101
2.3. Archives des Musées Nationaux (AMN), Paris	103
2.3.1. Série R: Les Musées nationaux pendant la Seconde guerre mondiale et l'évacuation des oeuvres	104
2.3.2. Annotated reference copies of <i>Répertoire des biens spoliés en France</i>	104
2.4. Archives Nationales – site de Paris (AN-Paris)	106
2.4.1. Série AB XIX: Documents isolés et papiers d'érudits	106
2.4.2. Série AJ 38: Commissariat général aux questions juives (CGQJ) et du Service de restitution des biens des victimes des lois et mesures de spoliation	107
2.4.3. Série AJ 40: Archives allemandes de la Seconde Guerre mondiale	109
2.4.3.1. AJ 40/1-415 and 439-990: Militärbefehlshaber in Belgien und Nordfrankreich (MB BelgNfr, Commandant militaire en Belgique et le Nord de la France) and Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (MBF, Commandant militaire en France)	109
2.4.3.2. AJ 40/1027-1105: Devisenschutzkommando Frankreich (DSK)	112
2.4.3.3. AJ 40/1671-1683: Trial of Hermann Bunjes	113
2.4.4. Série 3W/347-359: Archives de Berlin	113
2.4.5. Série BB 35: Tribunaux militaires internationaux (TMI)	114
2.4.6. Série F 17: Ministère de l'instruction publique	114
2.4.7. Série F 37: Ministère de Finances, Commissions financiers	116
2.4.8. Série Z 6: Les archives de la Cour de justice	116
2.5. Mémorial de la Shoah, Centre de documentation juive contemporaine (CDJC), Paris	117
2.5.1. Archives de Nuremberg	118
2.5.1.1. Archives de Nuremberg – Rosenberg	118
2.5.1.2. Archives de Nuremberg: Other ERR and Rosenberg Documents	129
2.5.2. Les Authorities allemandes en France	131
2.5.2.1. L'État-Major Allemand / Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (MBF)	132
2.5.2.2. Fonds Gestapo France	135

2.5.2.3. Collection Ambassade d'Allemagne	136
2.5.2.4. Dossier du procès Otto Abetz	137
2.5.3. Direction des services de l'armistice (DSA)	139
2.5.4. Commissariat général aux questions juives (CGQJ)	139
2.5.5. Copies of Documents from the Bundesarchiv Koblenz	142
2.6. Dépôt central des archives de la justice militaire, Le Blanc	144
3. GERMANY	145
Introductory Remarks	146
3.1. Bundesarchiv (BArch), Berlin-Lichterfelde	151
3.1.1. Bestand NS 30: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR)	154
3.1.2. Bestand NS 8: Kanzlei Rosenberg	155
3.1.3. Bestand NS 15: Beauftragter des Führers der NSDAP für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (DBFU)	159
3.1.4. Bestand NS 43: Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP	163
3.1.5. Bestand R 6: Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (RMbO)	163
3.1.6. Bestand R 94: Reichskommissar für die Ukraine (RKU)	166
3.1.7. Bestand R 90: Reichskommissar für das Ostland (RKO)	167
3.1.8. Bestand R 92: Generalkommissar in Riga	169
3.1.9. Bestand R 93: Generalkommissar für Weissruthenien in Minsk	170
3.1.10. Bestand R 91: Gebietskommissare im Geschäftsbereich des Reichskommissars für das Ostland	170
3.1.11. Bestand NS 6: Partei-Kanzlei der NSDAP	171
3.1.12. Bestand R 153: Publikationstelle (PuSte), Berlin-Dahlem	172
3.2. Bundesarchiv (BArch), Koblenz	174
3.2.1. Bestand B 323: Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut bei der Oberfinanzdirektion München (TVK)	174
3.2.1.1. ERR Art-Looting Activities in Occupied France	178
3.2.1.1.1. ERR Inventories of Seized Jewish Art Collections	178
3.2.1.1.2. ERR Inventories of Art Objects from the Möbel-Aktion (M-Aktion)	184
3.2.1.1.3. Other Inventories of Seized French Jewish Collections	185
3.2.1.1.4. Other Documentation on ERR Cultural Plunder in France	188
3.2.1.1.5. ERR Art Shipping Lists and Repository Files	191
3.2.1.1.6. ERR Restoration Office: Files of Otto Klein	194
3.2.1.2. ERR Photographs (French and Belgian Jewish Collections)	195
3.2.1.2.1. ERR Fotothek (Art Photo Collection)	195
3.2.1.2.2. Miscellaneous ERR Exhibition Photographs and Lists	196
3.2.1.2.3. Photographs of Möbel-Aktion Operations	197
3.2.1.3. Art Collections of Nazi Leaders: Plunder, Exchanges, and the Art Market	198
3.2.1.3.1. Sonderauftrag Linz	198
3.2.1.3.2. Martin Bormann Activities and Art Collection	201
3.2.1.3.3. Hermann Göring Collection	201
3.2.1.3.4. Dienststelle Mühlmann	203
3.2.1.3.5. Wartime Dealers and the Art Market (selections)	203

3.2.1.4. Postwar MFA&A and MCCP Processing and Restitution Files	204
3.2.1.4.1. MFA&A Removal Reports (with some ERR Repository Files)	204
3.2.1.4.2. MCCP Property Cards Art	207
3.2.1.4.3. MCCP Art Photograph Collection on Microfiche (not part of B 323)	210
3.2.1.4.4. Wiesbaden Property Cards Art and Custody Receipts	210
3.2.1.4.5. MCCP Restitution Documentation for ERR Art Loot	211
3.2.1.4.6. MFA&A, MCCP, and TVK Reports and Reference Files	215
3.2.3. Bestand B 401: Bundesamt für äussere Restitutionen	217
3.2.2.1. U.S. Microfilms with ERR Documentation from France	217
3.2.2.2. Microfilms of ERR Photo Albums for Hitler	218
3.3. Bundesarchiv-Bildarchiv, Koblenz	219
3.3.1. Bild 131 (ERR)	219
3.3.2. Bild 1-3: Subject Collections (with Scattered Photographs from the ERR)	220
3.3.3. E2.0915814/3: ERR (films 1-100) and E2.0915814/4: ERR (films 101-135): ERR Staff Photographs	220
3.4. Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv (BArch-MA), Freiburg	221
3.4.1. Bestand RS 4: Sonderkommando Künsberg	221
3.4.2. Military Commanders in Occupied France (RW 35) and Belgium (RW 36)	222
3.4.2.1. RW 35: Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (MBF)	224
3.4.2.2. RW 36: Militärbefehlshaber in Belgien und Nordfrankreich (MB BelgNfr)	227
3.5. Auswärtiges Amt, Politisches Archiv (PA AA), Berlin	228
3.5.1. Sonderkommando Künsberg	230
3.5.2. Handakten Luther	232
3.5.3. Deutsche Botschaft Paris	232
3.6. Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen (BADV), Berlin	234
3.7. Institut für Zeitgeschichte (IfZ), Munich	239
3.8. Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte (ZI), Munich	240
4. LITHUANIA	243
Introductory Remarks	244
4.1. Centrinis Valstybinis archyvas (CVA), Vilnius	245
4.1.1. Fond R-633: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg / Reichsleiterio Rozenbergo operatyuinis stabas okupuotoms sritims	
4.1.2. Fond R-1390: Vilniaus žydų muziejaus dokumentų kolekcija	245
4.1.3. Fond R-1421: Vilniaus žydų getas	248
4.1.4. Žydų mokslo institutas (YIVO)	249



5. THE NETHERLANDS	251
Introductory Remarks	252
5.1. NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam	256
5.1.1. Archief 093a: Einsatzstab Rosenberg	256
5.1.2. Archief 094: Omnia Treuhandgesellschaft m.b.H.	260
5.1.3. Archief 265: Rosenberg Files	260
5.1.4. Doc II-215C: Einsatzstab Rosenberg	262
5.1.5. Doc I-1434: Alfred Rosenberg (Diary 1939-1940)	263
5.1.6. Archief 077: Generalkommissariat für das Sicherheitswesen / Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer Nordwest	263
5.1.7. Archief 091: Deutsche Krankenkasse für die Niederlande	263
5.1.8. Archief 281: A.J. Van der Leeuw Collection, Oorlogsmisdrijven, roof en recuperatie	264
6. THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	267
Introductory Remarks	268
6.1. Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv (RGVA), Moscow	270
6.1.1. Fond 1401k: Operativnyi shtab Rosenberga	270
6.1.2. Fond 1358k: Ministerstvo po delam okkupirovannykh vostochnykh oblastei, g. Berlin [Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete]	272
6.2. Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (GA RF), Moscow	275
6.2.1. Fond 7445: Mezhdunarodnyi voennyi tribunal dlia glavnykh nemetskikh prestupnikov (Niurnbergskii protsess)	275
7. UKRAINE	277
Introductory Remarks	278
7.1. Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vldy ta upravlinnia Ukraïny (TsDAVO), Kyiv (Kiev)	279
7.1.1. Fond 3676: Shtab impers'koho kerivnyka (reikhsliaitera) Rozenberha dlia okupovanykh skhidnykh oblastei [ <i>sic</i> ], mm. Berlin, Kyiv	283
7.1.2. Fond 3674: Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg Shtab imperskogo rukovoditelia (reikhsliaitera) Rozenberga dlia okkupirovannykh Zapadnykh oblastei i Niderlandov. Rabochaia grupa Bel'hiï	290
7.1.3. Fond 3206: Reichskomissariat Ukraïny (RKU), Rivne	291
8. THE UNITED KINGDOM	295
Introductory Remarks	296
8.1. The National Archives of the United Kingdom (TNA), Kew	297
8.1.1. T 209: British Committee on the Preservation and Restitution of Works of Art, Archives and Other Material in Enemy Hands (Macmillan Committee): Minutes, Correspondence and Papers	297
8.1.2. FO 1020: Foreign Office and Predecessors: Allied Commission for Austria (British Element): Headquarters and Regional Files (ACA Series)	297
8.1.3. Other TNA Record Groups of Potential Relevance	298

8.2. The Imperial War Museum (IWM), London	299
8.2.1. FO 645 (DX): International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg (IMT), November 1945-October 1946	299
9. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	301
Introductory Remarks	302
9.1. National Archives of the United States, College Park (NACP)	304
9.1.1. RG 242: Foreign Records Seized (Captured Records)	311
9.1.1.1. Microfilms of German Records prepared at Alexandria, VA	311
9.1.2. RG 239: Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (The Roberts Commission)	313
9.1.3. RG 226: Records of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)	319
9.1.3.1. Formerly Security-Classified Intelligence Reports (XL Series)	320
9.1.3.2. Security-Classified Reports Concerning Recovery of Looted Art Treasures in Germany	322
9.1.3.3. Records of the OSS History Office	322
9.1.3.4. Director's Office and Field Station Records	322
9.1.3.5. Washington and Field Station Records	324
9.1.4. RG 331: Records of Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, World War II, Records of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF)	324
9.1.5. RG 260: Records of U.S. Occupation Headquarters, World War II, Records of the Office of Military Government for Germany, U.S. (OMGUS)	330
9.1.5.1. Records of the Office of the Adjutant General	332
9.1.5.2. Records of the Property Division: Records of the Property Control and External Assets Branch, Museums, Fine Arts, and Archives Section (MFA&A)	332
9.1.5.3. Records of the Property Division: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points ("Ardelia Hall Collection")	336
9.1.5.3.1. Records of OMGUS Headquarters Relating to the Central Collecting Points	336
9.1.5.3.2. Records of the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point (WCCP)	341
9.1.5.3.3. Records of the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD)	348
9.1.5.3.4. Records of the Munich Central Collection Point (MCCP)	351
9.1.5.4. Records of the Property Division: Miscellaneous Records	377
9.1.5.5. Records of the Education and Cultural Relations (ECR) Division, Records of the Cultural Affairs Branch	380
9.1.6. RG 153: Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General [U.S. War Department], War Crimes Branch	381
9.1.7. RG 238: Collection of World War II War Crimes Records: Records of the Office of the U.S. Chief Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality (OUSCCPAC)	382
9.1.7.1. PS (Paris-Storey) Files	387
9.1.7.2. Staff Evidence Analysis (SEA) Forms	388
9.1.7.3. Prosecution Exhibits, United States	388
9.1.7.4. Prosecution Exhibits, France	396

9.1.7.5. Interrogations, Summaries of Interrogations, and Related Records	397
9.1.7.6. Audiovisual Documentation from the IMT	398
9.1.8. Still Pictures Branch	398
9.1.8.1. Images from RG 239: Roberts Commission (Series PA and RC)	399
9.1.8.2. Images from RG 260 (OMGUS)	400
9.1.8.2.1. RG 260, Series ERR (260-ERR): Photographs of Artworks Appropriated by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg in France	400
9.1.8.2.2. RG 260, Series ERRA (260-ERRA): Photographs of Artworks Appropriated by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg in France, used by the Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality (collection of copy prints)	401
9.1.8.2.3. RG 260, Series JP (260-JP): Photographs of an Exhibit of Artworks Appropriated by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg, held at the Jeu de Paume Museum, Paris, France, November 1943	402
9.1.8.2.4. RG 260, Series MP (260-MP): Photographs Made by the Munich Central Collecting Point, OMGUS, of Artworks Appropriated by Germany during World War II	402
9.1.8.2.5. RG 260, Series M CCP (260-M CCP): Photographs of the Restitution of Art and Other Activities at the Munich Central Collecting Point	405
9.1.8.2.6. RG-260, Series L (260-L): Photographs of Artworks Looted for the Museum of German Culture, Linz, Austria	405
9.1.8.2.7. RG 260, Series WAE (260-WAE): Photographs of Activities and Exhibits at the Wiesbaden CCP Restitution	406
9.1.8.2.8. RG 260, Series W (260-W): Negatives from the Wiesbaden CCP	407
9.1.8.2.9. RG 260, Series PHOAD (260-PHOAD): Photographs of the Operations of the Offenbach Archival Depot	409
9.1.8.2.10. RG 260, Series LM (260-LM) and RG 260, Series XL (260-XL)	411
9.1.8.3. RG 242, Series RPG (242-RPG): Photographic Prints Assembled by German Occupation Forces, Depicting Social, Economic, and Cultural Life in the Soviet Union	412
9.1.8.4. RG 59, Series RT (59-RT): L Negatives of Images of Russian [Ukrainian] Icons	413
9.2. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), Archive, Washington, DC	414
9.2.1. Collections of Original Documents	414
9.2.1.1. RG-06.022: Lena Fishman Fagen Collection	414
9.2.1.2. Robert M.W. Kempner Collection	414
9.2.2. Microform Copies of ERR Documentation	415
9.2.3. On-line Jeu de Paume Database	415

9.3. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York City	416
9.3.1. RG 215: Berlin Collection	417
9.3.2. RG 216: Hauptamt Wissenschaft (Berlin)	424
9.3.3. RG 222: Institut der NSDAP zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (IEJ), Frankfurt	425
9.3.4. RG 207: Salonika Jewish Community	430
Appendix 1: French and Belgian Jewish Art Collections Processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume, 1940-1944: A Preliminary Correlation Table for Sources	A1-1
Appendix 2: Major ERR Repositories for Plundered Cultural Property	A2-1
Appendix 3: U.S.-U.K. Investigative Reports and Interrogations	A3-1
Appendix 4: ERR Internal Publications	A4-1
Bibliography	B-1

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**The Netherlands:** Gerald Aalders, Julie-Marthe Cohen, Karin Hofmeester, F.J. Hoogewoud, Eric Ketelaar, Evert Kwaadgras, Odette Vlessing, Willem de Vries;

**Russia:** Mikhail Afansev, Karina Dmitrieva, Ekaterina Genieva, Vladimir Korotaev, Nikolai Nikandrov, Irina Novichenko, Tatiana Vasileva, and Margarita Zinich;

**Ukraine:** Hennadii Boriak, Liubov Dubrovina, Maryna Dubyk, Nataliia Kashevarova, Serhii Kot, Nataliia Makovska, Tetiana Sebta, and Kyrlyo Vyslobokov;

**United Kingdom:** John S.G. Simmons, Christine Thomas, and Anne Webber;

**United States of America:** Konstantin Akinsha, Greg Bradsher, Brewster Chamberlin, Rebecca Collier, David Fishman, Michael Gelb, Charles Goldstein, James Hastings, Sarah Kianovsky, Michael Kurtz, Marc Masurovsky, Henry Mayer, Carl Modig, Fruma Mohrer, Tim Mulligan, Lynn Nicholas, Seymour

Pomrenze, Sem Sutter, Marek Webb, Ruth Weinberger, Robert Wolfe, and Nancy Yeide.

With information coming from so many sources over a long period of time, and with archival transfers and reprocessing, to say nothing of rapidly changing electronic availability of archival information, errors of commission and omission are bound to arise in the text that follows. The compiler and editors would greatly appreciate comments from representatives of the institutions covered, and more generally from readers who may consult the text. We already plan a future update and are anxious for communications that bring mistakes, oversights, and new information to our attention.

PKG

December 2010





## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following list contains abbreviations and acronyms used in the Survey. Location has been given only for institutions that still exist. Details concerning historical institutions and units are provided in the Survey text.

AA	Auswärtiges Amt (Foreign Office), Berlin
AG	Arbeitsgruppe (Working Group)
AGR	Archives Générale de Royaume (National Archives), Brussels
AHC	Ardelia Hall Collection
ALIU	Art Looting Investigatory Unit
AMG	Allied Military Government
AMN	Archives de Musées Nationaux (Archives of the National Museums), Paris
AN-Paris	Archives nationales de France, Site de Paris (National Archives of France, Paris Site)
APA	Aussenpolitisches Amt (Foreign Policy Office)
ARA	Algemeen Rijksarchief (National Archives), Brussels
BA	Bundesarchiv, former acronym; now BArch
BADV	Bundesamt für zentrale Dienste und offene Vermögensfragen (Federal Office for Central Services and Unresolved Property Issues), Berlin
BArch	Bundesarchiv (Federal Archives)
BArch-MA	Bundesarchiv, Militärarchiv (Federal Archives-Military Archives), Freiburg
BIA	Bureau d'investigation artistique (Office of Art Investigation)
BTG	Brüsseler Treuhandgesellschaft (Brussels Trust Company)
CADN	Centre des archives diplomatiques de Nantes (Center for Diplomatic Archives in Nantes)
CARAN	Centre d'accueil et de recherche des Archives nationales (National Archives Center for Reception and Research), Paris
CCP	Central Collecting Point
CDJC	Centre de documentation juive contemporaine (Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation), Paris

CEGES	Centre d'Études et de Documentation de Guerre et Sociétés contemporaines (Center for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society), Brussels
CGQJ	Commissariat général aux questions juives (General Commissariat for Jewish Questions)
CHAN	Centre historique des Archives nationales (Historical Center of the National Archives), Paris; now AN-Paris
CIR	Consolidated Intelligence Report
CRA	Commission de récupération artistique (Commission for the Recovery of Art), Paris
CVA	Centrinis Valstybinis archyvas (Central State Archive), Vilnius
DBFU	Beauftragter des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP (Commissioner of the Führer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP)
DGER	Direction général de l'enseignement et de la recherche (General Directorate for Study and Research), Paris
DHM	Deutsches Historisches Museum (German Historical Museum), Berlin
DIR	Detailed Intelligence Report
DOS	Dienst voor de Oorlogsslachtoffer (Service for War Victims), Brussels
DSK	Devisenschutzkommando (Currency Protection Commando)
ERR	Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (Operational Staff Reichsleiter Rosenberg)
GA RF	Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation), Moscow
Gestapo	Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police)
GFP	Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police)
HAG	Hauptarbeitsgruppe (Main Working Group)
IEJ	Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (Institute for Research on the Jewish Question), Frankfurt am Main, later Hungen
IfZ	Institut für Zeitgeschichte (Institute of Contemporary History), Munich
IISG / IISH	Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis (International Institute of Social History), Amsterdam
IMT	International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg

JHM	Joods Historisch Museum (Jewish Historical Museum), Amsterdam
LV ABM	Landesverwaltung der Archive, Bibliotheken und Museen (Provincial Authority for Archives, Libraries, and Museums)
MAEE	Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, (Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs), Paris
M-Aktion	Möbel-Aktion (Furniture Operation)
MBF	Der Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich (Military Commander in France)
MCCP	Munich Central Collecting Point
MEA	Ministère des Affaires économiques (Ministry of Economic Affairs), Brussels
MEZ	Ministerie van Economische Zaken (Ministry of Economic Affairs), Brussels
MFA&A	Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives
MNR	Musées Nationaux Récupération (National Museums of Recovered Artwork)
MVD	Ministerstvo vnutrennikh del (Ministry of Internal Affairs)
NACP	National Archives of the United States, College Park, MD
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NKVD	Narodnyi komissariat vnutrennikh del (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs)
NSDAP	Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (National-Socialist German Workers Party)
OAD	Offenbach Archival Depot
OBIP	Office des biens et intérêts privés (Office of Private Property and Interests)
OUSCCPAC	Office of United States Chief Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality
OKH	Oberkommando des Heeres (High Command of the Army)
OKW	Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (High Command of the Armed Forces)
OMGUS	Office of Military Government, United States
OSS	Office of Strategic Services

PA AA	Politisches Archiv, Auswärtiges Amt (Political Archive of the Foreign Office), Berlin
PRO	Public Record Office; now TNA
PS	Paris-Storey
RA	Collection des fonds des services de la récupération artistiques (Collection of fonds from art recovery agencies), MAEE fond designation
RG	Record Group, NACP designation
RGVA	Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv (Russian State Military Archive), Moscow
RIOD	Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (Royal Institute of War Documentation); now NIOD
RKO	Reichskommissariat / Reichskommissar für das Ostland (Reich Commissar / Commissariat for Ostland)
RKU	Reichskommissariat / Reichskommissar Ukraine (Reich Commissar / Commissariat for Ukraine)
RMbO	Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete (Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories)
RSHA	Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Main Office)
RV	Rose Valland, former MAEE fond designation
SEA	Staff Evidence Analysis
SCL	Sous-commission des livres (Sub-Commission for Books)
SD	Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service)
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
Sipo / SiPo	Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police)
SOMA	Studie en Documentatiecentrum Oorlog en Hedendaagse Maatschappij (Center for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society), Brussels
SROA	Service de remise en place des oeuvres d'art (Service for the Return of Works of Art)
SVG	Service des Victimes de la Guerre (Service for War Victims), Brussels
TMI	Tribunal militaire internationale (International Military Tribunal)
TNA	The National Archives, London-Kew; formerly PRO

TsDAVO	Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchych orhaniv derzhavnoi vlyady ta upravlinnia Ukraïny (Central State Archive of the Highest Agencies of State Power and Administration of Ukraine), Kyiv (Kiev)
TsDAZhR URSS	Tsentral'nyi derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhovtnevoï Revoliutsii Ukraïns'koï Radians'koï Sotsialistychnoï Respubliki (Central State Archive of the October Revolution, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), now TsDAVO
TsGAOR SSSR	Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Oktiabr'skoi Revoliutsii Soiuzu Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik (Central State Archive of the October Revolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), now part of GA RF
TsGOA SSSR	Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi osobyi arkhiv Soiuzu Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik (Central State Special Archive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), now part of RGVA
TsKhIDK	Tsentr khraneniia istoriko-dokumental'nykh kolleksi (Center for the Preservation of Historico-Documentary Collections), now part of RGVA
TVK	Treuhandverwaltung für Kulturgut (Trust Administration for Cultural Assets)
URO	United Restitution Organization
USHMM	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC
YIVO	YIVO Jewish Research Institute, before 1939 in Wilno, Poland; after 1939 in New York
ZBHS	Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule (Central Library of the Hohe Schule NSDAP)



## TECHNICAL NOTE

**Numerical Hierarchy:** Given the scope and complexity of this compendium, the publisher has introduced a numerical hierarchical system often found in European archival literature. This system is intended to facilitate cross-referencing within the text and to provide a modicum of consistency for the description of archival materials within varying repositories in different countries. The repositories described differ widely in their own organization and usage, and at times, the numerical system imposed may appear at odds with the internal usage of a given repository. In general, the levels breakdown as follows:

**Level 1 COUNTRY**

**Level 2 REPOSITORY**

**Level 3 RECORD GROUP (BESTAND, FOND, ETC.)**

**Level 4 SERIES**

**Level 5 SUB-SERIES**

Levels 3-5 tend to denote the formal names of record groups, series, and sub-series within an archive, but this is not always the case. In some instances, unnumbered headings have been inserted to designate or highlight particular group of ERR-related documents not indicated as such by the archive itself.

Document-level descriptions are usually preceded by an en-dash.

**Documentary Coverage:** The descriptions of archival holdings here focus on two broad groups of documentation.

First and foremost are those documents created by the ERR, its working groups and special staffs, as well as the projected university-level Hohe Schule for the Nazi elite and its Central Library (ZBHS) and institutes, in particular the Institute for Research on the Jewish Question Research (IEJ). Also included are the records of the related Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion), which was initially run by the western affairs office (Amt Westen) of Rosenberg's Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO). The documents discussed address not only the confiscation and processing of cultural assets, but also their shipment, distribution, and storage in repositories throughout the prewar Reich, Austria, and the Sudetenland.

The second general group consists of the documentation created by the western Allies and various governments in the process of locating, recovering, identifying, and returning the archives, books, art, and other cultural or religious objects seized by the ERR or during the the Möbel-Aktion.

Beyond these two groups are such related records as the materials prepared for the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, where Rosenberg was among the defendants.

**Level of Detail:** Descriptions herein differ from repository to repository in depth and extent. In larger repositories where detailed finding aids are available to researchers, the tendency is to rely on those finding aids and to provide only summary descriptions. Two key exceptions are: 1) the Bundesarchiv Koblenz, because the descriptions of record group B 323 located here were prepared for this Survey long before the recently completed German finding aid went on-line, and 2) the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE) in

La Courneuve (near Paris), because the coverage of select files found in this Survey represents the first detailed descriptions of these records available to the general public. More detail is also given to record groups where the only available finding aids are brief folder lists, as is often the case at the National Archives of the United States in College Park, MD (NACP).

For smaller repositories and for repositories with limited ERR-related materials, such as YIVO in New York and the Central State Archive (CVA) in Vilnius, more detail is provided at the file and document levels.

**Transliteration of Cyrillic:** For transcription of Cyrillic references, the Library of Congress system of transliteration is used throughout, modified by the omission of ligatures. Exceptions may appear when an alternate is used in a documentary title or text.

**Geographic Names:** In general, place names are rendered in accepted English forms (Moscow, Cracow, etc.) or in a form derived from the present-day official language of a country. The major exception to this rule are the ERR evacuation sites and repositories in the Sudetenland. These are given in German first with Czech in parentheses, for example, Troppau (Cz. Opava). These sites appear so often in the German and the U.S. documentation that asserting the Czech and switching to German repository names would disrupt the text and create confusion.

Where names are almost phonetically identical in their English, German, and local forms, the local form alone is used, for example, Novgorod, Dnipropetrovsk, Tukums, Pärnu, etc. Where the German and local names fundamentally differ from one another, the local names come first with the German in parentheses: Tallinn (Ger. Reval), Pskov (Ger. Pleskau), Mohileu (Ger. Mogilew), etc. Here, too, when a well-known English form is nearly the same phonetically as either of the forms given, no additional variation is added.

Where cities changed hands in 1939 or in 1945, they are noted as follows: Niasvizh (prewar Nieśwież, Poland), Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), etc. In the case of Vilnius, Vilna is added to accommodate the predominant English form from between the world wars, as well as the YIVO preference: Vilnius (also Vilna; prewar Wilno, Poland).

U.S. postwar documents refer to Altaussee as Alt Aussee. Within this Survey, Altaussee has been used.

**Acronyms:** Acronyms reflect the original language of the institution or other agency they represent. In the case of Belgium, both Flemish and French acronyms are presented. A list of the acronyms used in this text (along with names in their original language and English translation) is given. The full form of a repository or agency name is also provided upon first use in each country chapter and repository-level section.

**Archival Terminology in the Post-Soviet Realm:** In the Soviet Union, as well as archives today in Russia and Ukraine, the Russian and Ukrainian archival term *fond* can be more extensive than a “record group,” because it can include personal papers or what Western archivists would refer to as a “collection.” Hence the term has been anglicized and should not be translated as “collection.” That would create confusion about the type of archival materials involved.

For citations from Russian and Ukrainian archives, references are given as follows: archival acronym, fond number, inventory or series (*opis'* in Russian or *opys* in Ukrainian) and file unit (*edinitsa khraneniia* or *delo* in Russian or *sprava* in Ukrainian). In both Russian and Ukrainian, an *opis'* or *opys* is a series within a fond and a finding aid or inventory of file units. In citations of folios (pages) within a file, the letter “v” after a folio number indicates the overleaf (*verto*).



**Names of Individuals and Art Collections:** Particular attention has been given to identifying the correct names of owners whose cultural assets were confiscated by the ERR. Often, the only available documentation for these are ERR records, and in several cases, the ERR rendered names incorrectly or in a Germanized form. Of particular concern are the Jewish owners of art collections seized in France and processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume building in Paris.

The on-line database “Cultural Plunder by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR): Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume,” a project of the Conference on Jewish Materials Claims Against Germany located at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (see Section 9.2.3.), is based on the original ERR records and thus adheres largely to ERR spellings, some of which went on to circulate in postwar documents, including U.S. intelligence reports and, most recently, *The AAM Guide to Provenance Research*. Appendix 1 of this volume is based on the names of collection owners such as they are found in French claims dossiers or other sources. ERR versions of names are also provided.

The French or ERR versions may not be the only versions of the names encountered. Some of the owners were of foreign nationality and their names often took another form upon assuming French citizenship. Some later filed postwar claims from countries other than France. In addition, different members of the same family sometimes used different forms of their name (or even a pseudonym) in different countries in the course of their flight from Nazi persecution. Accordingly, names can appear in slightly variant forms in the descriptions of the records below. It has not been possible to correct inconsistencies or provide alternate spellings for all of the victims, but where possible, corrections have been added.

**Repository Websites:** The links inserted in Survey functioned as of the date of publication. This does not preclude the possibility that some will change over time or be discontinued.

**On-line Research Resources:** The number of digitized resources available to researchers, including specialists working in provenance research, has expanded significantly in the last five years, ranging from the offerings of commercial vendors such as Footnote to those of state archives such as the ARGUS system of the Bundesarchiv. Most of these resources are explained at length in the text (see in particular Chapter 3, pp. xxxx-xxxx, Section 3.1.1., Section 3.1.2, and Section 3.6, as well as Section 9.1., pp. xxxx-xxxx, and Section 9.2.3.). Two items, however, should be mentioned here, as they bear on specific features of this Survey.

First, the company Footnote has so far posted on the Internet four NARA microfilm publications relevant to this Survey. During the editing of this volume, it was discovered that the links to images were did not change each time they were accessed. Therefore, for three of the four microfilm publications, the editors inserted the links beneath the proper file descriptions. Thus readers may quickly view the documents described in:

- *NARA Microfilm Publication M1942: Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Offenbach Archival Depot, 1946-1951;*
- *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782: OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945-1946); and*
- *NARA Microfilm Publications M1270: Interrogations Records Prepared for War Crimes Proceedings at Nuernberg, 1945-1947.*

Time did not permit doing the same for the files described in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1947: Records Concerning The Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”): Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, 1945-1952*, which is much larger than the others. At the time of insertion, access to these collections was free. Since the summer of 2010, this is no longer the case. Readers who wish to view the holdings at footnote.com will have to subscribe.

Second, less important to provenance research, but important to the overall history of Alfred Rosenberg's activities, including the ERR, are the documents processed for the Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in Nuremberg. The proceedings and most of the documents entered in evidence before the IMT were later published in *Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg*, known to specialists as the "Blue Series." Within the Blue Series, the Nuremberg editors placed an asterisk after documents appearing in the document volumes of the series. The editors of this Survey have also adopted this practice as a service to researchers. This is all the more convenient, since the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress has posted the English edition of the Blue Series on-line (see Section 9.1.7.).

**Telephone Numbers:** Depending on provider, mobile or land-line, private or public, making local or long distance calls within some of the countries discussed in this Survey is not as straightforward as in other countries. Researchers should consult the Internet for the most up-to-date information on dialing telephone numbers in the country they plan to visit.

**Printing:** The Survey and its appendices are for the most part formatted on U.S. Letter-size throughout, as this prints well on DINA4-size paper as well. The sole exception is Appendix 1, which is on DINA4 and can be printed to U.S. Legal.

**Updates:** At least one update is planned twelve months after this Survey goes on-line. Thereafter, additional updates should follow on an annual basis. The compiler and the publisher would be exceedingly grateful for comments and corrections. Please send comments and corrections to [pkg@iisg.nl](mailto:pkg@iisg.nl).

## FOREWORD

The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) is most pleased to sponsor the electronic publication of *Reconstructing the Record of Nazi Cultural Plunder: A Survey of the Dispersed Archives of the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR)* and to have assisted in some of its preparation. Compiled by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, the preeminent expert on archives displaced as a result of the Second World War, this work promises to be of great use to historians, archivists, provenance researchers, museum curators, art dealers, and the heirs of families and communities that were plundered. Appropriately, it is being published by the International Institute for Social History, whose massive Amsterdam and Paris library and archival collections were plundered by the ERR beginning in 1940, and whose building on the Keizersgracht was used for the ERR headquarters in the Netherlands.

Dedicated since 1951 to providing a measure of justice for Jewish victims of Nazism, the Claims Conference has always been concerned with the restitution of plundered artworks, religious artifacts, archives, libraries, and other cultural property. But restitution efforts in this area have in the past yielded far fewer results than have efforts to reconstitute non-cultural assets such as immovable property and bank accounts, insurance policies, and other financial holdings. The reasons for this lack of progress include the ease of transporting artworks and books across international borders, the lack of public records documenting original ownership, the difficulty of tracing art transactions through the decades, and in some countries, the lack of government commitment to restitution, appropriate legislation, or a central authority to arbitrate claims.

At the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets in 1998, attention turned to the importance of archival records in understanding the plunder of art and other cultural property by the Nazis and their allies. Subsequently, at a seminar presentation at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) in February 2000, Patricia Grimsted made an appeal for a virtual compendium of the widely dispersed records of one of the most important Nazi cultural looting agencies, the ERR. This idea was discussed with interest by delegates from many countries later in October of that year at the Vilnius International Forum on Holocaust-Era Looted Cultural Assets. During the next few years, Dr Grimsted continued to uncover the locations of scattered ERR files and wrote an article on patterns of ERR library and archival plunder during the Second World War, as well as articles on the postwar fate of the ERR's loot and its documentation.

At the same time, the Claims Conference and the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO) began a comprehensive program to assist the further restitution of Jewish-owned art and cultural property lost and plundered during the Holocaust. Although a number of countries have compiled lists of cultural losses, there has been no large-scale attempt to determine the full scope of cultural property seized by the specific agencies of the Nazis and their allies that has not been restituted. Instead, the focus has been on checking the provenance of museum collections and on claims made by individual survivors and heirs of owners. But more often than not, families and communities do not have full knowledge of what was taken from them. Art dealers, major collectors, and institutions may have kept lists of artworks or catalogs of libraries and archives prior to the war, but often such lists and catalogs – like their owners – did not survive the Holocaust, and in any event, the vast majority of the millions of persons who were robbed had no such lists or catalogs. We therefore decided to try to reconstruct the historical-archival record so as 1) to develop listings of what was plundered by the Nazis and their allies; 2) to assemble

listings of cultural property known to have been restituted; and thereby 3) to produce net listings of outstanding items of cultural property that have yet to be returned.<sup>1</sup>

In consultation with Dr Grimsted, the Claims Conference therefore undertook to support three major activities in regard to the records of the ERR. The first is the online publication of the current survey and preliminary guide. The second is the ongoing imaging of the ERR files located in Kyiv (Kiev), Moscow, Vilnius, Berlin, Koblenz, Amsterdam, Paris, New York, and Washington with a view to making the ERR records generally available. And the third is the joint creation with the USHMM of a Database of Art Objects at the Jeu de Paume that brings together in searchable form documentation, including photographs, of the over 20,000 major art objects that the ERR confiscated from Jews in Paris, in other parts of France and parts of Belgium and brought for processing to the Jeu de Paume in the Tuileries Gardens.<sup>2</sup>

These three activities should prove to be very helpful to the field of provenance research that has developed so greatly in the art world – but also in regard to libraries and Judaica - over the past decade or so. Indeed, in some respects these three activities taken as a whole may constitute a paradigm shift for the field. Instead of looking at collections in museums today, at lists of objects being sought by claimants, or at lists of objects found after the Second World War, the aim is to reconstruct the original record of what was seized and from whom by bringing together what remains of the detailed records that the Nazis – in this case specifically the ERR – kept of their looting.

This approach should prove helpful not only in the restitution of Jewish cultural property but also in the identification of the losses by non-Jewish institutions and families. In particular in its activities on the Eastern Front, the ERR necessarily had different priorities and different patterns of plunder than in Western Europe, since the only small private or Jewish-held collections were found in western areas annexed to the Soviet Union in 1939. As a result, unlike France, the ERR plundered cultural items primarily from Soviet state institutions. Countries such as Russia and Ukraine that are seeking the return of their cultural property often lack knowledge of what was taken from where by which Nazi agency and what was returned after the war.

In June 2009, 47 countries along with relevant non-governmental organizations participated in the Holocaust Era Assets Conference held in Prague and agreed to the Terezín Declaration, which calls for international cooperation in provenance research and the restitution of cultural property. This Survey directly relates to the goals of the Terezín Declaration and such international cooperation, and Dr Grimsted appropriately presented the project at the Prague Conference.

The importance of this Survey goes well beyond its relevance to provenance research and the restitution of cultural property, however. In its allocation grants to institutions in research and education, the Claims Conference has for many years been the principal supporter of Holocaust-related archival work. The importance of this Survey is equally in its relevance to the restitution of history.

Wesley A. Fisher, Director of Research  
Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

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<sup>1</sup> Information regarding the Claims Conference / WJRO Looted Art and Cultural Property Initiative may be found at <http://www.claimscon.org> under “Artworks” and “Judaica”; for .

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.errproject.org/jeudepaume/>.

## APPENDIX 2: MAJOR ERR REPOSITORIES FOR PLUNDERED CULTURAL PROPERTY

Listed below are the major repositories used by the ERR in Bavaria and Austria. Inasmuch as possible, the entries include code names, references to ERR floor plans, shipping reports, and other wartime documentation, as well as postwar reconnaissance and evacuation reports by Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives (MFA&A) and published memoirs by MFA&A officers. Listings are preliminary and make no pretense to completeness. They represent only the documentation uncovered during the compilation of this Survey. Readers unfamiliar with the archival acronyms used here may consult the acronym list that accompanies this publication.

### **Altaussee**<sup>1</sup> (code name: PETER)

The salt mines above Altaussee (Styria) in Austria constituted the largest repository for Nazi-looted art, but the ERR loot moved there made up only a small part of what was recovered at this site. Most of the ERR artworks originally sent to Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov), Kogl, and Seisenegg were subsequently transferred to Altaussee, as were some of the most valuable holdings from Neuschwanstein and Chiemsee. Altaussee was also used for Hitler's Linz collection and major collections from Austria, which were not plundered by the ERR. The complex was run by Professor Hermann Michel, who after the war reported on the holdings at Altaussee and efforts to sabotage Hitler's order to destroy the mineshafts.<sup>2</sup> During the U.S. occupation, the Art-Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU), a part of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), ran an interrogation center at Altaussee.

**Map and plans:** BArch, B 323/6, 300; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 98; RGVA, fond 1524/*opis'* 2 /file 50 (with Linz materials)

**ERR shipping lists and inventories:** MAEE, RA 98/21 (A11); BArch, B 323/6-11, 11a, 91, 96, 125, 128, 300, 304-305, 314; CDJC, CDXXXVI-32; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 123-124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

**MFA&A reports and analysis:** MAEE, RA 105/A28/483; BArch, B 323/6, 91; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), box 335; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 98

**MCCP Property Cards Art** (from Altaussee): MAEE, RA 843-844; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 153-176, 188-193, 197-200, 230-231, 245-246

**Linz component:** BArch, B 323/6-11, 45-56, 78-88, 123-128, 150, 170-172, 177-179, 192-197, 256; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 138-141, 145, 150; RGVA, fond 1524/*opis'* 2/file 32-64; <http://www.dhm.de/datenbank/linzdb/indexe.html>

Thomas Carr Howe, jr., *Saltmines and Castles: The Discovery and Restitution of Looted European Art* (New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1946), pp. 80-103, 104-129

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. postwar documents referring both to the mines and to the ALIU intelligence and interrogation center located in the region spell the name with two words (Alt Aussee), although the German is one word (Altaussee).

<sup>2</sup> Several accounts of these sabotage efforts exist, including versions given by Robert Scholz, the former head of Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst). A recent analysis of this controversial issue is in Robert Edsel, *Monuments Men: Allied Heroes, Nazi Thieves, and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History* (New York: Center Street, 2009), pp. 373-381.

### Schloss Banz

This former Benedictine abbey estate, near Lichtenfels and Staffelstein in Bavaria, has been known since the early 19th century as Banz Castle (Schloss Banz). The estate at large served as a retreat and evacuation point for ERR leaders toward the end of the war. Together with smaller repositories in the surrounding area, Schloss Banz was used for archives (ERR records and looted materials) and books from Berlin and Ratibor (postwar Racibórz, Poland), among other ERR earlier centers. This site was not used as a repository for captured art, although a few looted art objects were found there after the war, most having been used for decoration. Alfred Rosenberg and Kurt von Behr, a top figure in the ERR organization, both stayed there toward war's end, but Behr and his wife committed suicide, while Rosenberg and other ERR staff members fled the approaching U.S. forces. Many important ERR records were found there: some were initially taken to the Bamberg Collecting Point, while others, including what became known as the United States' "Rosenberg Collection," were taken over by offices preparing for the Nuremberg trials.

**ERR retreat reports, shipping papers:** BArch, NS 30/50 (Wunder evacuation report from Ratibor); NIOD, Archief 265, folder 16-27

**MFA&A reports:** BArch, B 323/550; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 8, 11, 14, 16, 18; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98-99; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

James Rorimer, *Survival* (New York: Abelard, 1950), pp. 159-160

### Buxheim (code names: Lager BU, FRANZ, BUX)

A former Carthusian monastery near Memmingen in Bavaria, Buxheim was initially activated by the ERR in 1943 as a repository for the overflow of French and Italian cultural property (carpets, tapestries, paintings, antique furniture, and other objets d'art) stored at Neuschwanstein (Füssen). This site also served as one of the three major ERR repositories for loot from the Soviet Union, including ethnographic collections from Kyiv (Kiev) and at least 383 Russian paintings, among which was a collection of Bolshevik paintings from Kyiv and Kharkiv. Max Scholz served as resident director starting in 1938, with Otto Lentner as superintendent.

Among the German holdings stored here at one point were 248 portfolios of German-owned drawings from the Royal Bavarian Graphics Collection. One MFA&A report mentioned some German artworks from Augsburg and Munich, including a container with "approximately 160 pieces by Rembrandt," which were owned by Prince Fugger and had been removed from the palace Schloss Kirchheim in nearby Mindelheim County (*Landkreis*).

MFA&A officer James Rorimer first visited the monastery in early May 1945, but found that vandals had already raided the site, while refugees had taken up residence there. The Russian, Ukrainian, and German property recovered was transferred to the MCCC in December 1945. A major shipment of art from French collections was dispatched directly to Paris in February 1946. A group of 15 Russian icons were erroneously sent with the Paris transport, but subsequently returned to the MCCC (list in BArch, B 323/91).

ERR restorer Otto Klein maintained both home and studio in Buxheim. Klein was tracked down in a hospital in Memmingen.

**ERR floor plans:** BArch, B 323/300

**ERR shipping lists:** BArch, B 323/91, 300; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 519), M1946/roll 124

**ERR art restoration center files (Otto Klein):** BArch, B 323/260, 309; B 401/79 (HICOG microfilm 14.50); NACP, RG 331(Entry 55B), box 335; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 104, 124

**MFA&A reports:** BArch, B 323/91, 495; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), boxes 325, 335; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 104

**MFA&A evacuation to MCCP and shipping reports (with ERR documents):** BArch, B 323/91, 495 (Soviet Union), 545, 557

**MCCP custody receipts:** NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28 (Soviet Union)

**MFA&A reports on shipment to Paris:** BArch, B 323/545; NACP, RG 260, M1941/rolls 34-35; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515), M1946/rolls 20, 64-65, 208-220.

**Photographs:** MAEE, RA 1044; NACP, RG 260, M1946/disc 334 (and in Still Pictures)

**MCCP Property Cards Art (from Buxheim):** MAEE, RA 840, 848; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 208-220

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 163-182

### **Schloss Colmberg** (Ansbach on MCCP cards)

Located near Lehrberg (Ansbach County), Colmberg Castle was the principal repository for shipments of art (paintings, icons, furniture, and decorative arts) from northwest Russia, particularly Pskov, Novgorod, and the palaces of suburban Leningrad (Gatchina, Pavlovsk, and Peterhof). There were also some icons and other collections from Kyiv.

Dr. Ernst Adalbert Vortezsch, nephew of the owner of Schloss Colmberg, served as a curator for the ERR and was then kept on to inventory the materials for the MFA&A.

**Plans and inventories:** BArch, B 323/495

**MFA&A reports:** BArch, B 323/495; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

**MFA&A restitution files with ERR inventories (Soviet Union):** BArch, B 323/495

**MCCP Property Cards Art (from Ansbach):** BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 217-220

**MCCP custody receipts:** NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28

**Füssen**, see Neuschwanstein

### **Herrenchiemsee** (code names: MAX, Lager HC)

Herrenchiemsee (also known as Herreninsel) is an island in the lake Chiemsee (Traunstein County) in a Bavaria. There, the ERR rented space in two palaces, Neues Schloss and Altes Schloss (in fact a former Augustinian monastery) for use as an art subsidiary repository to Neuschwanstein. Some works were also stored on the nearby island of Frauenchiemsee (Fraueninsel) in a Benedictine convent. The ERR moved some of the holdings in these palaces to Altaussee in late 1944 and early 1945. When MFA&A officer James Rorimer first visited Herrenchiemsee in early May 1945, he was shown 300 crates with ERR markings, containing

objects of value from the Soviet Union and Paris, along with some German valuables from the Munich Residenz.

**Floor plans:** BArch, B 323/300, 304-305

**ERR shipping inventories:** MAEE, RA/ERR 28; BArch, B 323/304-305

**ERR exhibition photos:** BArch, B 323/310

**MFA&A reports:** BArch, B 323/91; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll106; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

**MCCP Property Cards Art** (from Herrenchiemsee): MAEE, RA 843; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 32 and discs 193-196

**MCCP custody receipts:** NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28 (Soviet Union)

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 192-193

### Schloss Höchstädt

The late 16th century palace Schloss Höchstädt, located in Dillingen County, Bavaria, was the main ERR storage center for cultural property from the Soviet Union. Under the direction of Rudolf Stampfuss, it housed mostly archeological and ethnographic exhibits from eleven different institutions in southern Russia (in particular the Crimea) and Ukraine, with some materials from Belarus and Lithuania. A team of Ukrainian archeologists, headed by Professor Petr Kuranyi, and other specialists brought to Höchstädt from Kyiv by Stampfuss were also housed nearby. Plans existed to establish an ERR center for East European studies there.

**Floor plan and inventories from Soviet Union:** BArch, B 323/495

**Inventories of transfers to MCCP and related documentation on Soviet property (including ERR inventories):** BArch, B 323/91, 495

**MFA&A reports:** NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll106; BArch, B 323/495

**MCCP Property Cards Art** (from Höchstädt): BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 32 and discs 201-205, 208

**MCCP custody receipts:** NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 28 (Soviet Union)

**Hohenschwangau**, see Neuschwanstein

### Schloss Kogl (code name: KARL)

Located near St. Georgen (Vöcklabruck County) in the Salzkammergut region of Austria, the palace Schloss Kogl served as a minor ERR depot under the supervision of Robert Scholz. Starting in the summer of 1943, Scholz made Kogl the evacuation headquarters for his Berlin office and colleagues from the Special Staff Fine Arts (Sonderstab Bildende Kunst). The site was chosen primarily as a repository for “degenerate” contemporary art. Most of the art was subsequently moved to Altaussee. ERR art-looting archives were first concentrated in Kogl until April 1944, when they were transferred to Neuschwanstein, where Scholz also took refuge at the



end of the war. The last major shipment of contemporary art to leave Paris for Kogl was diverted by French resistance, as U.S. troops were approaching, and recovered in France.

**Floor plans and lease:** BArch, B 323/300, 304; NACP, RG 239, M1944/rolls 78, 85; NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 98; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

**ERR shipping inventories from Paris:** BArch, B 323/300, 304, 314; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/ rolls 9-10

**ERR exhibition lists:** BArch, B 323/312

**MFA&A reports:** NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), boxes 322, 335; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 123, 134, 136-137

**MCCP Property Cards Art (from Kogl):** MAEE, RA 843-844; BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 212-216

### **Schloss Neuschwanstein** (code names: HANS, Lager NS)

The fairytale castle high above the village of Hohenschwangau, near Füssen in Bavaria, served as one of largest ERR repositories and housed mostly collections from France. Neuschwanstein was built in the 1870s by King Ludwig II of Bavaria and had been a museum since his death. The older royal castle of Hohenschwangau was also used by the ERR but to a lesser extent. An additional ERR office (Dienststelle Füssen) was located in Haus Bethanien, a nursing home in the same village.

With the railway station in Füssen, Neuschwanstein served as the administrative center for ERR art repositories in Bavaria, housing records with ERR files and catalogues for 203 private collections plundered from France (and a few from Belgium). The ERR also assembled there the art libraries of many French collectors, which were used for provenance research and upgrading collection inventories. A two-story wing in Neuschwanstein housed a photographic laboratory, where an estimated 8,000 negatives and individual catalogue cards were found after the war. Starting in 1944 and continuing into early 1945, the ERR moved some holdings from Neuschwanstein to Altaussee. The castle also housed 1,300 paintings from the Bavarian Department of State-owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes, various Munich museums, and the Munich Residenz, along with private collections of Bavarian royalty, the Wittlesbach family. ERR art restorer Otto Klein also had an office in Füssen, along with his main restoration laboratory in Buxheim.

When the MFA&A first visited the site in early May 1945, investigators recovered the Rothschild jewels, rare manuscripts, and over 1,000 pieces of silver belonging to David-Weill, among others. MFA&A officer James Rorimer found senior ERR officials Günther Schiedlausky and Bruno Lohse in Haus Bethanien in May 1945. It was also at this time that Rorimer received some of the most incriminating ERR documents, which Lohse had brought back to the Füssen area from Kogl. The MFA&A also discovered 22 important Impressionist canvases in a local farmhouse often occupied by art dealer Gustav Rochlitz, who was frequently involved in exchanges and sales on Göring's behalf.

A large part of the cultural property located there was evacuated from Füssen to the MCCP in September 1945. Several major restitution shipments of French art and other cultural property were dispatched directly from Füssen to Paris in October and November 1945, although in most cases, MCCP property cards were prepared in advance of such shipments.

**ERR lease, operating documents, and Rosenberg visit in June 1942:** NACP, RG 239 (Entry 73), M1944/roll 85; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3; CDJC, CXLIV-399; BArch, NS 6/310, 314, 398

**ERR shipping documents:** BArch, NS 6/398; B 323/259, 293, 298a-298b, 300, 304-305, 314; CDJC, CDXXXVI-32; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 73), M1944/roll 76; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 519), M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 498), M1947/roll 73; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

**ERR exhibition photos:** BArch, B 323/310

**ERR restoration documents (Otto Klein):** BArch, B 323/260, 309

**MFA&A reports:** NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), boxes 332, 335-336; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 2, 8, 13, 31, 33; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 109; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

**MFA&A evacuation reports:** BArch, B 323/91, 305, 314 (receipts and operating expenses)

**MFA&A registration cards:** B 323/749-750; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 31-33

**MFA&A documentation on shipments to Paris in Oct.-Nov. 1945:** MAEE, RA 830-839, 845-846; BArch, B 323/557, 600-601; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 62), M1944/roll 76; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/rolls 33-35; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515), M1946/rolls 20-21, 64-65

**Photographs:** MAEE, RA 1044; BArch, B 323/310

**MCCP Property Cards Art (from Neuschwanstein):** MAEE, RA 844-847; BArch, B 323/600-601, 698-713, 749-750; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 183-187, 251-252; Füssen (Rochlitz), disc 157

Howe, *Saltmines and Castles*, pp. 227-242

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 183-192

### **Schloss Nikolsburg** (code names: KLAUS, NI)

The castle in Nikolsburg (Cz. Mikulov), near the Czechoslovak-Austrian border, was owned by the Dietrichstein family. The area was ceded from Czechoslovakia to the Reich with the Sudetenland in 1938 and became a part of the administrative region Reichsgau Lower Danube (Niederdonau). Many Belgian collections were sent there, but also some French artworks. The castle was intentionally destroyed by the Germans during the advance of the Red Army into the area in April 1945, but by then, most of the cultural assets stored there had been moved to Altaussee. In 1947, the French (with Czech assistance) received a shipment containing the remnants of art objects recovered from the castle.

**ERR floor plans:** BArch, B 323/300-301, 303-304

**ERR shipping documents:** MAEE, RA 298a-298b, 444, ERR 25, ERR 27; B 323/298a-298b, 300-301, 303-304, 312; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

**Report of destruction and inventories of items saved (French and Belgian):** MAEE, RA 375, 444

**Kloster Raitenhaslach**

Established in 1145, this former Cistercian monastery – located on the German-Austrian border south of Burghausen (Altötting County), Bavaria – was used by the ERR Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik) for the evacuation of looted musical instruments and other musicalia from all over Europe, mostly from Paris. Many of the materials had first been taken to the Sonderstab Musik center in Leipzig.

**MFA&A reports:** BArch, B 323/91, 752; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 110

**MCCP Property Cards Art** (from Raitenhaslach): BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 187-188, 206-207

**MCCP outshipment custody receipts** (from Raitenhaslach): NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515), M1946/rolls 20-21

**Schloss Seisenegg** (code name: Lager ERNST)

Seisenegg Castle (Amstetten County) in Austria served as a relatively minor ERR depot. Most of the treasures stored there were later moved to Altaussee in early 1945, when it became apparent that the area would be liberated by the Soviets.

**ERR lease and floor plans:** NACP, RG 260 (Entry 488), M1941/roll 11; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 622), M1921/roll 3

**ERR shipping and holding lists:** MAEE, RA/ERR 26; BArch, B 323/298a-298b, 300, 302-303; NACP, RG 260, M1946/rolls 124, 146-147; NACP, RG 260, A3389/rolls 9-10

**MFA&A reports:** NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

**Stift Tanzenberg**

A monastery near Klagenfurt, Austria, Stift Tanzenberg was the final major site for the collections gathered for the Central Library of the Hohe Schule (Zentralbibliothek der Hohe Schule, ZBHS), most of which were seized by the ERR. The operation was run by ZBHS director Walther Grothe. The British captured the monastery and some of the ZBHS staff in May 1945 and organized it as a sorting and restitution center, with the staff kept under house arrest to assist. Over 600,000 books found at this site and neighboring repositories were returned to their countries of origin, including France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Soviet Union. Tanzenberg was not used as a depot for captured art.

**ERR reports and ZBHS documents:** CDJC, CXLI-159, CXLII-199, 204; BArch, NS 8/265, 267

**MFA&A reports:** TNA, FO 1020/2793; NACP, RG 239, M1944/rolls 71, 73, 85; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), box 322

**British reports and restitution reports:** TNA, FO 1020/2548-2549, 2571, 2574, 2784, 2793-2795, 2877-2880

**French and Dutch restitution receipts:** MAEE, RA 444, 1129, 1137; NIOD, Archief 281, box 52

### **Other Repositories for Looted Art Not Used by the ERR**

#### **Bad Ischl**

The Lauffen salt mine near Bad Ischl principally housed collections from Austria intended for the Führermuseum in Linz, most of it not plundered by or for the ERR.

**MFA&A reports:** NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 149-151

#### **Berchtesgaden**

There were no actual ERR repositories in the Berchtesgaden area, where Hitler and Göring maintained houses (Berghof), but it was there that MFA&A officers found a train containing large parts of the Göring Collection from Carinhall and other sites. Given the fact that Göring acquired over 850 items from the ERR facility at the Jeu de Paume in Paris, many of the works of art found in Berchtesgaden bore ERR codes.

**MFA&A reports:** BArch, B 323/700; NACP, RG 331 (Entry 55B), box 322; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 515) M1946/rolls 20-21; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll1104

**Göring train:** BArch, B 323/73; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 497), M1947/rolls 81-82; NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 118

**MCCP Property Cards Art (from Berchtesgaden):** BArch, B 323; NACP, RG 260, M1946/discs 176-182

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 194-215

Howe, *Saltmines and Castles*, pp. 185-218

#### **Führerbau (Führer Building) / Verwaltungsbau (Administrative Building), Munich**

The Führerbau and the adjoining building in Munich were initially used as a repository and sorting point for art destined for the Führermuseum in Linz, including some works acquired for Hitler by the ERR. But later, the plundered art was moved to Altaussee. After the war, the building was reconstructed to serve as the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP), where plundered art was processed for restitution by the MFA&A under OMGUS. Today, the site houses the Central Institute for Art History (ZI).

**ERR transfers for the Führermuseum lists and inventories:** BArch, 323/6, 256

Rorimer, *Survival*, pp. 217-218

**Stift Hohenfurth**

The Cistercian monastery in Hohenfurth (Cz. Vyšší Brod), on the Czechoslovak-Austrian frontier, was used to store several of the most important collections destined for the Führermuseum in Linz, including the Rothschild collection from Vienna and the Frits Mannheimer collection from the Netherlands.

**Inventories (not ERR):** MAEE, RA 444; BArch, B 323/123-124

Howe, *Saltmines and Castles*, pp. 80-103, 104-129

**Stift Kremsmünster**

A Benedictine monastery in what is Upper Austria (Oberösterreich), this site housed Austrian collections destined for the Führermuseum in Linz. The Otto Lanz Collection was also located here for a time, but later moved to Altaussee. Other art held there included the collections of Baron Cassal van Doorn (a Belgian citizen) and Friedrich Gutmann (a Dutch citizen). The Cassal Collection and a small part of the Gutmann Collection were confiscated in France, but these seizures were only tangentially associated with the ERR.

**Documentation and Inventories (not ERR):** BArch, B 323/96, 123-124, 1201

**Schloss Thürnthal**

The palace Schloss Thürnthal, near Fels am Wagram in Lower Austria (Niederösterreich), housed some of the art collected for Linz, including pieces bought at auction. Vienna holdings from the Austrian Institute for the Preservation of Monuments (Institut für Denkmalpflege) included the collections of Anton Graf Lanckoronski, Robert Gutmann, and Alphonse and Louis Rothschild. Most of these collections were moved to Altaussee.

**MFA&A reports:** NACP, RG 260 (Entry 518), M1946/roll 98

**Documentation and Inventories (not ERR):** BArch, B 323/96, 124



## APPENDIX 3: U.S.-U.K. INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS AND INTERROGATIONS

Many wartime and postwar American and British reports concerning the ERR and interrogations of captured ERR personnel provide invaluable first-hand source materials on ERR operations. Some include copies of original documents, lists of staff members, and details about the art plundered. The most important of these reports are the interrogation reports compiled by the Art Looting Investigatory Unit (ALIU) of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). In all, there were three Consolidated Interrogation Reports (CIR) and the ten Detailed Interrogation Reports (DIR).

The list below provides selective notes about alternate copies that have been found during the preparation of this Survey. Since the CIRs, DIRs, and the ALIU Final Report are all available in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1782* and at footnote.com, only a few other copies in other records are cited. Multiple copies of these reports are found within the records of the Office of Military Government, U.S. (OMGUS; RG 260) and the OSS (RG 165). Copies are also available in the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz (B 323), many of which have undergone better conservation than those in the NACP. In a few cases, the copies in Koblenz have appended materials or handwritten corrections and notes. Additional copies are also located (again, many in better condition than those in the NACP) in the records of the Macmillan Commission in the British National Archives (T209/29). French translations of many of them are in MAEE, RA collection.

### *Microfilm Version*

*NARA Microfilm Publication M1782: OSS Art Looting Investigation Unit Reports, 1945-46.* Prepared by Michael Hussey, Michael J. Kurtz, and Greg Bradsher. Washington, DC: NARA, 2001. 1 roll of microfilm with printed pamphlet finding aid.

**On-line version of pamphlet:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/microfilm/m1782.pdf>

For this microfilm publication, the DIRs and the Final Report were prepared from the records of the Roberts Commission (RG 239), while the CIRs were filmed from the records of the Chief of Naval Operations (RG 38). The introductory pamphlet describes these records provides a brief administrative history of the OSS ALIU, and gives the context of their production. The microfilm edition does not include the two limited-edition preliminary reports listed in the Final Report, nor does it include the September 1946 report on Hans Wendland, which was never formally issued.

### *Indices CIRs and DIRs*

“Art Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) Reports Name Index.”

**On-line version:** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/art/oss-art-looting-investigation-name-index.html>

Indicates names found in all of the CIRs and DIRs.

**ALIU Consolidated Interrogation Reports (CIR)**

No. 1: "Activity of the ERR in France." 15 August 1945. Compiled by J.S. Plaut. Mimeographed. 57 p. and 19 attachments. ca. 50 p.

**On-line versions:** <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/231997495> and <http://www.lootedart.com/MN51KY845251>

Attachments include many key documents concerning the ERR. No. 10 lists the major Jewish art collections confiscated in Paris with their ERR codes, forming the basis for Appendix 1 in this Survey. As of Summer 2010, the second on-line version (from the TNA copy) is incomplete.

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 73), M1944/rolls 85, 94; RG 226 (Entry 190), box 293, folder 1365; RG 260, AHC (Entry 519), M1946/roll 121, among others

TNA (formerly PRO), T209/29

MAEE, RA 297 (original of the French translation)

No. 2: "The Göring Collection." 15 September 1945. Compiled by Theodore Rousseau, Jr. Mimeographed. 176 p. and 70 attachments. ca. 150 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/231998972> and <http://www.lootedart.com/O4PVYQ134901>

The report covers Göring's art acquisitions, including confiscations and purchases in France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, as well as sales involved. It lists and documents the paintings involved in fourteen numbered exchanges, most of them involving Jewish-owned works of art processed by the ERR in the Jeu de Paume. The microfilm version was prepared from the copy in RG 239, M1944/rolls 88, 94.

BArch 323/70

A well restored copy with a full list of attachments, complete with penciled notes and some Munich numbers penciled in, and some interleaf pages added, including supplement manuscript lists of acquisitions of art objects from the ERR.

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1; NACP, RG 260, AHC (Entry 519), M1946/roll 121, among other copies.

YIVO, RG 1136 (James Surkamp Papers), box 1, folder 3

TNA, T209/29

IWM, FO645, box 349, item 1

No. 3: "German Methods of Acquisition."

Not completed.

No. 4: "Linz: Hitler's Museum and Library." December 1945. Compiled by S. Lane Fainson. 87 p. plus 82 attachments. Mimeographed. ca. 200 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232004974> and <http://www.lootedart.com/O4PVYQ134901>

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1

TNA, T209/29



No. 4: Supplement. January 1946. Mimeographed. 21 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232004755>

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1

TNA, T209/29

No. 4: Index. (n.d.). Mimeographed. 7 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232004974>

NACP, RG 38 (Entry 98), M1782/roll 1

BArch, B 323/191

A well restored copy remains complete with index and most supplemental attachments 1-82, as well as the Detailed Interrogation Reports, nos. 1-5, 10, and 13.

NACP, RG 239 (Entry 10), M1944/roll 22

TNA, T209/29

### **ALIU Detailed Interrogation Reports (DIR)**

The DIRs were prepared by James Plaut, S.L. Faison, and Theodore Rousseau. All were in typescript and mimeographed for internal distribution. Complete copies of nos. 1-7 and 9-12 are found also among the Macmillan Committee records in TNA, T209/29.

No. 1: Heinrich Hoffmann. 1 July 1945. 10 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995450>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 2: Ernst Buchner. July 1945. 34 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995559>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 3: Robert Scholz. August 1945. 5 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995887>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 4: Gustav Rochlitz, August 1945. 13 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231995944>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 5: Günther Schiedlausky. August 1945. 4 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996104>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 6: Bruno Lohse, August 1945. 15 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996150>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 7: Gisela Limberger. September 1945. 5 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996311>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 8: Kajetan Mühlmann

Not completed before the ALIU final report, later issued as Dutch Interrogation Report No. 1 (see below).<sup>3</sup>

No. 9: Walter Andreas Hofer. September 1945. 20 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996367>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 10: Karl Kress. August 1945. 3 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996616>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 11: Walter Bornheim. September 1945. 30 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231996657>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 12: Herman Voss. September 1945. 28 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231997039>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 13: Karl Haberstock. May 1946. 5 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.footnote.com/image/#231997374>

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1

No. 14: Maria Dietrich

Planned but not completed; data was included in the Linz report, CIR No. 4.

No. 15: Rose Bauer, secretary to Mühlmann

Not issued; data included in Dutch Interrogation Report No. 1.

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<sup>3</sup> Mühlmann, the chief figure in art plunder in Poland and the Netherlands, was interrogated during August 1945 in the ALIU center near Salzburg, but the full ALIU DIR planned was never issued. With participation of Capt. Jean Vlug (Royal Dutch Army), a joint U.S.- Dutch publication was contemplated, but never materialized in the U.S. series, although a Dutch-language report was issued (see below).

Wittman, Otto, and Bernard Taper. "Detailed Interrogation Report: Hans Wendland." OSS Report, 18 September 1946.

NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 7; RG 260, M1946/roll 152; RG 260, M1944/roll 92

MAEE, RA 224/112, folder B19

A copy of the original and a French translation

### **ALIU Final Report**

"Art Looting Investigation Unit Final Report." Washington, DC. 1 May 1946. Prepared under the War Department, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, Strategic Services Unit. Typescript. 170 p.

**On-line version:** [http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232005043\\_Holocaust%20Era%20Assets](http://www.footnote.com/browsemore/232005043_Holocaust%20Era%20Assets)

The final (5th section) comprises: "Biographical Index of Individuals Involved in Art Looting" (pp. 16a-170), which was reprinted.<sup>4</sup> The copy on *Microfilm Publication M1782* is of poor quality.

NACP, RG 239, M1782/roll 1; NACP, RG 239 (Entry 10), M1944/roll 22

### **ALIU Preliminary Reports (selected)**

"The Miedl Case," Reports I, II, III, and IV. 13 Feb. 1945.

Preliminary version for limited distribution, based on findings in Spain and Portugal, remains in ALIU files. Alois Miedl, a Bavarian banker and speculator, was a major financial agent of Hermann Göring. For example, he engineered the purchase of the Goudstikker Collection in the Netherlands. Much of the material from this report was incorporated into the Göring report (see above).

NACP, RG 239, Reports 1944-1946 (Entry 6), M1944/roll 9; RG 239, Subject File (Entry 73), M1944/roll 90, folder "Alois Miedl"; NACP, RG 226, box 309, among others.

Plaut, James S (OSS ALIU). "Appreciation of German Methods of Looting of Works of Art in France." Interim Report. 15 April 1945.

Largely based on interrogations of POWs. Preliminary version (limited distribution) remains in ALIU files, and NACP, RG 239 (Entry 10), M1944/roll 22.

NACP, RG 331, G-5 division, MFA&A (Entry 55B), box 326, AMG 246

"Looted Works of Art from Collections of Allied Nationals Discovered in Switzerland." Enclosure #4 to SAFEHAVEN report #148. 10 Dec. 1945.

The original version of the report prepared by Douglas Cooper is listed under "British Reports" below. The report was also circulated by the ALIU and was numbered in the Safehaven series.

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<sup>4</sup> That index is reproduced in the *AAM Guide to Provenance Research*, Appendix H: "The Art-Looting Investigation Unit (ALIU) List of 'Red-Flag' Names," pp. 259-291. NARA sources for selected names on the list are provided in Appendix I, pp. 293-296.

Plaut, James S. "U.S. Investigation of Looted Art in Switzerland," Second Interim Report, 5 January 1946.

NACP, RG 260, M1947/roll 85; RG 226, box 30, file 122

### **British MFA&A Reports Involving ERR Operations (selected)**

The TNA copies will soon appear in digitized form on the TNA website.

"Report on the Bunjes Papers: The German Administration of the Fine Arts in the Paris Area during the First Year of Occupation." February 1945. 28 p.

Documents the activities of the Kuntschutz (Sep. 1940-Oct. 1941), based on the papers of Dr Hermann Bunjes, the head of the Art Protection Office (Kunstschutz) of the Military Commander in France (Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich, MBF). Includes content list of a number of the French Jewish art collections seized and processed in the Jeu de Paume.

TNA, T209/26

NACP, RG 260, M1941/roll 17

"The Einsatzstab Rosenberg." 2 Mar. 1945. 12 p. (INTR/62922/MFA)

Based on an original ERR documentary register found in Paris. Includes a helpful ERR staff list, and a list identifying some of the Jewish victims of art looting in France.

TNA, T209/26

"Appreciation of Enemy Methods of Looting Works of Art in Occupied Territory." March 1945. 9 p. MFA&A and SHAEF.

Includes a section on the ERR.

TNA, T209/26

"Loot Art in Occupied Territories, Neutral Countries and Latin America." (revised). August 1945. 34 p. Foreign Economic Administration, Enemy Branch. Original report dated 4 July 1945. 34 p.

The French section includes a letter from the Currency Protection Commando (Devisenschutzkommando, DSK; 5 May 1941) with a list of paintings turned over to the ERR.

TNA, T209/26

Cooper, Douglas. "Looted Works of Art from Collections of Allied Nationals Discovered in Switzerland." 10 Mar. 1945.

Also listed as an ALIU report (see above). The TNA copy is an original typescript and includes a personal letter from Cooper to the Macmillan Commission.

TNA, T209/25

Cooper, Douglas. "Report of Mission to Switzerland." MFA&A Report, 10 December 1945.

Also listed as an ALIU report.

TNA, T209/25

NACP, RG 239, M1944/rolls 86, 92

MAEE, RA 218, folder B6, and RA 224/112, folder B19

Contains French translation: "Oeuvres d'art spoliée se trouvant en Suisse."

Cooper, Douglas (MFA&A, British Component), et al. "Accessions to German Museums and Galleries during the Occupation of France" (Report on the Schenker Papers, Part 1), 5 April 1945. 14 p.

TNA, T209/27

NACP, RG 331, G-5, MFA&A (Entry 55B), box 326, AMG 246; RG 239, M1944/rolls 86, 92; RG 260, M1941/rolls 7, 19, among others

MAEE, RA 218, folder B6, and RA 297, folder 3

Contains French translation: "Acquisitions faites par les musées et galeries allemandes pendant l'occupation de la France."

Cooper, Douglas (MFA&A, British Component). "Purchases of Works of Art in France during the Occupation by and on behalf of German Dealers and Officials" (Schenker Papers, Part 2). 11 p.

Includes an appended list of French dealers who sold to the Germans.

TNA, T209/27

NACP, RG 331, G-5, MFA&A (Entry 55B), box 326, AMG 246; RG 239, M1944/roll 86, 92; RG 260, M1941/ roll 19, among others

Cooper, Douglas, and Ernst de Wald. "German Kunstschutz in Italy between 1943 and 1945." MFA&A Report, 30 June 1945.

MFA&A. "Preliminary Report on Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule (NSDAP)." 1 August 1945. Mimeographed. 21 p.

TNA, T209/26; FO 1020/2548, 2793, and others

NACP, RG 239, M1944/roll 85

MFA&A. [Supplement]: "Progress Report on Zentralbibliothek der Hohen Schule, Tanzenberg (to 25 August 1945).

TNA, FO 1020/2793 and others

### **Dutch Restitution Committee, Detailed Interrogation Report No. 1**

(completed version of projected OSS ALIU, DIR, no. 9)

Vlug, Jean (Drs, Captain, Royal Netherlands Army). "Report of the Dutch Captain Jean Vlug on Objects Removed to Germany from Holland, Belgium and France during the German Occupation on [*sic*] the Countries." Amsterdam: Stichting Nederlands Kunstbesit, 25 December 1945. Typescript. 231 p.

**On-line version:** <http://www.lootedart.com/publications.php?r = NITGVN553841>

This larger report contains what is sometimes cited separately as Dutch Restitution Committee, Detailed Interrogation Report No. 1: Kajetan Mühlmann and the Dienststelle Mühlmann, by Captain, drs Jean Vlug of the Royal Netherlands Army, with the same date of

25 December 1945. Based on postwar OSS ALIU interrogations and additional research and interrogations by the compiler. A photocopy, held by the Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA, is indicated as the source for the on-line version.

Het Nationaal Archief, inv. Nr 1047, box 279BA

This copy, initially found in the record group Stichting Nederlands Kunstbezit, is now held in the Bureau Herkomst Gezocht (Origins Unknown) of the National Archives in the Hague. It has been identified as a photocopy received from BArch, B 323/200, but some pages are missing.

BArch, B 323/200 (from HICOG microfilm 14.43.pt 2)

The copy in has additional attachments, including several wartime operational reports of Dr Mühlmann (pp. 231-290).

NACP, RG 260, M1946/roll 145

Similar to the copy in BArch, the NACP copy includes considerable related documentation along with postwar interrogation reports, probably similar to the BArch version.

### **Interrogations for the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials**

See the entries for the NARA microfilm publications series under NACP, RG 238 in Section 9.1.7.5. (Entry 7A, NM66).

“Alfred Ernst Rosenberg,” Detailed Interrogation Report, prepared by Thomas C. Van Cleve, SHAEF, G-2: Special Detention Center “Ashcan.” 20 June 1945, and “Alfred Ernst Rosenberg,” SHAEF OI-Brief. 5 June 1945; 5 pp.

RG 226 (OSS), XL 13034 (box 175)

[NACP location: 190/4/16/03]

## APPENDIX 4: ERR INTERNAL PUBLICATIONS

“Anordnungen und Mitteilungen” (mimeographed)

Scattered originals (in exceedingly brittle condition; but also on microfilm) are also available in New York: YIVO, RG 215, Occ 8, but copies of those missing in the Bundesarchiv have been added to NS 30/3-4. Copies of 1942, Nr. 1-5, are also in Moscow: RGVA, fond 1401k/*opis'* 1/file 55.

BArch, NS 30/3-4 [incomplete]

1942: Band 1, Nr. 1-6

1943-1944: Band 2, Nr. 7-13, 16-18

“Mitteilungsblatt”: Nachrichten des Einsatzstabes, Teil B

BArch, NS 30/5 [incomplete]

1943: Heft 1, 3, 5, 7-10

1944: Heft 1-3, 5-7, and Sonderheft (Heft 2 also in BArch, NS 15/314)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Most of the general country-level reference works cited in introductory sections in the Survey are repeated below. However, guides for individual archives or finding aids for separate record groups or fonds within archives or other repositories are not repeated here unless they also provide broader coverage.

### General Research Guides and Handbooks

*The AAM Guide to Provenance Research.* Comp. Nancy H. Yeide, Konstantin Akinsha, and Amy L. Walsh. Washington, DC: American Association of Museums, 2001.

Although specifically oriented to the needs of provenance research for museum curators or those trying to locate or identify displaced art, also of general importance to those researching World War II cultural treasures. Provides coverage of resources in many American and European repositories with bibliography of finding aids and contact data. A special section covers holdings in the U.S. National Archives (pp. 55-103). Includes bibliography of related literature and many case studies.

*Archives de Paris, 1939-1945. Guide des sources historiques conservées aux Archives de Paris.* Comp. Brigitte Lainé, Philippe Grand, and Pascale Verdier under the direction of Jean-Marie Jenn. Paris: Édition des musées de la Ville de Paris, 1994.

An annotated guide to holdings in the municipal archives, none of which directly involve the ERR, although some materials are indirectly related to wartime plunder and more directly to the art market.

*Archieven Joodse oorlogsgetroffenen: Overzicht van archieven met gegevens over roof, recuperatie, rechtsherstel en schadevergoeding van vermogens van Joden in Nederland in de periode 1940-1987.* Comp. J.M.L. van Bockxmeer, P.S.A. Lamboo, and H.A.I. van Schie. The Hague: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1998. Commissie van Onderzoek Liro-archieven.

*Arkhivy okupatsii 1941-1944.* Comp. Nataliia Makovs'ka et al. Kyiv: Kyievo-Mohylians'ka akademiia, 2006; Derzhkomarkhiv Ukraïny; = *Bil'she ne taiemno*, vol. 1.

Fredj, Jacques, ed. *Les Archives de la Shoah.* Paris: L'Harmattan, 1998; CDJC.

*Guide Européen des sources d'archives sur le Shoah / European Guide of Archival Sources on the Shoah.* Paris: CDJC, 1999.

*Guide des recherches dans les archives des spoliations et des restitutions.* Ed. Caroline Piketty, with Christophe Dubois and Fabrice Launay. Paris: La documentation française, 2000. Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des Juifs de France.

**On-line edition:** <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/014000425/0000.pdf>

A basic guide to research in French sources with admirable explanations of the complicated interrelationship of various groups of records in terms of the function of the agencies represented. Provides in the first part a helpful orientation to major groups of records preserved in public archives with capsule administrative histories of the agency and description of the relevant holdings relating to plunder or confiscation during the war and



restitution thereafter. The second part covers sources for research on specific subjects – most relevant to the ERR is the coverage of works of art and plunder of apartments by the Furniture Operation (Möbel-Aktion, M-Aktion) under the western affairs office (Dienststelle Westen) of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMbO).

*Inventar von Quellen zur deutschen Geschichte in Pariser Archiven und Bibliotheken.* Compiled under the direction of Georg Schnath. Ed. Wolfgang Hans Stein. 2 vols. Koblenz, 1986-2002.

Vol. 1: Koblenz: Selbstverlag der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz; Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz, 1986; = *Veröffentlichungen der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz*, vol. 39.

Vol. 2: *Archive im Bereich des Verteidigungsministeriums, Archive des Aussen- und des Finanzministeriums, Stadtpariser Archive und Bibliotheken.* Stuttgart: Jan Thorbecke, 2002; = *Veröffentlichungen der Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz*, vol. 97; *Instrumenta*, vol. 5.

An inventory of sources for pre-World War II German history, based on a version prepared during occupation by Group Archives (Gruppe Archivwesen) of the Reichsarchiv's Archive Protection Office (Archivschutz) under Georg Schnath. None of the sources listed are directly related to the ERR, but the volume is important for a perspective on the organization of French archives in the 1940s and the helpful introductions by Wolfgang Hans Stein on German archival work in Paris during the war.

*Le Pillage de l'art en France pendant l'occupation et la situation des 2 000 oeuvres confiés aux musées nationaux.* Ed. Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Didier Schulmann. Paris: La Documentation française, 2000; Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des juifs de France. Direction des Musées de France and Centre Georges-Pompidou.

An initial chapter provides a most helpful background account of the plunder of art during the German occupation especially by the ERR and the western affairs bureau (Dienststelle Westen) of the RMbO. A subsequent chapter surveys the extent of postwar restitution under the auspices of the Commission for the Recovery of Art (CRA), 1944-1949, with an explanation of the mechanism for restitution from Germany and compensation under West Germany's Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG). Specific attention is devoted to the 2,000 unrestituted works of art that were confined by the Commission on Choice (Commission de choix), 1949-1953, to the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR). Provides a succinct description of research resources, bibliography, and appended French documents on restitution and the fate of works of art not identified as to owners.

*La Seconde Guerre mondiale. Guide des sources conservées en France, 1939-1945.* Comp. Brigitte Blanc, Henry Rouso, and Chantal de Tourtier-Bonazzi. Paris: Archives Nationales, 1994.

Weinberg, Gerhard L. *Guide to Captured German Documents.* Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: Air University Human Resources Research Institute, December 1952. Research Memorandum, no. 2, vol. 1; = "War Document Project," Study no. 1.

*Supplement to the Guide to Captured German Documents.* Prepared by Gerhard L. Weinberg. Washington, DC: US NA, 1959.

Wieviorka, Annette, Floriane Azoulay, and Jean Matteoli. *Le pillage des appartements et son indemnisation*. Paris: Documentation française, 2000; Mission d'étude sur la spoliation des juifs de France.

**On-line edition:** <http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/004001393/0000.pdf>

Recounts the background and operations of the Möbel-Aktion in France for the removal of all furnishings from apartments of Jews who had fled or been deported. Also includes a section on the removal and return of pianos and related musical instruments, which involved the ERR Special Staff Music (Sonderstab Musik).

### Documentary Publications and Annotated Registers of Documents

Aly, Götz, and Susanne Heim. *Das Zentrale Staatsarchiv in Moskau ("Sonderarchiv")*: *Rekonstruktion und Bestandsverzeichnis verschollen geglaubten Schriftguts aus der NS-Zeit*. Dusseldorf: Hans-Bockler-Stiftung, 1992.

*Biblioteka Kyieva v period natsists'koï okupatsii (1941-1943): Doslidzhennia. Anotovanyi pokazhchyk. Publikatsii dokumentiv*. Comp. L.A. Dubrovina and N.I. Maloletova; ed. O.S. Onyshchenko, H.V. Boriak, L.A. Dubrovina et al. Kyiv: National'na biblioteka Ukraïny imeni V.I. Vernads'koho, Derzhavnyi komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny, 2004; "Biblioteka Ukraïny pid chas Druhoï svitovoï viiny."

Provides a register of documents in fond 3676 relating to libraries and general ERR cultural policies in Ukraine during the occupation, with full facsimile texts in German and Ukrainian translation of key documents. In addition to the introduction on the ERR by Boriak and Dubrovina, there is a good introductory chapter by Tetiana Sebta on the organization of the ERR in Ukraine (pp. 114-148) in Kyiv (Kiev).

Billig, Joseph. *Alfred Rosenberg dans l'action idéologique, politique et administrative du Reich hitlérien: Inventaire commenté de la collection de documents conservés au C.D.J.C. provenant des archives du Reichsleiter et Ministre A. Rosenberg*. Paris: Edition du Centre, 1963; = *Les inventaires des archives du CDJC*, vol. 1.

A lengthy introduction and commentaries provide background regarding Rosenberg in connection with the annotated register of selected ERR documents held by the CDJC.

Boitsovyi, Mikhail A., and Tet'iana A. Vasil'eva, eds. and comps. *Kartoteka "Z" Operativnogo shtaba "Reikhsleiter Rozenberg": Tsennosti kul'tury na okkupirovannykh territoriakh Rossii, Ukrainy i Belorussii, 1941-1942*. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1998; = *Trudy istoricheskogo fakul'teta MGU*, vyp. 5; *Istoricheskie istochniki*, vyp. 1.

Includes a complete facsimile (with Russian translations) of the ERR cards (301 cards) registering cultural sites in occupied Soviet lands found in RGVA, fond 1401k. Does not include the cards for the Baltic countries.

Bradsher, Greg. *A Guide to Research on Holocaust-Era Assets*. Washington, DC: NARA, 2000.

**On-line version (updated):** <http://www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/finding-aid/index.html>

An extensive listing of related files and documents available in NACP. Includes many helpful listings and a good bibliography of related literature. Updating is still in progress in the electronic edition, which can be searched on line. Some of the printed copies in the NACP Research Room (200) have penciled correlations to recent NARA microfilm publications covering the records described.

Eichwede, Wolfgang, and Ulrike Hartung, eds. *Verschleppt und verschollen: Eine Dokumentation deutscher, sowjetischer und amerikanischer Akten zum NS-Kunstraub in der Sowjetunion (1941-1948)*. Bremen: Edition Temmen, 2000.

*The Holocaust: The Nuremberg Evidence*, Part One: Documents, Digest, Index, and Chronological Tables prepared by Jacob Robinson and Henry Sachs. Jerusalem, 1976. Sponsored by Yad Vashem Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority (Jerusalem) and YIVO Institute for Jewish Research (New York).

Provides a very helpful English-language digest of selected documents used in preparation and exhibits for the trials, organized in the several series into which they were divided with consecutive numbers within the respective series. Gives cross-references to all published versions. Unfortunately, however, reference numbers are not provided for trial exhibits, i.e. those documents that were actually submitted in evidence, thus requiring an extra step for researchers needing to call up the documents in an archive. Includes a helpful introduction, extensive glossary of German terminology (with English translations), and indexes.

International Military Tribunal. *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, 14 November 1945-October 1946*. 42 volumes. Nuremberg: International Military Tribunal, 1947-1949. (Blue Series)

German edn.: *Der Prozess gegen die Hauptkriegsverbrecher vor dem Internationalen Militärgerichtshof, 1947-1949*. 42 volumes.

French edn.: *Procès des grands criminels de guerre devant le Tribunal militaire international, Nuremberg, 14 novembre 1945-1er octobre 1946*. 42 volumes.

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_major-war-criminals.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_major-war-criminals.html)

Vols. 1-22 provide a complete, English-language transcript of the proceedings before the IMT, where Rosenberg was also a defendant. A name index in vol. 24 provides only partial indexing. Vol. 24 also includes a "Document Key," pp. 1-20, with Nuremberg document numbers and their corresponding exhibit numbers and indicates whether a document is published in volumes 25-42. The section "Prosecution Documents," pp. 21-186, contains rosters (with brief descriptions) of the exhibits as submitted by Great Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union. Most of the exhibited documents in volumes 25-42 are printed only in German.

Kashevarova, Nataliia, and Nina Maloletova. *Deiatel'nost' operativnogo shtaba Reikhsliaitera Rozenberga v okkupirovannoi Evrope v period Vtoroi mirovoi voiny. Spravochnik-ukazatel' arkhivnykh dokumentov iz kievskikh sobranii*. Introduction by Hennadii Boriak and a methodological introduction by Liubov Dubrovina. Kyiv, 2006; Derzhavnyi komitet arkhiviv Ukraïny; National'na biblioteka Ukraïny imeni V.I. Vernads'koho; TsDAVO; Thompson Gale.

This Reference-Index to the ERR records (fonds 3676 and 3674) also covers the related files of the Provincial Authority for Libraries, Archives and Museums (LV ABM) under the Reich Commissariat for Ukraine (fond 3206, *opys* 5). Includes an introduction by Hennadii Boriak and a methodological introduction by Liubov Dubrovina. The data from this compilation is being used as the descriptive basis for the digitized Internet version of the ERR archival collections in Central State Archive of Highest Agencies of Power and Administration of Ukraine (TsDAVO) in Kyiv.

*Le pillage par les Allemands des oeuvres d'art et des bibliothèques appartenant à des Juifs en France: Recueil de documents*. Ed. Jean Cassou. Paris: Éditions du Centre de Documentation

Juive Contemporaine, 1947; = *Centre de documentation juive contemporaine. Série Documents*, no. 4.

Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality. *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*. 10 vols. Washington, DC: GPO, 1946-1948. (Red Series)

**On-line version:** [http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/NT\\_Nazi-conspiracy.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_Nazi-conspiracy.html)

Prepared under the direction of the Nuremberg Justice Robert H. Jackson, comprises partial transcripts of the trial in English translation, along with selections from the exhibited documents, interrogations and other miscellaneous documents deemed most important by the editors. Large portions of the Rosenberg trial and exhibited documents are printed in English in vol. 2, pp. 593-624, and Supp. B, pp. 302-365, 1,326-1,356.

*Répertoire des biens spoliés en France durant la guerre 1939-1945*. 8 vols. with supplements. [Berlin], 1947, supplements: -1952. Commandement en chef français en Allemagne, Groupe français du conseil de contrôle, Division des réparations et restitutions, Bureau central des restitutions. Added English title on title page: *List of Property Removed from France during the War 1939-1945*. Added titles in German and Russian.

Vol. 1: *Matériel industriel / Industrial materials*;

**On-line version:** [http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T\\_1.pdf](http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_1.pdf)

Vol. 2: *Tableaux, tapisseries et sculptures / Paintings, tapestries and sculpture*;

**On-line version:** [http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T\\_2.pdf](http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_2.pdf)

Vol. 3: *Meubles / Furniture*;

**On-line version:** [http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T\\_3.pdf](http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_3.pdf)

Covers pianos and harpsichords as well.

Vol. 4: *Argenterie, céramique, objets précieux / Silverware, ceramics and precious items et supplément aux tomes II, III et IV*;

**On-line version:** forthcoming

Vol. 5: *Matériel de transport / Means of transport*;

**On-line version:** [http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T\\_5.pdf](http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_5.pdf)

Vol. 6: *Valeurs mobilières / Securities*;

**On-line version:** [http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T\\_6.pdf](http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_6.pdf)

Vol. 7: *Archives, manuscrits et livres rares / Archives, manuscripts and rare books*;

**On-line version:** [http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T\\_7.pdf](http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_7.pdf)

Vol. 8: *Bijoux / Jewels*.

**On-line version:** [http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T\\_8.pdf](http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/RBS/T_8.pdf)

*Supplément aux tomes II, III et IV*.

**On-line version:** forthcoming

*Deuxième supplément aux tomes II, III et IV. Objets d'art*.

**On-line version:** forthcoming

*Troisième supplément aux tomes II, III, IV et VII. Objets d'art et livres rares*.

**On-line version:** forthcoming

The first volume appeared in 1947, supplements were issued through 1952. A largely complete microfilm version of this series is in *NARA Microfilm Publication M1946*, rolls 141-145 (see Section 9.1.5.3.4.). Other copies of this series are available at the

Archives of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and at the Archives of the National Museums of France in the Louvre (see Section 2.3.2.). Two of the copies at the latter include annotations by Rose Valland and her colleagues (primarily in vol. 2). Another set is contained in B 323 in the Bundesarchiv Koblenz (see Section 3.2.1.4.5.). Volumes 1, 5, and 6 each have two supplements, but do not concern looted art. Copies of this series, in various degrees of completeness, may also be found in some major research libraries. The links here are subject to change as the website of the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR) is upgraded in early 2011.

Roth, Karl Heinz, ed. *The International Institute of Social History as a Pawn of Nazi Social Research: New Documents on the History of the IISH during German Occupation Rule from 1940 to 1945*; = *International Review of Social History* 34, Supplement (1989).

Provides details and documents (with English translations) regarding the ERR seizure of the IISH collections from Amsterdam and the Nazi rivalries over the spoils for use by various agencies involved in social research and library building.

Steinberg, Lucien. *Les autoritéés allemandes en France occupée: Inventaire commenté de la collection de documents conservés au C.D.J.C.* Foreword by Isaac Schneersohn. Preface by Jacques Delarue. Paris, 1966; = *Les inventaires des archives du CDJC*, vol. 2.

An annotated register of selected German documents held by the CDJC with commentary. Section B "Anti-Jewish Measures on the Material Plane," contains sections on Economic Aryanization, Pillage of Works of Art and libraries, and Confiscations and Seizures (see especially pp. 83-97).

United Restitution Organization (URO). "M-Aktion, Frankreich, Belgien, Holland und Luxemburg, 1940-1944." Typescript (mimeographed). [Frankfurt]: URO, 22 July 1958. With added note by Kurt May, 30 October 1958. [188 p.].

A postwar report prepared by the major international (U.S.) claims service for Holocaust survivors and their families in connection with West Germany's 1957 Federal Restitution Law (Bundesrückerstattungsgesetz, BRüG), providing important information about the function of the M-Aktion. A brief introduction is followed by transcription of many of the key original related German documents, but with no indication of the source of the originals.

Copies are held by the Service for War Victims (SVG) in Brussels, the NIOD in Amsterdam, and the Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York (MS 529). A microfilm copy is available in the Wiener Library, London.

*U.S. Restitution of Nazi-Looted Cultural Treasures to the USSR, 1945-1959: Facsimile Documents from the National Archives of the United States.* Compiled with an Introduction by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted. Foreword by Michael J. Kurtz. CD-ROM edn. Washington, DC: GPO, 2001; prepared in collaboration with the U.S. National Archives.

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Poste served as a U.S. Army Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives (MFA&A).

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Smyth, Craig Hugh. *Repatriation of Art from the Collecting Point in Munich after World War II: Background and Beginnings with Reference especially to the Netherlands*. Maarswsen, The Hague: Gary Schwartz. SDU Publishers, 1988.

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Valland, Rose. *Front de l'art: Défense des collections françaises, 1939-1945*. Paris: Plon, 1961; 2nd edn.: Réunion des Musées nationaux, 1997.

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## Commission Reports

Belgium. Chancellerie du Premier Ministre, Commission d'étude des Biens Juifs. *Les biens des Victimes des persécutions anti-juives en Belgique: Spoliation, Rétablissement des droits, Résultats de la Commission d'étude: Rapport final de la Commission d'étude sur le sort des biens des membres de la Communauté juive de Belgique spoliés ou délaissés pendant la guerre 1940-1945*.

Belgium. Kanselarij van de Eerste Minister, Studiecommissie joodse goederen. *Eindverslag van de Studiecommissie betreffende het lot van de bezittingen van de leden van de joodse gemeenschap van België, geplunderd of achtergelaten tijdens de oorlog 1940-1945*.

Belgium. The Prime Minister's Office, Study Commission Jewish Assets. *The Assets of the Victims of the Anti-Jewish Persecutions in Belgium: Looting, Re-establishment of Rights, Findings of the Study Commission: Final Report of the Study Commission into the Fate of the Belgian Jewish Community's Assets, Which Were Plundered or Surrendered or Abandoned during the War, 1940-1945*. 2 vols. [Brussels], July 2001. (Internal edition).

**On-line edition:** <http://www.combuysse.fgov.be/hoofdframemenu.html> (contains added English title page and introduction)

The extensive, comprehensive report of the "Buysse Commission" (headed by Lucien Buysse), assembled in 1998. Within the major section on wartime plunder (Section 2), separate subsections are devoted to the Möbel-Aktion: 2.77 – "La Möbelaktion" [by Johanna Pezechkian] – in both French and Dutch edns, pp. 119-132; and "Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg: ERR et la spoliation des biens culturels" [by Jacques Lust] – French edn., pp. 133-141; Dutch edn. pp. 133-142. Appendix 5 (in the second volume) lists spoliated Jewish library and archival collections transported to Germany, pp. 21-23. The bibliography lists extensive archival documentation, as well as published sources.

Commission on European Jewish Cultural Reconstruction. *Tentative List of Jewish Cultural Treasures in Axis-Occupied Countries*. New York, 1946; = *Jewish Social Studies* 8, no. 1, Supplement.

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*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*. Washington, DC: GPO, 2000.

Report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946.

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*Captured German and Related Records: A National Archives Conference*. Ed. Robert Wolfe. Athens, Ohio, Ohio University Press, 1974. National Archives Conferences, vol. 3.

*Cultural Treasures Moved because of the War: A Cultural Legacy of the Second World War. Documentation and Research on Losses. Documentation of the International Meeting in Bremen (30.11-2.12.1944)*. Ed. Jost Hansen, Doris Lemmermeier, and Deiter Opper. Bremen: Koordinierungsstelle der Länder für die Rückführung von Kulturgütern beim Senator für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Kunst und Sport, 1995.

Limited printed copies were distributed to the participants.

*Pillages et restitutions: le destin des oeuvres d'art sorties de France pendant la seconde guerre mondiale. Actes du colloque organisé par la Direction des musées de France, le 17 novembre 1996 à l'amphithéâtre de Rohan de l'Ecole du Louvre*. Ed. Robert Fohr and Guillaume de la Broise. Paris: Éditions Adam Biro, 1997; Direction des musées de France.

Presents summary reports about wartime plunder, sales, and the fate of French public and private art collections during the war and restitution operations there after, with comments on the controversy of the 2,000 plus unclaimed paintings that were turned over to the Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR).

*The Return of Looted Collections (1946-1946). An Unfinished Chapter. Proceedings of an International Symposium to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Return of Dutch Collections from Germany*. Ed. F.J. Hoogewoud, E.P. Kwaadgras et al. Amsterdam: Stichting beheer IISG, 1997.

*Spoils of War: International Newsletter, Special Edition: International Conference "Database assisted documentation of lost cultural assets: Requirements, tendencies and forms of co-operation"* (Magdeburg, November 28-30, 2001).

**On-line version:** <http://www.lostart.de/Webs/EN/Publikationen/Index.html> (see "Publications")

*The Spoils of War: World War II and Its Aftermath: The Loss, Reappearance, and Recovery of Cultural Property.* Ed. Elizabeth Simpson. New York: Henry N. Abrams, 1997. Documentary Appendixes.

*Vilnius Forum on Holocaust-Era Cultural Assets: Proceedings.* Limited edn.: Vilnius, October 2000.

*Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, November 30-December 3, 1998: Proceedings.* Ed. J.D. Bindenagel. Washington, DC: U.S. GPO, 1999. U.S. Department of State, Publication 10603. Also available in CD-ROM.

**On-version:** <http://www.state.gov/www/regions/eur/holocaust/heac.html>

### Exhibition and Art Catalogues

*À qui appartenait ces tableaux? La politique française de recherche de provenance, de garde et de restitution des oeuvres d'art pillées durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale/ Looking for Owners. French Policy for Provenance Research, Restitution and Custody of Art Stolen in France during World War Two.* Edited with an introduction by Isabelle le Masne de Chermont and Laurence Sigal-Klagsbald. Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2008.

A bilingual catalogue of an exhibition at the Museum of Israel, Jerusalem (18 Feb.-3 June 2008), and the Musée d'art et d'histoire du Judaïsme, Paris (24 June-28 Sep. 2008), presents 53 high-profile examples of paintings returned to France but whose owners or heirs were never identified. Most of the paintings here are from the Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR). Quality colored illustrations accompany professional descriptions and provenance notes. In a few cases, provenance and introductory notes have been updated since publication of the 2004 catalogue of the MNR paintings above. The introduction presents a helpful account of the plunder and dispersal of art during the Second World War, with emphasis on the activities of the ERR in France.

Hamon-Jugnet, Marie. *Collection Schloss, oeuvres spoliées pendant la Deuxième guerre mondiale non restituées (1943-1998).* Paris: Ministère des Affaires étrangères, 1998.

**On-line version:** <https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/archives/dossiers/schloss>

Lesné, Claude; and Anne Roquebert. *Catalogue des peintures MNR.* Paris: Réunion des musées nationaux, 2004.

**On-line version:** <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/mnr/pres.htm>

A well researched catalogue with black and white illustrations of 983 paintings registered as part of the special collection National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR). These paintings were returned to France after the war, but their owners or heirs were not identified at the time. The catalogue is arranged alphabetically by name of artist within eight designated country schools and a final miscellaneous group. The provenance summaries include the wartime migration of the paintings with reference to available catalogue numbers, for example, for the Göring and Linz collections, as well as registration numbers from the Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) and French restitution authorities in Baden-Baden as available. The introduction elucidates many important sources and explains many of the research difficulties encountered in France and abroad. The Internet database version of the catalogue provides colored illustrations in many cases.



Lillie, Sophie. *Was einmal war: Handbuch der enteigneten Kunstsammlungen Wiens*. Vienna: Czernin, 2003; = *Bibliothek des Raubes*, vol. 3.

Löhr, Hans Christian. *Das Braune Haus der Kunst. Hitler und der "Sonderauftrag Linz." Visionen, Verbrechen, Verluste*. Berlin: Akamemie Verlag, 2005.

See the extensive related bibliography (pp. 207-219) and the selected plates with images with captions of paintings chosen for the museum (pp. 223-417).

Schwarz, Birgit. *Hitlers Museum. Die Fotoalben Gemäldegalerie Linz. Dokumente zum "Führermuseum."* Vienna: Böhlaus Verlag, 2004.

A reconstruction of the Dresden catalogue for the paintings chosen for the Linz museum with reproduction of available images (with MCCC numbers added). Images used are primarily from BArch, B 223/45-88.

Yeide, Nancy H. *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice: The Hermann Goering Collection*. Dallas: Laurel Publishing, 2009.

An impressive catalogue raisonn e, with provenance details about the individual items in the G oring collection (many more than previously known), with quality illustrations, compiled by the head of curatorial records at the U.S. National Gallery of Art. Provides provenance data for 1,571 paintings in the G oring Collection (A1-A1571), 221 paintings "likely" to have been in the collection (B1-B221), a group of "uncertain associations" (C1-C96), and a final group of paintings G oring used for exchanges (D1-D131). Includes a helpful appraisal of sources (pp. 21-25). See the advance review article by Jonathan Lopez, "A Legacy of Plunder," *ARTnews* (January 2009), pp. 106-109.

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Aalders, Gerard. *Nazi Looting. The Plunder of Dutch Jewry During the Second World War*. Trans. Arnold Pomerans with Erica Pomerans. Oxford, New York: Berg, 2004.

Dutch edn.: Aalders, Gerard. *Roof: De ontvreemding van joods bezit tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog*. The Hague: SDU, 1999.

German edn.: *Geraubt! Die Enteignung j udischen Besitzes im Zweiten Weltkrieg*. Trans. Stefan H aring. Cologne: Dittrich: 2000

Bollmus, Reinhard. *Das Amt Rosenberg und seine Gegner: Studien zum Machtkampf im Nationalsozialistischen Herrschaftssystem*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1970; = *Studien zur Zeitgeschichte*, vol. 1.

2nd edn. with bibliographic essay by Stephen Lehnst adt: Munich: Oldenbourg, 2006.

A detailed study of Rosenberg's intellectual background and his activities as Commissioner of the F uhrer for the Supervision of the Entire Intellectual and Ideological Schooling and Training of the NSDAP (DBFU), with extensive bibliography.

Coeur e, Sophie. *La memoire spoli e. Les archives des Franais butin de guerre nazi puis sovi tique (de 1940   nos jours)*. Paris: Editions Payot-Rivages, 2007.

An incisive, well researched and well written study of the plunder, wartime fate and restitution of French archives in a broad intellectual context. Considerably expanded from the author's 2003 article. Includes a list of the French archives returned from Moscow and an extensive bibliography of related literature.

Collins, Donald E., and Herbert P. Rothfeder. "The Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg and the Looting of Jewish and Masonic Libraries during World War II." *Journal of Library History* 18 (Winter 1983), pp. 21-36.

Dreyfus, Jean-Marc. *Pillages sur ordonnances: Aryanisation et restitution des banques en France, 1940-1953*. Preface by Antoine Prost. Paris: Fayard, 2003.

Illustrates the Nazi "Aryanization" process in France and provides background on some of the major French banking families whose art collections were among those plundered by the ERR (such as David-Weill, Louis Dreyfus, and the Rothschilds), with good coverage of available sources and bibliography, both for plunder and postwar restitution proceedings.

———, and Sarah Gensbinger. *Des Camps dans Paris. Austerlitz, Levitan, Bassane*. Paris: Fayard, 2003.

Focusing as it does on the Nazi internment camps for Jews within the city of Paris, the book has good introductory chapters on the function of the Möbel-Aktion and has considerable coverage of available sources for ERR plunder and postwar restitution proceedings.

Dubrovina, Liubov, and Nadiia Malolstova. "Fond 'Reikhkomisara Ukraïny (1941-1944)' u TsDAVO Ukraïny: Ohliad dokumentiv z istorii bibliotek periodu natsists'koï okupatsii Kyieva." In *Arkhivoznavstvo. Arkheografii. Dzhereloznavstvo: Mizhvidomchyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats'*, vol. 4: *Studii na poshanu Ruslana Pyroga*, ed. H. V. Boriak et al., pp. 408-427. Kyiv: Derzhkomarkhiv Ukraïny et al., 2001.

Dubyk, Maryna H. *Arkhivna sprava v okupovanii Ukraïni (1941-1944 rr.). Avtoreferat dysertatsii na zdobuttia naukovoho stupenia kandydata istorychnykh nauk*. Kyiv: NANU IUA, 1997.

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Edsel, Robert M. *Rescuing da Vinci: Hitler and the Nazis Stole Europe's Great Art – America and Her Allies Recovered It*. Foreword by Lynn N. Nicholas and Edmond P. Pillsbury. Dallas: Laurel Publishing, [2006].

A lavishly illustrated edition of photographs regarding cultural plunder and recovery during and after World War II, prepared in connection with the film produced in 2006 based on Lynn Nicholas's *The Rape of Europa*. Publicity about the edition is found at the Edsel website <http://www.rescuingdavinci.com>.

———, with Bret Witter. *The Monuments Men: Allied Heroes, Nazi Thieves, and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History*. New York: Center Street, 2009.

Eichwede, Wolfgang, and Ulrike Hartung, eds. "*Betr: Sicherstellung*": *NS-Kunstraub in der Sowjetunion*. Bremen: Edition Temmen, 1998.

———. "Sowjetische Kulturgutverluste im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Zahlen, Odysseen und Rätsel." *Osteuropa* 48, Heft 3 (1998), pp. 225-238.

Feliciano, Hector. *The Lost Museum: The Nazi Conspiracy to Steal the World's Greatest Works of Art*. Translated by Tim Bent and Hector Feliciano. New York: Basic Books, 1997. Originally published in French as *Le musée disparu*. Paris: Editions Austral, 1995.

A revealing, well researched investigatory journalistic narrative about the plunder of art in France, the fate of the plundered art during the war, and the continuing unresolved problems of displaced art and restitution issues. Chapters devoted to the seizure of such well known collections as those of the Rothschilds, Bernheim-Jeune, David-Weill, Paul Rosenberg, and Schloss; are followed by sketches on the wartime art market, the role of Switzerland as a haven for art traffic, and a few poignant examples about search and retrieval of still lost paintings. The final chapter calls attention to embarrassing issue of the 2,000 works of art returned to France and then turned over to the National Museums of Recovered Artwork (MNR), without their owners were ever being identified.

Fishman, David E. *Embers Plucked from the Fire: The Rescue of Jewish Cultural Treasures in Vilna*. 2nd expanded edn. New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 2009. The first edition was reprinted in *The Holocaust and the Book: Destruction and Preservation*, ed. Jonathan Rose, pp. 66-78. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2001.

Includes excerpts of several ERR documents found in Vilnius in the Central State Archive (CVA) from the special forced-labor Jewish Working Group under the ERR.

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Ukrainian version, with the collaboration of Gennadii Boriak, in *Dolia skarbiv Ukrain's'koi kul'tury pid chas druhoi svitovoi viiny: Vynyshchennia arkhiviv, bibliotek, muzeiv*. Kyiv: Arkheohrafichna komisiia AN URSSR, 1991. 2nd edn. L'viv, 1992.

The Ukrainian version includes an appended selection of published documents.

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**On-line version (Carl Beck Paper):** <http://www.iisg.nl/archives-and-restitution/smolensk.pdf>

Includes brief background data about the ERR operations in Ratibor, which had not previously been described in print. Lists appropriate literature on the formation and activities of the ERR in Silesia.

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A well informed, thorough survey of the operations of the M-Aktion in Belgium. The author's footnote 2, and appended list "1. Archives" provide details of the documentation available, although there have been some changes in location since publication. See also the Pezechkian chapter on the M-Aktion in the Buysse Commission report listed above.

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“Datenbank zum ‘Central Collecting Point München’” / “Database on the ‘Munich Central Collecting Point’,” DHM and BADV

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“Lost Art,” Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets (Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste)

**On-line at:** <http://www.lostart.de> (see “Datenbank”)