

## Glossary of Key Terms and Persons

### In re Account of *Österreichische Zuckerindustrie AG* Syndicate

**1938 Census:** The decree of 26 April 1938, by which the Nazi Regime required all Jews who resided within the Reich or who were nationals of the Reich, including Austria, and who held assets above a specified level, to register all their assets as of 27 April 1938.

**1946 Registration:** The registration form for confiscated assets, dated 15 November 1946, submitted to the Vienna Magistrate District Court (“*Magistratische Bezirksamt für den 3. Bezirk, Wien III*”) for the *Brucker Zuckerfabrik Clemens Auer*. The 1946 Registration was submitted by the Claimant in support of her claim.

**Anschluss:** The Nazi incorporation of Austria into the Reich in March 1938.

**Auer, Clemens:** The German industrialist from Cologne who was able to acquire ÖZAG during the course of its aryanization. Auer acquired almost all of ÖZAG’s shares between December 1938 and October 1939 and renamed it *Brucker Zuckerfabrik Clemens Auer*.

**Bentley, Peter:** Formerly Peter Bloch-Bauer. The son of Leopold and Antoinette Bloch-Bauer and nephew of the Claimant. Peter and Antoinette Bloch-Bauer fled Austria just prior to the *Anschluss* with Peter’s cousins, Elizabeth and Marietta Pick, who were the daughters of Antoinette’s brother, Hans Pick. After Leopold fled Austria, he and his family immigrated to Canada and changed their name to Bentley. Hans Pick and his family also immigrated to Canada and changed their name to Prentice.

**Bloch-Bauer, Ferdinand:** President of ÖZAG; member of ÖZAG Syndicate. Ferdinand Bloch-Bauer was a citizen of Czechoslovakia and resident of Vienna. Ferdinand Bloch-Bauer was the brother of the Claimant’s father, Gustav Bloch-Bauer, and was married to the sister of the Claimant’s mother, Therese Bloch-Bauer.

**Bloch-Bauer, Karl:** Nephew of Ferdinand Bloch-Bauer and late brother of the Claimant; Manager of ÖZAG.

**Bloch-Bauer, Leopold:** Nephew of Ferdinand; son-in-law of Otto Pick; late brother of the Claimant. Leopold Bloch-Bauer was arrested by the Gestapo shortly after the *Anschluss*. His release was negotiated in return for Mrs. Leopold Bloch-Bauer and the Pick family putting their assets under “trust administration” of the Vienna *Merkurbank* (later *Länderbank*). Leopold and his family later immigrated to Canada and changed their name to Bentley.

**Böhmer:** The report written by Peter Böhmer, Ronald Faber and Michael Wladika, *Die österreichische Finanzverwaltung und die Restitution entzogener Vermögen 1945 bis 1960. Die Finanzprokuratur. Historikerkommission*: Vienna, 2002.

**Brucker Zucker:** *Brucker Zuckerfabrik Clemens Auer*, the name given to ÖZAG by Clemens Auer after his acquisition of the company.

**Dean, Martin C.:** The author, together with Paul A. Shapiro, of the Foreword to the Symposium Proceedings, “Confiscation of Jewish Property in Europe, 1933 - 1945 New Sources and Perspectives,” Washington, D.C.: Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2003. Martin C. Dean is Applied Research Scholar in the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and formerly served as Senior Historian for the Nazi War Crimes Investigation Unit at Scotland Yard. Dr. Dean is author of *Collaboration in the Holocaust: Crimes of the Local Police in Belorussia and Ukraine, 1941 - 44* (2000) and several articles on Nazi confiscation of Jewish-owned assets.

**Feldman, Gerald:** The author of “Confiscation of Jewish Assets, and the Holocaust,” in the Symposium Proceedings, “Confiscation of Jewish Property in Europe, 1933 - 1945 New Sources and Perspectives,” Washington, D.C.: Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2003. Gerald Feldman is Professor of History and Director of the Institute of European Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He has published a number of books, including *Army, Industry and Labor in Germany, 1914 - 1918* (1966), *The Great Disorder: Politics, Economics, and Society in the German Inflation, 1914 - 1924* (1993), *Hugo Stinnes: Biographie eines Industriellen, 1870 - 1924* (1998), and *Allianz and the German Insurance Business, 1933 - 1945* (2001). Professor Feldman contributed to the book “A History of the Deutsche Bank, 1870-1995” (1995) and is currently working on a history of the Austrian *Creditanstalt*.

**Finanzprokurator:** The revenue department in the Austrian Attorney General’s Office.

**Hayes, Peter:** The author of “Summary and Conclusions,” in the Symposium Proceedings, “Confiscation of Jewish Property in Europe, 1933 - 1945 New Sources and Perspectives,” Washington, D.C.: Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2003. Peter Hayes is Theodore Z. Weiss Professor of Holocaust Studies at Northwestern University. He is author of *Industry and Ideology: IG Farben in the Nazi Era* (1987) and “*Arisierung*” in *Nationalsozialismus: Volksgemeinschaft, Raub und Gedächtnis* (2000). He is also editor of *Lessons and Legacies III: Memory, Memorialization, and Denial* (1999). Professor Hayes was the 1997-98 J. B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Senior Scholar-in-Residence at the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. He is also a member of the Academic Committee of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council.

**Industry Report:** The formerly classified Industry Report No. 6, prepared after the Second World War by the Property Division of the United States Occupation forces about ÖZAG.

**Meinl, Susanne:** The author of “The Expropriation of Jewish Emigrants from Hessen,” in the Symposium Proceedings, “Confiscation of Jewish Property in Europe, 1933 - 1945 New Sources and Perspectives,” Washington, D.C.: Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2003. Susanne Meinl is a historian at the Fritz Bauer Institute, Frankfurt am Main. Dr. Meinl is the author of *Nationalsozialisten gegen Hitler* (2000), as well as several scholarly articles on anti-Semitism and right-wing political organizations in Weimar Germany. She is

studying the plunder and expropriation of Jewish assets in the German state of Hessen and in 2002 she worked on the exhibition “Legalized Burglaries: The Fiscal Exploitation of Jews in the State of Hesse, 1933 - 1945.”

**ÖZAG:** The *Österreichische Zuckerindustrie AG*, a sugar refinery founded on 6 August 1909 that processed approximately 20 percent of Austria’s raw sugar and sugar products.

**Partial Decision:** (*Teilerkenntnis*) The partial decision, dated 3 May 1956, of the Vienna Restitution Commission regarding the restitution of ÖZAG shares.

**Pauley, Bruce F.:** The author of the essay, *Austria*, in *The World Reacts to the Holocaust*, (David S. Wyman), Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996. Bruce F. Pauley is a professor of history at the University of Central Florida. He is the author of *Hitler and the Forgotten Nazis: A History of Austrian National Socialism* and *From Prejudice to Persecution: A History of Austrian Anti-Semitism*.

**Perry Report:** A report on *Brucker Zuckerfabrik Clemens Auer*, prepared after the Second World War for the Allies about ÖZAG, by Albert Perry, Jr.

**Pick, Otto:** Member of the ÖZAG Syndicate; father-in law of Leopold Bloch-Bauer; active as owner, president, member of the board in various companies. Pick’s residence in Vienna was confiscated by the Nazis for use by the Reich’s Propaganda Office. Pick’s daughter, Antoinette, was married to the Claimant’s late brother, Leopold Bloch-Bauer.

**Reichsbürgergesetz:** The Eleventh Decree on the Reich’s Citizens Act of 25 November 1941.

**Restitution Claimants:** The heirs of the major ÖZAG shareholders represented by Dr. Rinesch in the earlier restitution proceedings which took place after World War Two.

**Rigal, Karl:** The Austrian sugar factory manager who became an active partner in *Brucker Zucker* on 31 March 1944.

**Rinesch, Gustav:** The lawyer who represented Bloch-Bauer interests before and during the *Anschluss* and after World War Two.

**Sapafin A. G.:** *Sapafin A. G.*, of Chur, Switzerland, was a Swiss company wholly owned by Otto Pick. *Sapafin* was a member of the Syndicate. The Bank owned 16,500 shares on *Sapafin*’s behalf, which were also deposited with the Bank. Of these 16,500 shares, 10,000 were held by Pick directly, 4,250 were held by T. E. H. Davies, and 2,250 were held by J. E. Lloyd, who were British citizens and who acted as agents on Pick’s behalf.

**Shapiro, Paul A.:** The author, together with Martin C. Dean, of the Foreword to the Symposium Proceedings, “Confiscation of Jewish Property in Europe, 1933 - 1945 New Sources and Perspectives,” Washington, D.C.: Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2003. Paul A. Shapiro is

Director of the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

**Symposium Proceedings:** The proceedings of the Symposium “Confiscation of Jewish Property in Europe, 1933 - 1945 New Sources and Perspectives” convened by the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. on 22 March 2001. The Symposium Proceedings were published in 2003.

**Syndicate:** A group of major shareholders of *Österreichische Zuckerindustrie AG*, who, together with the Bank, concluded a Syndicate Agreement on 5 March 1938 designed to protect their shares in the company from falling under Austro-German control.

**Syndicate Agreement:** The agreement reached on 5 March 1938 by the major shareholders of ÖZAG. The agreement was designed to protect Syndicate members’ shares in the company from falling under Austro-German control. Approximately 89 percent of ÖZAG shares were held under the Syndicate Agreement. Under the Syndicate Agreement, 40,195 shares (slightly over 50 percent of the firm’s share capital) were held, on behalf of the shareholders, in the Bank’s name and were deposited with the Bank. According to the Syndicate Agreement, the Bank was the owner of these shares in its own name and “for a Swiss group” with respect to these shares. As such, the Bank itself was a member of the Syndicate.

**Unfried, Berthold:** The co-author of a chapter regarding aryianization and restitution in the sugar industry included in the Austrian Historical Commission’s report on changes in ownership in Austrian industry from 1938 to 1945. Fritz Weber, Ulrike Felber, Peter Melichar, Markus Priller, Berthold Unfried, *Eigentumsänderungen in der österreichischen Industrie 1938-1945, Historikerkommission*: Vienna, 2002.