

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 603

Expressing the sense of the Senate on the restitution of or compensation
for property seized during the Nazi and Communist eras.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26, 2008

Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COLEMAN,
and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was re-
ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate on the restitution of
or compensation for property seized during the Nazi
and Communist eras.

Whereas many East European countries were dominated for
parts of the last century by Nazi or Communist regimes,
without the consent of their people;

Whereas victims of Nazi persecution included individuals per-
secuted or targeted for persecution by the Nazi or Nazi-
allied governments based on their religious, ethnic, or cul-
tural identity, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or dis-
ability;

Whereas the Nazi regime and the authoritarian and totali-
tarian regimes that emerged in Eastern Europe after
World War II perpetuated the wrongful and unjust con-

fiscation of property belonging to the victims of Nazi persecution, including real property, personal property, and financial assets;

Whereas communal and religious property was an early target of the Nazi regime and, by expropriating churches, synagogues and other community-controlled property, the Nazis denied religious communities the temporal facilities that held those communities together;

Whereas, after World War II, Communist regimes expanded the systematic expropriation of communal and religious property in an effort to eliminate the influence of religion;

Whereas many insurance companies that issued policies in pre-World War II Eastern Europe were nationalized or had their subsidiary assets nationalized by Communist regimes;

Whereas such nationalized companies and those with nationalized subsidiaries have generally not paid the proceeds or compensation due on pre-war policies, because control of those companies or their East European subsidiaries had passed to the government;

Whereas East European countries involved in these nationalizations have not participated in a compensation process for Holocaust-era insurance policies for victims of Nazi persecution;

Whereas the protection of and respect for private property rights is a basic principle for all democratic governments that operate according to the rule of law;

Whereas the rule of law and democratic norms require that the activity of governments and their administrative agencies be exercised in accordance with the laws passed

by their parliaments or legislatures and such laws themselves must be consistent with international human rights standards;

Whereas the Paris Declaration of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Parliamentary Assembly in July 2001 noted that the process of restitution, compensation, and material reparation of victims of Nazi persecution has not been pursued with the same degree of comprehensiveness by all of the OSCE participating States;

Whereas the OSCE participating States have agreed to achieve or maintain full recognition and protection of all types of property, including private property and the right to prompt, just, and effective compensation for the private property that is taken for public use;

Whereas the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly has called on the OSCE participating States to ensure that they implement appropriate legislation to secure the restitution of or compensation for property losses of victims of Nazi persecution and property losses of communal organizations and institutions during the Nazi era, irrespective of the current citizenship or place of residence of victims or their heirs or the relevant successor to communal property;

Whereas Congress passed resolutions in the 104th and 105th Congresses that emphasized the longstanding support of the United States for the restitution of or compensation for property wrongly confiscated during the Nazi or Communist eras;

Whereas certain post-Communist countries in Europe have taken steps toward compensating victims of Nazi perse-

cution whose property was confiscated by the Nazis or their allies or collaborators during World War II or subsequently seized by Communist governments after World War II;

Whereas, at the 1998 Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era Assets, 44 countries adopted Principles on Nazi-Confiscated Art to guide the restitution of looted artwork and cultural property;

Whereas the Government of Lithuania has promised to adopt an effective legal framework to provide for the restitution of or compensation for wrongly confiscated communal property, but so far has not done so;

Whereas successive governments in Poland have promised to adopt an effective general property compensation law, but so far the current Government of Poland has not adopted one;

Whereas the legislation providing for the restitution of or compensation for wrongly confiscated property in Europe has, in various instances, not always been implemented in an effective, transparent, and timely manner;

Whereas such legislation is of the utmost importance in returning or compensating property wrongfully seized by totalitarian or authoritarian governments to its rightful owners;

Whereas compensation and restitution programs can never bring back to Holocaust survivors what was taken from them, or in any way make up for their suffering; and

Whereas there are Holocaust survivors, now in the twilight of their lives, who are impoverished and in urgent need of assistance, lacking the resources to support basic needs,

including adequate shelter, food, or medical care: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) appreciates the efforts of those countries in
3 Europe that have enacted legislation for the restitu-
4 tion of or compensation for private, communal, and
5 religious property wrongly confiscated during the
6 Nazi or Communist eras, and urges each of those
7 countries to ensure that the legislation is effectively
8 and justly implemented;

9 (2) welcomes the efforts of many post-Com-
10 munist countries to address the complex and dif-
11 ficult question of the status of confiscated prop-
12 erties, and urges those countries to ensure that their
13 restitution or compensation programs are imple-
14 mented in a timely, non-discriminatory manner;

15 (3) urges the Government of Poland and the
16 governments of other countries in Europe that have
17 not already done so to immediately enact fair, com-
18 prehensive, and just legislation so that victims of
19 Nazi persecution (or the heirs of such persons) who
20 had their private property looted and wrongly con-
21 fiscated by the Nazis during World War II and in
22 turn seized by a Communist government are able to
23 obtain either restitution of their property or, where
24 restitution is not possible, fair compensation;

1 (4) urges the Government of Lithuania and the
2 governments of other countries in Europe that have
3 not already done so to immediately enact fair, com-
4 prehensive, and just legislation so that communities
5 that had communal and religious property looted
6 and wrongly confiscated by the Nazis during World
7 War II and in turn seized by a Communist govern-
8 ment (or the relevant successors to the communal
9 and religious property or the relevant foundations)
10 are able to obtain either restitution of their property
11 or, where restitution is not possible, fair compensa-
12 tion;

13 (5) urges the countries of Europe which have
14 not already done so to ensure that all such restitu-
15 tion and compensation legislation is established in
16 accordance with principles of justice and provides a
17 simple, transparent, and prompt process, so that it
18 results in a tangible benefit to those surviving vic-
19 tims of Nazi persecution who suffered from the un-
20 just confiscation of their property, many of whom
21 are well into their senior years;

22 (6) calls on the President and the Secretary of
23 State to engage in an open dialogue with leaders of
24 those countries which have not already enacted such
25 legislation to support the adoption of legislation re-

1 quiring the fair, comprehensive, and nondiscrim-
 2 inatory restitution of or compensation for private,
 3 communal, and religious property that was seized
 4 and confiscated during the Nazi and Communist
 5 eras; and

6 (7) welcomes a country in Europe to host in
 7 2009 a follow-up international conference a decade
 8 after the Washington Conference on Holocaust-Era
 9 Assets, for governments and non-governmental orga-
 10 nizations, which would—

11 (A) address the issues of restitution of or
 12 compensation for real property, personal prop-
 13 erty (including art and cultural property), and
 14 financial assets wrongly confiscated by the
 15 Nazis and their allies or collaborators and the
 16 subsequent wrongful confiscations by Com-
 17 munist regimes; and

18 (B) review issues related to the opening of
 19 archives and the work of historical commissions,
 20 review progress made, and focus on the next
 21 steps required on these issues.

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