

German Worker's Money Stolen for 84 Years!

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On September 1951 *German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer* of West Germany addressed his Parliament calling for reparation payments for Holocaust survivors and the families of the victims need to be paid.

One month after Adenauer's speech, *Nahum Goldmann*, co-chairman of *the Jewish Agency for Israel* and president of the *World Jewish Congress*, convened a meeting in New York City of 23 major Jewish national and international organizations. The participants made clear that these talks were to be limited to discussion of material claims, and thus the organization that emerged from the meeting was called the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany—the Claims Conference. The Board of Directors of the new conference consisted of groups that took part in its formation, with each member agency designating two members to the board.

Negotiations caused much debate and upset with the allied powers in control of post-war West Germany who required this state to be a strong Cold War post against the East Germany and the Soviets. Even within the State of Israel this debate caused protests and violent riots, the violence ordered by Ben Gurion as the nation was still in chaos dealing with problematic issues left-over by the Arab-Israeli war of 1948 which had [*1] Israel still recovering from economic problems. Some Israeli's desired more money, while some argued accepting German financial reparations was equal to forgiving the Nazi's for their alleged crimes. Arab's in Israel argued against allowing the newly formed illegal government in Tel Aviv to gain power and finances. Alike everything which has occurred involving the state Israel, it was a complete mess that caused much fighting between disparate peoples.

The Reparations Agreement between Israel and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in September 1952, and West Germany paid Israel a sum of 3 billion marks over the next fourteen years; 450 million marks were paid to the World Jewish Congress. The payments were made to the State of Israel as the heir to those victims who had no surviving family. The money was invested in the country's infrastructure and played an important role in establishing the economy of the new state. The \$3 billion German marks is equivalent in the present day to 29.6 billion marks. This figure of 3 billion was merely the initial agreement between Israel and Germany as the true figure has reached nearly \$100 Billion come the 21st century!

An example of how this \$3 billion figure arose:

This amount of money is based on the fact that Israel had allegedly absorbed and resettled 500,000 Holocaust survivors. They calculated that since absorption had cost 3,000 dollars per person (\$29,550 in today dollars), they were owed 1.5 billion dollars (\$14,800,000,000 in today's dollars) by Germany.

The agreement was signed by *Adenauer* and *Moshe Sharett* on September 10, 1952, at Luxembourg City Hall. The German Parliament (Bundestag) passed the agreement March 18, 1953, by a large majority, 239 for and 35 against, though only 106 of the ruling CDU/CSU's 214 MPs supported the motion, which relied on the unanimous support of the opposition Social Democrats to get through. *The Arab League* strongly opposed the motion and threatened a boycott of the Federal Republic of Germany after it passed the restitution agreement, but the plan was abandoned due to economic considerations, namely that the Arab League would suffer far more from losing trade with West Germany than West Germany would from the Arab League.

The reparations were paid directly to the headquarters of the Israeli purchase delegation in Cologne, which received the money from the German government in annual installments. The delegation then bought goods and shipped them to Israel, receiving its orders from a Tel Aviv-based company that had been set up to decide what to purchase and for whom.

40+ Years later attempts to obtain free money continue:

Yad Vashem noted that "in the 1990s, Jews began making claims for property stolen in Eastern Europe. Various groups also began investigating what happened to money deposited in Swiss banks by Jews outside of Switzerland who were later murdered in the Holocaust, and what happened to money deposited by various Nazis in Swiss banks. In addition, individual companies (many of them based in Germany) began to be pressured by survivor groups to compensate former forced laborers. Among them are Deutsche Bank AG, Siemens AG, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG (BMW), Volkswagen AG, and Adam Opel AG. In response, early in 1999, the German government proclaimed the establishment of a fund with money from these companies to help needy Holocaust survivors. A similar fund was set up by the Swiss, as was a Hungarian fund for compensation of Holocaust victims and their heirs. At the close of the 1990s, discussions of compensation were held by insurance companies that had before the war insured Jews who were later murdered by the Nazis. These companies include Allianz, AXA, Assicurazioni Generali, Zürich Financial Services Group, Winterthur, and Baloise Insurance Group. With the help of information about Holocaust victims made available by Yad Vashem, an international commission under former US Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger has been trying to uncover the names of those who had been insured and were murdered in the Holocaust. The World Jewish Restitution Organization was created to organize these efforts. On behalf of US citizens, the US Foreign Claims Settlement Commission reached agreements with the German government in 1998 and 1999 to compensate Holocaust victims who immigrated to the US after the war.

70+ Years After WWII

Furthermore, in 1992, Dr. Brozik of the Claims Conference in Frankfurt asked the Ministry of Finance to return all property in East Germany belonging to Jews included in international treaties between Austria, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). A demand of this nature had never occurred after an international war prior in history.

In addition, in 2007, (72 years after WWII had come to a close), Israeli MK Rafi Eitan made suggestions that were interpreted as a claim to reopen the agreement, although he insisted that he

merely intended to "establish a German-Israeli work team that would examine how Germany could help the financially struggling survivors".[12] Initially, German Finance Minister Peer Steinbrück rejected any possibility of expanding the agreement,[13] but subsequently German government spokesman Thomas Steg said that Germany was willing to discuss the possibility of making extra pension payments to Holocaust survivors if the Israeli government makes an official request.

Also in 2009, Israeli Finance Minister Yuval Steinitz announced that he will demand a further €450 million to €1 billion in reparations from Germany on behalf of some 30,000 Israeli forced labor survivors.

These examples of money-seeking are a mere few instances recorded.

Germany's postwar reparations program has become such a matter of fact that many Germans are not even aware that their country, after paying \$89 billion in compensation mostly to Jewish victims of Nazi crimes over six decades, still meets regularly to revise and expand the guidelines for qualification.

Last year, for survivors of ghettos, the amount of time spent there to qualify for compensation was reduced to 12 months from 18 months. As of Nov. 1, the program was opened to survivors living in countries previously under Soviet influence, making an estimated 80,000 more people eligible for one-time payments of \$3,250. Starting next year, eligibility will extend to anyone who can prove that they hid from the Nazis for at least six months

— N.Y. Times article posted by Melissa Eddy on Nov. 17, 2012 titled,
For 60th Year, Germany Honors Duty to Pay Holocaust Victims

[*1] The State of Israel doesn't presently, and never has, had a profitable economy based on import-exports. Israel doesn't produce any valuable exports to support herself. With a government supported by the German worker's newly enforced (post-WWII) income tax withheld from their hard-earned paychecks – early-Israel's infrastructure, and everything else, was primarily built via free money from Germany. Presently, the state of Israel operates solely off free funds from America. With strong (and arrogantly operated) Israeli Lobby's in Washington D.C. coupled with the common Jewish behavior of bribing and blackmailing American Congressmen and woman, Israel has not just built a huge military with all free American weaponry, but they've been accused of annually stealing billions of dollars from the United States people.