

## Poland urged to look for Nazi-looted art still held in its museums

The systemic **looting** of Poland by the Nazis during World War II still **resonates** today in that country, where officials continue to seek the return of more than 63, 000 works of art and cultural properties, many of which were stolen from Jews there.

looting 抢劫; 掠夺

resonate 共鸣; 共振

But experts say Poland has done a poor job of providing the same justice to Dutch Jews and others whose art works were stolen during the war and ended up in German-occupied Poland and now are part of official museum collections.

During the war, Dutch Jewish families were required to **relinquish** all property to a formerly Jewish bank, Lippmann, Rosenthal and Co., which the Germans “Aryanized” and looted.

relinquish 放弃; 让渡

Some of this art was later sold through dealers or auction houses in Poland under the control of the German Reich. “The Germans used the Polish museums as depositories for looted art,” explained Anne Webber, founder and co-chair of the Commission for Looted Art in Europe, a London-based nonprofit that helps to foster **restitutions**.

restitution 恢复; 赔偿

As frustrating as Polish efforts have been to outside researchers, inside the country there is a broad sense that people beyond Poland’s borders need to recognize the scale of the losses in that country, where millions died and some 500, 000 cultural objects went missing during the war.

“We have to stress and we need to mention that Poland as a country was a victim and probably was the biggest victim of the Second World War concerning the looting of cultural property,” said Kamil Zeidler, a law professor at the University of Gdansk who has studied the issue.